



Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Developer-Associate

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate

NEW QUESTION 1

A user is running a MySQL RDS instance. The user will not use the DB for the next 3 months. How can the user save costs?

- A. Pause the RDS instance from CLI until it is required in the future
- B. Stop the RDS instance
- C. Create a snapshot of RDS to launch in the future and terminate the instance now
- D. Change the instance size to micro

Answer: C

Explanation:

The RDS instances unlike the AWS EBS backed instances cannot be stopped or paused. The user needs to take the final snapshot, terminate the instance and launch a new instance in the future from that snapshot

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.BackingUpAndRestoringAmazonRDSInstances.html>

NEW QUESTION 2

AWS Elastic Load Balancer supports SSL termination.

- A. True
- B. For specific availability zones only.
- C. False
- D. True
- E. For specific regions only
- F. True
- G. For all regions

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can configure your load balancer in ELB (Elastic Load Balancing) to use a SSL certificate in order to improve your system security. The load balancer uses the certificate to terminate and then decrypt requests before sending them to the back-end instances. Elastic Load Balancing uses AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to upload your certificate to your load balancer.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/US_SettingUpLoadBalancerHTTPS.html

NEW QUESTION 3

An organization has 500 employees. The organization wants to set up AWS access for each department. Which of the below mentioned options is a possible solution?

- A. Create IAM roles based on the permission and assign users to each role
- B. Create IAM users and provide individual permission to each
- C. Create IAM groups based on the permission and assign IAM users to the groups
- D. It is not possible to manage more than 100 IAM users with AWS

Answer: C

Explanation:

An IAM group is a collection of IAM users. Groups let the user specify permissions for a collection of users, which can make it easier to manage the permissions for those users.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using_WorkingWithGroupsAndUsers.html

NEW QUESTION 4

An organization has hosted an application on the EC2 instances. There will be multiple users connecting to the instance for setup and configuration of application. The organization is planning to implement certain security best practices. Which of the below mentioned pointers will not help the organization achieve better security arrangement?

- A. Apply the latest patch of OS and always keep it updated.
- B. Allow only IAM users to connect with the EC2 instances with their own secret access key.
- C. Disable the password based login for all the user
- D. All the users should use their own keys to connect with the instance securely.
- E. Create a procedure to revoke the access rights of the individual user when they are not required to connect to EC2 instance anymore for the purpose of application configuration.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since AWS is a public cloud any application hosted on EC2 is prone to hacker attacks. It becomes extremely important for a user to setup a proper security mechanism on the EC2 instances. A few of the security measures are listed below:

Always keep the OS updated with the latest patch

Always create separate users within OS if they need to connect with the EC2 instances, create their keys and disable their password

Create a procedure using which the admin can revoke the access of the user when the business work on the EC2 instance is completed

Lock down unnecessary ports

Audit any proprietary applications that the user may be running on the EC2 instance

Provide temporary escalated privileges, such as sudo for users who need to perform occasional privileged tasks

The IAM is useful when users are required to work with AWS resources and actions, such as launching an instance. It is not useful to connect (RDP / SSH) with an instance.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/articles/1233/>

NEW QUESTION 5

True or False: In DynamoDB, Scan operations are always eventually consistent.

- A. No, scan is like Query operation
- B. Yes
- C. No, scan is strongly consistent by default
- D. No, you can optionally request strongly consistent scan

Answer: B

Explanation:

In DynamoDB, Scan operations are always eventually consistent.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/APISummary.html>

NEW QUESTION 6

In Amazon EC2, which of the following is the type of monitoring data for Amazon EBS volumes that is available automatically in 5-minute periods at no charge?

- A. Primary
- B. Basic
- C. Initial
- D. Detailed

Answer: B

Explanation:

Basic is the type of monitoring data (for Amazon EBS volumes) which is available automatically in 5-minute periods at no charge called.

Reference:

<http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/monitoring-volume-status.html>

NEW QUESTION 7

A user has launched an EC2 instance. However, due to some reason the instance was terminated. If the user wants to find out the reason for termination, where can he find the details?

- A. The user can get information from the AWS console, by checking the Instance description under the State transition reason label
- B. The user can get information from the AWS console, by checking the Instance description under the Instance Termination reason label
- C. The user can get information from the AWS console, by checking the Instance description under the Instance Status Change reason label
- D. It is not possible to find the details after the instance is terminated

Answer: A

Explanation:

An EC2 instance, once terminated, may be available in the AWS console for a while after termination. The user can find the details about the termination from the description tab under the label State transition reason. If the instance is still running, there will be no reason listed. If the user has explicitly stopped or terminated the instance, the reason will be "User initiated shutdown".

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using_InstanceStraightToTerminated.html

NEW QUESTION 8

A user has created a MySQL RDS instance with PIOPS. Which of the below mentioned statements will help user understand the advantage of PIOPS?

- A. The user can achieve additional dedicated capacity for the EBS I/O with an enhanced RDS option
- B. It uses optimized EBS volumes and optimized configuration stacks
- C. It provides a dedicated network bandwidth between EBS and RDS
- D. It uses a standard EBS volume with optimized configuration the stacks

Answer: B

Explanation:

RDS DB instance storage comes in two types: standard and provisioned IOPS. Standard storage is allocated on the Amazon EBS volumes and connected to the user's DB instance. Provisioned IOPS uses optimized EBS volumes and an optimized configuration stack. It provides additional, dedicated capacity for the EBS I/O.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 9

Which one of the following data types does Amazon DynamoDB not support?

- A. Arrays
- B. String
- C. Binary
- D. Number Set

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon DynamoDB supports the following data types: Scalar data types (like Number, String, and Binary)

Multi-valued types (like String Set, Number Set, and Binary Set). Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DataModel.html#DataModel.DataTypes>

NEW QUESTION 10

Regarding Amazon SNS, you can send notification messages to mobile devices through any of the following supported push notification services, EXCEPT:

- A. Google Cloud Messaging for Android (GCM)
- B. Apple Push Notification Service (APNS)
- C. Amazon Device Messaging (ADM)
- D. Microsoft Windows Mobile Messaging (MWMM)

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Amazon SNS, you have the ability to send notification messages directly to apps on mobile devices. Notification messages sent to a mobile endpoint can appear in the mobile app as message alerts, badge updates, or even sound alerts. Microsoft Windows Mobile Messaging (MWMM) doesn't exist and is not supported by Amazon SNS.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/SNSMobilePush.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

A user has created a queue named "myqueue" with SQS. There are four messages published to queue which are not received by the consumer yet. If the user tries to delete the queue, what will happen?

- A. A user can never delete a queue manually
- B. AWS deletes it after 30 days of inactivity on queue
- C. It will initiate the delete but wait for four days before deleting until all messages are deleted automatically.
- D. It will ask user to delete the messages first
- E. It will delete the queue

Answer: D

Explanation:

SQS allows the user to move data between distributed components of applications so they can perform different tasks without losing messages or requiring each component to be always available. The user can delete a queue at any time, whether it is empty or not. It is important to note that queues retain messages for a set period of time. By default, a queue retains messages for four days. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/SQSConcepts.html>

NEW QUESTION 13

What happens if your application performs more reads or writes than your provisioned capacity?

