



Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-Solution-Architect-Associate

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate

NEW QUESTION 1

You are trying to launch an EC2 instance, however the instance seems to go into a terminated status immediately. What would probably not be a reason that this is happening?

- A. The AMI is missing a required part.
- B. The snapshot is corrupt.
- C. You need to create storage in EBS first.
- D. You've reached your volume limit

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 provides a virtual computing environments, known as an instance.

After you launch an instance, AWS recommends that you check its status to confirm that it goes from the pending status to the running status, the not terminated status.

The following are a few reasons why an Amazon EBS-backed instance might immediately terminate: You've reached your volume limit.

The AMI is missing a required part. The snapshot is corrupt. Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

In Amazon EC2 Container Service components, what is the name of a logical grouping of container instances on which you can place tasks?

- A. A cluster
- B. A container instance
- C. A container
- D. A task definition

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon ECS contains the following components:

A Cluster is a logical grouping of container instances that you can place tasks on.

A Container instance is an Amazon EC2 instance that is running the Amazon ECS agent and has been registered into a cluster.

A Task definition is a description of an application that contains one or more container definitions. A Scheduler is the method used for placing tasks on container instances.

A Service is an Amazon ECS service that allows you to run and maintain a specified number of instances of a task definition simultaneously.

A Task is an instantiation of a task definition that is running on a container instance. A Container is a Linux container that was created as part of a task.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonECS/latest/developerguide>Welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 3

True or false? A VPC contains multiple subnets, where each subnet can span multiple Availability Zones.

- A. This is true only if requested during the set-up of VPC.
- B. This is true.
- C. This is false.
- D. This is true only for US region

Answer: C

Explanation:

A VPC can span several Availability Zones. In contrast, a subnet must reside within a single Availability Zone.

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

NEW QUESTION 4

Do Amazon EBS volumes persist independently from the running life of an Amazon EC2 instance?

- A. Yes, they do but only if they are detached from the instance.
- B. No, you cannot attach EBS volumes to an instance.
- C. No, they are dependent.
- D. Yes, they do

Answer: D

Explanation:

An Amazon EBS volume behaves like a raw, unformatted, external block device that you can attach to a single instance. The volume persists independently from the running life of an Amazon EC2 instance. Reference: <http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Storage.html>

NEW QUESTION 5

Amazon EC2 provides a . It is an HTTP or HTTPS request that uses the HTTP verbs GET or POST.

- A. web database
- B. .net framework
- C. Query API
- D. C library

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 provides a Query API. These requests are HTTP or HTTPS requests that use the HTTP verbs GET or POST and a Query parameter named Action. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/making-api-requests.html>

NEW QUESTION 6

A user wants to use an EBS-backed Amazon EC2 instance for a temporary job. Based on the input data, the job is most likely to finish within a week. Which of the following steps should be followed to terminate the instance automatically once the job is finished?

- A. Configure the EC2 instance with a stop instance to terminate it.
- B. Configure the EC2 instance with ELB to terminate the instance when it remains idle.
- C. Configure the CloudWatch alarm on the instance that should perform the termination action once the instance is idle.
- D. Configure the Auto Scaling schedule actMty that terminates the instance after 7 day

Answer: C**Explanation:**

Auto Scaling can start and stop the instance at a pre-defined time. Here, the total running time is unknown. Thus, the user has to use the CloudWatch alarm, which monitors the CPU utilization. The user can create an alarm that is triggered when the average CPU utilization percentage has been lower than 10 percent for 24 hours, signaling that it is idle and no longer in use. When the utilization is below the threshold limit, it will terminate the instance as a part of the instance action.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/UsingAlarmActions.html>

NEW QUESTION 7

In Amazon EC2, partial instance-hours are billed .

- A. per second used in the hour
- B. per minute used
- C. by combining partial segments into full hours
- D. as full hours

Answer: D**Explanation:**

Partial instance-hours are billed to the next hour. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 8

You have been asked to build a database warehouse using Amazon Redshift. You know a little about it, including that it is a SQL data warehouse solution, and uses industry standard ODBC and JDBC connections and PostgreSQL drivers. However you are not sure about what sort of storage it uses for database tables. What sort of storage does Amazon Redshift use for database tables?

