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Exam : **CLF-C01-Deutsch**

Title : Amazon AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner (AWS-Certified-Cloud-Practitioner Deutsch Version)

Vendor : Amazon

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
Welchen AWS-Service kann ein Unternehmen nutzen, um komplexe analytische Abfragen durchzuführen?
A. Amazon RDS
B. Amazon DynamoDB
C. Amazon Redshift
D. Amazon ElastiCache
Answer: C
Explanation:
Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service in the cloud. You can start with just a few hundred gigabytes of data and scale to a petabyte or more. This enables you to use your data to acquire new insights for your business and customers. Amazon Redshift is designed for complex analytical queries that often involve aggregations and joins across very large tables. Amazon Redshift supports standard SQL and integrates with many existing business intelligence tools1.

QUESTION NO: 2
Welches Amazon EC2-Instance-Preismodell kann Rabatte von bis zu 90 % ermöglichen?
A. Reservierte Instanzen
B. Auf Anfrage
C. Dedizierte Hosts
D. Spot-Instanzen
Answer: D
Explanation:
Spot Instances are Amazon EC2 instances that are available at a discounted price compared to On-Demand pricing. Spot Instances use spare EC2 capacity that is not being used by other customers, and the price fluctuates based on supply and demand. Customers can request Spot Instances for their applications and specify the maximum price they are willing to pay per hour. If the Spot price is lower than the customer's bid, the Spot Instance is launched and the customer pays the current Spot price. However, if the Spot price rises above the customer's bid, the Spot Instance is terminated by AWS and the customer is charged for the partial hour of usage. Therefore, Spot Instances can provide discounts of up to 90% or more, but they are not suitable for applications that require continuous or predictable availability. Spot Instances are recommended for applications that are flexible, fault-tolerant, or have low priority, such as batch processing, data analysis, or testing and development.

QUESTION NO: 3
Ein Unternehmen benötigt Hilfe bei der Verwaltung mehrerer mit AWS verknüpfter Konten, die in einer konsolidierten Rechnung aufgeführt sind.
Welcher AWS-Supportplan beinhaltet einen AWS-Concierge, den das Unternehmen um Unterstützung bitten kann?
A. AWS-Entwicklerunterstützung
B. AWS Enterprise Support

C. AWS Business Support

D. AWS-Basissupport

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Enterprise Support is the AWS Support plan that includes an AWS concierge whom the company can ask for assistance. According to the AWS Support Plans page, AWS Enterprise Support provides "a dedicated Technical Account Manager (TAM) who provides advocacy and guidance to help plan and build solutions using best practices, coordinate access to subject matter experts, and proactively keep your AWS environment operationally healthy."2 AWS Business Support, AWS Developer Support, and AWS Basic Support do not include a TAM or a concierge service.

QUESTION NO: 4

Ein Unternehmen prüft das Design einer Anwendung, die von einem lokalen Standort auf eine einzelne Amazon EC2-Instanz migriert werden soll.

Was sollte das Unternehmen tun, um die Anwendung hochverfügbar zu machen?

A. Stellen Sie zusätzliche EC2-Instanzen in anderen Availability Zones bereit.

B. Konfigurieren Sie einen Application Load Balancer (ALB). Weisen Sie die EC2-Instanz als Ziel des ALB zu.

C. Verwenden Sie ein Amazon Machine Image (AMI), um die EC2-Instanz zu erstellen.

D. Stellen Sie die Anwendung mithilfe einer EC2-Spot-Instanz bereit.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Provisioning additional EC2 instances in other Availability Zones is a way to make the application highly available, as it reduces the impact of failures and increases fault tolerance. Configuring an Application Load Balancer and assigning the EC2 instance as the ALB's target is a way to distribute traffic among multiple instances, but it does not make the application highly available if there is only one instance. Using an Amazon Machine Image to create the EC2 instance is a way to launch a virtual server with a preconfigured operating system and software, but it does not make the application highly available by itself. Provisioning the application by using an EC2 Spot Instance is a way to use spare EC2 capacity at up to 90% off the On-Demand price, but it does not make the application highly available, as Spot Instances can be interrupted by EC2 with a two-minute notification.

QUESTION NO: 5

Ein Unternehmen möchte eine Reihe benutzerdefinierter Dashboards erstellen, um Metriken zur Überwachung seiner Anwendungen zu sammeln.

Welcher AWS-Service erfüllt diese Anforderungen?

A. Amazon CloudWatch

B. AWS X-Ray

C. AWS Systems Manager

D. AWS CloudTrail

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch is a service that provides monitoring and observability for AWS resources and applications. Users can create custom dashboards to collect and visualize metrics, logs, alarms, and events from different sources5. AWS X-Ray is a service that provides distributed tracing and analysis for applications. AWS Systems Manager is a service that provides operational management for AWS resources and applications. AWS CloudTrail is a service that provides governance, compliance, and auditing for AWS account activity.