- A. Nothing
- B. requests above your provisioned capacity will be performed but you will receive 400 error codes.
- C. requests above your provisioned capacity will be performed but you will receive 200 error codes.
- D. requests above your provisioned capacity will be throttled and you will receive 400 error code

Answer: D

Explanation:

Speaking about DynamoDB, if your application performs more reads/second or writes/second than your table's provisioned throughput capacity allows, requests above your provisioned capacity will be throttled and you will receive 400 error codes.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ProvisionedThroughputIntro.html>

NEW QUESTION 16

An organization has launched two applications: one for blogging and one for ECM on the same AWS Linux EC2 instance running in the AWS VPC. The organization has attached two private IPs (primary and secondary) to the above mentioned instance. The organization wants the instance OS to recognize the secondary IP address. How can the organization configure this?

- A. Use the ec2-net-utility package which updates routing tables, uses DHCP to refresh the secondary IP and adds the network interface.
- B. Use the ec2-net-utils package which will configure an additional network interface and update the routing table
- C. Use the ec2-ip-update package which can configure the network interface as well as update the secondary IP with DHCP.
- D. Use the ec2-ip-utility package which can update the routing tables as well as refresh the secondary IP using DHCP.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. With VPC the user can specify multiple private IP addresses for his instances. The number of network interfaces and private IP addresses that a user can specify for an instance depends on the instance type. This scenario helps when the user wants to host multiple websites on a single EC2 instance. After the user has assigned a secondary private IP address to his instance, he needs to configure the operating system on that instance to recognize the secondary private IP address. For AWS Linux, the ec2-net-utils package can take care of this step. It configures additional network interfaces that the user can attach while the instance is running, refreshes secondary IP addresses during DHCP lease renewal, and updates the related routing rules.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/MultipleIP.html>

NEW QUESTION 21

In relation to Amazon SQS, how many queues and messages can you have per queue for each user?

- A. Unlimited
- B. 10
- C. 256
- D. 500

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon SQS supports an unlimited number of queues and unlimited number of messages per queue for each user. Please be aware that Amazon SQS automatically deletes messages that have been in the queue for more than 4 days.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/items/1343?externalID=1343>

NEW QUESTION 25

Doug has created a VPC with CIDR 10.201.0.0/16 in his AWS account. In this VPC he has created a public subnet with CIDR block 10.201.31.0/24. While launching a new EC2 from the console, he is not able to assign the private IP address 10.201.31.6 to this instance. Which is the most likely reason for this issue?

- A. Private IP address 10.201.31.6 is not part of the associated subnet's IP address range.
- B. Private IP address 10.201.31.6 is blocked via ACLs in Amazon infrastructure as a part of platform security.
- C. Private address IP 10.201.31.6 is currently assigned to another interface.
- D. Private IP address 10.201.31.6 is reserved by Amazon for IP networking purpose

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Amazon VPC, you can assign any Private IP address to your instance as long as it is: Part of the associated subnet's IP address range

Not reserved by Amazon for IP networking purposes Not currently assigned to another interface Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/vpc/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 27

In Amazon SNS, to send push notifications to mobile devices using Amazon SNS and ADM, you need to obtain the following, except:

- A. Client secret
- B. Client ID
- C. Device token
- D. Registration ID

Answer: C

Explanation:

To send push notifications to mobile devices using Amazon SNS and ADM, you need to obtain the following: Registration ID and Client secret.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/SNSMobilePushPrereq.html>

NEW QUESTION 28

Regarding Amazon SNS, to begin using Amazon SNS mobile push notifications, you first need that uses one of the supported push notification services: APNS, GCM, or ADM.

- A. an access policy for the mobile endpoints
- B. to active push notification service of Amazon SNS
- C. to know the type of mobile device operating system
- D. an app for the mobile endpoints

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Amazon SNS, to begin using Amazon SNS mobile push notifications, you first need an app for the mobile endpoints that uses one of the supported push notification services: APNS, GCM, or ADM. After you've registered and configured the app to use one of these services, you configure Amazon SNS to send push notifications to the mobile endpoints.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/SNSMobilePush.html>

NEW QUESTION 32

Can a user get a notification of each instance start / terminate configured with Auto Scaling?

- A. Yes, always
- B. No
- C. Yes, if configured with the Auto Scaling group
- D. Yes, if configured with the Launch Config

Answer: C

Explanation:

The user can get notifications using SNS if he has configured the notifications while creating the Auto Scaling group.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/GettingStartedTutorial.html>

NEW QUESTION 36

AutoScaling is configured with 3 AZs. Each zone has 5 instances running. If AutoScaling wants to terminate an instance based on the policy action, which instance will it terminate first?

- A. Terminate the first launched instance
- B. Randomly select the instance for termination
- C. Terminate the instance from the AZ which does not have a high AWS load
- D. Terminate the instance from the AZ which has instances running near to the billing hour

Answer: B

Explanation:

Before Auto Scaling selects an instance to terminate, it first identifies the Availability Zone that has more instances than the other Availability Zones used by the group. If all the Availability Zones have the same number of instances, it identifies a random Availability Zone.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/us-termination-policy.html>

NEW QUESTION 40

Can you SSH to your private machines that reside in a VPC from outside without elastic IP?

- A. Yes, but only if you have direct connect or vpn
- B. Only if you are using a non-US region
- C. Only if you are using a US region
- D. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

The instances that reside in the private subnets of your VPC are not reachable from the Internet, meaning that it is not possible to ssh into them. To interact with them you can use a bastion server, located in a public subnet, that will act as a proxy for them.

You can also connect if you have direct connect or vpn.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario2.html

NEW QUESTION 42

Does AWS CloudFormation support Amazon EC2 tagging?

- A. It depends if the Amazon EC2 tagging has been defined in the template.
- B. No, it doesn't support Amazon EC2 tagging.
- C. No, CloudFormation doesn't support any tagging
- D. Yes, AWS CloudFormation supports Amazon EC2 tagging

Answer: D

Explanation:

In AWS CloudFormation, Amazon EC2 resources that support the tagging feature can also be tagged in an AWS template. The tag values can refer to template parameters, other resource names, resource attribute values (e.g. addresses), or values computed by simple functions (e.g., a concatenated list of strings).

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/cloudformation/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 45

A user has enabled the automated backup, but not specified the backup window. What will RDS do in this case?

- A. Will throw an error on instance launch
- B. RDS will take 3 AM — 3:30 AM as the default window
- C. RDS assigns a random time period based on the region
- D. Will not allow to launch a DB instance

Answer: C

Explanation:

If the user does not specify a preferred backup window while enabling an automated backup, Amazon RDS assigns a default 30-minute backup window which is selected at random from an 8-hour block of time per region. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.BackingUpAndRestoringAmazonRDSInstances.html>

NEW QUESTION 47

A user is planning to host a web server as well as an app server on a single EC2 instance which is a part of the public subnet of a VPC. How can the user setup to have two separate public IPs and separate security groups for both the application as well as the web server?

- A. Launch a VPC instance with two network interface
- B. Assign a separate security group to each and AWS will assign a separate public IP to them.
- C. Launch VPC with two separate subnets and make the instance a part of both the subnets.
- D. Launch a VPC instance with two network interface
- E. Assign a separate security group and elastic IP to them.
- F. Launch a VPC with ELB such that it redirects requests to separate VPC instances of the public subnet

Answer: C

Explanation:

If you need to host multiple websites (with different IPs) on a single EC2 instance, the following is the suggested method from AWS.

Launch a VPC instance with two network interfaces

Assign elastic IPs from VPC EIP pool to those interfaces (Because, when the user has attached more than one network interface with an instance, AWS cannot assign public IPs to them.)

