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QUESTION 1
A company needs a centralized, secure way to create and manage cryptographic keys. The company will use the keys across a wide range of AWS services and applications. The company needs to track and document when the keys are created, used, and deleted.
Which AWS service or feature will meet these requirements?

A. AWS Secrets Manager
B. AWS License Manager
C. AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store
D. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)

Answer: D
Explanation:
AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) makes it easy for you to create and manage cryptographic keys and control their use across a wide range of AWS services and in your applications. AWS KMS is a secure and resilient service that uses hardware security modules that have been validated under FIPS 140-2, or are in the process of being validated, to protect your keys. AWS KMS is integrated with AWS CloudTrail to provide you with logs of all key usage to help meet your regulatory and compliance needs.

QUESTION 2
Which AWS benefit enables users to deploy cloud infrastructure that consists of multiple geographic regions connected by a network with low latency, high throughput, and redundancy?

A. Economies of scale
B. Security
C. Elasticity
D. Global reach

Answer: D
Explanation:
The AWS Global Cloud Infrastructure is the most secure, extensive, and reliable cloud platform, offering over 200 fully featured services from data centers globally. Whether you need to deploy your application workloads across the globe in a single click, or you want to build and deploy specific applications closer to your end- users with single-digit millisecond latency, AWS provides you the cloud infrastructure where and when you need it.

QUESTION 3
A company needs to use machine learning and pattern matching to identify and protect sensitive data that the company stores in the AWS Cloud.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

A. Amazon Inspector
B. Amazon Macie
C. Amazon GuardDuty
D. AWS Audit Manager

Answer: B
Explanation:
Amazon Macie is a fully managed data security and data privacy service that uses machine learning and pattern matching to discover and protect your sensitive data in AWS.

QUESTION 4
Which of the following are AWS best practice recommendations for the use of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)? (Select TWO.)

A. Use the AWS account root user for daily access.
B. Use access keys and secret access keys on Amazon EC2.
C. Rotate credentials on a regular basis.
D. Create a shared set of access keys for system administrators.
E. Configure multi-factor authentication (MFA).

Answer: CE
Explanation:
If you do have an access key for your AWS account root user, delete it. If you must keep it, rotate (change) the access key regularly. To delete or rotate your root user access keys, go to the My Security Credentials page in the AWS Management Console and sign in with your account's email address and password. You can manage your access keys in the Access keys section. For more information about rotating access keys, see Rotating access keys.

QUESTION 5
Which of the following are aspects of the AWS shared responsibility model? (Select TWO.)

A. Configuration management of infrastructure devices is the customer's responsibility.
B. For Amazon S3, AWS operates the infrastructure layer, the operating systems, and the platforms.
C. AWS is responsible for protecting the physical cloud infrastructure.
D. AWS is responsible for training the customer's employees on AWS products and services.
E. For Amazon EC2, AWS is responsible for maintaining the guest operating system.

Answer: AC
Explanation:
AWS responsibility "Security of the Cloud" - AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in the AWS Cloud. This infrastructure is composed of the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run AWS Cloud services. Customer responsibility "Security in the Cloud"? Customer responsibility will be determined by the AWS Cloud services that a customer selects. This determines the amount of configuration work the customer must perform as part of their security responsibilities. For example, a service such as Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) is categorized as Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) and, as such, requires the customer to perform all of the necessary security configuration and management tasks. Customers that deploy an Amazon EC2 instance are responsible for management of the guest operating system (including updates and security patches), any application software or utilities installed by the customer on the instances, and the configuration of the AWS-provided firewall (called a security group) on each instance. For abstracted services, such as Amazon S3 and Amazon DynamoDB, AWS operates the infrastructure layer, the operating system, and platforms, and customers access the endpoints to store and retrieve data. Customers are responsible for managing their data (including encryption options), classifying their assets, and using IAM tools to apply the appropriate permissions.

QUESTION 6
How does consolidated billing help reduce costs for a company that has multiple AWS accounts?