- A. InnoDB Tables
- B. NDB data storage
- C. Columnar data storage
- D. NDB CLUSTER Storage

Answer: C**Explanation:**

Amazon Redshift achieves efficient storage and optimum query performance through a combination of massively parallel processing, columnar data storage, and very efficient, targeted data compression encoding schemes.

Columnar storage for database tables is an important factor in optimizing analytic query performance because it drastically reduces the overall disk I/O requirements and reduces the amount of data you need to load from disk.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/c_columnar_storage_disk_mem_mgmt.html

NEW QUESTION 9

In an experiment, if the minimum size for an Auto Scaling group is 1 instance, which of the following statements holds true when you terminate the running instance?

- A. Auto Scaling must launch a new instance to replace it.
- B. Auto Scaling will raise an alarm and send a notification to the user for action.
- C. Auto Scaling must configure the schedule actMty that terminates the instance after 5 days.
- D. Auto Scaling will terminate the experimen

Answer: A**Explanation:**

If the minimum size for an Auto Scaling group is 1 instance, when you terminate the running instance, Auto Scaling must launch a new instance to replace it.

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

NEW QUESTION 10

What does Amazon DynamoDB provide?

- A. A predictable and scalable MySQL database
- B. A fast and reliable PL/SQL database cluster
- C. A standalone Cassandra database, managed by Amazon Web Services

D. A fast, highly scalable managed NoSQL database service

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon DynamoDB is a managed NoSQL database service offered by Amazon. It automatically manages tasks like scalability for you while it provides high availability and durability for your data, allowing you to concentrate in other aspects of your application.

Reference: check link - https://aws.amazon.com/running_databases/

NEW QUESTION 10

What would be the best way to retrieve the public IP address of your EC2 instance using the CLI?

- A. Using tags
- B. Using traceroute
- C. Using ipconfig
- D. Using instance metadata

Answer: D

Explanation:

To determine your instance's public IP address from within the instance, you can use instance metadata. Use the following command to access the public IP address: For Linux use, \$ curl

<http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/public-ipv4>, and for Windows use, \$ wget <http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/public-ipv4>.

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

NEW QUESTION 14

AWS CloudFormation is a service that helps you model and set up your Amazon Web Services resources so that you can spend less time managing those resources and more time focusing on your applications that run in AWS. You create a template that describes all the AWS resources that you want (like Amazon EC2 instances or Amazon RDS DB instances), and AWS CloudFormation takes care of provisioning and configuring those resources for you. What formatting is required for this template?

- A. JSON-formatted document
- B. CSS-formatted document
- C. XML-formatted document
- D. HTML-formatted document

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can write an AWS CloudFormation template (a JSON-formatted document) in a text editor or pick an existing template. The template describes the resources you want and their settings. For example,

