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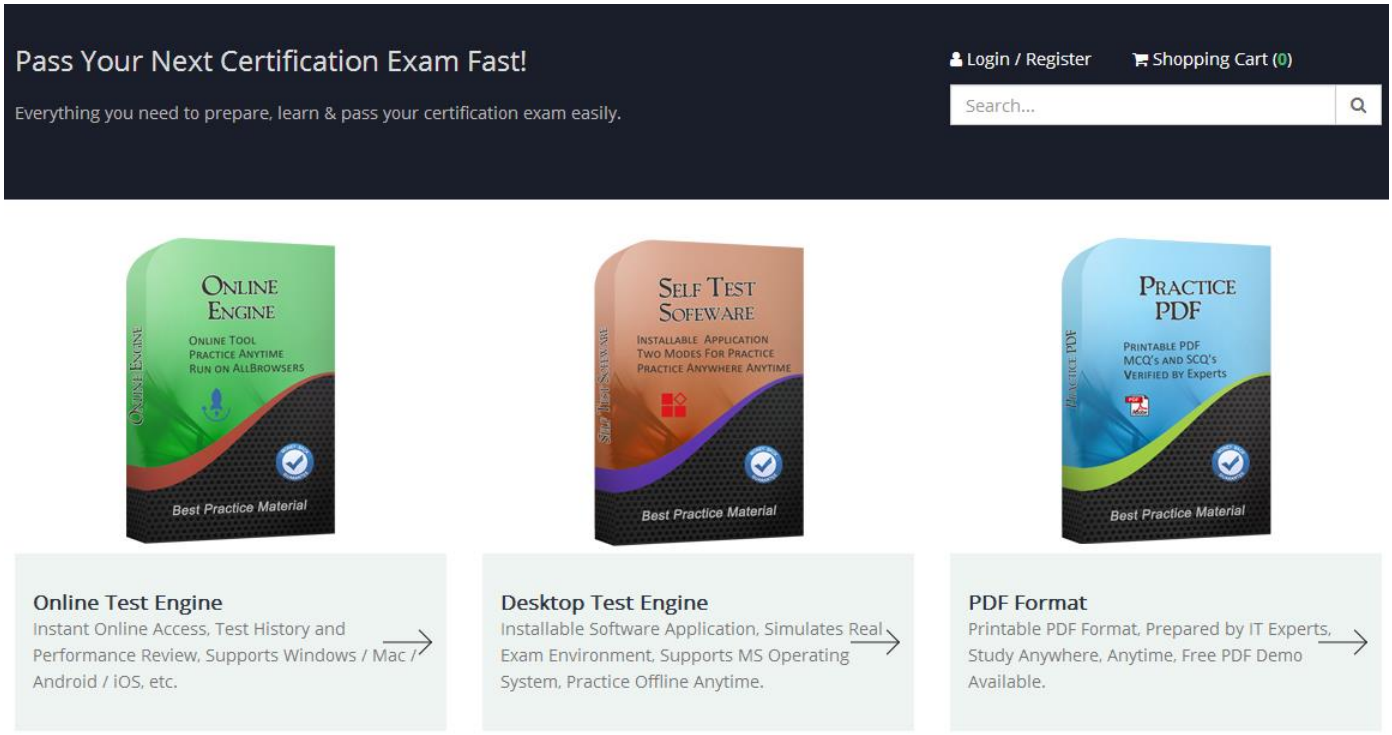

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Exam : **AWS-Certified-Cloud-Practitioner-JPN**

Title : Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Cloud Practitioner (AWS-Certified-Cloud-Practitioner日本語版)

Vendor : Amazon

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
企業が複雑な分析クエリを実行するために使用できる AWS サービスはどれですか?
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
最大 90% の割引を提供できる Amazon EC2 インスタンスの価格モデルはどれですか?
A. リザーブドインスタンス
B. オンデマンド
C. 専用ホスト
D. スポット インスタンス
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
ある企業は、一括請求で報告される複数の AWS
にリンクされたアカウントを管理するための支援を必要としています。
どの AWS サポート プランに、会社がサポートを依頼できる AWS
コンシェルジュが含まれていますか?
A. AWS 開発者サポート
B. AWS エンタープライズ サポート
C. AWS ビジネスサポート

D. AWS 基本サポート

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

ある企業は、オンプレミスから単一の Amazon EC2 インスタンスに移行するアプリケーションの設計を検討しています。

アプリケーションの可用性を高めるために企業は何をすべきでしょうか?

