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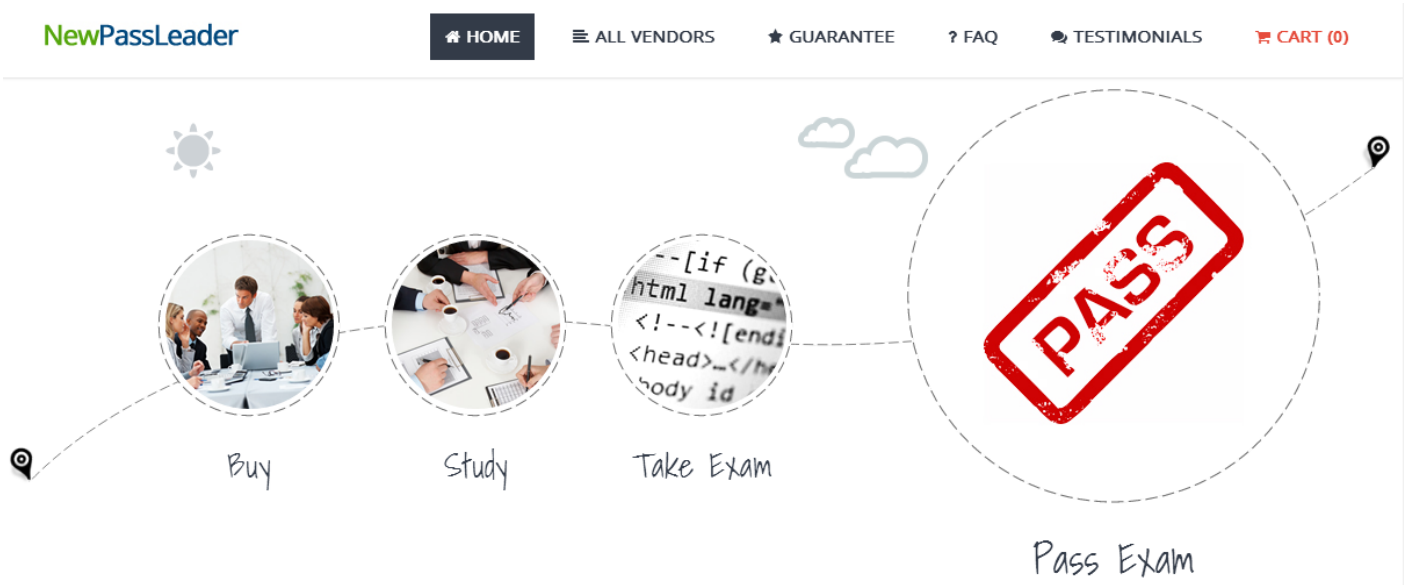

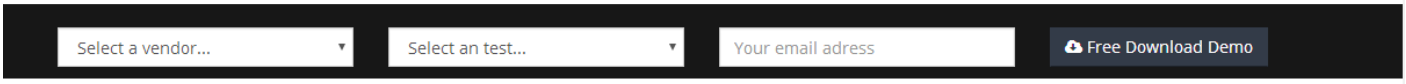

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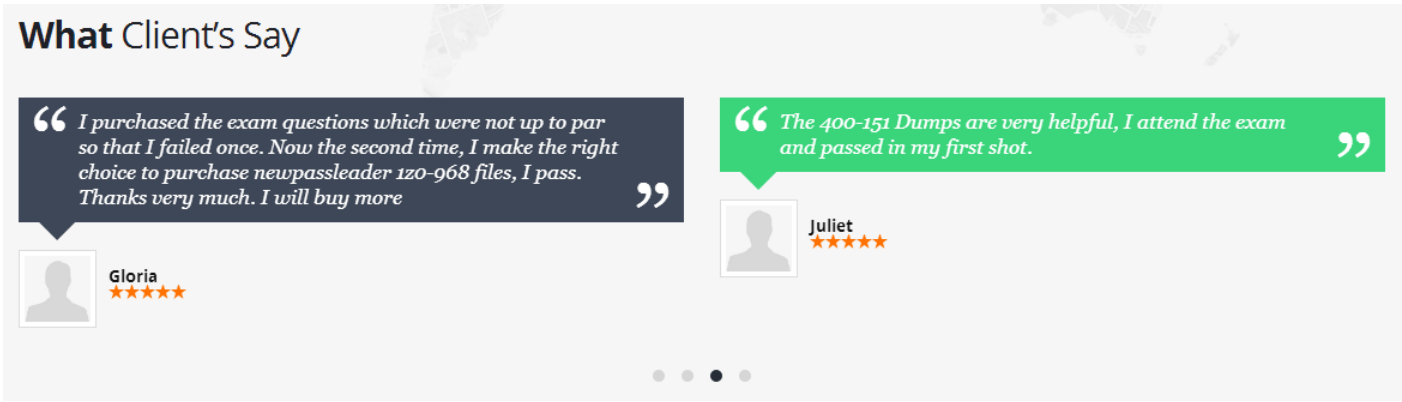

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Exam : **CLF-C02-KR**

Title : AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner (CLF-C02 Korean Version)

Vendor : Amazon

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
한 회사가 지난주에 Amazon EC2 인스턴스를 배포했습니다. 개발자는 EC2 인스턴스가 더 이상 실행되지 않는다는 것을 깨닫습니다. 개발자는 프로비저닝된 EC2 인스턴스 목록을 검토하고 EC2 인스턴스가 더 이상 목록에 없습니다.
개발자는 EC2 인스턴스의 최근 기록을 생성하기 위해 무엇을 할 수 있나요?
A. Cost Explorer를 실행하여 EC2 인스턴스의 시작 시간과 종료 시간을 식별합니다.
B. Amazon Inspector를 사용하여 EC2 인스턴스가 중지된 시점을 확인하세요.
C. AWS CloudTrail에서 검색을 수행하여 EC2 인스턴스 관련 이벤트를 모두 찾습니다.
D. AWS Secrets Manager를 사용하여 EC2 인스턴스의 숨겨진 종료 로그를 표시합니다.
Answer: C
Explanation:
AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of a customer's AWS account. AWS CloudTrail allows customers to track user activity and API usage across their AWS infrastructure. AWS CloudTrail can also provide a history of EC2 instance events, such as launch, stop, terminate, and reboot. Cost Explorer is a tool that enables customers to visualize, understand, and manage their AWS costs and usage over time. Amazon Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. AWS Secrets Manager helps customers protect secrets needed to access their applications, services, and IT resources.