QUESTION NO: 6
Welche Option ist eine Kundenverantwortung im Rahmen des AWS-Modells der geteilten Verantwortung?
A. Wartung der zugrunde liegenden Hardware von Amazon EC2-Instanzen
B. Anwendungsdatensicherheit
C. Physische Sicherheit von Rechenzentren
D. Wartung von VPC-Komponenten
Answer: B
Explanation:
The option that is a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model is B. Application data security.
According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, while the customer is responsible for the security in the cloud. This means that AWS manages the security of the underlying infrastructure, such as the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run the AWS services, while the customer manages the security of their applications, data, and resources that they use on top of AWS12.
Application data security is one of the customer responsibilities under the AWS shared responsibility model.
This means that the customer is responsible for protecting their application data from unauthorized access, modification, deletion, or leakage. The customer can use various AWS services and features to help with application data security, such as encryption, key management, access control, logging, and auditing12.
Maintenance of underlying hardware of Amazon EC2 instances is not a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model. This is part of the AWS responsibility to secure the cloud. AWS manages the physical servers that host the Amazon EC2 instances and ensures that they are updated, patched, and replaced as needed13.
Physical security of data centers is not a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model.
This is also part of the AWS responsibility to secure the cloud. AWS operates and controls the facilities where the AWS services are hosted and ensures that they are protected from unauthorized access, environmental hazards, fire, and theft14.
Maintenance of VPC components is not a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model.
This is a shared responsibility between AWS and the customer. AWS provides the VPC service and ensures that it is secure and reliable, while the customer configures and manages their own VPCs and related components, such as subnets, route tables, security groups, network ACLs, gateways, and endpoints15.
References:

1: Shared Responsibility Model - Amazon Web Services (AWS) 2: AWS Cloud Computing - W3Schools 3:
[Amazon EC2 FAQs - Amazon Web Services] 4: [AWS Security - Amazon Web Services] 5 : [Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) - Amazon Web Services]

QUESTION NO: 7
Ein Sicherheitsingenieur möchte eine Single-Tenant-AWS-Lösung zum Erstellen, Steuern und Verwalten seiner eigenen kryptografischen Schlüssel, um die gesetzlichen Compliance-Anforderungen für die Datensicherheit zu erfüllen.
Welchen AWS-Service sollte der Ingenieur nutzen?
A. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)
B. AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)
C. AWS CloudHSM
D. AWS Systems Manager
Answer: C
Explanation:
The correct answer is C because AWS CloudHSM is an AWS service that enables the security engineer to meet the requirements. AWS CloudHSM is a service that provides customers with dedicated hardware security modules (HSMs) to create, control, and manage their own cryptographic keys in the AWS Cloud. AWS CloudHSM allows customers to meet strict regulatory compliance requirements for data security, such as FIPS 140-2 Level 3, PCI-DSS, and HIPAA. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS services that enable the security engineer to meet the requirements. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a service that provides customers with a fully managed, scalable, and integrated key management system to create and control encryption keys for AWS services and applications. AWS KMS does not provide customers with single-tenant or dedicated HSMs. AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) is a service that provides customers with a simple and secure way to provision, manage, and deploy public and private Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) certificates for use with AWS services and internal connected resources. ACM does not provide customers with HSMs or cryptographic keys. AWS Systems Manager is a service that provides customers with a unified user interface to view operational data from multiple AWS services and automate operational tasks across their AWS resources. AWS Systems Manager does not provide customers with HSMs or cryptographic keys. Reference: AWS CloudHSM FAQs

QUESTION NO: 8
Welche AWS-Funktion bietet AWS-Benutzern eine kostenlose Plattform, um Community-Gruppen beizutreten, Fragen zu stellen, Antworten zu finden und von der Community erstellte Artikel über Best Practices zu lesen?
A. AWS Knowledge Center
B. AWS re:Post
C. AWS 10
D. AWS Enterprise Support
Answer: B
Explanation:

AWS re:Post is a no-cost platform for AWS users to join community groups, ask questions, find answers, and read community-generated articles about best practices. AWS re:Post is a social media platform that connects AWS users with each other and with AWS experts. Users can create posts, comment on posts, follow topics, and join groups related to AWS services, solutions, and use cases. AWS re:Post also features live event feeds, community stories, and AWS Hero profiles. AWS re:Post is a great way to learn from the AWS community, share your knowledge, and get inspired. References:
AWS re:Post
Join the Conversation

