Answers to Assessment Test

1. A. A scalable deployment will automatically "scale up" its capacity to meet growing user demand without the need for manual interference. See Chapter 1.

2. C. IaaS is a model that gives customers access to virtualized units of a provider's physical resources. IaaS customers manage their infrastructure much the way they would local, physical servers. See Chapter 1.

3. B. AWS applies usage limits on most features of its services. However, in many cases, you can apply for a limit to be lifted. See Chapter 2.

4. D. The Free Tier offers you free lightweight access to many core AWS services for a full 12 months. See Chapter 2.

5. B. "Production system down" support within one hour is available only to subscribers to the Business or Enterprise support plans. See Chapter 3.

6. D. All support plans come with full access to Trusted Advisor except for the (free) Basic plan. See Chapter 3.

7. B. According to the Shared Responsibility Model, AWS is responsible for the underlying integrity and security of AWS physical resources, but not the integrity of the data and configurations added by customers. See Chapter 4.

8. A. An Availability Zone is one of two or more physical data centers located within a single AWS Region. See Chapter 4.

9. C. Team members should each be given identities (as users, groups, and/or roles) configured with exactly the permissions necessary to do their jobs and no more. See Chapter 5.

10. A. End-to-end encryption that protects data at every step of its life cycle is called client-side encryption. See Chapter 5.

11. D. AWS CLI requests are authenticated through access keys. See Chapter 6.

12. B. Resource tags—especially when applied with consistent naming patterns—can make it easier to visualize and administrate resources on busy accounts. See Chapter 6.

13. C. The AMI you select while configuring your new instance defines the base OS. See Chapter 7.

14. C. You can administrate EC2 instances using techniques that are similar to the way you'd work with physical servers. See Chapter 7.

15. A. Amazon Glacier can reliably store large amounts of data for a very low price but requires CLI or SDK administration access, and retrieving your data can take hours. See Chapter 8.

16. D. You can transfer large data stores to the AWS cloud (to S3 buckets) by having Amazon send you a Snowball device to which you copy your data and which you then ship back to Amazon. See Chapter 8.

17. A. RDS offers a managed and highly scalable database environment for most popular relational database engines (including MySQL, MariaDB, and Oracle). See Chapter 9.

18. C. Multi-AZ will automatically replicate your database in a second Availability Zone for greater reliability. It will, of course, also double your costs. See Chapter 9.

19. B. A VPC is an isolated networking environment into which you can launch compute resources while closely controlling network access. See Chapter 10.

20. D. CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) that distributes content through its global network of edge locations. See Chapter 10.

21. A. CodeCommit is a Git-compliant version control service for integrating your source code with AWS resources. See Chapter 11.

22. D. CloudFormation templates can represent complex resource stacks that can be used to launch precisely defined environments involving the full range of AWS resources. See Chapter 11.

23. A. Amazon Athena is a managed service that permits queries against S3-stored data. See Chapter 13.

24. B. Amazon Kinesis allows processing and analyzing of real time video and data streams. See Chapter 13.

25. A. Amazon Cognito can manage authentication and authorization for your public-facing applications. See Chapter 13.