A. 他のアベイラビリティーゾーンに追加の EC2 インスタンスをプロビジョニングします。

B. Application Load Balancer (ALB) を構成します。 EC2 インスタンスを ALB のターゲットとして割り当てます。

C. Amazon Machine Image (AMI) を使用して EC2 インスタンスを作成します。

D. EC2 スポット インスタンスを使用してアプリケーションをプロビジョニングします。

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

ある企業は、アプリケーションを監視するためのメトリクスを収集するためのカスタム ダッシュボードのセットを作成したいと考えています。

これらの要件を満たす AWS サービスはどれですか?

A. Amazon CloudWatch

B. AWS X-Ray

C. AWS システムマネージャー

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
AWS 責任共有モデルでは、どのオプションが顧客の責任になりますか?
A. Amazon EC2 インスタンスの基盤となるハードウェアのメンテナンス
B. アプリケーション データのセキュリティ
C. データセンターの物理的セキュリティ
D. VPC コンポーネントのメンテナンス
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
セキュリティエンジニアは、データセキュリティの法規制遵守要件を満たすために、独自の暗号キーを作成、制御、管理するためのシングルテナント AWS ソリューションを望んでいます。
エンジニアはどの AWS サービスを使用する必要がありますか?
A. AWS キー管理サービス (AWS KMS)
B. AWS 証明書マネージャー (ACM)
C. AWS CloudHSM
D. AWS システムマネージャー
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
AWS ユーザーがコミュニティ グループに参加し、質問し、回答を見つけ、ベストプラクティスに関するコミュニティで作成された記事を読むための無料のプラットフォームを提供する AWS の機能はどれですか?
A. AWS ナレッジセンター
B. AWS re:Post
C. AWS 10
D. AWS エンタープライズ サポート
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
ある企業は AWS
クラウドへの移行を計画しています。同社は組織変革を進めており、顧客からの問い合わせやフィードバックにさらに迅速に対応できるようにしたいと考えています。
AWS クラウド導入フレームワーク (AWS CAF)
に従って、これらの要件を満たすために企業はどのタスクを実行する必要がありますか?
(2つ選択してください。)
A. 製品と価値の流れに重点を置くためにチームを再編成します。
B. 新しい製品とサービスで新しい価値提案を作成します。
C. アジャイルな手法を使用して、迅速に反復および進化します。
D. 新しいデータおよび分析プラットフォームを使用して、実用的な洞察を作成します。
E. 従来のインフラストラクチャを移行して最新化します。
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
導入前にコストを見積もるために使用できる AWS のサービスまたは機能はどれですか?
A. AWS 無料利用枠
B. AWS 料金計算ツール
C. AWS の請求とコスト管理
D. AWS のコストと使用状況レポート
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
ある企業は、2 つの Amazon EC2
インスタンスを別々のデータセンターに配置し、データセンター間の通信遅延を最小限に抑えたいと考えています。
企業はどのようにしてこの要件を満たすことができるのでしょうか?
A. VPC ピアリング接続で接続された 2 つの別々の AWS リージョンに EC2
インスタンスを配置します。
B. EC2 インスタンスを同じ AWS リージョン内の 2
つの別々のアベイラビリティーゾーンに配置します。
C. 1 つの EC2 インスタンスをオンプレミスに配置し、もう 1 つを AWS
リージョンに配置します。次に、AWS VPN 接続を使用して接続します。
D. 両方の EC2 インスタンスを専用帯域幅の配置グループに配置します。
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
Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering ストレージ クラスは何を提供しますか?
A. ストレージ容量を予約することによる支払いの柔軟性
B. 暗号化された Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
ボリュームにデータをコピーすることによるデータの長期保持
C. アクセス
パターンの変更に基づいて層間でオブジェクトを移動することによる自動コスト削減
D. データ アーカイブ用の安全で耐久性があり、低コストのストレージ
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
企業は標準 SQL を使用して、データ ウェアハウス、運用データベース、データ
レイク全体にわたって エクサバイト規模の構造化データおよび半構造化データをクエリし、
結合する必要があります。
これらの要件を満たす AWS サービスはどれですか?
A. Amazon DynamoDB
B. Amazon Aurora
C. Amazon Athena
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
ある企業は、AWS
の支出目標を設定し、その目標に対するコストを追跡したいと考えています。
これらの要件を満たすために企業はどの AWS
ツールまたは機能を使用する必要がありますか?
A. AWS コスト エクスプローラー
B. AWS の予算
C. AWS のコストと使用状況レポート
D. 貯蓄プラン
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
企業には、安定して予測可能で中断のないコンピューティング ワークロードがあります。
これらの要件を最もコスト効率よく満たす Amazon EC2
インスタンスの購入オプションはどれですか? (2つ選択してください。)
A. オンデマンド インスタンス
B. リザーブドインスタンス
C. スポット インスタンス
D. プランの保存
E. 専用ホスト
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
ある企業は、AWS Lambda 関数を使用してアプリケーションを構築しています。
AWS 責任共有モデルによれば、会社の責任はどのタスクですか? (2つ選択してください。)
A. Lambda 関数がデプロイされているサーバーにパッチを適用します。
B. Lambda 関数を実行できるユーザーを定義する IAM 権限を確立します。
C. Lambda 関数のコードを記述して、アプリケーション ロジックを定義します。
D. Lambda 関数をサポートするために Amazon EC2 インスタンスをデプロイします。
E. 負荷が増加したときに Lambda 関数をスケールアウトします。
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
コンバーティブル リザーブド インスタンス (RI) の特徴は何ですか?
A. ユーザーは、Convertible RI を、異なるインスタンス ファミリの他の Convertible RI と交換できます。
B. ユーザーは、コンバーチブル RI を、異なる AWS リージョンにある他のコンバーチブル RI と交換できます。
C. ユーザーは、AWS Marketplace でコンバーティブル RI を販売および購入できます。
D. ユーザーは、他の Convertible RI と結合することで、Convertible RI