Assign separate Security Groups if separate Security Groups are needed

This scenario also helps for operating network appliances, such as firewalls or load balancers that have multiple private IP addresses for each network interface.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/MultipleIP.html>

NEW QUESTION 50

How long are the messages kept on an SQS queue by default?

- A. If a message is not read, it is never deleted
- B. 2 weeks
- C. 1 day
- D. 4 days

Answer: D

Explanation:

The SQS message retention period is configurable and can be set anywhere from 1 minute to 2 weeks. The default is 4 days and once the message retention limit is reached your messages will be automatically deleted. The option for longer message retention provides greater flexibility to allow for longer intervals between message production and consumption.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 53

Regarding Amazon SWF, the coordination logic in a workflow is contained in a software program called a

- A. Handler
- B. Decider
- C. Coordinator
- D. Worker

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Amazon SWF, the coordination logic in a workflow is contained in a software program called a decider. The decider schedules actMty tasks, provides input data to the actMty workers, processes events that arrive while the workflow is in progress, and ultimately ends (or closes) the workflow when the objective has been completed.

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

NEW QUESTION 54

A user has attached one RDS security group with 5 RDS instances. The user has changed the ingress rule for the security group. What will be the initial status of the ingress rule?

- A. Approving
- B. Implementing
- C. Authorizing
- D. It is not possible to assign a single group to multiple DB instances

Answer: C

Explanation:

When the user makes any changes to the RDS security group the rule status will be authorizing for some time until the changes are applied to all instances that the group is connected with. Once the changes are propagated the rule status will change to authorized.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_WorkingWithSecurityGroups.html

NEW QUESTION 58

A user has attached an EBS volume to a running Linux instance as a `"/dev/sdf"` device. The user is unable to see the attached device when he runs the command `"df -h"`. What is the possible reason for this?

- A. The volume is not in the same AZ of the instance
- B. The volume is not formatted
- C. The volume is not attached as a root device
- D. The volume is not mounted

Answer: D

Explanation:

When a user creates an EBS volume and attaches it as a device, it is required to mount the device. If the device/volume is not mounted it will not be available in the listing.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/AmazonEBS.html>

NEW QUESTION 62

A user has setup an application on EC2 which uses the IAM user access key and secret access key to make secure calls to S3. The user wants to temporarily stop the access to S3 for that IAM user. What should the root owner do?

- A. Delete the IAM user
- B. Change the access key and secret access key for the users
- C. Disable the access keys for the IAM user
- D. Stop the instance

Answer: C

Explanation:

If the user wants to temporarily stop the access to S3 the best solution is to disable the keys. Deleting the user will result in a loss of all the credentials and the app will not be useful in the future. If the user stops the instance IAM users can still access S3. The change of the key does not help either as they are still active. The best possible solution is to disable the keys.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/NlanagingCredential\[s\].html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/NlanagingCredential[s].html)

NEW QUESTION 63

How can a user configure three termination policies for the AutoScaling group?

- A. Define multiple policies in random order
- B. Define multiple policies in the ordered list
- C. Keep updating the AutoScaling group with each policy
- D. The user cannot specify more than two policies for AutoScaling

Answer: B

Explanation:

To configure the Auto Scaling termination policy, the user can either specify any one of the policies as a standalone policy or list multiple policies in an ordered list. The policies are executed in the order that they are listed.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/us-termination-policy.html>

NEW QUESTION 64

A user wants to configure AutoScaling which scales up when the CPU utilization is above 70% and scales down when the CPU utilization is below 30%. How can the user configure AutoScaling for the above mentioned condition?

- A. Use AutoScaling with a schedule
- B. Configure ELB to notify AutoScaling on load increase or decrease
- C. Use dynamic AutoScaling with a policy
- D. Use AutoScaling by manually modifying the desired capacity during a condition

Answer: C

Explanation:

The user can configure the AutoScaling group to automatically scale up and then scale down based on the specified conditions. To configure this, the user must setup policies which will get triggered by the CloudWatch alarms.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/as-scale-based-on-demand.html>

NEW QUESTION 65

A user has created an application which sends data to a log file. The server hosting the log files can be unavailable due to any reason. The user wants to make it so that whenever the log server is up it should be receiving the messages. Which of the below mentioned AWS services helps achieve this functionality?

- A. AWS Simple Workflow
- B. AWS Simple Task Service
- C. AWS Simple Notification Service
- D. AWS Simple Queue Service

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fast, reliable, scalable, and fully managed message queuing service. SQS provides a simple and cost-effective way to decouple the components of an application. The user can use SQS to transmit any volume of data without losing messages or requiring other services to always be available. Using SQS, the application has to just send the data to SQS and SQS transmits it to the log file whenever it is available.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/sqs/>

NEW QUESTION 68

In AWS Elastic Beanstalk, you can update your deployed application even while it is part of a running environment. For a Java application, you can also use to update your deployed application.

- A. the AWS Toolkit for Eclipse
- B. the AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio
- C. the AWS Toolkit for JVM
- D. the AWS Toolkit for Netbeans

Answer: A

Explanation:

In AWS Elastic Beanstalk, you can update your deployed application, even while it is part of a running environment. For a Java application, you can also use the AWS Toolkit for Eclipse to update your deployed application.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/GettingStarted.Walkthrough.html>

NEW QUESTION 73

An account owner has created an IAM user with the name examkiller. The account owner wants to give EC2 access of only the US West region to that IAM user. How can the owner configure this?

- A. While creating a policy provide the region as a part of the resources
- B. Create an IAM user in the US West region and give access to EC2
- C. Create an IAM policy and define the region in the condition
- D. It is not possible to provide access based on the region

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IAM policy is never region specific. If the user wants to configure the region specific setting, he needs to provide conditions as part of the policy.

Reference: <http://awspolicygen.s3.amazonaws.com/policygen.html>

NEW QUESTION 76

In DynamoDB, the default table size is:

- A. 5 GB
- B. 1 GB
- C. 10 GB
- D. There is no table size

Answer: D

Explanation:

DynamoDB has seamless scalability with no table size limits and unlimited storage, so you shouldn't be worried about managing storage on the host or to provisioning more drive, as your data requirement changes.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/>

NEW QUESTION 81

You want to have multiple versions of your application running at the same time, with all versions launched via AWS Elastic Beanstalk. Is this possible?

- A. N
- B. However if you have 2 AWS accounts this can be done
- C. N
- D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk is not designed to support multiple running environments
- E. Ye
- F. AWS Elastic Beanstalk is designed to support a number of multiple running environments
- G. Ye
- H. However AWS Elastic Beanstalk is designed to support only 2 multiple running environments

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is designed to support multiple running environments. As an example you could have one for integration testing, one for pre-production, and one for production, with each environment independently configured and running on its own separate AWS resources.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 86

A user has launched one EC2 instance in the US West region. The user wants to access the RDS instance launched in the US East region from that EC2 instance. How can the user configure the access for that EC2 instance?

- A. It is not possible to access RDS of the US East region from the US West region
- B. Open the security group of the US West region in the RDS security group's ingress rule
- C. Configure the IP range of the US West region instance as the ingress security rule of RDS
- D. Create an IAM role which has access to RDS and launch an instance in the US West region with it

Answer: C

Explanation:

The user cannot authorize an Amazon EC2 security group if it is in a different AWS Region than the RDS DB instance. The user can authorize an IP range or specify an Amazon EC2 security group in the same region that refers to an IP address in another region.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_WorkingWithSecurityGroups.html

NEW QUESTION 91

In regard to AWS CloudFormation, what is a stack?

