



Navigation

Practice Mode: Score will not be recorded

Courses / AWS Certified Developer - Associate Level (/cp/modules/view/id/11)

## Quiz Results: Concept Review Exam

Pass



87% Correct

1. **1)** By default, AWS allows you to have \_\_\_\_ tables per account, per region.

**Correct****Correct answer**

256

**Explanation**

Default table limit in EACH region is 256. If more tables are needed, than all is required is a request to AWS to increase the table limit.

**Further Reading**

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/119/lesson/3/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/119/lesson/3/module/11>)

2. **2)** A corporate web application is deployed within an Amazon VPC, and is connected to the corporate data center via IPSec VPN. The application must authenticate against the on-premise LDAP server. Once authenticated, logged-in users can only access an S3 keyspace specific to the user.

**Incorrect****Correct answer**

The application authenticates against LDAP, and retrieves the name of an IAM role associated with the user. The application then calls the IAM Security Token Service to assume that IAM Role. The application can use the temporary credentials to access the S3 keyspace., Develop an identity broker which authenticates against LDAP, and then calls IAM Security Token Service to get IAM federated user credentials. The application calls the identity broker to get IAM federated user credentials with access to the appropriate S3 keyspace

3. **3)** Which statement about DynamoDB is true?

**Correct****Correct answer**

DynamoDB uses conditional writes for consistency.

**Explanation**

DynamoDB allows conditional writes to tables. Conditional writes are only performed if the current attributes of the item meet the specified conditions.

**Further Reading**

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/119/lesson/6/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/119/lesson/6/module/11>)

4. **4)** What is one key difference between an Amazon EBS-backed and an instance-store backed instance?

**Correct****Correct answer**

Amazon EBS - backed instances can be stopped and restarted.

**Explanation**



You can stop and restart your instance if it has an Amazon EBS volume as its root device. The instance retains its instance ID, but can change as described in the <https://scaleyourcode.com/> Overview section. When you stop an instance, we shut it down. We don't charge hourly usage for a stopped instance, or data transfer fees, but we do charge for the storage for any Amazon EBS volumes. Each time you restart a stopped instance, we charge a full instance hour, even if you make this transition multiple times within a single hour. While the instance is stopped, you can treat its root volume like any other volume, and modify it (for example, repair file system problems or update software). You just detach the volume from the stopped instance, attach it to a running instance, make your changes, detach it from the running instance, and then reattach it to the stopped instance. Make sure that you reattach it using the storage device name that's specified as the root device in the block device mapping for the instance. If you decide that you no longer need an instance, you can terminate it. As soon as the state of an instance changes to shutting-down or terminated, we stop charging for that instance.

### Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/127/lesson/2/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/127/lesson/2/module/11>)

5. **5)** A unit of "read capacity" represents one strongly consistent read per second or two eventually consistent reads per second.

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

True

### Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/119/lesson/4/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/119/lesson/4/module/11>)

6. **6)** Which of the following AWS Services are offered at no cost?

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

Auto Scaling, Amazon VPC

7. **7)** EC2 instances are launched from Amazon Machine Images (AMIs). A given public AMI:

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

can only be used to launch EC2 instances in the same AWS region as the AMI is stored.

### Explanation

AMIs cannot be launched into another region. In order to launch a given AMI that lives in one region, into another, you can copy the AMI from one region to another.

### Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/127/lesson/1/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/127/lesson/1/module/11>)

8. **8)** At what size file should you use multi-part upload?

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

100 MB

### Explanation

Objects 5GB or larger require multi-part upload API to be uploaded to AWS. However, it is best practice to use the multi-part upload api for objects 100MB or larger.

### Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/1/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/1/module/11>)

9. **9)** You have items in your table that are 12KB in size and you want to have 10 strongly consistent reads per second. How many read capacity units would you need to provision?

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

30

### Explanation

$10 \times (12/4) = 30$

### Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/119/lesson/4/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/119/lesson/4/module/11>)



(https://linuxacademy.com/cp/dashboard)



(https://www.cloudassessments.com/c/#/dashboard)

**Correct****Correct answer**

True

**Explanation**

These have been more recently renamed to Partition Key and Partition Key and Sort Key, though the exam may not reflect it yet.