QUESTION NO: 2
어떤 회사에서는 컴퓨팅, 스토리지, 데이터베이스 리소스에 대한 AWS 서비스 전반에서 작동하는 중앙 데이터 보호 정책을 정의하려고 합니다.
어떤 AWS 서비스가 이 요구 사항을 충족할까요?
A. AWS 배치
B. AWS 탄력적 재해 복구
C. AWS 백업
D. 아마존 FSx
Answer: C
Explanation:
The AWS service that will meet this requirement is C. AWS Backup.
AWS Backup is a service that allows you to define a central data protection policy that works across AWS services for compute, storage, and database resources. You can use AWS Backup to create backup plans that specify the frequency, retention, and lifecycle of your backups, and apply them to your AWS resources using tags or resource IDs.AWS Backup supports various AWS services, such as Amazon EC2,Amazon EBS, Amazon RDS, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon EFS, Amazon FSx, and AWS Storage Gateway12.
AWS Batch is a service that allows you to run batch computing workloads on AWS.AWS Batch does not provide a central data protection policy, but rather enables you to optimize the allocation and utilization of your compute resources3.
AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery is a service that allows you to prepare for and recover from disasters using AWS.AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery does not provide a central data protection policy, but rather helps you minimize downtime and data loss by replicating your

applications and data to AWS4.
Amazon FSx is a service that provides fully managed file storage for Windows and Linux applications.
Amazon FSx does not provide a central data protection policy, but rather offers features such as encryption, snapshots, backups, and replication to protect your file systems5.
References:
1:AWS Backup - Centralized backup across AWS services3:AWS Batch - Run Batc
h Computing Jobs on AWS2:Data Protection Reference Architectures with AWSBackup4:AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery - Prepare for and recover from disastersusing AWS5:Amazon FSx - Fully managed file storage for Windows and Linux applications

QUESTION NO: 3
어떤 AWS 서비스가 개발자가 마이크로 서비스 간에 느슨한 결합과 안정적인 메시징을 사용하는 데 도움이 됩니까?
A. 탄력적 로드 밸런싱
B. Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)
C. 아마존 클라우드프론트
D. Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS)
Answer: D
Explanation:
Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) is a service that provides fully managed message queues for asynchronous communication between microservices. It helps developers use loose coupling and reliable messaging by allowing them to send, store, and receive messages between distributed components without losing them or requiring each component to be always available1.Elastic Load Balancing is a service that distributes incoming traffic across multiple targets, such as Amazon EC2 instances, containers, and IP addresses. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a service that provides fully managed pub
/sub messaging for event-driven and push-based communication between microservices.
Amazon CloudFront is a service that provides a fast and secure content delivery network (CDN) for web applications.

QUESTION NO: 4
어떤 AWS 서비스나 리소스가 지출 약정을 조건으로 일부 AWS 서비스 비용에 대한 할인을 제공할 수 있습니까?
A. 아마존 탐정
B. AWS 가격
C. 저축 계획
D. 기본 지원
Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 5
애플리케이션은 공유 파일 시스템에 동시에 액세스하는 여러 Amazon EC2 인스턴스에서 실행됩니다.
어떤 AWS 스토리지 서비스를 사용해야 합니까?

A. 아마존 EBS
B. 아마존 EFS
C. 아마존 S3
D. AWS 아티팩트
Answer: B
Explanation:
Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) is the AWS storage service that should be used for an application that runs on multiple Amazon EC2 instances that access a shared file system simultaneously.
Amazon EFS is a fully managed service that provides a scalable, elastic, and highly available file system for Linux-based workloads. Amazon EFS supports the Network File System version 4 (NFSv4) protocol and allows multiple EC2 instances to read and write data to the same file system concurrently. Amazon EFS also integrates with other AWS services, such as AWS Backup, AWS CloudFormation, and AWS CloudTrail. For more information, see What is Amazon Elastic File System? and [Amazon EFS Use Cases].

QUESTION NO: 6
다음 중 AWS 공유 책임 모델에 따른 고객 책임은 무엇입니까? (2개 선택)
A. AWS 시설의 물리적 보안
B. 보안 그룹 구성Q C. AWS의 고객 데이터 암호화
C. AWS Lambda 인프라 관리Q E. 각 AWS 리전의 네트워크 처리량 관리
Answer: B C
Explanation:
The AWS shared responsibility model describes how AWS and the customer share responsibility for security and compliance of the AWS environment. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the physical security of AWS facilities, the infrastructure, hardware, software, and networking that run AWS services. The customer is responsible for security in the cloud, which includes the configuration of security groups, the encryption of customer data on AWS, the management of AWS Lambda infrastructure, and the management of network throughput of each AWS Region.