suppose you want to create an Amazon EC2. Your template can declare an instance Amazon EC2 and describe its properties, as shown in the following example:

```
{  
  "AWSTemplateFormatVersion": "2010-09-09",  
  "Description": "A simple Amazon EC2 instance", "Resources": {  
    "MyEC2Instance": {  
      "Type": "AWS::EC2::Instance", "Properties": {  
        "ImageId": "ami-2f726546", "InstanceType": "t1.micro"  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/cfn-whatis-howdoesitwork.html>

NEW QUESTION 16

A user needs to run a batch process which runs for 10 minutes. This will only be run once, or at maximum twice, in the next month, so the processes will be temporary only. The process needs 15 X-Large instances. The process downloads the code from S3 on each instance when it is launched, and then generates a temporary log file. Once the instance is terminated, all the data will be lost. Which of the below mentioned pricing models should the user choose in this case?

- A. Spot instance.
- B. Reserved instance.
- C. On-demand instance.
- D. EBS optimized instance

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Amazon Web Services, the spot instance is useful when the user wants to run a process temporarily. The spot instance can terminate the instance if the other user outbids the existing bid. In this case all storage is temporary and the data is not required to be persistent. Thus, the spot instance is a good option to save money.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/purchasing-options/spot-instances/>

NEW QUESTION 19

You are setting up your first Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) so you decide to use the VPC wizard in the AWS console to help make it easier for you. Which of the following statements is correct regarding instances that you launch into a default subnet via the VPC wizard?

- A. Instances that you launch into a default subnet receive a public IP address and 10 private IP addresses.
- B. Instances that you launch into a default subnet receive both a public IP address and a private IP address.

- C. Instances that you launch into a default subnet don't receive any ip addresses and you need to define them manually.
D. Instances that you launch into a default subnet receive a public IP address and 5 private IP addresses

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instances that you launch into a default subnet receive both a public IP address and a private IP address. Instances in a default subnet also receive both public and private DNS hostnames. Instances that you launch into a nondefault subnet in a default VPC don't receive a public IP address or a DNS hostname. You can change your subnet's default public IP addressing behavior.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/default-vpc.html>

NEW QUESTION 20

Amazon S3 allows you to set per-file permissions to grant read and/or write access. However you have decided that you want an entire bucket with 100 files already in it to be accessible to the public. You don't want to go through 100 files individually and set permissions. What would be the best way to do this?

- A. Move the bucket to a new region
B. Add a bucket policy to the bucket.
C. Move the files to a new bucket.
D. Use Amazon EBS instead of S3

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon S3 supports several mechanisms that give you flexibility to control who can access your data as well as how, when, and where they can access it. Amazon S3 provides four different access control mechanisms: AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies, Access Control Lists (ACLs), bucket policies, and query string authentication. IAM enables organizations to create and manage multiple users under a single AWS account. With IAM policies, you can grant IAM users fine-grained control to your Amazon S3 bucket or objects. You can use ACLs to selectively add (grant) certain permissions on individual objects. Amazon S3 bucket policies can be used to add or deny permissions across some or all of the objects within a single bucket.

With Query string authentication, you have the ability to share Amazon S3 objects through URLs that are valid for a specified period of time.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/s3/details/#security>

NEW QUESTION 24

A user is accessing an EC2 instance on the SSH port for IP 10.20.30.40. Which one is a secure way to configure that the instance can be accessed only from this IP?

- A. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40
B. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40/32
C. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40/24
D. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40/0

Answer: B

Explanation:

In AWS EC2, while configuring a security group, the user needs to specify the IP address in CIDR notation. The CIDR IP range 10.20.30.40/32 says it is for a single IP 10.20.30.40. If the user specifies the IP as 10.20.30.40 only, the security group will not accept and ask it in a CIDR format.

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

NEW QUESTION 28

A user wants to achieve High Availability with PostgreSQL DB. Which of the below mentioned functionalities helps achieve HA?

- A. Multi AZ
B. Read Replica
C. Multi region
D. PostgreSQL does not support HA

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Multi AZ feature allows the user to achieve High Availability. For Multi AZ, Amazon RDS automatically provisions and maintains a synchronous "standby" replica in a different Availability Zone. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 32

A user is aware that a huge download is occurring on his instance. He has already set the Auto Scaling policy to increase the instance count when the network I/O increases beyond a certain limit. How can the user ensure that this temporary event does not result in scaling?

- A. The network I/O are not affected during data download
B. The policy cannot be set on the network I/O
C. There is no way the user can stop scaling as it is already configured