QUESTION NO: 9
Ein Unternehmen plant die Migration in die AWS Cloud. Das Unternehmen führt einen organisatorischen Wandel durch und möchte besser auf Kundenanfragen und -feedback reagieren.
Welche Aufgaben sollte das Unternehmen gemäß dem AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) durchführen, um diese Anforderungen zu erfüllen? (Wählen Sie ZWEI aus.)
A. Richten Sie Ihre Teams neu aus, um sich auf Produkte und Wertströme zu konzentrieren.
B. Erstellen Sie neue Wertversprechen mit neuen Produkten und Dienstleistungen.
C. Verwenden Sie agile Methoden, um schnell zu iterieren und sich weiterzuentwickeln.
D. Nutzen Sie eine neue Daten- und Analyseplattform, um umsetzbare Erkenntnisse zu gewinnen.
E. Legacy-Infrastruktur migrieren und modernisieren.
Answer: A C
Explanation:
Realigning teams to focus on products and value streams, and using agile methods to rapidly iterate and evolve are tasks that the company should perform to meet the requirements of becoming more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback, according to the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF). AWS CAF organizes guidance into six areas of focus, called perspectives: business, people, governance, platform, security, and operations. Each perspective is divided into capabilities, which describe the skills and processes to execute the transition effectively. The people perspective helps you prepare your organization for cloud adoption, and includes capabilities such as organizational change management, staff skills and readiness, and organizational alignment. The business perspective helps you align IT strategy with business strategy, and includes capabilities such as business case development, value proposition, and product ownership. Creating new value propositions with new products and services is a task that belongs to the business perspective, but it is not directly related to the requirement of becoming more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback.
Using a new data and analytics platform to create actionable insights is a task that belongs to the platform perspective, which helps you design, implement, and optimize the architecture of the AWS environment.
However, it is also not directly related to the requirement of becoming more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback. Migrating and modernizing legacy infrastructure is a task that belongs to the operations perspective, which helps you enable, run, use, operate, and recover IT workloads to the level agreed upon with your business stakeholders. However, it is

also not directly related to the requirement of becoming more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback.

QUESTION NO: 10
Welcher AWS-Service oder welche AWS-Funktion kann zur Kostenschätzung vor der Bereitstellung verwendet werden?
A. Kostenloses AWS-Kontingent
B. AWS-Preisrechner
C. AWS Billing and Cost Management
D. AWS-Kosten- und Nutzungsbericht
Answer: B
Explanation:
AWS Pricing Calculator can be used to estimate costs before deployment. AWS Pricing Calculator is a tool that helps the user to compare the cost of AWS services for different use cases and configurations. The user can create estimates for various AWS services, such as Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, and more.
The user can also adjust the parameters, such as region, instance type, storage size, and duration, to see how they affect the cost. AWS Pricing Calculator provides a detailed breakdown of the estimated cost, as well as a summary of the key drivers of the cost.

QUESTION NO: 11
Ein Unternehmen möchte sicherstellen, dass sich zwei Amazon EC2-Instanzen in separaten Rechenzentren befinden und die Kommunikationslatenz zwischen den Rechenzentren minimal ist.
Wie kann das Unternehmen dieser Anforderung gerecht werden?
A. Platzieren Sie die EC2-Instanzen in zwei separaten AWS-Regionen, die über eine VPC-Peering-Verbindung verbunden sind.
B. Platzieren Sie die EC2-Instanzen in zwei separaten Availability Zones innerhalb derselben AWS-Region.
C. Platzieren Sie eine EC2-Instanz vor Ort und die andere in einer AWS-Region. Verbinden Sie sie dann über eine AWS VPN-Verbindung.
D. Platzieren Sie beide EC2-Instanzen in einer Platzierungsgruppe für dedizierte Bandbreite.
Answer: B
Explanation:
The correct answer is B because placing the EC2 instances in two separate Availability Zones within the same AWS Region is the best way to meet the requirement. Availability Zones are isolated locations within an AWS Region that have independent power, cooling, and networking. Users can launch their resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, in multiple Availability Zones to increase the fault tolerance and resilience of their applications. Availability Zones within the same AWS Region are connected with low-latency, high-throughput, and highly redundant networking. The other options are incorrect because they are not the best ways to meet the requirement. Placing the EC2 instances in two separate AWS Regions connected with a VPC peering connection is not the best way to meet the requirement because AWS Regions are geographically dispersed and may have higher communication latency between them than Availability Zones within the same AWS Region.

VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables users to route traffic between them using private IP addresses. Placing one EC2 instance on premises and the other in an AWS Region, and then connecting them by using an AWS VPN connection is not the best way to meet the requirement because on-premises and AWS Region are geographically dispersed and may have higher communication latency between them than Availability Zones within the same AWS Region. AWS VPN connection is a secure and encrypted connection between a user's network and their VPC. Placing both EC2 instances in a placement group for dedicated bandwidth is not the best way to meet the requirement because a placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone that enables users to launch instances with specific performance characteristics. A placement group does not ensure that the instances are in separate data centers, and it does not provide low-latency communication between instances in different Availability Zones. Reference: [Regions, Availability Zones, and Local Zones], [VPC Peering], [AWS VPN], [Placement Groups]

QUESTION NO: 12

Was bietet die Speicherklasse Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering?

A. Zahlungsflexibilität durch Reservierung von Lagerkapazität

B. Langfristige Aufbewahrung von Daten durch Kopieren der Daten auf ein verschlüsseltes Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)-Volume

C. Automatische Kosteneinsparungen durch Verschieben von Objekten zwischen Ebenen basierend auf Zugriffsmusteränderungen

D. Sicherer, dauerhafter und kostengünstigster Speicher für die Datenarchivierung

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class offers automatic cost savings by moving objects between tiers based on access pattern changes. This storage class is designed for data with unknown or changing access patterns. It has two access tiers: frequent access and infrequent access. Objects are stored in the frequent access tier by default, and are moved to the infrequent access tier after 30 consecutive days of no access. If an object in the infrequent access tier is accessed, it is moved back to the frequent access tier. There are no retrieval fees in S3 Intelligent-Tiering, and no additional tiering fees when objects are moved between access tiers within the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class1.