QUESTION NO: 7
어떤 AWS 서비스나 기능을 통해 사용자가 두 VPC 사이에 네트워크 연결을 생성할 수 있습니까?
(두 개를 선택하세요.)
A. VPC 엔드포인트
B. 아마존 루트 53
C. VPC 피어링
D. AWS 직접 연결
E. AWS 트랜짓 게이트웨이
Answer: C E
Explanation:
VPC peering and AWS Transit Gateway are two AWS services or features that give users the ability to create a network connection between two VPCs. VPC peering is a networking

connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them privately. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, with a VPC in another AWS account, or with a VPC in a different AWS Region. Traffic between peered VPCs never traverses the public internet. VPC peering does not support transitive peering relationships, which means that if VPC A is peered with VPC B, and VPC B is peered with VPC C, then VPC A and VPC C are not automatically peered789. AWS Transit Gateway is a networking service that acts as a regional router for your VPCs and on-premises networks. You can attach up to 5,000 VPCs and VPN connections to a single transit gateway and route traffic between them. AWS Transit Gateway simplifies the management and scalability of your network architecture, as you only need to create and manage a single connection from the central transit gateway to each connected network. AWS Transit Gateway supports transitive routing, which means that any network thatis attached to the transit gateway can communicate with any other network that is attached to the same transit gateway .
References: 7: VPC peering - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, 8: Connect VPCs using VPC peering - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, 9: Amazon VPC-to- Amazon VPC connectivity option s - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, : [AWS Transit Gateway - Amazon Web Services],
: [Connect VPCs using AWS Transit Gateway - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud], : [AWS Transit Gateway: Simplify Your Network Architecture]

QUESTION NO: 8
한 회사가 모든 인프라를 AWS 클라우드로 이전했습니다. 각 분기를 미리 계획하기 위해 재무팀은 이전 달의 모든 리소스의 비용 및 사용 데이터를 추적하려고 합니다. 재무팀은 데이터가 포함된 보고서를 자동으로 생성하려고 합니다.
이러한 요구 사항을 충족하기 위해 재무팀은 어떤 AWS 서비스나 기능을 사용해야 합니까?
A. 아마존 형사
B. AWS 가격 계산기
C. AWS 예산
D. AWS 절약 계획
Answer: C
Explanation:
AWS Budgetsallows users to set custom cost and usage budgets and receive notifications when they exceed their thresholds. It provides detailed reports on cost and usage data for the past and current months, enabling the finance team to track and analyze spending.
AWS Budgets can automatically generate cost and usage reports, which can help the finance team plan ahead for each quarter based on historical data.
Why other options are not suitable:
A). Amazon Detective: A security service for analyzing and investigating AWS account activity for security purposes, not cost tracking.
B). AWS Pricing Calculator: A tool to estimate costs based on expected usage, not for tracking actual past usage.
D). AWS Savings Plans: An offering to save costs on AWS usage; it does not provide cost tracking or reporting features.
References:
AWS Budgets Documentation

QUESTION NO: 9
한 회사가 Amazon EC2 인스턴스에서 웹사이트를 호스팅합니다. 회사는 웹사이트가 글로벌 대상 고객에게 도달하고 사용자에게 최소 지연 시간을 제공해야 합니다.
이러한 요구 사항을 충족하기 위해 회사는 어떤 AWS 서비스를 사용해야 합니까?
A. 아마존 루트 53
B. Amazon 클라우드프론트
C. 탄력적 로드 밸런싱
D. AWS 람다
Answer: B
Explanation:
Amazon CloudFrontis a content delivery network (CDN) that helps deliver your website content globally with low latency by caching copies of your website content at edge locations around the world. This helps ensure that users receive content from the edge location closest to them, thereby reducing latency and improving user experience.
A). Amazon Route 53: Incorrect, as it is a DNS web service that routes users to the appropriate endpoint, but it does not cache content or reduce latency.
C). Elastic Load Balancing: Incorrect, as it distributes incoming application or network traffic across multiple targets, but does not cache content globally.
D). AWS Lambda: Incorrect, as it is a serverless compute service, not intended for content delivery.
AWS Cloud References:
Amazon CloudFront

QUESTION NO: 10
어떤 AWS 서비스가 지속적인 전달 및 배포 솔루션인가요?
A. AWSAppSync
B. AWS 코드 파이프라인
C. AWS 클라우드9
D. AWS CodeCommit
Answer: B
Explanation:
AWS CodePipeline is a continuous delivery and deployment service that automates the release process of software applications across different stages, such as source code, build, test, and deploy2. AWSAppSync, AWS Cloud9, and AWS CodeCommit are other AWS services related to application development, but they do not provide continuous delivery and deployment solutions34 .

QUESTION NO: 11
어떤 회사는 자사의 데이터 센터와 AWS에서 실행되는 애플리케이션 간에 고속 연결을 설정하려고 합니다. 회사는 인터넷을 통해 데이터를 전송해서는 안 됩니다.
이러한 요구 사항을 충족하기 위해 회사는 어떤 조치를 취해야 합니까?
A. AWS Snowball을 사용하여 AWS로 데이터를 전송합니다.
B. AWS Storage Gateway를 사용하여 AWS로 데이터를 전송합니다.
C. 데이터 센터와 AWS 지역 간에 VPN 연결을 설정합니다.

D. 회사 네트워크와 AWS 간에 AWS Direct Connect 연결을 설정합니다.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Direct Connect is a cloud service solution that makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from a customer's premises to AWS. AWS Direct Connect does not involve the public internet, and therefore can reduce network costs, increase bandwidth throughput, and provide a more consistent network experience than internet-based connections. AWS Snowball is a petabyte-scale data transport service that uses secure devices to transfer large amounts of data into and out of the AWS Cloud. AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid cloud storage service that gives customers on-premises access to virtually unlimited cloud storage. A VPN connection enables customers to establish a secure and private connection between their network and AWS.

QUESTION NO: 12

고객이 AWS 계정에서 API 호출을 감사할 수 있도록 지원하는 서비스는 무엇입니까?

A. AWS 클라우드 트레일

B. AWS 신뢰할 수 있는 고문

C. 아마존 인스펙터

D. AWS X-레이

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS CloudTrail is a service that provides a record of actions taken by a user, role, or an AWS service in your AWS account. CloudTrail captures all API calls for AWS services as events, including calls from the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and higher-level AWS services. You can use CloudTrail to monitor, audit, and troubleshoot your AWS accountactivity34. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides best practices recommendations for cost optimization, performance, security, and fault tolerance in your AWS account5. Amazon Inspector is a service that helps you improve the security and compliance of your applications deployed on AWS by automatically assessing them for vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices6. AWS X-Ray is a service that helps you analyze and debug your applications by collecting data about the requests that your application serves, and providing tools to view, filter, and gain insights into that data7. References: Logging AWS Audit Manager API calls with CloudTrail, Logging AWS Account Management API calls using AWS CloudTrail, Review API calls in your AWS account using CloudTrail, Monitor the usage of AWS API calls using Amazon CloudWatch, Which service enables customers to audit API calls in their AWS ...