- A. The set of AWS templates that are created and managed as a template
- B. The set of AWS resources that are created and managed as a template
- C. The set of AWS resources that are created and managed as a single unit
- D. The set of AWS templates that are created and managed as a single unit

Answer: C

Explanation:

A stack is the set of AWS resources that are created and managed as a single unit when AWS CloudFormation initiates a template.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/concept-stack.html>

NEW QUESTION 93

You have been given a scope to deploy some AWS infrastructure for a large organisation. The requirements are that you will have a lot of EC2 instances but may need to add more when the average utilization of your Amazon EC2 fleet is high and conversely remove them when CPU utilization is low. Which AWS services would be best to use to accomplish this?

- A. Amazon CloudFront, Amazon CloudWatch and Elastic Load Balancing.
- B. Auto Scaling, Amazon CloudWatch and AWS CloudTrail.
- C. Auto Scaling, Amazon CloudWatch and Elastic Load Balancing.
- D. Auto Scaling, Amazon CloudWatch and AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Answer: C

Explanation:

Auto Scaling enables you to follow the demand curve for your applications closely, reducing the need to manually provision Amazon EC2 capacity in advance. For example, you can set a condition to add new Amazon EC2 instances in increments to the Auto Scaling group when the average utilization of your Amazon EC2 fleet is high; and similarly, you can set a condition to remove instances in the same increments when CPU utilization is low. If you have predictable load changes, you can set a schedule through Auto Scaling to plan your scaling activities. You can use Amazon CloudWatch to send alarms to trigger scaling activities and Elastic Load Balancing to help distribute traffic to your instances within Auto Scaling groups. Auto Scaling enables you to run your Amazon EC2 fleet at optimal utilization. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/>

NEW QUESTION 95

You are building an online store on AWS that uses SQS to process your customer orders. Your backend system needs those messages in the same sequence the customer orders have been put in. How can you achieve that?

- A. You can do this with SQS but you also need to use SWF
- B. Messages will arrive in the same order by default
- C. You can use sequencing information on each message
- D. It is not possible to do this with SQS

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon SQS is engineered to always be available and deliver messages. One of the resulting tradeoffs is that SQS does not guarantee first in, first out delivery of messages. For many distributed applications, each message can stand on its own, and as long as all messages are delivered, the order is not important. If your system requires that order be preserved, you can place sequencing information in each message, so that you can reorder the messages when the queue returns them. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 100

When you use the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console to deploy a new application you'll need to upload a source bundle and it should .

- A. Consist of a single .zip file
- B. Consist of a single .war file
- C. Consist of a single .zip file or .war file
- D. Consist of a folder with all files

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you use the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console to deploy a new application or an application version, you'll need to upload a source bundle. Your source bundle must meet the following requirements: Consist of a single .zip file or .war file
Not exceed 512 MB
Not include a parent folder or top-level directory (subdirectories are fine) Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features.deployment.source.html>