QUESTION NO: 13

Ein Unternehmen muss Standard-SQL verwenden, um Exabytes an strukturierten und halbstrukturierten Daten in einem Data Warehouse, einer Betriebsdatenbank und einem Data Lake abzufragen und zu kombinieren.

Welcher AWS-Service erfüllt diese Anforderungen?

A. Amazon DynamoDB

B. Amazonas Aurora

C. Amazone Athene

D. Amazon Redshift

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Redshift is the service that meets the requirements of using standard SQL to query and combine exabytes of structured and semi-structured data across a data warehouse, operational database, and data lake.
Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service that allows you to run complex analytic queries using standard SQL and your existing business intelligence tools. Amazon Redshift also supports Redshift Spectrum, a feature that allows you to directly query and join data stored in Amazon S3 using the same SQL syntax. Amazon Redshift can scale up or down to handle any volume of data and deliver fast query performance5

QUESTION NO: 14
Ein Unternehmen möchte AWS-Ausgabenziele festlegen und die Kosten anhand dieser Ziele verfolgen.
Welches AWS-Tool oder welche AWS-Funktion sollte das Unternehmen nutzen, um diese Anforderungen zu erfüllen?
A. AWS Cost Explorer
B. AWS-Budgets
C. AWS-Kosten- und Nutzungsbericht
D. Sparpläne
Answer: B
Explanation:
AWS Budgets is a tool that allows users to set AWS spending targets and track costs against those targets.
Users can create budgets for various dimensions, such as service, linked account, tag, and more. Users can also receive alerts when the actual or forecasted costs exceed or are projected to exceed the budgeted amount.
AWS Cost Explorer, AWS Cost and Usage Report, and Savings Plans are other AWS tools or features that can help users manage and optimize their AWS costs, but they do not enable users to set and track spending targets
.

QUESTION NO: 15
Ein Unternehmen verfügt über eine stetige, vorhersehbare und unterbrechungsfreie Rechenlast.
Welche Kaufoptionen für Amazon EC2-Instanzen erfüllen diese Anforderungen am kostengünstigsten? (Wählen Sie ZWEI aus.)
A. On-Demand-Instanzen
B. Reservierte Instanzen
C. Spot-Instanzen
D. Sparpläne
E. Dedizierte Hosts
Answer: B D
Explanation:
Reserved Instances and Savings Plans are the most cost-effective purchasing options for a compute workload that is steady, predictable, and uninterruptible. Reserved Instances

provide a significant discount compared to On-Demand Instances, and Savings Plans offer flexible and consistent savings on EC2 usage. Both options require a commitment to a consistent amount of usage, in USD per hour, for a term of 1 or 3 years.
On-Demand Instances are suitable for short-term, irregular, or unpredictable workloads, but they are more expensive than Reserved Instances or Savings Plans. Spot Instances are the cheapest option, but they are not suitable for uninterruptible workloads, as they can be reclaimed by AWS at any time. Dedicated Hosts and Dedicated Instances are designed for compliance and licensing requirements, not for cost optimization. They are more expensive than the other options, as they run on single-tenant hardware. References: Instance purchasing options, Amazon EC2 Pricing, 4 Ways to Purchase Amazon EC2 Instances

QUESTION NO: 16
Ein Unternehmen verwendet AWS Lambda-Funktionen, um eine Anwendung zu erstellen. Welche Aufgaben liegen nach dem AWS-Modell der geteilten Verantwortung in der Verantwortung des Unternehmens? (Wählen Sie ZWEI aus.)
A. Patchen Sie die Server, auf denen die Lambda-Funktionen bereitgestellt werden.
B. Legen Sie die IAM-Berechtigungen fest, die definieren, wer die Lambda-Funktionen ausführen kann.
C. Schreiben Sie den Code für die Lambda-Funktionen, um die Anwendungslogik zu definieren.
D. Stellen Sie Amazon EC2-Instanzen bereit, um die Lambda-Funktionen zu unterstützen.
E. Skalieren Sie die Lambda-Funktionen, wenn die Last steigt.
Answer: B C
Explanation:
According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, while the user is responsible for the security in the cloud. This means that AWS manages the security and maintenance of the underlying infrastructure, such as the servers, networks, and operating systems, while the user manages the security and configuration of the resources and applications that run on AWS. For AWS Lambda functions, the tasks that are the user's responsibility are:
Establish the IAM permissions that define who can run the Lambda functions. IAM is a service that enables users to manage access and permissions for AWS resources and users. Users can create IAM policies, roles, and users to grant or deny permissions to run Lambda functions, invoke other AWS services, or access AWS resources from Lambda functions. [AWS Lambda Permissions] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com Write the code for the Lambda functions to define the application logic. Lambda functions are units of code that can be written in any supported programming language, such as Python, Node.js, Java, or Go.
Users can write the code for the Lambda functions using the AWS Management Console, the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), the AWS SDKs, or any code editor of their choice. Users can also use AWS Lambda Layers to share and manage common code and dependencies across multiple functions. [AWS Lambda Overview] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

QUESTION NO: 17

Was zeichnet Convertible Reserved Instances (RIs) aus?