QUESTION NO: 13

고객이 기본 운영 체제를 유지 관리할 책임이 있는 AWS 서비스는 무엇입니까?

A. 아마존 다이나모DB

B. 아마존 S3

C. 아마존 EC2

D. AWS 람다

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon EC2 is a service that provides resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Users can launch and manage virtual servers, known as instances, that run on the AWS infrastructure. Users are responsible for maintaining the underlying operating system of the instances, as well as any applications or software that run on them.
Amazon DynamoDB is a service that provides a fully managed NoSQL database that delivers fast and consistent performance at any scale. Users do not need to manage the underlying operating system or the database software. Amazon S3 is a service that provides scalable and durable object storage in the cloud.
Users do not need to manage the underlying operating system or the storage infrastructure. AWS Lambda is a service that allows users to run code without provisioning or managing servers. Users only need to upload their code and configure the triggers and parameters. AWS Lambda takes care of the underlying operating system and the execution environment.

QUESTION NO: 14
한 회사가 Amazon EC2 인스턴스에서 주문 처리 시스템을 실행하고 있습니다. 이 회사는 마이크로서비스 기반 애플리케이션을 마이그레이션하려고 합니다.
이러한 요구 사항을 충족하기 위해 애플리케이션은 어떤 AWS 서비스 조합을 사용할 수 있습니까? (2개를 선택하세요.)
A. Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS)
B. AWS 람다
C. AWS 마이그레이션 허브
D. AWS 앱싱크
E. AWS 애플리케이션 마이그레이션 서비스
Answer: A B
Explanation:
The combination of AWS services that the application can use to migrate to a microservices-based application are Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) and AWS Lambda. Amazon SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that enables customers to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications. The application can use Amazon SQS to send, store, and receive messages between the microservices, ensuring that each message is processed only once and in the right order. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that allows customers to run code without provisioning or managing servers. The application can use AWS Lambda to create and deploy microservices as functions that are triggered by events, such as messages from Amazon SQS. AWS Migration Hub, AWS AppSync, and AWS Application Migration Service are not the best services to use for migrating to a microservices-based application. AWS Migration Hub is a service that provides a single location to track the progress of application migrations across multiple AWS and partner solutions. AWS AppSync is a service that simplifies the development of GraphQL APIs for real-time and offline data synchronization. AWS Application Migration Service is a service that enables customers to migrate their on-premises applications to AWS without making any changes to the applications, servers, or databases.

QUESTION NO: 15

어떤 회사에서는 Amazon EC2 인스턴스가 동일한 지리적 영역을 공유하지만 중복된 기본 전원을 사용하려고 합니다.
어떤 솔루션이 이러한 요구 사항을 충족시킬까요?
A. 동일한 AWS 지역의 여러 가용성 영역에서 EC2 인스턴스를 사용합니다.
B. EC2 인스턴스의 데이터베이스로 Amazon CloudFront를 사용합니다.
C. 동일한 에지 위치 및 동일한 가용성 영역에 있는 EC2 인스턴스를 사용합니다.
D. 다양한 AWS 지역의 AWS OpsWorks 스택에서 EC2 인스턴스를 사용합니다.
Answer: A
Explanation:
Using EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones in the same AWS Region is a solution that meets the requirements of sharing the same geographic area but using redundant underlying power sources. Availability Zones are isolated locations within an AWS Region that have independent power, cooling, and physical security. They are connected through low-latency, high-throughput, and highly redundant networking. By launching EC2 instances in different Availability Zones, users can increase the fault tolerance and availability of their applications. Amazon CloudFront is a contentdelivery network (CDN) service that speeds up the delivery of web content and media to end users by caching it at the edge locations closer to them. It is not a database service and cannot be used to store operational data for EC2 instances. Edge locations are sites that are part of the Amazon CloudFront network and are located in many cities around the world. They are not the same as Availability Zones and do not provide redundancy for EC2 instances. AWS OpsWorks is a configuration management service that allows users to automate the deployment and management of applications using Chef or Puppet. It can be used to create stacks that span multiple AWS Regions, but this would not meet the requirement of sharing the same geographic area.

QUESTION NO: 16
어떤 회사에서는 AWS 클라우드를 사용하여 전 세계에 애플리케이션을 배포하려고 합니다.
이 요구 사항을 충족하기 위해 회사는 어떤 아키텍처 배포 모델을 사용해야 합니까?
A. 다중 지역
B. 단일 지역
C. 다중 AZ
D. 단일 AZ
Answer: A
Explanation:
The architecture deployment model that the company should use to meet this requirement is A. Multi-Region.
A multi-region deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that distributes an application and its data across multiple geographic regions. A multi-region deployment model enables a company to achieve global reach, high availability, disaster recovery, and performance optimization.By deploying an application inmultiple regions, a company can serve customers from the nearest region, reduce latency, increase redundancy, and comply with data sovereignty regulations12.
A single-region deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that runs an application and its data within a single geographic region. A single-region deployment model is simpler

and cheaper than a multi- region deployment model, but it has limited scalability, availability, and performance.A single-region deployment model may notbe suitable for a company that wants to deploy an application globally, as it may face challenges such as network latency, regional outages, or regulatory compliance12.
A multi-AZ (Availability Zone) deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that distributes an application and its data across multiple isolated locations within a single region. An Availability Zone is a physically separate location within an AWS Region that has independent power, cooling, and networking.A multi-AZ deployment model enhances the availability and durability of an application by providing redundancy and fault tolerance within a region34.
A single-AZ deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that runs an application and its data within a single Availability Zone. A single-AZ deployment model is the simplest and most cost-effective option, but it has no redundancy or fault tolerance.A single-AZ deployment model may not be suitable for a company that wants to deploy an application globally, as it may face challenges such as network latency, regional outages, or regulatory compliance34.
References:
1:AWS Cloud Computing - W3Schools2:Understand the Different Cloud Computing Deployment Models Unit - Trailhead3:Regions and Availability Zones - Amazon Elasti c Compute Cloud4:AWS Reference Architecture Diagrams