の期間を短縮できます。

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

企業がメンバーアカウントの AWS サービスへのアクセスを制限するために使用できる AWS のサービスまたは機能はどれですか?

A. AWS ID およびアクセス管理 (IAM)

B. サービス コントロール ポリシー (SCP)

C. 組織単位 (OU)

D. アクセス制御リスト (ACL)

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

AWS Well-Architected フレームワークのどの柱に、ビジネス価値の観点からワークロードの全体的な効率を測定することに関する設計原則が含まれていますか?

A. 優れた運用性

B. セキュリティ

C. 信頼性

D. コストの最適化

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

ある企業は、ワークロードを効果的に実行できるように AWS クラウド インフラストラクチャを設計しました。同社は、サポート プロセスを継続的に改善するためのプロトコルも導入しています。

このシナリオは AWS Well-Architected フレームワークのどの柱を表しますか?

A. セキュリティ
B. パフォーマンス効率
C. コストの最適化
D. 優れた運用性
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
市場投入までの時間を短縮するという観点から、AWSクラウドに移行するメリットは何ですか？
A. 展開速度の低下
B. アプリケーションのセキュリティの向上
C. ビジネスの俊敏性の向上
D. バックアップ機能の向上
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
サブネットの内外のトラフィックを制御するファイアウォールとして機能することにより、VPC にセキュリティを提供する AWS のサービスまたは機能はどれですか?
A. AWS セキュリティ ハブ
B. セキュリティ グループ
C. ネットワーク 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
ある企業は、複数の異なるプロジェクトで同じ AWS アカウント内の Amazon EC2 インスタンス上でアプリケーションを実行しています。同社は、各プロジェクトのインフラストラクチャ
コストを個別に追跡したいと考えています。企業は、既存のインフラストラクチャへの影響を最小限に抑え、追加コストをかけずにこの追跡を実行する必要があります。
これらの要件を満たすために企業は何をすべきでしょうか?
A. プロジェクトごとに異なる EC2 インスタンス タイプを使用します。
B. 各アプリケーションのプロジェクト固有のカスタム Amazon CloudWatch メトリクスを公開します。
C. プロジェクトごとに EC2 インスタンスを別の AWS アカウントにデプロイします。
D. 各プロジェクトに固有の値を持つコスト割り当てタグを使用します。
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
AWS 責任共有モデルによれば、AWS の責任は次のうちどれですか?
(2つ選択してください。)
A. ネットワーク インフラストラクチャとインフラストラクチャの仮想化
B. アプリケーション データのセキュリティ
C. ゲスト オペレーティング システム
D. ハードウェアの物理的セキュリティ
E. 認証情報とポリシー
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
ある企業は、アプリケーションを AWS クラウドに移行することを計画しています。
企業が移行の準備状況を分析および評価するには、どの AWS
ツールまたは一連のリソースを使用する必要がありますか?
A. AWS クラウド導入フレームワーク (AWS CAF)
B. AWS 料金計算ツール
C. AWS Well-Architected フレームワーク
D. AWS の予算
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
会社の IT チームは、MySQL データベース サーバー クラスターを管理しています。 IT
チームはデータベースにパッチを適用し、クラスター内のデータのバックアップ
スナップショットを作成する必要があります。同社は、このワークロードを AWS
に移行して、これらのタスクが自動的に完了するようにしたいと考えています。