A. Benutzer können Convertible RIs gegen andere Convertible RIs aus einer anderen Instanzfamilie austauschen.

B. Benutzer können Convertible RIs gegen andere Convertible RIs in verschiedenen AWS-Regionen austauschen.

C. Benutzer können Convertible RIs auf dem AWS Marketplace verkaufen und kaufen.

D. Benutzer können die Laufzeit ihrer Convertible RIs verkürzen, indem sie sie mit anderen Convertible RIs zusammenführen.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Convertible Reserved Instances (RIs) are a type of Reserved Instance that allow you to change the attributes of the RI as long as the exchange results in the creation of Reserved Instances of equal or greater value. You can exchange Convertible RIs for other Convertible RIs from a different instance family, size, platform, tenancy, or scope (Region or Availability Zone)3.

QUESTION NO: 18

Welchen AWS-Service oder welche AWS-Funktion kann das Unternehmen nutzen, um den Zugriff auf AWS-Services für Mitgliedskonten einzuschränken?

A. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)

B. Dienstkontrollrichtlinien (SCPs)

C. Organisationseinheiten (OUs)

D. Zugriffskontrolllisten (ACLs)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Service control policies (SCPs) are a type of organization policy that you can use to manage permissions in your organization. SCPs offer central control over the maximum available permissions for all accounts in your organization, allowing you to ensure your accounts stay within your organization's access control guidelines2. SCPs are available only in an organization that has all features enabled2.

QUESTION NO: 19

Welche Säule des AWS Well-Architected Framework beinhaltet ein Designprinzip zur Messung der Gesamteffizienz von Arbeitslasten im Hinblick auf den Geschäftswert?

A. Operative Exzellenz

B. Sicherheit

C. Zuverlässigkeit

D. Kostenoptimierung

Answer: A

Explanation:

The operational excellence pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework includes a design principle about measuring the overall efficiency of workloads in terms of business value. This principle states that you should monitor and measure key performance indicators (KPIs) and set targets and thresholds that align with your business goals. You should also use feedback

loops to continuously improve your processes and procedures1.

QUESTION NO: 20
Ein Unternehmen hat seine AWS-Cloud-Infrastruktur so konzipiert, dass seine Arbeitslasten effektiv ausgeführt werden. Das Unternehmen verfügt außerdem über Protokolle zur kontinuierlichen Verbesserung unterstützender Prozesse.
Welche Säule des AWS Well-Architected Framework stellt dieses Szenario dar?
A. Sicherheit
B. Leistungseffizienz
C. Kostenoptimierung
D. Operative Exzellenz
Answer: D
Explanation:
The scenario represents the operational excellence pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework, which focuses on running and monitoring systems to deliver business value and continually improve supporting processes and procedures1. Security, performance efficiency, cost optimization, and reliability are the other four pillars of the framework1.

QUESTION NO: 21
Was ist ein Vorteil des Wechsels zur AWS Cloud im Hinblick auf die Verkürzung der Markteinführungszeit?
A. Verringerte Bereitstellungsgeschwindigkeit
B. Erhöhte Anwendungssicherheit
C. Erhöhte geschäftliche Agilität
D. Erweiterte Backup-Fähigkeiten
Answer: C
Explanation:
Increased business agility is a benefit of moving to the AWS Cloud in terms of improving time to market.
Business agility refers to the ability of a company to adapt to changing customer needs, market conditions, and competitive pressures. Moving to the AWS Cloud enables business agility by providing faster access to resources, lower upfront costs, and greater scalability and flexibility. By using the AWS Cloud, companies can launch new products and services, experiment with new ideas, and respond to customer feedback more quickly and efficiently. For more information, see [Benefits of Cloud Computing] and [Business Agility].

QUESTION NO: 22
Welcher AWS-Dienst oder welche AWS-Funktion bietet Sicherheit für eine VPC, indem sie als Firewall zur Kontrolle des Datenverkehrs in und aus Subnetzen fungiert?
A. AWS Security Hub
B. Sicherheitsgruppen
C. Netzwerk-ACL
D. AWSWAF
Answer: C

Explanation:
A network access control list (network ACL) is a feature that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of one or more subnets in a virtual private cloud (VPC). Network ACLs can be configured with rules that allow or deny traffic based on the source and destination IP addresses, ports, and protocols1. AWS Security Hub is a service that provides a comprehensive view of the security posture of AWS accounts and resources2. Security groups are features that act as firewalls for controlling traffic at the instance level3. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits4.