D. Suspend scaling

Answer: D

Explanation:

The user may want to stop the automated scaling processes on the Auto Scaling groups either to perform manual operations or during emergency situations. To perform this, the user can suspend one or more scaling processes at any time. Once it is completed, the user can resume all the suspended processes.

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

NEW QUESTION 33

A user has launched one EC2 instance in the US East region and one in the US West region. The user has launched an RDS instance in the US East region. How can the user configure access from both the EC2 instances to RDS?

- A. It is not possible to access RDS of the US East region from the US West region
- B. Configure the US West region's security group to allow a request from the US East region's instance and configure the RDS security group's ingress rule for the US East EC2 group
- C. Configure the security group of the US East region to allow traffic from the US West region's instance and configure the RDS security group's ingress rule for the US East EC2 group
- D. Configure the security group of both instances in the ingress rule of the RDS security group

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. In this case allow IP of US West inside US East's security group and open the RDS security group for US East region.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_WorkingWithSecurityGroups.html

NEW QUESTION 36

A scope has been handed to you to set up a super fast gaming server and you decide that you will use Amazon DynamoDB as your database. For efficient access to data in a table, Amazon DynamoDB creates and maintains indexes for the primary key attributes. A secondary index is a data structure that contains a subset of attributes from a table, along with an alternate key to support Query operations. How many types of secondary indexes does DynamoDB support?

- A. 2
- B. 16
- C. 4
- D. As many as you need

Answer: A**Explanation:**

DynamoDB supports two types of secondary indexes:

Local secondary index — an index that has the same hash key as the table, but a different range key. A local secondary index is "local" in the sense that every partition of a local secondary index is scoped to a table partition that has the same hash key.

Global secondary index — an index with a hash and range key that can be different from those on the table. A global secondary index is considered "global" because queries on the index can span all of the data in a table, across all partitions.

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

NEW QUESTION 41

Which one of the below is not an AWS Storage Service?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon Glacier
- C. Amazon CloudFront
- D. Amazon EBS

Answer: C**Explanation:**

AWS Storage Services are: Amazon S3

Amazon Glacier

Amazon EBS

Reference: <https://console.aws.amazon.com/console>

NEW QUESTION 45

You are configuring a new VPC for one of your clients for a cloud migration project, and only a public VPN will be in place. After you created your VPC, you created a new subnet, a new internet gateway, and attached your internet gateway to your VPC. When you launched your first instance into your VPC, you realized that you aren't able to connect to the instance, even if it is configured with an elastic IP. What should be done to access the instance?

- A. A route should be created as 0.0.0.0/0 and your internet gateway as target.
- B. Attach another ENI to the instance and connect via new ENI.
- C. A NAT instance should be created and all traffic should be forwarded to NAT instance.
- D. A NACL should be created that allows all outbound traffic

Answer: A**Explanation:**

All traffic should be routed via Internet Gateway. So, a route should be created with 0.0.0.0/0 as a source, and your Internet Gateway as your target.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario1.html

NEW QUESTION 49

You receive the following request from a client to quickly deploy a static website for them, specifically on AWS. The requirements are low-cost, reliable, online storage, and a reliable and cost-effective way to route customers to the website, as well as a way to deliver content with low latency and high data transfer speeds so that visitors to his website don't experience unnecessary delays. What do you think would be the minimum AWS services that could fulfill the client's request?

- A. Amazon Route 53, Amazon CloudFront and Amazon VPC.
- B. Amazon S3, Amazon Route 53 and Amazon RDS
- C. Amazon S3, Amazon Route 53 and Amazon CloudFront

D. Amazon S3 and Amazon Route 53.

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can easily and inexpensively use AWS to host a website that uses client-side technologies (such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript) and does not require server-side technologies (such as PHP and ASP.NET). This type of site is called a static website, and is used to display content that does not change frequently. Before you create and deploy a static website, you must plan your architecture to ensure that it meets your requirements. Amazon S3, Amazon Route 53, and Amazon CloudFront would be required in this instance.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/gettingstarted/latest/swh/website-hosting-intro.html>

NEW QUESTION 50

What is the default maximum number of Access Keys per user?

- A. 10
- B. 15
- C. 2
- D. 20

Answer: C

Explanation:

The default maximum number of Access Keys per user is 2.

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

NEW QUESTION 54

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

Answer: B

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 58

A user is hosting a website in the US West-1 region. The website has the highest client base from the Asia-Pacific (Singapore / Japan) region. The application is accessing data from S3 before serving it to client. Which of the below mentioned regions gives a better performance for S3 objects?

- A. Japan
- B. Singapore
- C. US East
- D. US West-1

Answer: D

Explanation:

Access to Amazon S3 from within Amazon EC2 in the same region is fast. In this aspect, though the client base is Singapore, the application is being hosted in the US West-1 region. Thus, it is recommended that S3 objects be stored in the US-West-1 region.

Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf

NEW QUESTION 61

Which of the following statements is true of tagging an Amazon EC2 resource?

- A. You don't need to specify the resource identifier while terminating a resource.
- B. You can terminate, stop, or delete a resource based solely on its tags.
- C. You can't terminate, stop, or delete a resource based solely on its tags.
- D. You don't need to specify the resource identifier while stopping a resource

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can assign tags only to resources that already exist. You can't terminate, stop, or delete a resource based solely on its tags; you must specify the resource identifier.

Reference: http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using_Tags.html

NEW QUESTION 65

In Amazon EC2, what is the limit of Reserved Instances per Availability Zone each month?

- A. 5
- B. 20
- C. 50

D. 10

Answer: B**Explanation:**

There are 20 Reserved Instances per Availability Zone in each month.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html

NEW QUESTION 68

Is it possible to get a history of all EC2 API calls made on your account for security analysis and operational troubleshooting purposes?

- A. Yes, by default, the history of your API calls is logged.
- B. Yes, you should turn on the CloudTrail in the AWS console.
- C. No, you can only get a history of VPC API calls.
- D. No, you cannot store history of EC2 API calls on Amazon.

Answer: B**Explanation:**

To get a history of all EC2 API calls (including VPC and EBS) made on your account, you simply turn on CloudTrail in the AWS Management Console.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 69

After moving an E-Commerce website for a client from a dedicated server to AWS you have also set up auto scaling to perform health checks on the instances in your group and replace instances that fail these checks. Your client has come to you with his own health check system that he wants you to use as it has proved to be very useful prior to his site running on AWS. What do you think would be an appropriate response to this given all that you know about auto scaling?

- A. It is not possible to implement your own health check system.
- B. You need to use AWS's health check system.
- C. It is not possible to implement your own health check system due to compatibility issues.
- D. It is possible to implement your own health check system and then send the instance's health information directly from your system to Cloud Watch.
- E. It is possible to implement your own health check system and then send the instance's health information directly from your system to Cloud Watch but only in the US East (Virginia) region.

Answer: C**Explanation:**

Auto Scaling periodically performs health checks on the instances in your group and replaces instances that fail these checks. By default, these health checks use the results of EC2 instance status checks to determine the health of an instance. If you use a load balancer with your Auto Scaling group, you can optionally choose to include the results of Elastic Load Balancing health checks.

Auto Scaling marks an instance unhealthy if the calls to the Amazon EC2 action `DescribeInstanceStatus` returns any other state other than running, the system status shows impaired, or the calls to Elastic Load Balancing action `DescribeInstanceHealth` returns `OutOfService` in the instance state field.

After an instance is marked unhealthy because of an Amazon EC2 or Elastic Load Balancing health check, it is scheduled for replacement.

You can customize the health check conducted by your Auto Scaling group by specifying additional checks or by having your own health check system and then sending the instance's health information directly from your system to Auto Scaling.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatchAutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/healthcheck.html>

NEW QUESTION 72

A gaming company comes to you and asks you to build them infrastructure for their site. They are not sure how big they will be as with all start ups they have limited money and big ideas. What they do tell you is that if the game becomes successful, like one of their previous games, it may rapidly grow to millions of users and generate tens (or even hundreds) of thousands of writes and reads per second. After considering all of this, you decide that they need a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability. Which of the following databases do you think would best fit their needs?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon Redshift
- C. Any non-relational database.
- D. Amazon SimpleDB

Answer: A**Explanation:**

Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability. Amazon DynamoDB enables customers to offload the administrative burdens of operating and scaling distributed databases to AWS, so they don't have to worry about hardware provisioning, setup and configuration, replication, software patching, or cluster scaling. Today's web-based applications generate and consume massive amounts of data. For example, an online game might start out with only a few thousand users and a light database workload consisting of 10 writes per second and 50 reads per second. However, if the game becomes successful, it may rapidly grow to millions of users and generate tens (or even hundreds) of thousands of writes and reads per second. It may also create terabytes or more of data per day. Developing your applications against Amazon DynamoDB enables you to start small and simply dial-up your request capacity for a table as your requirements scale, without incurring downtime. You pay highly cost-efficient rates for the request capacity you provision, and let Amazon DynamoDB do the work over partitioning your data and traffic over sufficient server capacity to meet your needs. Amazon DynamoDB does the database management and administration, and you simply store and request your data. Automatic replication and failover provides built-in fault tolerance, high availability, and data durability. Amazon DynamoDB gives you the peace of mind that your database is fully managed and can grow with your application requirements.