QUESTION NO: 17
회사에서 AWS 지출을 예측하려면 어떤 AWS 서비스나 도구를 사용해야 합니까?
A. Amazon DevPay
B. AWS 조직
C. AWS 신뢰할 수 있는 고문
D. 비용 탐색기
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 helpusers identify opportunities to reduce their AWS costs, but it is not a tool for forecasting AWS spending

QUESTION NO: 18
한 회사의 IT팀이 MySQL 데이터베이스 서버 클러스터를 관리하고 있습니다. IT팀은 데이터베이스를 패치하고 클러스터의 데이터에 대한 백업 스냅샷을 찍어야 합니다. 이 회사는

이러한 작업이 자동으로 완료되도록 이 워크로드를 AWS로 옮기고자 합니다.
이러한 요구 사항을 충족하기 위해 회사는 무엇을 해야 합니까?

A. Amazon EC2 인스턴스에 MySQL 데이터베이스 서버 클러스터를 배포합니다.

B. MySQL 데이터베이스와 함께 Amazon RDS를 사용하세요.

C. AWS Cloud Forms ation 템플릿을 사용하여 Amazon EC2 인스턴스에 MySQL 데이터베이스 서버를 배포합니다.

D. 모든 MySQL 데이터베이스 데이터를 Amazon S3로 마이그레이션합니다.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon RDS is a service that makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud.

Amazon RDS supports MySQL as one of the database engines. By using Amazon RDS with a MySQL database, the company can offload the tasks of patching the database and taking backup snapshots to AWS.

Amazon RDS automatically patches the database software and operating system of the database instances.

Amazon RDS also automatically backs up the database and retains the backups for a user-defined retention period. The company can also restore the database to any point in time within the retention period. Deploying MySQL database server clusters onAmazon EC2 instances, using an AWS CloudFormation template to deploy MySQL database servers on Amazon EC2 instances, or migrating all the MySQL database data to Amazon S3 are not the best options to meet the requirements. These options would not automate the tasks of patching the database and taking backup snapshots, and would require more operational overhead from the company3

QUESTION NO: 19

어떤 회사는 Python으로 작성된 새로운 애플리케이션을 테스트해야 합니다. 이 코드는 Amazon S3 버킷에 새로운 이미지가 저장되면 활성화됩니다. 이 애플리케이션은 각 이미지에 워터마크를 찍고 이미지를 다른 S3 버킷에 저장합니다.
회사에서는 운영 비용을 최소화하면서 테스트를 실시하기 위해 어떤 AWS 서비스를 사용해야 할까요?

A. 아마존 EC2

B. AWS CodeDeploy

C. AWS 람다

D. 아마존 라이트세일

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Lambda is a compute service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. AWS Lambda executes your code only when needed and scales automatically, from a few requests per day to thousands per second. You pay only for the compute time you consume - there is no charge when your code is not running. With AWS Lambda, you can run code for virtually any type of application or backend service - all with zero administration. AWS Lambda runs your code on a high-availability compute infrastructure and performs all of the administration of the compute resources, including server and operating system

maintenance, capacity provisioning and automatic scaling, code monitoring and logging

QUESTION NO: 20
한 회사가 AWS Organizations를 사용합니다. 이 회사는 AWS Well-Architected Framework의 보안 모범 사례를 모든 AWS 계정에 적용하려고 합니다.
어떤 AWS 서비스가 이러한 요구 사항을 충족할까요?
A. Amazon 당신은 해냈어요
B. 아마존 형사
C. AWS 컨트롤 타워
D. AWS Secrets Manager
Answer: A
Explanation:
AWS Control Tower is the easiest way to set up and govern a secure, multi-account AWS environment based on best practices established through AWS's experience working with thousands of enterprises as they move to the cloud. With AWS Control Tower, builders can provision new AWS accounts in a few clicks, while you have peace of mind knowing your accounts conform to your organization's policies. AWS Control Tower automates the setup of a baseline environment, or landing zone, that is a secure, well-architected multi- account AWS environment1. AWS Control Tower helps you apply security best practices from the AWS Well-Architected Framework to all of your AWS accounts2.

QUESTION NO: 21
어떤 회사에서는 Amazon EC2 인스턴스가 동일한 지리적 영역을 공유하면서도 여러 개의 독립적인 기본 전원을 사용하려고 합니다.
이 목표를 달성하려면 어떤 솔루션이 필요할까요?
A. 단일 가용성 영역에서 EC2 인스턴스를 사용합니다.
B. 여러 AWS 지역에서 EC2 인스턴스를 사용합니다.
C. 동일한 AWS 지역의 여러 가용성 영역에서 EC2 인스턴스를 사용합니다.
D. 동일한 엣지 위치와 동일한 AWS 지역에 있는 EC2 인스턴스를 사용합니다.
Answer: C
Explanation:
The solution that achieves the goal of having Amazon EC2 instances share the same geographic area but use multiple independent underlying power sources is to use EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones in the same AWS Region. An Availability Zone is a physically isolated location within an AWS Region that has its own power, cooling, and network connectivity. An AWS Region is a geographical area that consists of two or more Availability Zones. By using multiple Availability Zones, users can increase the fault tolerance and resilience of their applications, as well as reduce latency for end users3. Using EC2 instances in a single Availability Zone, multiple AWS Regions, or the same edge location and the same AWS Region would not meet the requirement of having multiple independent power sources.