11. **11)** A DynamoDB item is a collection of name and value attributes.

**Correct****Correct answer**

True

12. **12)** Since S3 object are stored lexicographically, by introducing "randomness" to your S3 names it helps S3 storage distribute the I/O load across more than one partition. Given the following examples, how could you add a hashed prefix to the naming convention to increase I/O performance? bucket/2010-26-05-15-00-00/myfolder234234/photo1.jpg bucket/2010-26-05-15-00-00/myfolder3857422/photo2.jpg

**Incorrect****Correct answer**

bucket/8761-2010-26-05-15-00-00/myfolder234234/photo1.jpg

**Explanation**

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/mpUploadComplete.html>: Amazon S3 maintains an index of object key names in each AWS region. Object keys are stored lexicographically across multiple partitions in the index. That is, Amazon S3 stores key names in alphabetical order. The key name dictates which partition the key is stored in. Using a sequential prefix, such as time-stamp or an alphabetical sequence, increases the likelihood that Amazon S3 will target a specific partition for a large number of your keys, overwhelming the I/O capacity of the partition. If you introduce some randomness in your key name prefixes, the key names, and therefore the I/O load, will be distributed across more than one partition.

**Further Reading**

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/1/module/11> (https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/1/module/11)

13. **13)** Which of the following is an incorrect S3 bucket name?

**Partially Correct****Correct answer**

10.2.181.2, 1Linuxacademy.com

14. **14)** You receive a call from a potential client who explains that one of the many services they offer is a website running on a t2.micro EC2 instance where users can submit requests for customized e-cards to be sent to their friends and family. The e-card website administrator was on a cruise and was shocked when he returned to the office in mid-January to find hundreds of angry emails complaining that customers' loved ones had not received their Christmas cards. He also had several emails from CloudWatch alerting him that the SQS queue for the e-card application had grown to over 500 messages on December 25th. You investigate and find that the problem was caused by a crashed EC2 instance which serves as an application server. What do you advise your client to do first?

**Correct****Correct answer**

Send an apology to the customers notifying them that their cards will not be delivered.

**Explanation**

If an autoscaling group had been in place, it could have prevented this situation by deploying a new application server when the first one crashed. Autoscaling can also help during peak load times, like the holiday season, by deploying additional instances to meet the increased load. Unfortunately, autoscaling cannot resolve the problem of the unsent Christmas cards at this point because the issue occurred in late December and the problem was not discovered until mid-January. The maximum time a message can remain in an SQS queue is 14 days, so these messages have already been deleted. Unless the webserver contains a log of the requests that can be used to re-create the cards, the data cannot be recovered.

15. **15)** You define the following S3 bucket policy to grant users access to your bucket, but the S3 bucket policy editor will not allow you to submit it. Why is this policy not working? { "Id": "Policy1441839160967", "Version": "2012-10-17", "Statement": [ { "Sid": "Stmt1441839157568", "Action": [ "s3:ListBucket" ], "Effect": "Allow", "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::linuxacademy.testbucket.2 " } ] }

**Correct answer**

S3 bucket policies require a Principal be defined

16. **16)** You have created a mobile application that relies on reading data from DynamoDB. How could you give each mobile device permissions to read from DynamoDB?

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

Create an IAM role that can be assumed by an app that allows federated users

**Explanation**

It is bad practice to store any API credentials in a mobile application. Each mobile device should have their own permissions and access credentials to DynamoDB. In order to facilitate this, you can integrate federated users (Facebook, Google, Twitter, Amazon, etc) credentials with IAM. After authenticated as a federated user, the user/app can then assume an IAM role with the proper read/write permissions to DynamoDB.

**Further Reading**

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/119/lesson/7/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/119/lesson/7/module/11>)

17. **17)** A SWF workflow task or task execution can live up to \_\_\_\_\_ long?

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

1 year

**Explanation**

SQS messages live up to 14 days, BUT an SWF workflow or task execution can last up to 1 year.

**Further Reading**

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/122/lesson/1/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/122/lesson/1/module/11>)

18. **18)** Which API call would you use to query an item by it's primary hash key?