NEW QUESTION 103

A user had defined an IAM policy similar to the one given below on a bucket:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
      "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::12112112:user/test"
    },
    "Action": [ "s3:GetBucketLocation", "s3:ListBucket", "s3:GetObject" ],
    "Resource": [ "arn:aws:s3:::examkiller" ]
  }]
}
```

What will this do?

- A. It will result in an error saying invalid policy statement
- B. It will create an IAM policy for the user test
- C. Allows the user test of the AWS account ID 12112112 to perform GetBucketLocation, ListBucket and GetObject on the bucket examkiller
- D. It will allow all the IAM users of the account ID 12112112 to perform GetBucketLocation, ListBucket and GetObject on bucket examkiller

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IAM policy allows to test a user in the account 12112112 to perform: s3:GetBucketLocation
s3:ListBucket s3:GetObject
Amazon S3 permissions on the examkiller bucket.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/access-policy-language-overview.html>

NEW QUESTION 106

A user is trying to understand AWS SNS. To which of the below mentioned end points is SNS unable to send a notification?

- A. AWS SES
- B. Email JSON
- C. AWS SQS
- D. HTTP

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a fast, flexible, and fully managed push messaging service. Amazon SNS can deliver notifications by SMS text message or email to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) queues or to any HTTP endpoint. The user can select one of the following transports as part of the subscription requests: "HTTP", "HTTPS", "Email", "Email-JSON", "SQS", "and SMS".

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/sns/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 111

Which of the following device names is recommended for an EBS volume that can be attached to an Amazon EC2 Instance running Windows?

- A. xvd[a-e]
- B. /mnt/sd[b-e]
- C. xvd[f-p]
- D. /dev/sda1

Answer: C

Explanation:

The xvd[f-p] is the recommended device name for EBS volumes that can be attached to the Amazon EC2 Instances running on Windows.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/device_naming.html

NEW QUESTION 114

Can one instance be registered with two ELBs in the same region?

- A. No
- B. Yes, provided both ELBs have the same health check configuration
- C. Yes, always
- D. Yes, provided both ELBs are in the same AZ

Answer: C

Explanation:

Yes, it is possible to have one instance part of two separate ELBs, though both ELBs have different configurations. ELBs are never launched in specific zones.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/enable-disable-az.html>

NEW QUESTION 117

A user has created photo editing software and hosted it on EC2. The software accepts requests from the user about the photo format and resolution and sends a message to S3 to enhance the picture accordingly. Which of the below mentioned AWS services will help make a scalable software with the AWS infrastructure in this scenario?

- A. AWS Elastic Transcoder
- B. AWS Simple Notification Service
- C. AWS Simple Queue Service
- D. AWS Glacier

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fast, reliable, scalable, and fully managed message queuing service. SQS provides a simple and cost-effective way to decouple the components of an application. The user can configure SQS, which will decouple the call between the EC2 application and S3. Thus, the application does not keep waiting for S3 to provide the data.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 121

A user has created a blank EBS volume in the US-East-1 region. The user is unable to attach the volume to a running instance in the same region. What could be the possible reason for this?

- A. The instance must be in a running state
- B. It is required to stop the instance to attach volume
- C. The AZ for the instance and volume are different
- D. The instance is from an instance store backed AMI
- E. The instance has enabled the volume attach protection

Answer: B

Explanation:

An EBS volume provides persistent data storage. The user can attach a volume to any instance provided they are both in the same AZ. Even if they are in the same region but in a different AZ, it will not be able to attach the volume to that instance.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/AmazonEBS.html>

NEW QUESTION 125

A root account owner is trying to setup an additional level of security for all his IAM users. Which of the below mentioned options is a recommended solution for the account owner?

- A. Enable access key and secret access key for all the IAM users

- B. Enable MFA for all IAM users
- C. Enable the password for all the IAM users
- D. Enable MFA for the root account

Answer: B

Explanation:

Multi-Factor Authentication adds an extra level of security for all the users. The user can enable MFA for all IAM users which ensures that each user has to provide an extra six digit code for authentication. Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using_ManagingMFA.html

NEW QUESTION 128

Regarding Amazon SQS, what happens if there is no actMty against a queue for more than 30 consecutive days?

- A. Your account will be suspended
- B. The queue may be deleted
- C. Nothing
- D. The queue will be deleted

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS reserve the right to delete a queue if none of the following requests have been issued against the queue for more than 30 consecutive days:

SendMessage ReceiveMessage DeleteMessage GetQueueAttributes SetQueueAttributes

You should design your application with this in mind. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 133

A user has created a new EBS volume from an existing snapshot. The user mounts the volume on the instance to which it is attached. Which of the below mentioned options is a required step before the user can mount the volume?

- A. Run a cyclic check on the device for data consistency
- B. Create the file system of the volume
- C. Resize the volume as per the original snapshot size
- D. No step is require
- E. The user can directly mount the device

Answer: D

Explanation:

When a user is trying to mount a blank EBS volume, it is required that the user first creates a file system within the volume. If the volume is created from an existing snapshot then the user needs not to create a file system on the volume as it will wipe out the existing data.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-using-volumes.html>

NEW QUESTION 134

A user is creating multiple IAM users. What advice should be given to him to enhance the security?

- A. Grant least prMleges to the indMdual user
- B. Grant all higher prMleges to the group
- C. Grant less prMleges for user, but higher prMleges for the group
- D. Grant more prMleges to the user, but least prMleges to the group

Answer: A

Explanation:

It is a recommended rule that the root user should grant the least prMleges to the IAM user or the group. The higher the prMleges, the more problems it can create.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAMBestPractices.html>

NEW QUESTION 137

In regards to Amazon SQS how many times will you receive each message?

- A. At least twice
- B. Exactly once
- C. As many times as you want
- D. At least once

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon SQS is engineered to provide "at least once" delivery of all messages in its queues. Although most of the time, each message will be delivered to your application exactly once, you should design your system so that processing a message more than once does not create any errors or inconsistencies. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 139

A user has setup Multi AZ with the MS SQL RDS instance. Which of the below mentioned functionalities can be achieved by the user?

- A. High availability
- B. Scalability

- C. MS SQL does not support Multi AZ
- D. Disaster recovery

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Multi AZ feature allows the user to achieve High Availability. MS SQL does not support Multi AZ. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/#36>

NEW QUESTION 143

A user is trying to share a video file with all his friends. Which of the below mentioned AWS services will be cheapest and easy to use?

- A. AWS S3
- B. AWS EC2
- C. AWS RRS
- D. AWS Glacier

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS RRS provides the same functionality as AWS S3, but at a cheaper rate. It is ideally suited for non mission critical applications. It provides less durability than S3, but is a cheaper option.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsingRRS.html>

NEW QUESTION 147

A user has launched an RDS instance. The user has created 3 databases on the same server. What can the maximum size be for each database?

- A. The size of each DB cannot be more than 3 TB
- B. It is not possible to have more than one DB on a single instance
- C. The total instance storage size cannot be more than 3 TB
- D. The size of each DB cannot be more than 1 TB

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AWS RDS DB instance is an isolated DB environment provided by AWS in which the user can create more than 1 database. The maximum size of the instance should be between 5 GB and 3 TB. The size of each DB can be anything in this range.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 149

Can a user associate and use his own DNS with ELB instead of the DNS provided by AWS ELB?

- A. Yes, by creating a CNAME with the existing domain name provider
- B. Yes, by configuring DNS in the AWS Console
- C. No
- D. Yes, only through Route 53 by mapping ELB and DNS

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS ELB allows mapping a custom domain name with ELB. The user can map ELB with DNS in two ways: 1) By creating CNAME with the existing domain name service provider or 2) By creating a record with Route 53.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/using-domain-names-with-elb.html>

NEW QUESTION 153

can be used to bootstrap both the Chef Server and Chef Client software on your EC2 instances.

- A. AWS CloudFormation
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- C. AWS OpsWorks
- D. Amazon Glacier

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS CloudFormation can be used to bootstrap both the Chef Server and Chef Client software on your EC2 instances.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/cloudformation/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 157

A user has launched a MySQL RDS. The user wants to plan for the DR and automate the snapshot. Which of the below mentioned functionality offers this option with RDS?

- A. Copy snapshot
- B. Automated synchronization
- C. Snapshot
- D. Automated backup