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

NEW QUESTION 75

Mike is appointed as Cloud Consultant in Netcrak Inc. Netcrak has the following VPCs set-up in the US East Region:

A VPC with CIDR block 10.10.0.0/16, a subnet in that VPC with CIDR block 10.10.1.0/24 A VPC with CIDR block 10.40.0.0/16, a subnet in that VPC with CIDR

block 10.40.1.0/24

Netcrak Inc is trying to establish network connection between two subnets, a subnet with CIDR block 10.10.1.0/24 and another subnet with CIDR block 10.40.1.0/24. Which one of the following solutions should Mke recommend to Netcrak Inc?

- A. Create 2 Virtual Private Gateways and configure one with each VPC.
- B. Create one EC2 instance in each subnet, assign Elastic IPs to both instances, and configure a set up Site-to-Site VPN connection between both EC2 instances.
- C. Create a VPC Peering connection between both VPCs.
- D. Create 2 Internet Gateways, and attach one to each VP

Answer: C

Explanation:

A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them using private IP addresses. EC2 instances in either VPC can communicate with each other as if they are within the same network. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, or with a VPC in another AWS account within a single region.

AWS uses the existing infrastructure of a VPC to create a VPC peering connection; it is neither a gateway nor a VPN connection, and does not rely on a separate piece of physical hardware.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-peering.html>

NEW QUESTION 76

A user wants to increase the durability and availability of the EBS volume. Which of the below mentioned actions should he perform?

- A. Take regular snapshots.
- B. Create an AMI.
- C. Create EBS with higher capacity.
- D. Access EBS regularly

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Amazon Web Services, Amazon EBS volumes that operate with 20 GB or less of modified data since their most recent snapshot can expect an annual failure rate (AFR) between 0.1% and 0.5%. For this reason, to maximize both durability and availability of their Amazon EBS data, the user should frequently create snapshots of the Amazon EBS volumes.

Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf

NEW QUESTION 80

In relation to AWS CloudHSM, High-availability (HA) recovery is hands-off resumption by failed HA group members.

Prior to the introduction of this function, the HA feature provided redundancy and performance, but required that a failed/lost group member be reinstated.

- A. automatically
- B. periodically
- C. manually
- D. continuously

Answer: C

Explanation:

In relation to AWS CloudHS|VI, High-availability (HA) recovery is hands-off resumption by failed HA group members.

Prior to the introduction of this function, the HA feature provided redundancy and performance, but required that a failed/lost group member be manually reinstated.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/clouhsm/latest/userguide/ha-best-practices.html>

NEW QUESTION 82

Any person or application that interacts with AWS requires security credentials. AWS uses these credentials to identify who is making the call and whether to allow the requested access. You have just set up a VPC network for a client and you are now thinking about the best way to secure this network. You set up a security group called vpcsecuritygroup. Which following statement is true in respect to the initial settings that will be applied to this security group if you choose to use the default settings for this group?

- A. Allow all inbound traffic and allow no outbound traffic.
- B. Allow no inbound traffic and allow all outbound traffic.
- C. Allow inbound traffic on port 80 only and allow all outbound traffic.
- D. Allow all inbound traffic and allow all outbound traffic

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon VPC provides advanced security features such as security groups and network access control lists to enable inbound and outbound filtering at the instance level and subnet level.

AWS assigns each security group a unique ID in the form sg-xxxxxxxx. The following are the initial settings for a security group that you create:

Allow no inbound traffic Allow all outbound traffic

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

NEW QUESTION 84

Which of the following features are provided by Amazon EC2?

- A. Exadata Database Machine, Optimized Storage Management, Flashback Technology, and Data Warehousing
- B. Instances, Amazon Machine Images (AMIs), Key Pairs, Amazon EBS Volumes, Firewall, Elastic IP address, Tags, and Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs)
- C. Real Application Clusters (RAC), Elasticache Machine Images (EMIs), Data Warehousing, Flashback Technology, Dynamic IP address
- D. Exadata Database Machine, Real Application Clusters (RAC), Data Guard, Table and Index Partitioning, and Data Pump Compression

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 provides the following features:

- Virtual computing environments, known as instances;
- Pre-configured templates for your instances, known as Amazon Machine Images (AMIs), that package the bits you need for your server (including the operating system and additional software)
- Various configurations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity for your instances, known as instance types
- Secure login information for your instances using key pairs (AWS stores the public key, and you store the private key in a secure place)
- Storage volumes for temporary data that's deleted when you stop or terminate your instance, known as instance store volumes