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

GetItem

**Explanation**

The GetItem operation returns a set of Attributes for an item that matches the primary key. If there is no matching item, GetItem does not return any data. It is suggested that you become familiar with the DynamoDB API calls.

**Further Reading**

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/APIReference/API\\_GetItem.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/APIReference/API_GetItem.html)  
([http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/APIReference/API\\_GetItem.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/APIReference/API_GetItem.html))

19. **19)** Which of the following is NOT a common S3 API call?

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

ReadObject

**Explanation**

ReadObject is not an S3 call. Getting a general overview of S3 API calls will help you on the exam.

**Further Reading**

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/modules/view/id/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/modules/view/id/11>)

20. **20)** By default, what event occurs if your CloudFormation receives an error during creation?

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

ROLLBACK\_IN\_PROGRESS



21. 21) Which of the following is not true about SWF?

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

Humans can perform a decision task.

**Explanation**

Humans can perform an activity task, but not a decision task.

**Further Reading**

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonswf/latest/developerguide/swf-dg-intro-to-swf.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonswf/latest/developerguide/swf-dg-intro-to-swf.html> )

22. 22) You attempt to store a new object in the US-STANDARD region in Amazon S3 and receive a confirmation that it has been successfully stored. You then immediately make another API call and attempt to read this object. Will you be able to read this object immediately after?

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

Yes, US-Standard has read-after-write consistency which means you will have access to the object immediately after.

**Further Reading**

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/LocationSelection.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/LocationSelection.html>)

23. 23) The only SNS notification event supported by S3 is S3:ReducedRedundancyLostObject.

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

False

**Explanation**

S3 provides the S3:ReducedRedundancyLostObject for objects that are using the Reduce Redundancy Storage class on Amazon S3. This notification is used with SNS and sends a JSON object notification to the subscribed SNS topics if an object is lost by Amazon S3. This allows you to create automation and be informed with RRS (99.9% durability storage) has an object data loss from one of your buckets. AWS now supports event notifications for object creation as well.

**Further Reading**

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/120/lesson/6/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/120/lesson/6/module/11>)

24. 24) While working with the S3 API, you receive the following error: 409 Conflict. What is the most likely cause?

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

BucketAlreadyExists

**Explanation**

S3 error codes are handled with HTTP error responses. 409 conflict means there is a conflicting issue.

**Further Reading**

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/6/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/6/module/11>)

25. 25) Your items are 6KB in size and you want to have 100 strongly consistent reads per second. How many read capacity units do you need to provision?

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

200

**Explanation**

$100 \text{ (reads per second)} \times 2 \text{ (6KB/4KB = 1.5 round to 2)} = 200$  read throughput capacity units. A unit of read capacity is 4KB in size. In order to calculate the number of required capacity units, we take the item size (6KB) divided by the size of a single unit of read throughput capacity (4KB) and multiple that by the number of needed reads per second.

**Further Reading**<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/dashboard><https://www.cloudassessments.com/c/#/dashboard><https://scaleyourcode.com><https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/119/lesson/4/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/119/lesson/4/module/11>)

26. **26)** As you retrieve information from DynamoDB, you receive this error: "ProvisionedThroughputExceededException", but upon investigation you notice that you're not exceeding your table read capacity throughput. What is causing this error?

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

We are exceeding a partition's throughput capacity, even if we're not exceeding the table throughput capacity

**Explanation**

How can we exceed a partition's capacity if we're not exceeding table capacity? Because DynamoDB distributes capacity among all of the different partitions. Since DynamoDB uses our partition keys (previously known as Hash keys) to group data in different partitions, if we query the similar data over and over again, we will exceed that partition's throughput capacity - we will have uneven distribution of load. This is why it's very important to choose partition keys that are well distributed.

27. **27)** What is the default limit for CloudFormation templates per region?

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

There are no limits to the number of templates

**Explanation**

There is no limit to the number of templates, however there is a limit of 200 stacks per AWS account.

**Further Reading**

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/121/lesson/3/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/121/lesson/3/module/11>)

28. **28)** Your EC2 component receives a message from a message queue. The message will then become invisible for 30 seconds. What API request must be called in order for the VisibilityTimeout not to make the message visible again?