A. It aggregates usage across accounts so that the company can reach volume discount thresholds sooner.

B. It offers an additional 5% discount on purchases of All Upfront Reserved Instances.
C. It provides a simplified billing invoice that the company can process more quickly than a standard invoice.
D. It gives AWS resellers the ability to bill their customers for usage.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Consolidated billing for AWS Organizations
You can use the consolidated billing feature in AWS Organizations to consolidate billing and payment for multiple AWS accounts or multiple Amazon Internet Services Pvt. Ltd (AISPL) accounts. Every organization in AWS Organizations has a management account that pays the charges of all the member accounts. For more information about organizations, see the AWS Organizations User Guide.
Consolidated billing has the following benefits:
*One bill - You get one bill for multiple accounts.
*Easy tracking - You can track the charges across multiple accounts and download the combined cost and usage data.
*Combined usage - You can combine the usage across all accounts in the organization to share the volume pricing discounts, Reserved Instance discounts, and Savings Plans. This can result in a lower charge for your project, department, or company than with individual standalone accounts. For more information, see Volume discounts.
*No extra fee - Consolidated billing is offered at no additional cost.
Note:
The member account bills are for informational purpose only. The management account might reallocate the additional volume discounts, Reserved Instance, or Savings Plans discounts that your account receives.
If you have access to the management account, you can see a combined view of the AWS charges that the member accounts incur. You also can get a cost report for each member account. AWS and AISPL accounts can't be consolidated together. If your contact address is in India, you can use AWS Organizations to consolidate AISPL accounts within your organization.
Important
When a member account leaves an organization, the member account can no longer access Cost Explorer data that was generated when the account was in the organization. The data isn't deleted, and the management account in the organization can still access the data. If the member account rejoins the organization, the member account can access the data again.

QUESTION 7
What is an AWS Region?

A. A broad set of global, cloud-based products that include compute, storage, and databases
B. A physical location around the world where data centers are clustered
C. One or more discrete data centers with redundant power, networking, and connectivity
D. A service that developers use to build applications that deliver latencies of single-digit milliseconds to users

Answer: B
Explanation:
AWS has the concept of a Region, which is a physical location around the world where we cluster data centers. We call each group of logical data centers an Availability Zone. Each AWS Region consists of multiple, isolated, and physically separate AZs within a geographic area.

QUESTION 8
Which of the following are AWS compute services? (Select TWO.)

A. Amazon Lightsail
B. AWS Systems Manager
C. AWS CloudFormation
D. AWS Batch
E. Amazon Inspector

Answer: AD
Explanation:
Amazon Lightsail is designed to be the easiest way to launch and manage a virtual private server with AWS. Lightsail plans include everything you need to jumpstart your project ?a virtual machine, SSD- based storage, data transfer, DNS management, and a static IP address ?for a low, predictable price. AWS Batch enables developers, scientists, and engineers to easily and efficiently run hundreds of thousands of batch computing jobs on AWS. AWS Batch dynamically provisions the optimal quantity and type of compute resources (e.g., CPU or memory-optimized instances) based on the volume and specific resource requirements of the batch jobs submitted. With AWS Batch, there is no need to install and manage batch computing software or server clusters that you use to run your jobs, allowing you to focus on analyzing results and solving problems. AWS Batch plans, schedules, and runs your batch computing workloads across the full range of AWS compute services and features, such as Amazon EC2 and Spot Instances.

QUESTION 9
A company needs to schedule the rotation of database credentials in the AWS Cloud. Which AWS service should the company use to perform this task?

A. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
B. AWS Managed Services (AMS)
C. Amazon RDS
D. AWS Secrets Manager

Answer: D
Explanation:
AWS Secrets Manager makes it easier to rotate, manage, and retrieve database credentials, API keys, and other secrets throughout their lifecycle. The key features of this service include the ability to:
1.Secure and manage secrets centrally. You can store, view, and manage all your secrets centrally. By default, Secrets Manager encrypts these secrets with encryption keys that you own and control. You can use fine-grained IAM policies or resource-based policies to control access to your secrets. You can also tag secrets to help you discover, organize, and control access to secrets used throughout your organization.
2.Rotate secrets safely. You can configure Secrets Manager to rotate secrets automatically without disrupting your applications. Secrets Manager offers built-in integrations for rotating credentials for all Amazon RDS databases (MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, MariaDB, and Amazon Aurora.) You can also extend Secrets Manager to meet your custom rotation requirements by creating an AWS Lambda function to rotate other types of secrets.
3.Transmit securely. Secrets are transmitted securely over Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol 1.2. You can also use Secrets Manager with Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) endpoints powered by AWS Privatelink to keep this communication within the AWS network and help meet your compliance and regulatory requirements to limit public internet connectivity.
4.Pay as you go. Pay for the secrets you store in Secrets Manager and for the use of these secrets; there are no long-term contracts, licensing fees, or infrastructure and personnel costs. For example, a typical production-scale web application will generate an estimated monthly bill of $6. If you follow along the instructions in this blog post, your estimated monthly bill for Secrets

Manager will be $1.
Note: you may incur additional charges for using Amazon RDS and Amazon Lambda, if you've already consumed the free tier for these services.
Now that you're familiar with Secrets Manager features, I'll show you how to store and automatically rotate credentials for an Oracle database hosted on Amazon RDS. I divided these instructions into three phases:
1.Phase 1: Store and configure rotation for the superuser credential
2.Phase 2: Store and configure rotation for the application credential
3.Phase 3: Retrieve the credential from Secrets Manager programmatically

QUESTION 10
Which controls are shared under the AWS shared responsibility model? (Select TWO.)