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon RDS provides two different methods for backing up and restoring the Amazon DB instances: automated backups and DB snapshots. Automated backups automatically back up the DB instance during a specific, user-definable backup window, and keep the backups for a limited, user-specified period of time.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.BackingUpAndRestoringAmazonRDSInstances.html>

NEW QUESTION 162

When AutoScaling is launching a new instance based on condition, which of the below mentioned policies will it follow?

- A. Based on the criteria defined with cross zone Load balancing
- B. Launch an instance which has the highest load distribution
- C. Launch an instance in the AZ with the fewest instances
- D. Launch an instance in the AZ which has the highest instances

Answer: C

Explanation:

AutoScaling attempts to distribute instances evenly between the Availability Zones that are enabled for the user's AutoScaling group. Auto Scaling does this by attempting to launch new instances in the Availability Zone with the fewest instances.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/AS_Concepts.html

NEW QUESTION 163

In AWS Elastic Beanstalk, if the application returns any response other than 200 ,OK or there is no response within the configured InactMtyTimeout period, .

- A. SQS once again makes the message visible in the queue and available for another attempt at processing
- B. SQS waits for another timeout
- C. SQS run DeleteMessagecall and deletes the message from the queue
- D. SQS sends a message to the application with the IVlessageID and pending status

Answer: A

Explanation:

In AWS Elastic Beanstalk, if the application returns any response other than 200, OK or there is no response within the configured InactMtyTimeout period, SQS once again makes the message visible in the queue and available for another attempt at processing.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features-managing-env-tiers.html#worker-environ>

NEW QUESTION 167

AWS Elastic Beanstalk will change the health status of a web server environment tier to gray color when:

- A. AWS Elastic Beanstalk detects other problems with the environment that are known to make the application unavailable
- B. Your application hasn't responded to the application health check URL within the last one hour.
- C. Your application hasn't responded to the application health check URL within the last five minutes.
- D. Your application's health status is unknown because status is reported when the application is not in the ready state.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Elastic Beanstalk will change the health status of a web server environment tier to gray color when your application's health status is unknown (because status is reported when the application is not in the ready state).

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features.healthstatus.html>

NEW QUESTION 172

A user wants to access RDS from an EC2 instance using IP addresses. Both RDS and EC2 are in the same region, but different AZs. Which of the below mentioned options help configure that the instance is accessed faster?

- A. Configure the Private IP of the Instance in RDS security group
- B. Security group of EC2 allowed in the RDS security group
- C. Configuring the elastic IP of the instance in RDS security group
- D. Configure the Public IP of the instance in RDS security group

Answer: A

Explanation:

If the user is going to specify an IP range in RDS security group, AWS recommends using the private IP address of the Amazon EC2 instance. This provides a more direct network route from the Amazon EC2 instance to the Amazon RDS DB instance, and does not incur network charges for the data sent outside of the Amazon network.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_WorkingWithSecurityGroups.html

NEW QUESTION 177

A user is creating a snapshot of an EBS volume. Which of the below statements is incorrect in relation to the creation of an EBS snapshot?

- A. Its incremental
- B. It can be used to launch a new instance
- C. It is stored in the same AZ as the volume
- D. It is a point in time backup of the EBS volume

Answer: C

Explanation:

The EBS snapshots are a point in time backup of the EBS volume. It is an incremental snapshot, but is always specific to the region and never specific to a single AZ.

Hence the statement "It is stored in the same AZ as the volume" is incorrect.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSSnapshots.html>

NEW QUESTION 180

A user is planning to use EBS for his DB requirement. The user already has an EC2 instance running in the VPC private subnet. How can the user attach the EBS volume to a running instance?

- A. The user must create EBS within the same VPC and then attach it to a running instance.
- B. The user can create EBS in the same zone as the subnet of instance and attach that EBS to instance.
- C. It is not possible to attach an EBS to an instance running in VPC until the instance is stopped.
- D. The user can specify the same subnet while creating EBS and then attach it to a running instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. The VPC is always specific to a region. The user can create a VPC which can span multiple Availability Zones by adding one or more subnets in each Availability Zone. The instance launched will always be in the same availability zone of the respective subnet. When creating an EBS the user cannot specify the subnet or VPC.

However, the user must create the EBS in the same zone as the instance so that it can attach the EBS volume to the running instance.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Subnets.html#VPCSubnet

NEW QUESTION 185

You are using Amazon SQS and are getting a "Queue Deleted Recently" error. What is wrong?

- A. The message is too big
- B. You have incorrect permissions
- C. Another user has deleted the queue
- D. If you delete a queue, you need to wait for at least 60 seconds before creating a queue with the same name

Answer: D

Explanation:

If you delete a queue, you need to wait for at least 60 seconds before creating a queue with the same name. Please note that when you delete a queue, the deletion process takes up to 60 seconds. Requests you send to a recently deleted queue might succeed during the 60-second period. For example, a `SendMessage` request might succeed, but after 60 seconds the queue and that message you sent no longer exists.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/items/1343?externalID=1343>

NEW QUESTION 187

Your manager has requested you to tag EC2 instances to orgAMze and manage a load balancer. Which of the following statements about tag restrictions is incorrect?

- A. The maximum key length is 127 Unicode characters.
- B. The maximum value length is 255 Unicode characters.
- C. Tag keys and values are case sensitive.
- D. The maximum number of tags per load balancer is 20.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Tags help you to categorize your load balancers in different ways, for example, by purpose, owner, or environment. The following basic restrictions apply to tags:

The maximum number of tags per resource is

10. The maximum key length is 127 Unicode characters. The maximum value length that can be used is 255 Unicode characters. The tag keys and values are case sensitive. Allowed characters are letters, spaces, and numbers representable in UTF-8, plus the following special characters: `+ - = . _ : / @`. Do not use leading or trailing spaces. Do not use the `aws:` prefix in your tag names or values because it is reserved for AWS use. You can't edit or delete tag names or values with this prefix. Tags with this prefix do not count against your tags per resource limit.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/add-remove-tags.html#tag-restrictions>

NEW QUESTION 192

The user has created multiple AutoScaling groups. The user is trying to create a new AS group but it fails. How can the user know that he has reached the AS group limit specified by AutoScaling in that region?

- A. Run the command: `as-describe-account-limits`
- B. Run the command: `as-describe-group-limits`
- C. Run the command: `as-max-account-limits`
- D. Run the command: `as-list-account-limits`

Answer: A

Explanation:

A user can see the number of AutoScaling resources currently allowed for the AWS account either by using the `as-describe-account-limits` command or by calling the `DescribeAccountLimits` action. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/ts-as-capacity.html>

NEW QUESTION 197

What is the data model of DynamoDB?

- A. "Items", with Keys and one or more Attribute; and "Attribute", with Name and Value.
- B. "Database", which is a set of "Tables", which is a set of "Items", which is a set of "Attributes".
- C. "Table", a collection of Items; "Items", with Keys and one or more Attribute; and "Attribute", with Name and Value.
- D. "Database", a collection of Tables; "Tables", with Keys and one or more Attribute; and "Attribute", with Name and Value.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The data model of DynamoDB is: "Table", a collection of Items;

"Items", with Keys and one or more Attribute; "Attribute", with Name and Value.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DataModel.html>

NEW QUESTION 198

An orgAMzation has enabled a strict password policy for its IAM users. The orgAMzation is taking help from the IAM console to set the password policy. Which of the below mentioned rules cannot be specified by the user as a part of the policy?

- A. Allow at least one lower case letter
- B. Allow at least one number
- C. Allow at least one non-alphanumeric character
- D. Do not allow the user to use the password from the last three passwords

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS IAM allows an orgAMzation to create multiple users and provide them access to various AWS services. By default when the user is created, he does not have password enabled and can not login to AWS console. If the orgAMzation wants to allow the users to login to AWS console, they can enable password for each user. It is required that IAM users follow certain guidelines to set their IAM login password. For this IAM provides root account owner to setup password policy. The password policy also lets the specify whether all IAM users can change their own passwords. As part of policy, orgAMzation can specify that passwords for IAM users must be of a certain minimum length, must include certain characters, and a few more criteria such as below.

One upper/ lower or both letters One alpha numeric

One number

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using_ManagingPasswordPolicies.htm

NEW QUESTION 202

A user has developed an application which is required to send the data to a NoSQL database. The user wants to decouple the data sending such that the application keeps processing and sending data but does not wait for an acknowledgement of DB. Which of the below mentioned applications helps in this scenario?

- A. AWS Simple Notification Service
- B. AWS Simple Workflow
- C. AWS Simple Query Service
- D. AWS Simple Queue Service