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

DeleteMessage

**Explanation**

The message will become invisible again if the worker instance that is processing the data in the message does not delete the message after it has been successfully completed. This allows another worker to then process the message again if the original worker fails to process the message.

**Further Reading**

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/150/lesson/2/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/150/lesson/2/module/11>)

29. **29)** What is the function of a conditional write?

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

A change to a DynamoDB attribute will only be written if that attribute's value has not changed since it was read

30. **30)** When using the Ref function in CloudFormation, what do we get back if we pass in the logical ID of an AWS::EC2::Instance object?

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

The object's InstanceId

**Explanation**

Example: i-437ba30

31. **31)** You need to announce an emergency downtime for a production AWS web application. This downtime notification will require different sets of instructions for different devices. All of the application users signed up to receive SNS notifications from the "mywebapp" topic when they began using the application and they are currently subscribed to this topic. What are appropriate ways for you to provide timely, device-specific instructions to end users when announcing this downtime?



Send a single message, but customize the text in the SNS message field so that each device gets only the information that is appropriate for them

### Explanation

A & B could work, but C is the quickest and easiest resolution. Using the SNS JSON message generator, you can choose the appropriate endpoint types and edit the generated code to send different text to the different endpoint types.

32. **32)** While working with the S3 API you receive the error: 403 forbidden. What is the most likely cause of this?

**Incorrect**

### Correct answer

AccessDenied

### Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/6/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/6/module/11>)

33. **33)** You have an Amazon S3 bucket that you use to store objects. You'd like to encrypt some of the new objects you upload to this bucket. What header do you need to use in order to request server-side encryption when using the REST API?

**Correct**

### Correct answer

x-amz-server-side-encryption

34. **34)** Which of the following can be increased by contacting AWS?

**Correct**

### Correct answer

S3 buckets per account, DynamoDB tables per account per region

35. **35)** Parts of a multi-part upload will not be completed until the "complete" request has been called which puts all the parts of the file together.

**Correct**

### Correct answer

True

### Explanation

You first initiate the multi-part upload and then upload all parts using the Upload Parts operation (see Upload Part). After successfully uploading all relevant parts of an upload, you call this operation to complete the upload. Upon receiving this request, Amazon S3 concatenates all the parts in ascending order by part number to create a new object. In the Complete Multi-part Upload request, you must provide the parts list. You must ensure the parts list is complete, this operation concatenates the parts you provide in the list. For each part in the list, you must provide the part number and the ETag header value, returned after that part was uploaded.

### Further Reading

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/mpUploadComplete.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/mpUploadComplete.html>)

36. **36)** 10.2.181.56 is a valid S3 bucket name.

**Correct**

### Correct answer

False

### Explanation

Bucket names must not be formatted as an IP address.

### Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/1/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/1/module/11>)

37. **37)** While working with the S3 API you receive the error message: 404 Not Found. What is the most likely cause for this error?

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

(https://linuxacademy.com/cp/dashboard)



(https://www.cloudassessments.com/c/#/dashboard)

**Further Reading**<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/6/module/11> (https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/6/module/11)

38. **38)** One unit of read capacity is \_\_\_\_ in size?

**Correct****Correct answer**

4KB

**Explanation**

One unit of read capacity is 4KB and one unit of write capacity is 1KB

**Further Reading**<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/119/lesson/4/module/11> (https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/119/lesson/4/module/11)

39. **39)** You have an EC2 instance deployed with an IAM role with write access permissions to an SQS queue. The instance is attempting to write a 512 KB message to an SQS queue. What will the result of this attempt be?

**Correct****Correct answer**

It will fail because it is greater than the 256 KB limit for SQS messages.

**Explanation**

While it is true that SQS requests are measured in 64 KB chunks, the maximum message size is 256 KB, so a 512 KB message will not be accepted.

40. **40)** Each AWS account can own how many buckets?

**Correct****Correct answer**

100

**Explanation**

AWS accounts are limited to the total number of buckets allowed. Since S3 is a global namespace, the limitation is per account and not per region. The limit cannot be increased upon request to AWS.

**Further Reading**<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/1/module/11> (https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/1/module/11)

41. **41)** What is the minimum size of an S3 object?