A. Awareness and training
B. Patching of Amazon RDS
C. Configuration management
D. Physical and environmental controls
E. Service and communications protection or security

Answer: AC
Explanation:
In the AWS shared security model, a shared control, AWS provides the requirements for the infrastructure and the customer must provide their own control implementation within their use of AWS services.
Examples of shared controls include:
*Patch Management - AWS is responsible for patching and fixing flaws within the infrastructure, but customers are responsible for patching their guest OS and applications.
*Configuration Management - AWS maintains the configuration of its infrastructure devices, but a customer is responsible for configuring their own guest operating systems, databases, and applications.
*Awareness & Training - AWS trains AWS employees, but a customer must train their own employees.
Customer Specific - Controls which are solely the responsibility of the customer based on the application they are deploying within AWS services. Examples of customer specific controls include:
*Service and Communications Protection or Zone Security which may require a customer to route or zone data within specific security environments.

QUESTION 11
A system automatically recovers from failure when a company launches its workload on the AWS Cloud services platform. Which pillar of the AWS Well- Architected Framework does this situation demonstrate?

A. Reliability
B. Cost optimization
C. Performance efficiency
D. Operational excellence.

Answer: A
Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/the-6-pillars-of-the-aws-well-architected-framework/
Built around six pillars--operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, cost

optimization, and sustainability--AWS Well-Architected provides a consistent approach for customers and partners to evaluate architectures and implement scalable designs.
Reliability
The Reliability pillar encompasses the ability of a workload to perform its intended function correctly and consistently when it's expected to. This includes the ability to operate and test the workload through its total lifecycle. You can find prescriptive guidance on implementation in the Reliability Pillar whitepaper.

QUESTION 12
A company wants to analyze streaming user data and respond to customer queries in real time. Which AWS service can meet these requirements?

A. Amazon QuickSight
B. Amazon Redshift
C. Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics
D. AWS Data Pipeline

Answer: C
Explanation:
Amazon Kinesis is the AWS service that makes it easy to collect, process, and analyze such real-time, streaming data with four different capabilities: Kinesis Data Streams: Enables ingesting, buffering, and custom processing of your streaming data.

QUESTION 13
Which task can a user complete by using AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)?

A. Validate JSON syntax from an application configuration file.
B. Analyze logs from an Amazon API Gateway call.
C. Filter traffic to or from an Amazon EC2 instance.
D. Grant permissions to applications that run on Amazon EC2 instances.

Answer: A
Explanation:
AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a web service for securely controlling access to AWS resources. It enables you to create and control services for user authentication or limit access to a certain set of people who use your AWS resources.

QUESTION 14
A company manages global applications that require static IP addresses. Which AWS service would enable the company to improve the availability and performance of its applications?

A. Amazon CloudFront
B. AWS Global Accelerator
C. Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration
D. Amazon API Gateway

Answer: B
Explanation:
AWS Global Accelerator provides you with a set of static IP addresses that can map to multiple application endpoints across AWS Regions, to improve redundancy.

QUESTION 15
A company wants to secure its consumer web application by using SSL/TLS to encrypt traffic.
Which AWS service can the company use to meet this goal?

A. AWS WAF
B. AWS Shield
C. Amazon VPC
D. AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)

Answer: D
Explanation:
To enable HTTPS connections to your website or application in AWS, you need an SSL/TLS
server certificate. For certificates in a Region supported by AWS Certificate Manager (ACM), we
recommend that you use ACM to provision, manage, and deploy your server certificates.

QUESTION 16
Which of the following are characteristics of AWS WAF? (Select TWO.)

A. Acts as a firewall that controls inbound and outbound traffic between Amazon EC2 instances
B. Acts as a firewall that controls inbound and outbound traffic between subnets
C. Gives users the ability to block traffic that has specific HTTP headers
D. Protects websites that are not hosted on AWS
E. Scans Amazon EC2 instances for common vulnerabilities

Answer: BC
Explanation:
AWS WAF lets you create rules to filter web traffic based on conditions that include IP addresses,
HTTP headers and body, or custom URIs. This gives you an additional layer of protection from
web attacks that attempt to exploit vulnerabilities in custom or third party web applications. In
addition, AWS WAF makes it easy to create rules that block common web exploits like SQL
injection and cross site scripting.
AWS WAF allows you to create a centralized set of rules that you can deploy across multiple
websites. This means that in an environment with many websites and web applications you can
create a single set of rules that you can reuse across applications rather than recreating that rule
on every application you want to protect.

