**ELB**

1. You have just set up yourfirst Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) but it does not seem to be configured properly. You discover that before you start using ELB, you haveto configure the listeners for your load balancer. Which protocols does ELB use to support the load balancing of applications?

A. HTTP and HTTPS

B. HTTP, HTTPS , TCP, SSL and SSH

C. HTTP, HTTPS , TCP, and SSL

D. HTTP, HTTPS , TCP, SSL and SFTP

1. A user has created an ELB with the availability zone US-East-1A. The user wants to add more zones to ELB to achieve High Availability. How can the user add more zones to the existing ELB?

A. The user should stop the ELB and add zones and instances as required

B. The only option is to launch instances in different zones and add to ELB

C. It is not possible to add more zones to the existing ELB

D. The user can add zones on the fly from the AWS console

1. A user has hosted an application on EC2 instances. The EC2 instances are configured with ELB and Auto Scaling. The application server session time out is 2 hours. The user wants to configure connection draining to ensure that all in-flight requests are supported by ELB even though the instance is being deregistered.

What time out period should the user specify for connection draining?

A. 1 hour

B. 30 minutes

C. 5 minutes

D. 2 hours

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| 1 | C | Before you start using Elastic Load BaIancing(ELB), you have to configure the listeners for your load balancer. A listener is a process that listens for connection requests. It is configured with a protocol and a port number for front-end (client to load balancer) and back-end (load balancer to back-end instance)  connections.  Elastic Load Balancing supports the load balancing of applications using HTTP, HTTPS (secure HTTP), TCP, and SSL (secure TCP) protocols. The HTTPS uses the SSL protocol to establish secure connections over the HTTP layer. You can also use SSL protocol to establish secure connections over the TCP layer.  The acceptable ports for both HTTPS/SSL and HTTP/TCP connections are 25, 80, 443, 465, 587, and  1024-65535. |
| 2 | D | The user has created an Elastic Load Balancer with the availability zone and wants to add more zones to the existing ELB. The user can do so in two ways:  From the console or CLI, add new zones to ELB; Launch instances in a separate AZ and add instances to the existing ELB. Reference |
| 3 | A | The Elastic Load Balancer connection draining feature causes the load balancer to stop sending new requests to the back-end instances when the instances are deregistering or become unhealthy, while ensuring that in-flight requests continue to be served. The user can specify a maximum time of 3600  seconds (1 hour) for the load balancer to keep the connections alive before reporting the instance as deregistered. If the user does not specify the maximum timeout period, by default, the load balancer will close the connections to the deregistering instance after 300 seconds |
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