QUESTION NO: 22
회사에서는 여러 AWS 지역에 애플리케이션을 배포하고 해당 지역 간에 자동 장애 조치를 구성합니다.

이 아키텍처는 어떤 클라우드 개념을 나타냅니까?
A. 보안
B. 신뢰성
C. 확장성
D. 비용 최적화
Answer: B
Explanation:
Reliability is the cloud concept that this architecture represents. Reliability is the ability of a system to recover from infrastructure or service disruptions, dynamically acquire computing resources to meet demand, and mitigate disruptions such as misconfigurations or transient network issues. Deploying an application to multiple AWS Regions and configuring automatic failoverbetween those Regions enhances the reliability of the application by reducing the impact of regional failures and increasing the availability of the application4

QUESTION NO: 23
AWS 클라우드의 탄력성은 다음 중 무엇을 의미합니까? (2개를 선택하세요.)
A. Amazon EC2 인스턴스를 얼마나 빨리 다시 시작할 수 있습니까?
B. 수요 변화에 따라 리소스를 적정 규모로 조정하는 기능
C. Amazon EC2 인스턴스가 사용할 수 있는 최대 RAM 양
D. 사용량에 따른 결제 모델
E. 필요할 때 자원을 얼마나 쉽게 조달할 수 있는가
Answer: B E
Explanation:
Elasticity in the AWS Cloud refers to the ability to acquire resources as you need them and release resources when you no longer need them. In the cloud, you want to do this automatically1. This means that you can rightsized resources as demand shifts, and you can easily procure resources when they are needed. Elasticity is not related to how quickly an Amazon EC2 instance can be restarted, the maximum amount of RAM an Amazon EC2 instance can use, or the pay-as-you-go billing model. These are aspects of scalability, performance, and cost, respectively2.
For more information on elasticity, you can refer to the following sources:
Elasticity - AWS Well-Architected Framework
Elastic - Reactive Systems on AWS
What is the difference between scalability and elasticity?

QUESTION NO: 24
어떤 회사가 AWS를 사용하고 싶어합니다. 이 회사는 온프레미스 시스템에 대한 저지연 액세스와 데이터 상주에 대한 엄격한 요구 사항을 가지고 있습니다.
이러한 요구 사항을 충족하는 솔루션을 설계하려면 회사에서는 어떤 AWS 서비스를 사용해야 합니까?
A. AWS 파장
B. AWS Transit Gateway
C. AWS 지상국
D. AWS 아웃포스트

Answer: D
Explanation:
AWS Outposts extend AWS infrastructure and services to on-premises locations, providing low-latency access to AWS resources and ensuring data residency. This service is suitable for hybrid environments that require the same AWS services and infrastructure to be available locally. Wavelength, Transit Gateway, and Ground Station do not specifically address low-latency access to on-premises resources or data residency.

QUESTION NO: 25
한 회사가 데이터를 분석하기 위해 페타바이트 규모의 데이터 웨어하우스를 운영합니다. 이 회사는 수동 하드웨어 및 소프트웨어 관리가 필요 없는 솔루션을 원합니다. 어떤 AWS 서비스가 이러한 요구 사항을 충족할까요?
A. Amazon DocumentDB(MongoDB와 호환)
B. 아마존 레드시프트
C. 아마존 넵튠
D. Amazon ElastiCache
Answer: B
Explanation:
Amazon Redshift is a fast, fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service that makes it simple and cost-effective to analyze all your data using your existing business intelligence tools. You can start small with no commitments, and scale to petabytes for less than a tenth of the cost of traditional solutions. Amazon Redshift does not require manual hardware and software management, as AWS handles all the tasks such as provisioning, patching, backup, recovery, failure detection, and repair12. Amazon Redshift also offers serverless capabilities, which allow you to access and analyze data without any configurations or capacity planning. Amazon Redshift automatically scales the data warehouse capacity to deliver fast performance for even the most demanding and unpredictable workloads3. Therefore, Amazon Redshift meets the requirements of the company, compared to the other options.
The other options are not suitable for the company's requirements, because:
Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility) is a fast, scalable, highly available, and fully managed document database service that supports MongoDB workloads. It is not designed for petabyte-scale data warehousing or analytics4.
Amazon Neptune is a fast, reliable, and fully managed graph database service that makes it easy to build and run applications that work with highly connected datasets. It is not designed for petabyte-scale data warehousing or analytics5.
Amazon ElastiCache is a fully managed in-memory data store and cache service that supports Redis and Memcached. It is not designed for petabyte-scale data warehousing or analytics.
What is Amazon Redshift? - Amazon Redshift
Amazon Redshift Features - Amazon Redshift
Amazon Redshift Serverless - Amazon Redshift
What Is Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility)? - Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility) What Is Amazon Neptune? - Amazon Neptune
[What Is Amazon ElastiCache for Redis? - Amazon ElastiCache for Redis]

QUESTION NO: 26
한 회사가 Amazon S3 버킷에 월별 보고서를 저장하고 있습니다. 이 회사는 보고서 데이터를 쉼표로 구분된 값(.csv) 파일로 내보냅니다. 개발자는 이 모든 파일을 읽고 요약 보고서를 생성할 수 있는 간단한 쿼리를 작성하려고 합니다.
개발자는 운영 오버헤드를 최소화하여 이러한 요구 사항을 충족하려면 어떤 AWS 서비스나 기능을 사용해야 할까요?
A. Amazon S3 선택
B. 아마존 아테나
C. 아마존 레드시프트
D. 아마존 EC2
Answer: C
Explanation:
Amazon Athena is the AWS service that the developer should use to write a simple query that can read all of the .csv files stored in an Amazon S3 bucket and generate a summary report. Amazon Athena is an interactive query service that allows users to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. Amazon Athena does not require any server setup or management, and users only pay for the queries they run. Amazon Athena can handle various data formats, including .csv, and can integrate with other AWS services such as Amazon QuickSight for data visualization