QUESTION 17
Which combination of steps will enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) on an AWS account?
(Select TWO.)

A. Contact AWS Support to initiate MFA activation.
B. Activate AWS Shield on an MFA-compatible device.
C. Acquire an MFA-compatible device.
D. Activate the MFA device by using Amazon GuardDuty.
E. Activate the MFA device in the IAM console or by using the AWS CLI.

Answer: BC
Explanation:
AWS Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) is a simple best practice that adds an extra layer of
protection on top of your user name and password. With MFA enabled, when a user signs in to
an AWS website, they will be prompted for their user name and password (the first factor--what

they know), as well as for an authentication response from their AWS MFA device (the second factor-- what they have). Taken together, these multiple factors provide increased security for your AWS account settings and resources.

QUESTION 18
Which of the following describes some of the core functionality of Amazon S3?

A. Amazon S3 is a high-performance block storage service that is designed for use with Amazon EC2
B. Amazon S3 is an object storage service that provides high-level performance, security, scalability, and data availability.
C. Amazon S3 is a fully managed, highly reliable, and scalable file storage system that is accessible over the industry-standard SMB protocol.
D. Amazon S3 is a scalable, fully managed elastic NFS for use with AWS Cloud services and on-premises resources.

Answer: B
Explanation:
Amazon S3 is object storage built to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere. It's a simple storage service that offers industry leading durability, availability, performance, security, and virtually unlimited scalability at very low costs.

QUESTION 19
Which AWS service enables the decoupling and scaling of applications?

A. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
B. AWS Outposts
C. Amazon S3
D. Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES)

Answer: A
Explanation:
Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fully managed message queuing service that enables you to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications.

QUESTION 20
Which task can a company complete by using AWS Organizations?

A. Track application deployment statuses globally.
B. Remove unused and underutilized AWS resources across all accounts.
C. Activate DDoS protection across all accounts.
D. Share pre-purchased Amazon EC2 resources across accounts.

Answer: B
Explanation:
Using AWS Organizations, you can programmatically create new AWS accounts and allocate resources, group accounts to organize your workflows, apply policies to accounts or groups for governance, and simplify billing by using a single payment method for all of your accounts.

QUESTION 21

Which of the following is an AWS key-value database offering consistent single-digit millisecond performance at any scale?

A. Amazon RDS
B. Amazon Aurora
C. Amazon DynamoDB
D. Amazon Redshift

Answer: C
Explanation:
Amazon DynamoDB is designed to provide consistent single-digit millisecond latency for any scale of workloads. This consistent performance is a big part of why the Snapchat Stories feature, which includes Snapchat's largest storage write workload, moved to DynamoDB.

QUESTION 22
Who can create and manage access keys for an AWS account root user?

A. The AWS account owner
B. An IAM user that has administrator permissions
C. IAM users within a designated group
D. An IAM user that has the required role

Answer: A
Explanation:
Anyone who has root user credentials for your AWS account has unrestricted access to all the resources in your account, including billing information. When you create access keys, you create the access key ID and secret access key as a set.

QUESTION 23
What is a benefit of using AWS serverless computing?

A. Application deployment and management are not required.
B. Application security will be fully managed by AWS.
C. Monitoring and logging are not needed.
D. Management of infrastructure is offloaded to AWS.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Serverless computing allows you to build and run applications and services without thinking about servers. With serverless computing, your application still runs on servers, but all the server management is done by AWS.

QUESTION 24
A company runs applications that process credit card information. Auditors have asked if the AWS environment has changed since the previous audit. If the AWS environment has changed, the auditors want to know how it has changed. Which AWS services can provide this information? (Select TWO.)

A. AWS Artifact
B. AWS Trusted Advisor

C. AWS Config
D. AWS Cloud Trail
E. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Answer: CD
Explanation:
AWS Artifact is your go-to, central resource for compliance-related information that matters to you. It provides on-demand access to AWS' security and compliance reports and select online agreements. AWS Trusted Advisor provides recommendations that help you follow AWS best practices. Trusted Advisor evaluates your account by using checks. These checks identify ways to optimize your AWS infrastructure, improve security and performance, reduce costs, and monitor service quotas. AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. Config continuously monitors and records your AWS resource configurations and allows you to automate the evaluation of recorded configurations against desired configurations. AWS CloudTrail enables auditing, security monitoring, and operational troubleshooting by tracking user activity and API usage. CloudTrail logs, continuously monitors, and retains account activity related to actions across your AWS infrastructure, giving you control over storage, analysis, and remediation actions.
AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) provides fine-grained access control across all of AWS. With IAM, you can specify who can access which services and resources, and under which conditions. With IAM policies, you manage permissions to your workforce and systems to ensure least-privilege permissions.