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fast, reliable, scalable, and fully managed message queuing service. SQS provides a simple and cost-effective way to decouple the components of an application. In this case, the user can use AWS SQS to send messages which are received from an application and sent to DB. The application can continue processing data without waiting for any acknowledgement from DB. The user can use SQS to transmit any volume of data without losing messages or requiring other services to always be available.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/sqs/>

NEW QUESTION 207

A user has created a new raw EBS volume. The user mounts the volume on the instance to which it is attached. Which of the below mentioned options is a required step before the user can mount the volume?

- A. Run a cyclic check on the device for data consistency
- B. Create a file system of the volume
- C. No step is require
- D. The user can directly mount the device
- E. Resize the volume as per the original snapshot size

Answer: B

Explanation:

When a user is trying to mount a blank EBS volume, it is required that the user first creates a file system within the volume.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-using-volumes.html>

NEW QUESTION 210

A user is launching an AWS RDS with MySQL. Which of the below mentioned options allows the user to configure the INNODB engine parameters?

- A. Options group
- B. Engine parameters
- C. Parameter groups
- D. DB parameters

Answer: C

Explanation:

With regard to RDS, the user can manage the configuration of a DB engine by using a DB parameter group. A DB parameter group contains engine configuration values that can be applied to one or more DB instances of the same instance type.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 212

A user is configuring the HTTPS protocol on a front end ELB and the SSL protocol for the back-end listener in ELB. What will ELB do?

- A. It will allow you to create the configuration, but the instance will not pass the health check
- B. Receives requests on HTTPS and sends it to the back end instance on SSL
- C. It will not allow you to create this configuration
- D. It will allow you to create the configuration, but ELB will not work as expected

Answer: C

Explanation:

If a user is configuring HTTPS on the front end and TCP on the back end, ELB will not allow saving these listeners and will respond with the message.

"Load Balancer protocol is an application layer protocol, but instance protocol is not. Both the Load Balancer protocol and the instance protocol should be at the same layer. Please fix."

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/elb-troubleshooting.html>

NEW QUESTION 213

A user is planning to host MS SQL on an EBS volume. It was recommended to use the AWS RDS. What advantages will the user have if he uses RDS in comparison to an EBS based DB?

- A. Better throughput with PIOPS
- B. Automated backup
- C. NIS SQL is not supported with RDS
- D. High availability with multi AZs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comparing with on-premises or EC2 based NIS SQL, RDS provides an automated backup feature. PIOPS is available with both RDS and EBS. However, HA is not available with NIS SQL.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 216

A user is planning to use the AWS RDS with MySQL. Which of the below mentioned services the user is not going to pay?

- A. Data transfer
- B. RDS Cloudwatch metrics
- C. Data storage
- D. I/O requests per month

Answer: B

Explanation:

RDS charges the user on a pay as you go basis. It charges the user based on the instance type, number of hours that the instance is running, data transfer, storage cost as well for the I/O requests. The monitoring is free of cost.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 218

A user has created a snapshot of an EBS volume. Which of the below mentioned usage cases is not possible with respect to a snapshot?

- A. Nlirroring the volume from one AZ to another AZ
- B. Launch an instance
- C. Decrease the volume size
- D. Increase the size of the volume

Answer: C

Explanation:

The EBS snapshots are a point in time backup ofthe volume. It is helpful to move the volume from one AZ to another or launch a new instance. The user can increase the size of the volume but cannot decrease it less than the original snapshot size.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSSnapshots.html>

NEW QUESTION 223

An orgAMzation has created an application which is hosted on the AWS EC2 instance. The application stores images to S3 when the end user uploads to it. The orgAMzation does not want to store the AWS secure credentials required to access the S3 inside the instance. Which of the below mentioned options is a possible solution to avoid any security threat?

- A. Use the IAM role and assign it to the instance.
- B. Since the application is hosted on EC2, it does not need credentials to access S3.

- C. Use the X.509 certificates instead of the access and the secret access keys.
- D. Use the IAM based single sign between the AWS resources and the orgAMzation applicatio

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS IAM role uses temporary security credentials to access AWS services. Once the role is assigned to an instance, it will not need any security credentials to be stored on the instance. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/iam-roles-for-amazon-ec2.html>

NEW QUESTION 224

When a user is launching an instance with EC2, which of the below mentioned options is not available during the instance launch console for a key pair?

- A. Proceed without the key pair
- B. Upload a new key pair
- C. Select an existing key pair
- D. Create a new key pair

Answer: B

Explanation:

While launching an EC2 instance, the user can create a new key pair, select an existing key pair or proceed without a key pair. The user cannot upload a new key pair in the EC2 instance launch console. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/launching-instance.html>

NEW QUESTION 227

An orgAMzation has created multiple components of a single application for compartmentalization. Currently all the components are hosted on a single EC2 instance. Due to security reasons the orgAMzation wants to implement two separate SSLs for the separate modules although it is already using VPC. How can the orgAMzation achieve this with a single instance?

- A. Create a VPC instance which will have both the ACL and the security group attached to it and have separate rules for each IP address.
- B. Create a VPC instance which will have multiple network interfaces with multiple elastic IP addresses.
- C. You have to launch two instances each in a separate subnet and allow VPC peering for a single IP.
- D. Create a VPC instance which will have multiple subnets attached to it and each will have a separate IP address.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. With VPC the user can specify multiple private IP addresses for his instances.

The number of network interfaces and private IP addresses that a user can specify for an instance depends on the instance type. With each network interface the orgAMzation can assign an EIP. This scenario helps when the user wants to host multiple websites on a single EC2 instance by using multiple SSL certificates on a single server and associating each certificate with a specific EIP address. It also helps in scenarios for operating network appliances, such as firewalls or load balancers that have multiple private IP addresses for each network interface.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/MultipleIP.html>

NEW QUESTION 229

In regards to VPC, select the correct statement:

- A. You can associate multiple subnets with the same Route Table.
- B. You can associate multiple subnets with the same Route Table, but you can't associate a subnet with only one Route Table.
- C. You can't associate multiple subnets with the same Route Table.
- D. None of thes

Answer: A

Explanation:

Every subnet in your VPC must be associated with exactly one Route Table. However, multiple subnets can be associated with the same Route Table.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Route_Tables.html

NEW QUESTION 234

A user is planning to host data with RDS. Which of the below mentioned databases is not supported by RDS?

- A. PostgreSQL
- B. SQLDB
- C. Oracle
- D. MS SQL

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. AWS RDS supports popular DBs, such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, MS SQL and Oracle. This means that the code, applications, and tools user is already using with existing databases can be used with Amazon RDS too. In short, it is a managed Relation Database offering from AWS which manages backups, software patching, automatic failure detection, and recovery of Database.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 239

An EC2 instance has one additional EBS volume attached to it. How can a user attach the same volume to another running instance in the same AZ?

- A. Terminate the first instance and only then attach to the new instance
- B. Attach the volume as read only to the second instance
- C. Detach the volume first and attach to new instance
- D. No need to detach
- E. Just select the volume and attach it to the new instance, it will take care of mapping internally

Answer: C

Explanation:

If an EBS volume is attached to a running EC2 instance, the user needs to detach the volume from the original instance and then attach it to a new running instance. The user doesn't need to stop / terminate the original instance.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-detaching-volume.html>

NEW QUESTION 244

A root AWS account owner has created three IAM users: Bob, John and Michael. Michael is the IAM administrator. Bob and John are not the superpower users, but users with some pre-defined policies. John does not have access to modify his password. Thus, he asks Bob to change his password. How can Bob change John's password?

- A. This statement is false
- B. It should be Michael who changes the password for John
- C. It is not possible that John cannot modify his password
- D. Provided Bob is the manager of John
- E. Provided Michael has added Bob to a group, which has permissions to modify the IAM passwords

Answer: D

Explanation:

Generally with IAM users, the password can be modified in two ways. The first option is to define the IAM level policy which allows each user to modify their own passwords. The other option is to create a group and create a policy for the group which can change the passwords of various IAM users.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/HowToPwDIAMUser.html>

NEW QUESTION 248

To scale up the AWS resources using manual AutoScaling, which of the below mentioned parameters should the user change?

- A. Maximum capacity
- B. Desired capacity
- C. Preferred capacity
- D. Current capacity