QUESTION NO: 27
한 회사가 핵심 애플리케이션을 AWS 클라우드의 여러 워크로드로 마이그레이션했습니다. 이 회사는 애플리케이션의 안정성을 개선하고자 합니다.
이 목표를 달성하기 위해 회사는 어떤 클라우드 설계 원칙을 구현해야 할까요?
A. 활용도를 극대화하세요.
B. 구성 요소를 분리합니다.
C. 리소스 크기를 적정하게 조정합니다.
D. 소비 모델을 채택하세요.
Answer: B
Explanation:
Decoupling the components of an application means reducing the dependencies and interactions between them, which can improve the application's reliability, scalability, and performance. Decoupling can be achieved by using services such as Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS), Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS), and AWS Lambda1

QUESTION NO: 28
어떤 회사에서는 자사 온프레미스 데이터 센터에서 AWS 클라우드의 VPC로 애플리케이션을 마이그레이션하려고 합니다.
이러한 애플리케이션은 온프레미스 리소스에 액세스해야 합니다. 어떤 작업이 이러한 요구 사항을 충족할까요?
(두 개를 선택하세요.)
A. AWS Service Catalog를 사용하여 마이그레이션할 수 있는 온프레미스 리소스 목록을 식별합니다.

B. 온프레미스 장치와 VPC의 가상 사설 게이트웨이 간에 VPN 연결을 만듭니다.
C. Amazon CloudFront 배포를 사용하고 온프레미스 리소스에 가까운 콘텐츠 전송을 가속화하도록 구성합니다.
D. 온프레미스 데이터 센터와 AWS 간에 AWS Direct Connect 연결을 설정합니다.
E. Amazon CloudFront를 사용하여 온프레미스 웹 서버를 통해 제공되는 정적 웹 콘텐츠에 대한 액세스를 제한합니다.
Answer: B D

QUESTION NO: 29
회사에서는 AWS 클라우드에서 실행되는 모바일 앱에 대한 ID 관리를 구현해야 합니다. 어떤 AWS 서비스가 이 요구 사항을 충족할까요?
A. Amazon Cognito
B. AWS 보안 허브
C. AWS 실드
D. AWS WAF
Answer: A
Explanation:
Amazon Cognito is a service that provides identity management for mobile and web applications, allowing users to sign up, sign in, and access AWS resources with different identity providers. AWS Security Hub is a service that provides a comprehensive view of the security posture of AWS accounts and resources. AWS Shield is a service that provides protection against distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits.

QUESTION NO: 30
AWS 클라우드 도입 프레임워크(AWS CAF)에서 클라우드 전환 여정에 권장하는 옵션은 무엇입니까? (2개를 선택하세요.)
A. 구상 단계
B. 정렬 단계
C. 평가 단계
D. 동원 단계
E. 마이그레이션 및 현대화 단계
Answer: A B
Explanation:
The AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) cloud transformation journey is a four-phase process that helps customers plan and execute their cloud migration and digital transformation. The four phases are:
Envision phase: This phase focuses on demonstrating how cloud will help accelerate the business outcomes of the customer. It involves identifying and prioritizing transformation opportunities across four domains:
business, people, governance, and platform. It also involves associating the transformation initiatives with key stakeholders and measurable business outcomes1.
Align phase: This phase focuses on identifying capability gaps across six perspectives: business, people, governance, platform, security, and operations. It also involves identifying

cross-organizational dependencies and surfacing stakeholder concerns and challenges. The goal of this phase is to create strategies for improving the cloud readiness, ensure stakeholder alignment, and facilitate relevant organizational change management activities1.
Launch phase: This phase focuses on delivering pilot initiatives in production and demonstrating incremental business value. Pilots should be highly impactful and influence future direction. The customer should learn from the pilots and adjust their approach before scaling to full production1.
Scale phase: This phase focuses on expanding production pilots and business value to the desired scale and ensuring that the business benefits associated with the cloud investments are realized and sustained1.

QUESTION NO: 31
한 회사가 매초 수백만 건의 데이터베이스 쿼리를 수신하는 애플리케이션을 구축하고 있습니다. 이 회사는 이러한 요구 사항을 충족하기 위해 애플리케이션의 데이터 저장소를 확장해야 합니다.
어떤 AWS 서비스가 이 요구 사항을 충족할까요?
A. 아마존 다이나모DB
B. AWS 클라우드9
C. Memcached용 Amazon ElastiCache
D. 아마존 넵튠
Answer: A
Explanation:
Amazon DynamoDB is the AWS service that will meet the requirement of building an application that will receive millions of database queries each second. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and consistent performance, scalability, and durability. Amazon DynamoDB can handle any level of request traffic and automatically scale up or down the capacity based on the demand.
Amazon DynamoDB also supports in-memory caching with Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) to improve the response time and reduce the cost. For more information, see What is Amazon DynamoDB? and Amazon DynamoDB Features.

QUESTION NO: 32
회사는 AWS 계정의 보안을 강화하기 위해 어떤 조치를 취해야 합니까?
A. 권한이 있는 사용자에게 다중 인증(MFA)을 요구합니다.
B. 루트 사용자 계정을 제거합니다.
C. AWS 계정 루트 사용자에 대한 액세스 키를 생성합니다.
D. 권한이 있는 각 사용자에 대한 액세스 키를 만듭니다.
Answer: A
Explanation:
Enforcing multi-factor authentication (MFA) for privileged users enhances account security by requiring a second form of authentication. It reduces the risk of unauthorized access, even if credentials are compromised.
Removing the root account is not possible, and creating access keys for the root account or privileged users can increase security risks rather than reduce them.