これらの要件を満たすために企業は何をすべきでしょうか?
A. MySQL データベース サーバー クラスターを Amazon EC2
インスタンスにデプロイします。
B. MySQL データベースで Amazon RDS を使用します。
C. AWS Cloud Form テンプレートを使用して、Amazon EC2 インスタンスに MySQL
データベース サーバーをデプロイします。
D. すべての MySQL データベース データを Amazon S3 に移行します。
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
企業は AWS 支出を予測するためにどの AWS
サービスまたはツールを使用する必要がありますか?
A. Amazon DevPay
B. AWS 組織
C. AWS Trusted Advisor
D. コスト エクスプローラー
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
AWS 責任共有モデルに従って、AWS と AWS
の顧客の両方の責任となるのはどの管理ですか? (2つ選択してください。)
A. 物理的および環境的制御
B. パッチ管理
C. 構成管理
D. アカウント構造
E. データが保存される AWS リージョンの選択
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
ある企業は AWS
クラウドでアプリケーションを実行しています。同社は、コスト最適化の機会について
AWS アカウントを定期的に確認したいと考えています。
企業はこれらの要件を満たすためにどの AWS サービスまたはツールを使用できますか?
A. AWS コスト エクスプローラー
B. AWS Trusted Advisor
C. AWS 料金計算ツール
D. AWS の予算
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

AWS Well-Architected フレームワークのどの柱に AWS 責任共有モデルが含まれていますか?

A. 優れた運用性

B. パフォーマンス効率

C. 信頼性

D. セキュリティ

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

DDoS 攻撃から防御できる AWS サービスはどれですか?

A. AWS ファイアウォール マネージャー

B. AWS シールド標準

C. AWS WAF

D. Amazon インスペクター

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

ユーザーが Amazon S3 に保管されているデータを暗号化できるようにする AWS のサービスまたは機能はどれですか?

A. IAM ポリシー

B. サーバー側の暗号化

C. Amazon GuardDuty

D. クライアント側の暗号化

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

持続可能性を最大化し、環境への影響を最小限に抑えるために、企業は AWS クラウドのワークロードにどの設計原則を適用する必要がありますか?

(2つ選択してください。)

A. Amazon EC2 インスタンスの使用率を最大化します。

B. Amazon EC2 インスタンスの使用率を最小限に抑えます。

C. マネージド サービスの使用を最小限に抑えます。

D. ユーザーによるアプリケーションの頻繁な再インストールを強制します。

E. ユーザーがアプリケーションを再インストールする必要性を減らします。

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
Amazon RDS と互換性があるデータベース エンジンはどれですか?
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
オンプレミスの本番ワークロードを AWS
に移行することで企業が得られるメリットは次のうちどれですか? (2つ選択してください。)
A. AWS は、すべての AWS
サービスの使用方法について会社のスタッフをトレーニングします。
B. AWS はクラウド内のすべてのセキュリティを管理します。
C. AWS では、テクニカル アカウント マネージャー (TAM)
による無料サポートを提供しています。
D. AWS は高可用性を提供します。
E. AWS はスケールメリットを提供します。
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]