QUESTION 25
Which AWS service provides an isolated virtual network to connect AWS services and resources?

A. Amazon EC2
B. Amazon DynamoDB
C. Amazon Lightsail
D. Amazon VPC

Answer: D
Explanation:
Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) enables you to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that you've defined. This virtual network closely resembles a traditional network that you'd operate in your own data center, with the benefits of using the scalable infrastructure of AWS.

QUESTION 26
A company needs to process data from satellite communications without managing any infrastructure. Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

A. Amazon CloudWatch
B. Amazon Aurora
C. Amazon Athena
D. AWS Ground Station

Answer: D
Explanation:
AWS Ground Station is a fully managed service that lets you control satellite communications, process data, and scale your operations without having to worry about building or managing your

own ground station infrastructure. Satellites are used for a wide variety of use cases, including weather forecasting, surface imaging, communications, and video broadcasts. Ground stations form the core of global satellite networks. With AWS Ground Station, you have direct access to AWS services and the AWS Global Infrastructure including a low-latency global fiber network. For example, you can use Amazon S3 to store the downloaded data, Amazon Kinesis Data Streams for managing data ingestion from satellites, and Amazon SageMaker for building custom machine learning applications that apply to your data sets. You can save up to 80% on the cost of your ground station operations by paying only for the actual antenna time used, and relying on the global footprint of ground stations to download data when and where you need it. There are no long-term commitments, and you gain the ability to rapidly scale your satellite communications on-demand when your business needs it.

QUESTION 27
Which AWS service decouples application components so that the components run independently?

A. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
B. Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF)
C. AWS Glue
D. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)

Answer: D
Explanation:
Amazon SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that makes it easy to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications. Amazon SQS lets you decouple application components so that they run and fail independently, increasing the overall fault tolerance of the system.

QUESTION 28
A company needs real-time guidance to follow AWS best practices to save money, improve system performance, and close security gaps. Which AWS service should the company use?

A. Amazon GuardDuty
B. AWS Trusted Advisor
C. AWS Management Console
D. AWS Systems Manager

Answer: B
Explanation:
AWS Trusted Advisor provides recommendations that help you follow AWS best practices. Trusted Advisor evaluates your account by using checks.

QUESTION 29
Which service enables customers to audit API calls in their AWS accounts?

A. AWS CloudTrail
B. AWS Trusted Advisor
C. Amazon Inspector
D. AWS X-Ray

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Audit Manager is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, a service that provides a record of actions taken by a user, role, or an AWS service in Audit Manager. CloudTrail captures all API calls for Audit Manager as events.

QUESTION 30
A company wants a cost-effective option when running its applications in an Amazon EC2 instance for short time periods. The applications can be interrupted. Which EC2 instance type will meet these requirements?

A. Spot Instances
B. On-Demand Instances
C. Reserved Instances
D. Dedicated Instances

Answer: A
Explanation:
Spot Instances - Spot Instances are the most cost-effective choice if you are flexible about when your applications run and if your applications can be interrupted.

QUESTION 31
Which of the following will help a user determine if they need to request a VPC service limit increase?

A. AWS Personal Health Dashboard
B. AWS Trusted Advisor
C. AWS Cost and Usage Report
D. AWS Service Catalog

Answer: A
Explanation:
AWS Cost and Usage Reports tracks your AWS usage and provides estimated charges associated with your account. Each report contains line items for each unique combination of AWS products, usage type, and operation that you use in your AWS account. AWS Trusted Advisors provides recommendations that help you follow AWS best practices. Trusted Advisor evaluates your account by using checks. These checks identify ways to optimize your AWS infrastructure, improve security and performance, reduce costs, and monitor service quotas. AWS Personal Health Dashboard provides alerts and remediation guidance when AWS is experiencing events that may impact you. ... The dashboard displays relevant and timely information to help you manage events in progress, and provides proactive notification to help you plan for scheduled activities.
AWS Service Catalog allows organizations to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS. These IT services can include everything from virtual machine images, servers, software, and databases to complete multi-tier application architectures.

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