QUESTION NO: 23
Ein Unternehmen führt Anwendungen auf Amazon EC2-Instanzen im selben AWS-Konto für mehrere verschiedene Projekte aus. Das Unternehmen möchte die Infrastrukturkosten für jedes der Projekte separat verfolgen. Das Unternehmen muss diese Nachverfolgung mit möglichst geringen Auswirkungen auf die bestehende Infrastruktur und ohne zusätzliche Kosten durchführen.
Was sollte das Unternehmen tun, um diese Anforderungen zu erfüllen?
A. Verwenden Sie für jedes Projekt einen anderen EC2-Instanztyp.
B. Veröffentlichen Sie projektspezifische benutzerdefinierte Amazon CloudWatch-Metriken für jede Anwendung.
C. Stellen Sie EC2-Instanzen für jedes Projekt in einem separaten AWS-Konto bereit.
D. Verwenden Sie Kostenzuordnungs-Tags mit Werten, die für jedes Projekt spezifisch sind.
Answer: D
Explanation:
The correct answer is D because cost allocation tags are a way to track the infrastructure costs for each of the projects separately. Cost allocation tags are key-value pairs that can be attached to AWS resources, such as EC2 instances, and used to categorize and group them for billing purposes. The other options are incorrect because they do not meet the requirements of the question. Use a different EC2 instance type for each project does not help to track the costs for each project, and may impact the performance and compatibility of the applications. Publish project-specific custom Amazon CloudWatch metrics for each application does not help to track the costs for each project, and may incur additional charges for using CloudWatch. Deploy EC2 instances for each project in a separate AWS account does help to track the costs for each project, but it impacts the existing infrastructure and incurs additional charges for using multiple accounts. Reference: Using Cost Allocation Tags

QUESTION NO: 24
Welche der folgenden Aufgaben sind laut AWS-Modell der geteilten Verantwortung AWS-Verantwortlichkeiten? (Wählen Sie ZWEI aus.)
A. Netzwerkinfrastruktur und Virtualisierung der Infrastruktur
B. Sicherheit der Anwendungsdaten
C. Gastbetriebssysteme
D. Physische Sicherheit der Hardware
E. Anmeldeinformationen und Richtlinien

Answer: A D
Explanation:
The correct answers are A and D because network infrastructure and virtualization of infrastructure and physical security of hardware are AWS responsibilities according to the AWS shared responsibility model.
The AWS shared responsibility model is a framework that defines the division of responsibilities between AWS and the customer for security and compliance. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the global infrastructure, such as the regions, availability zones, and edge locations; the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run the AWS services; and the virtualization layer that separates the customer instances and storage. The customer is responsible for the security in the cloud, which includes the customer data, the guest operating systems, the applications, the identity and access management, the firewall configuration, and the encryption. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS responsibilities according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Security of application data, guest operating systems, and credentials and policies are customer responsibilities according to the AWS shared responsibility model.
Reference: [AWS Shared Responsibility Model]

QUESTION NO: 25
Ein Unternehmen plant, seine Anwendung in die AWS Cloud zu migrieren.
Welches AWS-Tool oder welche Ressourcen sollte das Unternehmen verwenden, um seine Migrationsbereitschaft zu analysieren und zu bewerten?
A. AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)
B. AWS-Preisrechner
C. AWS Well-Architected Framework
D. AWS-Budgets
Answer: A
Explanation:
AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) is a tool that helps organizations understand how cloud adoption transforms the way they work, and it provides structure to identify and address gaps in skills and processes. Applying the AWS CAF in your organization results in an actionable plan that helps you prepare the cloud environment, enable your staff with new skills, and migrate your applications. AWS Pricing Calculator is a tool that helps you estimate the cost of AWS services for your use cases and compare the cost of different AWS service configurations. AWS Well-Architected Framework is a tool that helps you review and improve your cloud-based architectures and better understand the business impact of your design decisions. AWS Budgets is a tool that helps you plan your service usage, service costs, and instance reservations, and track how close your plan is to your budgeted amount.

QUESTION NO: 26
Das IT-Team eines Unternehmens verwaltet MySQL-Datenbankservercluster. Das IT-Team muss die Datenbank patchen und Sicherungs-Snapshots der Daten in den Clustern erstellen. Das Unternehmen möchte diese Arbeitslast auf AWS verlagern, damit diese Aufgaben automatisch erledigt werden.
Was sollte das Unternehmen tun, um diese Anforderungen zu erfüllen?

A. Stellen Sie MySQL-Datenbankservercluster auf Amazon EC2-Instanzen bereit.

B. Verwenden Sie Amazon RDS mit einer MySQL-Datenbank.

C. Verwenden Sie eine AWS Cloud Form-At-Ionen-Vorlage, um MySQL-Datenbankserver auf Amazon EC2-Instanzen bereitzustellen.

D. Migrieren Sie alle MySQL-Datenbankdaten nach Amazon S3.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The company should use Amazon RDS with a MySQL database to meet the requirements of moving its workload to AWS so that the tasks of patching the database and taking backup snapshots of the data in the clusters will be completed automatically. Amazon RDS is a managed service that simplifies the setup, operation, and scaling of relational databases in the AWS Cloud. Amazon RDS automates common database administration tasks such as patching, backup, and recovery. Amazon RDS also supports MySQL and other popular database engines5

QUESTION NO: 27

Welchen AWS-Service oder welches AWS-Tool sollte ein Unternehmen verwenden, um die AWS-Ausgaben zu prognostizieren?