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Manual Scaling as part of Auto Scaling allows the user to change the capacity of Auto Scaling group. The user can add / remove EC2 instances on the fly. To execute manual scaling, the user should modify the desired capacity. AutoScaling will adjust instances as per the requirements. If the user is trying to CLI, he can use command `as-set-desired-capacity <Auto Scaling Group Name> --desired-capacity <New Capacity>`

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/as-manual-scaling.html>

NEW QUESTION 251

When working with AWS CloudFormation Templates what is the maximum number of stacks that you can create?

- A. 500
- B. 50
- C. 20
- D. 10

Answer: C

Explanation:

CloudFormation Limits

Maximum number of AWS CloudFormation stacks that you can create is 20 stacks. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/cloudformation-limits.html>

NEW QUESTION 253

Does DynamoDB support in-place atomic updates?

- A. It is not defined
- B. Yes
- C. It does support in-place non-atomic updates
- D. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

DynamoDB supports in-place atomic updates. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/WorkingWithItems.html#WorkingWithItems.AtomicCounters>

NEW QUESTION 257

Which of the following programming languages have an officially supported AWS SDK? Choose 2 answers

- A. Perl
- B. PHP
- C. Pascal
- D. Java
- E. SQL

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 260

Which of the following statements about SWF are true? Choose 3 answers

- A. SWF tasks are assigned once and never duplicated
- B. SWF requires an S3 bucket for workflow storage
- C. SWF workflow executions can last up to a year
- D. SWF triggers SNS notifications on task assignment
- E. SWF uses deciders and workers to complete tasks
- F. SWF requires atleast 1 EC2 instance per domain

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 265

Which of the following are correct statements with policy evaluation logic in AWS Identity and Access Management? Choose 2 answers

- A. By default, all requests are denied
- B. An explicit allow overrides an explicit deny
- C. An explicit allow overrides default deny.
- D. An explicit deny does not override an explicit allow
- E. By default, all request are allowed

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 267

A startup's photo-sharing site is deployed in a VPC. An ELB distributes web traffic across two subnets. ELB session stickiness is configured to use the AWS-generated session cookie, with a session TTL of 5 minutes. The webserver Auto Scaling Group is configured as: min-size=4, max-size=4. The startups preparing for a public launch, by running load-testing software installed on a single EC2 instance running in us-west-2a. After 60 minutes of load-testing, the webserver logs show:

WEBSERVER LOGS	# of HTTP requests from load-tester	# of HTTP requests from private beta users
webserver #1 (subnet in us-west-2a):	19,210	434
webserver #2 (subnet in us-west-2a):	21,790	490
webserver #3 (subnet in us-west-2b):	0	410
webserver #4 (subnet in us-west-2b):	0	428

Which recommendations can help ensure load-testing HTTP requests are evenly distributed across the four webserver? Choose 2 answers

- A. Launch and run the load-tester EC2 instance from us-east-1 instead.
- B. Re-configure the load-testing software to re-resolve DNS for each web request.
- C. Use a 3rd-party load-testing service which offers globally-distributed test clients.
- D. Configure ELB and Auto Scaling to distribute across us-west-2a and us-west-2c.
- E. Configure ELB session stickiness to use the app-specific session cooki

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 268

Which DynamoDB limits can be raised by contacting AWS support? Choose 2 answers

- A. The number of hash keys per account
- B. The maximum storage used per account
- C. The number of tables per account
- D. The number of local secondary indexes per account
- E. The number of provisioned throughput units per account

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 272

You are providing AWS consulting services for a company developing a new mobile application that will be leveraging Amazon SNS Mobile Push for push notifications. In order to send direct notification messages to individual devices each device registration identifier or token needs to be registered with SNS; however the developers are not sure of the best way to do this. You advise them to:

- A. Bulk upload the device tokens contained in a CSV file via the AWS Management Console.
- B. Let the push notification service (e.g. Amazon Device Messaging) handle the registration.
- C. Implement a token vending service to handle the registration.
- D. Call the CreatePlatformEndpoint API function to register multiple device token

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 274

Which of the following are valid arguments for an SNS Publish request? Choose 3 answers

- A. TopicArn
- B. Subject
- C. Destination
- D. Format
- E. Message F.Language

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 279

Which of the following platforms are supported by Elastic Beanstalk? Choose 2 answers

- A. Apache Tomcat
- B. .NET
- C. IBM Websphere
- D. Oracle JBoss
- E. Jetty

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 283

Which features can be used to restrict access to data in S3? Choose 2 answers

- A. Use S3 Virtual Hosting
- B. Set an S3 Bucket policy.
- C. Enable IAM Identity Federation.
- D. Set an S3 ACL on the bucket or the object.
- E. Create a CloudFront distribution for the bucket

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 285

What AWS products and features can be deployed by Elastic Beanstalk? Choose 3 answers

- A. Auto scaling groups
- B. Route 53 hosted zones
- C. Elastic Load Balancers
- D. RDS Instances
- E. Elastic IP addresses
- F. SQS Queues

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 286

Which of the following services are key/value stores? Choose 3 answers

- A. Amazon ElastiCache
- B. Simple Notification Service
- C. DynamoDB
- D. Simple Workflow Service
- E. Simple Storage Service

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 287

Your application is trying to upload a 6 GB file to Simple Storage Service and receive a "Your proposed upload exceeds the maximum allowed object size." error message.

What is a possible solution for this?

- A. None, Simple Storage Service objects are limited to 5 GB
- B. Use the multi-part upload API for this object
- C. Use the large object upload API for this object
- D. Contact support to increase your object size limit
- E. Upload to a different region

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 292

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.

Which two approaches can satisfy the objectives? Choose 2 answers

- A. The application authenticates against LDA
- B. The application then calls the IAM Security Service to login to IAM using the LDAP credential
- C. The application can use the IAM temporary credentials to access the appropriate S3 bucket.
- D. The application authenticates against LDAP, and retrieves the name of an IAM role associated with the use
- E. The application then calls the IAM Security Token Service to assume that IAM Rol
- F. The application can use the temporary credentials to access the appropriate S3 bucket.
- G. The application authenticates against IAM Security Token Service using the LDAP credential
- H. The application uses those temporary AWS security credentials to access the appropriate S3 bucket.
- I. Develop an identity broker which authenticates against LDAP, and then calls IAM Security Token Service to get IAM federated user credential
- J. The application calls the identity broker to get IAM federated user credentials with access to the appropriate S3 bucket.
- K. Develop an identity broker which authenticates against IAM Security Token Service to assume an IAM Role to get temporary AWS security credential
- L. The application calls the identity broker to get AWS temporary security credentials with access to the appropriate S3 bucket.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 297

You attempt to store an 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. S3 tells you that the object does not exist
What could explain this behavior?

- A. US-STANDARD uses eventual consistency and it can take time for an object to be readable in a bucket
- B. Objects in Amazon S3 do not become visible until they are replicated to a second region.
- C. US-STANDARD imposes a 1 second delay before new objects are readable.
- D. You exceeded the bucket object limit, and once this limit is raised the object will be visible.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 298

You are writing to a DynamoDB table and receive the following exception: "ProvisionedThroughputExceededException". though according to your Cloudwatch metrics for the table, you are not exceeding your provisioned throughput.
What could be an explanation for this?

- A. You haven't provisioned enough DynamoDB storage instances
- B. You're exceeding your capacity on a particular Range Key
- C. You're exceeding your capacity on a particular Hash Key
- D. You're exceeding your capacity on a particular Sort Key
- E. You haven't configured DynamoDB Auto Scaling triggers

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 303

If an application is storing hourly log files from thousands of instances from a high traffic web site, which naming scheme would give optimal performance on S3?

- A. Sequential
- B. instanceID_log-HH-DD-NIM-YYYY
- C. instanceID_log-YYYY-NIM-DD-HH
- D. HH-DD-NINI-YYYY-log_instanceID
- E. YYYY-MM-DD-HH-|og_instance|D

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 307

Games-R-Us is launching a new game app for mobile devices. Users will log into the game using their existing Facebook account and the game will record player data and scoring information directly to a DynamoDB table.

What is the most secure approach for signing requests to the DynamoDB API?

- A. Create an IAM user with access credentials that are distributed with the mobile app to sign the requests
- B. Distribute the AWS root account access credentials with the mobile app to sign the requests
- C. Request temporary security credentials using web identity federation to sign the requests
- D. Establish cross account access between the mobile app and the DynamoDB table to sign the requests

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 312

Which of the following statements about SQS is true?

- A. Messages will be delivered exactly once and messages will be delivered in First in, First out order
- B. Messages will be delivered exactly once and message delivery order is indeterminate
- C. Messages will be delivered one or more times and messages will be delivered in First in, First out order
- D. Messages will be delivered one or more times and message delivery order is indeterminate

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 314

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