**Correct****Correct answer**

0 bytes

**Explanation**

The minimum size of an object is 0 byte and the maximum size of an object is 5TB. Objects that are 5GB in size or larger must use the multi-part upload API in order to be uploaded to S3.

**Further Reading**<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/1/module/11> (https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/1/module/11)

42. **42)** Which of the following are subject to eventual consistency?

**Correct****Correct answer**

Reads of a DynamoDB table, unless you specify otherwise

**Explanation**

Reads of a DynamoDB table are subject to eventual consistency by default, but you can choose strongly consistent reads instead.





(https://linuxacademy.com/cp/dashboard)



(https://www.cloudassessments.com/c/#/dashboard)

**Correct****Correct answer**

Microsoft IIS, Apache

**Explanation**Supported platforms are covered in this lecture: <https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/613/lesson/1/module/11>

44. **44)** Your supervisor asks you to find a solution for scheduling a sequence of tasks. The sequence may take several months to complete and it's very important that no tasks are processed more than once. What AWS service should you recommend?

**Correct****Correct answer**

SWF

**Explanation**

SWF workflows can last up to a year and tasks are guaranteed to be processed in the correct order.

45. **45)** Which statement about DynamoDB is true?

**Correct****Correct answer**

DynamoDB uses optimistic concurrency control.

46. **46)** You are creating a CloudFormation template in the Singapore region which will create an S3 website bucket. You have created a parameter "LinuxAcademy" which is used to store the name of your S3 bucket, and you are hoping to create output from your template which will list the URL of the S3 website. Which of the following Join statements will provide the URL of your S3 website?

**Correct****Correct answer**`"Fn::Join" : [ "", [ "http://", { "Ref": "LinuxAcademy" }, ".s3-website-", { "Ref": "AWS::Region" }, ".amazonaws.com" ] ]`**Explanation**The easiest way to return the URL of an S3 bucket in a CloudFormation template is `"Fn::GetAtt" : [ "logical name of your AWS::S3::Bucket", "WebsiteURL" ]`. Of the choices above, however, Answer C is the only one with the correct Join syntax to return the valid URL of the bucket.

47. **47)** Which of the following is true about S3 Server-Side Encryption?

**Correct****Correct answer**

It uses AES-256

48. **48)** S3 bucket names may only contain only lower case letters, periods, numbers, and dashes but do not have to contain them all.

**Incorrect****Correct answer**

True

49. **49)** You're using CloudFormation templates to build out staging environments. What section of the CloudFormation would you edit in order to allow the user to specify the PEM key-name at start time?

**Correct****Correct answer**

Parameters Section

**Explanation**

Parameters property type in CloudFormation allows you to accept user input when starting the CloudFormation template. It allows you to reference the user input as variables in your CloudFormation template. Other examples might include asking the user starting the template to provide Domain admin passwords, instance size, pem key, region, and other dynamic options. (<https://www.cloudassessments.com/c/#/dashboard>)

### Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/121/lesson/1/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/121/lesson/1/module/11>)

50. **50)** You want to find out what AMIs are available for you to use in a given region. Which API call is most appropriate?

**Correct**

### Correct answer

DescribeImages

### Explanation

DescribeImages is the only valid API call above. ([http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/API\\_DescribeImages.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/API_DescribeImages.html)) While there are a lot of EC2 API calls (see the URL), you do not need to learn all of them. Focus on the ones that are relevant to developers.

### Further Reading

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/API\\_DescribeImages.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/API_DescribeImages.html)  
([http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/API\\_DescribeImages.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/API_DescribeImages.html))

51. **51)** Your supervisor is upset about the fact that SNS topics that he subscribed to are now cluttering up his email inbox. How can he stop receiving email from SNS without disrupting other users' ability to receive email from SNS?

**Correct**

### Correct answer

You can delete the subscription from the SNS topic responsible for the emails, He can use the unsubscribe information provided in the emails

### Explanation

Deleting the topic would cause all message types to cease for this notification. You cannot delete the endpoint from the subscription, but you can delete the subscription from the topic.

52. **52)** Setting the VisibilityTimeout = 0 has what affect on your message?