A. Amazon DevPay

B. AWS Organizations

C. AWS Trusted Advisor

D. Kosten-Explorer

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cost Explorer is an AWS service or tool that can be used to forecast AWS spending. It allows users to analyze their AWS costs and usage using interactive graphs and tables. It also provides features such as filtering, grouping, and forecasting to help users plan their future spending. Amazon DevPay is an AWS service that allows developers to sell applications that are built on AWS services. It handles the billing and metering for the customers of the applications and collects payments from them. It is not a tool for forecasting AWS spending. AWS Organizations is an AWS service that allows users to centrally manage and govern their AWS accounts. It provides features such as creating groups of accounts, applying policies, and automating account creation. It is not a tool for forecasting AWS spending. AWS Trusted Advisor is an AWS service that provides best practices and recommendations to optimize the performance, security, and cost of AWS resources. It can help users identify opportunities to reduce their AWS costs, but it is not a tool for forecasting AWS spending

QUESTION NO: 28

Für welche Kontrollen sind gemäß dem AWS-Modell der gemeinsamen Verantwortung sowohl AWS als auch AWS-Kunden verantwortlich? (Wählen Sie ZWEI aus.)

A. Physikalische und umgebungsbedingte Kontrollen

B. Patch-Management

C. Konfigurationsverwaltung

D. Kontostrukturen

E. Auswahl der AWS-Region, in der Daten gespeichert werden

Answer: B C

Explanation:

Patch management and configuration management are controls that are the responsibility of both AWS and AWS customers, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Patch management is the process of applying updates to software and applications to fix vulnerabilities, bugs, or performance issues. Configuration management is the process of defining and maintaining the settings and parameters of systems and applications to ensure their consistency and reliability. AWS is responsible for patching and configuring the software and services that it manages, such as the AWS global infrastructure, the hypervisor, and the AWS managed services. The customer is responsible for patching and configuring the software and services that they manage, such as the guest operating system, the applications, and the AWS customer-managed services.

Physical and environmental controls are the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Physical and environmental controls are the measures that protect the physical security and availability of the AWS global infrastructure, such as power, cooling, fire suppression, and access control.

AWS is responsible for maintaining these controls and ensuring the resilience and reliability of the AWS Cloud. Account structures are the responsibility of the customer, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Account structures are the ways that customers organize and manage their AWS accounts and resources, such as using AWS Organizations, IAM users and roles, resource tagging, and billing preferences.

The customer is responsible for creating and configuring these structures and ensuring the security and governance of their AWS environment. Choice of the AWS Region where data is stored is the responsibility of the customer, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. AWS Regions are geographic areas that consist of multiple isolated Availability Zones. Customers can choose which AWS Region to store their data and run their applications, depending on their latency, compliance, and cost requirements. The customer is responsible for selecting the appropriate AWS Region and ensuring the data sovereignty and regulatory compliance of their data.

QUESTION NO: 29

Ein Unternehmen betreibt seine Anwendung in der AWS Cloud. Das Unternehmen möchte sein AWS-Konto regelmäßig auf Möglichkeiten zur Kostenoptimierung überprüfen.

Mit welchem AWS-Service bzw. -Tool kann das Unternehmen diese Anforderungen erfüllen?

A. AWS Cost Explorer

B. AWS Trusted Advisor

C. AWS-Preisrechner

D. AWS-Budgets

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Cost Explorer is an AWS service or tool that the company can use to periodically review its AWS account for cost optimization opportunities. AWS Cost Explorer is a tool that enables the company to visualize, understand, and manage their AWS costs and usage over time. The company can use AWS Cost Explorer to access interactive graphs and tables that

show the breakdown of their costs and usage by service, region, account, tag, and more. The company can also use AWS Cost Explorer to forecast their future costs, identify trends and anomalies, and discover potential savings by using Reserved Instances or Savings Plans.

QUESTION NO: 30
Welche Säule des AWS Well-Architected Framework umfasst das AWS-Modell der geteilten Verantwortung?
A. Operative Exzellenz
B. Leistungseffizienz
C. Zuverlässigkeit
D. Sicherheit
Answer: D
Explanation:
The AWS Well-Architected Framework is a set of best practices and guidelines for designing and operating reliable, secure, efficient, and cost-effective systems in the cloud. The framework consists of five pillars:
operational excellence, performance efficiency, reliability, security, and cost optimization. The security pillar covers the AWS shared responsibility model, which defines the security and compliance responsibilities of AWS and the customers. You can learn more about the AWS Well-Architected Framework from [this whitepaper] or [this digital course].

QUESTION NO: 31
Welcher AWS-Service kann DDoS-Angriffe abwehren?
A. AWS Firewall Manager
B. AWS Shield Standard
C. AWS WAF
D. Amazon Inspector
Answer: B
Explanation:
AWS Shield Standard is a service that provides protection against Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks for all AWS customers at no additional charge. It automatically detects and mitigates the most common and frequently occurring network and transport layer DDoS attacks that target AWS resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, Elastic Load Balancers, Amazon CloudFront distributions, and Amazon Route 53 hosted zones. AWS Firewall Manager is a service that allows users to centrally configure and manage firewall rules across their AWS accounts and resources, such as AWS WAF web ACLs, AWS Shield Advanced protections, and Amazon VPC security groups. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits, such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and bot attacks. Amazon Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. It analyzes the behavior of the applications and checks for vulnerabilities, exposures, and deviations from best practices.