QUESTION NO: 33
어떤 회사에서는 전반적인 비용을 절감하는 대가로 자사의 프로덕션 Amazon EC2 인스턴스를 계속해서 사용하기 위한 사전 약속을 하려고 합니다.
이러한 요구 사항을 가장 낮은 비용으로 충족하는 가격 옵션은 무엇입니까? (2개를 선택하세요.)
A. 스팟 인스턴스
B. 주문형 인스턴스
C. 예약된 인스턴스
D. 저축 계획
E. 전용 호스트
Answer: C D
Explanation:
Reserved Instances (RIs) are a pricing model that allows you to reserve EC2 instances for a specified period of time (one or three years) and receive a significant discount compared to On-Demand pricing. RIs are suitable for workloads that have predictable usage patterns and require a long-term commitment. You can choose between three payment options: All Upfront, Partial Upfront, or No Upfront. The more you pay upfront, the greater the discount1.
Savings Plans are a flexible pricing model that can help you reduce your EC2 costs by up to 72% compared to On-Demand pricing, in exchange for a commitment to a consistent amount of usage (measured in $/hour) for a one or three year term. Savings Plans apply to usage across EC2, AWS Lambda, and AWS Fargate. You can choose between two types of Savings Plans: Compute Savings Plans and EC2 Instance Savings Plans.
Compute Savings Plans offer the most flexibility and apply to any instance family, size, OS, tenancy, or region. EC2 Instance Savings Plans offer the highest discount and apply to a specific instance family within a region2.
Spot Instances are a pricing model that allows you to bid for unused EC2 capacity in the AWS cloud and are available at a discount of up to 90% compared to On-Demand pricing. Spot Instances are suitable for fault- tolerant or stateless workloads that can run on heterogeneous hardware and have flexible start and end times. However, SpotInstances are not guaranteed and can be interrupted by AWS at any time if the demand for capacity increases or your bid price is lower than the current Spot price3.
On-Demand Instances are a pricing model that allows you to pay for compute capacity by the hour or second with no long-term commitments. On-Demand Instances aresuitable for short-term, spiky, or unpredictable workloads that cannot be interrupted, or for applications that are being developed or tested on EC2 for the first time. However, On-Demand Instances are the most expensive option among the four pricing models4.
Dedicated Hosts are physical EC2 servers fully dedicated for your use. Dedicated Hosts can help you reduce costs by allowing you to use your existing server-bound software licenses, such as Windows Server, SQL Server, and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server. Dedicated Hosts can be purchased On-Demand or as part of Savings Plans. Dedicated Hosts are suitable for workloads that need to run on dedicated physical servers or have strict licensing requirements. However, Dedicated Hosts are not the lowest cost option among the four pricing models.

QUESTION NO: 34

한 회사가 단일 VPC 내에서 여러 부서에 대한 워크로드를 실행하고 있습니다. 회사는 각 부서에 리소스 사용에 대한 청구를 할 수 있어야 합니다.
회사는 최소한의 운영 비용으로 이 목표를 달성하기 위해 어떤 조치를 취해야 할까요?
A. 각 리소스에 부서 태그를 추가하고 비용 할당 태그를 구성합니다.
B. 각 부서 리소스를 해당 VPC로 이동합니다.
C. 각 부서 리소스를 해당 AWS 계정으로 이동합니다.
D. AWS Organizations를 사용하여 각 부서에 대한 청구 보고서를 받으세요.
Answer: A
Explanation:
Adding a department tag to each resource and configuring cost allocation tags is an action that can help you accomplish the goal of billing each department for its resource usage with the least operational overhead.
Tags are simple labels consisting of a key and an optional value that you can assign to AWS resources. You can use tags to organize your resources and track your AWS costs ona detailed level. Cost allocation tags enable you to track your AWS costs on a detailed level. After you activate cost allocation tags, AWS uses the cost allocation tags to organize your resource costs on your cost allocation report, to make it easier for you to categorize and track your AWS costs2. Moving each department resource to its own VPC or its own AWS account is an action that can help you isolate and control the resources for each department, but it would incur more operational overhead than using tags. Using AWS Organizations to get a billing report for each department is an action that can help you consolidate billing and payment across multiple AWS accounts, but it would not help you bill each department for its resource usage within a single VPC.

QUESTION NO: 35
한 회사가 워크로드 성능을 모니터링하고자 합니다. 회사는 클라우드 서비스가 비즈니스 요구 사항을 충족하는 수준으로 제공되도록 보장하고자 합니다.
이러한 요구 사항을 충족하는 AWS 클라우드 도입 프레임워크(AWS CAF)의 관점은 무엇입니까?
A. 사업
B. 거버넌스
C. 플랫폼
D. 작업
Answer: D
Explanation:
The Operations perspective helps you monitor and manage your cloud workloads to ensure that they are delivered at a level that meets your business needs. Common stakeholders include chief operations officer (COO), cloud director, cloud operations manager, and cloud operations engineers1. The Operations perspective covers capabilities such as workload health monitoring, incident management, change management, release management, configuration management, and disaster recovery2.
The Business perspective helps ensure that your cloud investments accelerate your digital transformation ambitions and business outcomes. Common stakeholders include chief executive officer (CEO), chief financial officer (CFO), chief information officer (CIO), and chief

technology officer (CTO). The Business perspective covers capabilities such as business case development, value realization, portfolio management, and stakeholder management3. The Governance perspective helps you orchestrate your cloud initiatives while maximizing organizational benefits and minimizing transformation-related risks. Common stakeholders include chief transformation officer, CIO, CTO, CFO, chief data officer (CDO), and chief risk officer (CRO). The Governance perspective covers capabilities such as governance framework, budget and cost management, compliance management, and data governance4. The Platform perspective helps you build an enterprise-grade, scalable, hybrid cloud platform, modernize existing workloads, and implement new cloud-native solutions. Common stakeholders include CTO, technology leaders, architects, and engineers. The Platform perspective covers capabilities such as platform design and implementation, workload migration and modernization, cloud-native development, and DevOps5.
References:
AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Operations Perspective
AWS Cloud Adoption Framework - Operations Perspective
AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Business Perspective
AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Governance Perspective
AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Platform Perspective