**Incorrect**

### Correct answer

Makes the message immediately available

### Explanation

VisibilityTimeout defines how long a message is INVISIBLE to other workers after being accessed by a worker. It is invisible so the worker who retrieved the message has the opportunity to process the message and remove it from the queue. If the worker is not successfully in processing the message, the VisibilityTimeout then expires and the message is again available to be accessed by another worker. This ensures that if part of your application fails the message is not lost.

### Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/150/lesson/2/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/150/lesson/2/module/11>)

53. **53)** Your application is trying to upload a 6 GB file to Simple Storage Service and you receive a "Your proposed upload exceeds the maximum allowed object size." error message. What is a possible solution for this?

**Correct**

### Correct answer

Use the multipart upload API for this object

### Explanation

AWS S3 (Simple Storage Service) allows a maximum object size of 5TB. However, objects 5GB or larger are required to be uploaded using the multipart upload API.

### Further Reading

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/1/module/11> (<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/1/module/11>)

54. **54)** You've enabled website hosting on a bucket named "linuxacademy.com" in the US-East-1 (US standard region). Select the URL you'll receive from AWS as the URL for the bucket.

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

(https://linuxacademy.com/cp/dashboard)



linuxacademy.com.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com

(https://www.cloudassessments.com/c/#/dashboard)

**Explanation**

The default URL for S3 hosted websites lists the bucket name first followed by s3-website-region.amazonaws.com

**Further Reading**

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/2/module/11> (https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/2/module/11)

55. **55)** Your supervisor calls you wanting to know why she has not been receiving email notifications for AWS billing alerts. What do you suspect the problem might be and how can you find out?

**Partially Correct****Correct answer**

Your supervisor has not responded to the confirmation email sent from SNS when you added a subscription for her email address. Verify by viewing Subscriptions for the appropriate Topic in SNS, The SNS Subscription is not configured for Email notifications. Verify by viewing Subscriptions for the appropriate Topic in SNS, Billing alerts are not configured. Verify by viewing Billing Alerts in Account Preferences

56. **56)** You are working with the S3 API and receive an error message: 409 Conflict. What is the possible cause of this error?

**Correct****Correct answer**

You're attempting to remove a bucket without emptying the contents of the bucket first.

**Further Reading**

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/6/module/11> (https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/6/module/11)

57. **57)** If you have an item that is 4KB in size and you want to provision read capacity units for 100 requests per second, using strongly consistent reads how many read capacity units do you need to provision?

**Correct****Correct answer**

100

**Explanation**

$100 \times (4/4) = 100$

**Further Reading**

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/119/lesson/4/module/11> (https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/119/lesson/4/module/11)

58. **58)** S3 does not generally handle error codes with HTTP responses.

**Correct****Correct answer**

False

**Explanation**

S3 handles error codes with HTTP response codes. e.g 404 - not founds 403 - permission issues etc.

**Further Reading**

<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/6/module/11> (https://linuxacademy.com/cp/courses/lesson/course/118/lesson/6/module/11)

59. **59)** You have software on an EC2 instance that needs to access both the private and public IP address of that instance. What's the best way for the software to get that information?

**Incorrect****Correct answer**

Look it up in instance metadata



60) Which of the following types of servers would this CloudFormation template be most appropriate for? { "AWSTemplateFormatVersion" : "2010-09-09",  
(<https://linuxacademy.com/cp/dashboard>)  
(<https://scaleyourcode.com>)  
(<https://www.cloudassessments.com/cp/#/dashboard>)  
"Resources" : { "MyInstance" : { "Type" : "AWS::EC2::Instance", "Properties" : { "InstanceType" : "t2.micro",  
"ImageId" : "ami-030f4133", "NetworkInterfaces" : [{ "AssociatePublicIpAddress" : "true", "DeviceIndex" : "0", "DeleteOnTermination" : "true", "SubnetId" :  
"subnet-0c2c0855", "GroupSet" : ["sg-53a4e434"] } ] } } } }

**Correct**

**Correct answer**

Bastion host

**Explanation**

The CloudFormation template specifies a public IP address for the server. A domain controller, database server, and log collection server typically would not require a public IP address. Bastion hosts do require public IP addresses.

[Retake Quiz \(/cp/quiz/start/quiz/88/module/11\)](/cp/quiz/start/quiz/88/module/11)