QUESTION NO: 32
Welcher AWS-Service oder welche AWS-Funktion ermöglicht es Benutzern, ruhende Daten

in Amazon S3 zu verschlüsseln?

A. IAM-Richtlinien

B. Serverseitige Verschlüsselung

C. Amazon GuardDuty

D. Clientseitige Verschlüsselung

Answer: B

Explanation:

Server-side encryption is an encryption option that Amazon S3 provides to encrypt data at rest in Amazon S3.

With server-side encryption, Amazon S3 encrypts an object before saving it to disk in its data centers and decrypts it when you download the objects. You have three server-side encryption options to choose from:

SSE-S3, SSE-C, and SSE-KMS. SSE-S3 uses keys that are managed by Amazon S3. SSE-C allows you to manage your own encryption keys. SSE-KMS uses keys that are managed by AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)5.

QUESTION NO: 33

Welche Designprinzipien sollte ein Unternehmen auf AWS Cloud-Workloads anwenden, um die Nachhaltigkeit zu maximieren und die Auswirkungen auf die Umwelt zu minimieren? (Wählen Sie ZWEI aus.)

A. Maximieren Sie die Nutzung von Amazon EC2-Instanzen.

B. Minimieren Sie die Nutzung von Amazon EC2-Instanzen.

C. Minimieren Sie die Nutzung verwalteter Dienste.

D. Häufige Neuinstallationen von Anwendungen durch Benutzer erzwingen.

E. Reduziert die Notwendigkeit für Benutzer, Anwendungen neu zu installieren.

Answer: A E

Explanation:

To maximize sustainability and minimize environmental impact, a company should apply the following design principles to AWS Cloud workloads: maximize utilization of Amazon EC2 instances and reduce the need for users to reinstall applications. Maximizing utilization of Amazon EC2 instances means that the company can optimize the performance and efficiency of their compute resources, and avoid wasting energy and money on idle or underutilized instances. The company can use features such as Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, Amazon EC2 Spot Instances, and AWS Compute Optimizer to automatically adjust the number and type of instances based on demand, cost, and performance. Reducing the need for users to reinstall applications means that the company can minimize the amount of data and bandwidth required to deliver their applications to users, and avoid unnecessary downloads and updates that consume energy and resources. The company can use services such as Amazon CloudFront, AWS AppStream 2.0, and AWS Amplify to deliver their applications faster, more securely, and more efficiently to users across the globe. Minimizing utilization of Amazon EC2 instances, minimizing usage of managed services, and forcing frequent application reinstallations by users are not design principles that would maximize sustainability and minimize environmental impact. Minimizing utilization of Amazon EC2 instances would reduce the performance and efficiency of the compute resources, and

potentially increase the costs and complexity of the cloud workloads. Minimizing usage of managed services would increase the operational overhead and responsibility of the company, and potentially expose them to more security and reliability risks. Forcing frequent application reinstallations by users would increase the amount of data and bandwidth required to deliver the applications to users, and potentially degrade the user experience and satisfaction.

QUESTION NO: 34
Welche Datenbank-Engine ist mit Amazon RDS kompatibel?
A. Apache Cassandra
B. MongoDB
C. Neo4j
D. PostgreSQL
Answer: D
Explanation:
Amazon RDS supports six database engines: Amazon Aurora, MySQL, MariaDB, PostgreSQL, Oracle, and SQL Server. Apache Cassandra, MongoDB, and Neo4j are not compatible with Amazon RDS. Therefore, the correct answer is D. You can learn more about Amazon RDS and its supported database engines from this page.

QUESTION NO: 35
Welche der folgenden Vorteile erhält ein Unternehmen, wenn es eine lokale Produktions-Workload zu AWS verlagert? (Wählen Sie ZWEI aus.)
A. AWS schult die Mitarbeiter des Unternehmens in der Nutzung aller AWS-Dienste.
B. AWS verwaltet die gesamte Sicherheit in der Cloud.
C. AWS bietet kostenlosen Support durch technische Account Manager (TAMs).
D. AWS bietet hohe Verfügbarkeit.
E. AWS bietet Skaleneffekte.
Answer: D E
Explanation:
The correct answers are D and E because AWS offers high availability and AWS provides economies of scale are benefits that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. High availability means that AWS has a global infrastructure that allows customers to deploy their applications and data across multiple regions and availability zones. This increases the fault tolerance and resilience of their applications and reduces the impact of failures. Economies of scale means that AWS can achieve lower variable costs than customers can get on their own. This allows customers to pay only for the resources they use and scale up or down as needed. The other options are incorrect because they are not benefits that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS trains the company's staff on the use of all the AWS services is not a benefit that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS does provide various learning resources and training courses for customers, but it does not train the company's staff on the use of all the AWS services. AWS manages all security in the cloud is not a benefit that a company receives when it moves an

on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, but the customer is responsible for the security in the cloud. AWS offers free support from technical account managers (TAMs) is not a benefit that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS does offer support from TAMs, but only for customers who have the AWS Enterprise Support plan, which is not free. Reference: What is Cloud Computing?, [AWS Shared Responsibility Model], [AWS Support Plans]