- Persistent storage volumes for your data using Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS), known as Amazon EBS volumes
- Multiple physical locations for your resources, such as instances and Amazon EBS volumes, known as regions and Availability Zones
- A firewall that enables you to specify the protocols, ports, and source IP ranges that can reach your instances using security groups
- Static IP addresses for dynamic cloud computing, known as Elastic IP addresses
- Metadata, known as tags, that you can create and assign to your Amazon EC2 resources
- Virtual networks you can create that are logically isolated from the rest of the AWS cloud, and that you can optionally connect to your own network, known as virtual private clouds (VPCs).

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

NEW QUESTION 87

Are penetration tests allowed as long as they are limited to the customer's instances?

- A. Yes, they are allowed but only for selected regions.
- B. No, they are never allowed.
- C. Yes, they are allowed without any permission.
- D. Yes, they are allowed but only with approval.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Penetration tests are allowed after obtaining permission from AWS to perform them. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/security/penetration-testing/>

NEW QUESTION 92

Which one of the below doesn't affect Amazon CloudFront billing?

- A. Distribution Type
- B. Data Transfer Out
- C. Dedicated IP SSL Certificates
- D. Requests

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon CloudFront is a web service for content delivery. CloudFront delivers your content using a global network of edge locations and works seamlessly with Amazon S3 which durably stores the original and definitive versions of your files.

Amazon CloudFront billing is mainly affected by Data Transfer Out

Edge Location Traffic Distribution Requests

Dedicated IP SSL Certificates

Reference: <http://calculator.s3.amazonaws.com/index.html>

NEW QUESTION 97

A company wants to review the security requirements of Glacier. Which of the below mentioned statements is true with respect to the AWS Glacier data security?

- A. All data stored on Glacier is protected with AES-256 serverside encryption.
- B. All data stored on Glacier is protected with AES-128 serverside encryption.
- C. The user can set the serverside encryption flag to encrypt the data stored on Glacier.
- D. The data stored on Glacier is not encrypted by default

Answer: A

Explanation:

For Amazon Web Services, all the data stored on Amazon Glacier is protected using serverside encryption. AWS generates separate unique encryption keys for each Amazon Glacier archive, and encrypts it using AES-256. The encryption key then encrypts itself using AES-256 with a master key that is stored in a secure location.

Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf

NEW QUESTION 98

A user is planning a highly available application deployment with EC2. Which of the below mentioned options will not help to achieve HA?

- A. Elastic IP address
- B. PIOPS
- C. AMI
- D. Availability Zones

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Amazon Web Service, the user can achieve HA by deploying instances in multiple zones. The elastic IP helps the user achieve HA when one of the instances is

down but still keeps the same URL. The AM helps launching the new instance. The PIOPS is for the performance of EBS and does not help for HA. Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Web_Hosting_Best_Practices.pdf

NEW QUESTION 103

While creating a network in the VPC, which of the following is true of a NAT device?

- A. You have to administer the NAT Gateway Service provided by AWS.
- B. You can choose to use any of the three kinds of NAT devices offered by AWS for special purposes.
- C. You can use a NAT device to enable instances in a private subnet to connect to the Internet.
- D. You are recommended to use AWS NAT instances over NAT gateways, as the instances provide better availability and bandwidth.

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can use a NAT device to enable instances in a private subnet to connect to the Internet (for example, for software updates) or other AWS services, but prevent the Internet from initiating connections with the instances. AWS offers two kinds of NAT devices u a NAT gateway or a NAT instance. We recommend NAT gateways, as they provide better availability and bandwidth over NAT instances. The NAT Gateway service is also a managed service that does not require your administration efforts. A NAT instance is launched from a NAT AM. You can choose to use a NAT instance for special purposes.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-nat.html>

NEW QUESTION 106

You want to establish a dedicated network connection from your premises to AWS in order to save money by transferring data directly to AWS rather than through your internet service provider. You are sure there must be some other benefits beyond cost savings. Which of the following would not be considered a benefit if you were to establish such a connection?

- A. Elasticity
- B. Compatibility with all AWS services.
- C. Private connectMty to your Amazon VPC.
- D. Everything listed is a benefi

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Direct Connect makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from your premises to AWS.

Using AWS Direct Connect, you can establish private connectMty between AWS and your datacenter, office, or colocation environment, which in many cases can reduce your network costs, increase bandwidth throughput, and provide a more consistent network experience than internet-based connections.

You could expect the following benefits if you use AWS Direct Connect. Reduced bandwidth costs

Consistent network performance Compatibility with all AWS services Private connectMty to your Amazon VPC Elasticity

Simplicity

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

NEW QUESTION 110

A user has launched an EC2 instance. The instance got terminated as soon as it was launched. Which of the below mentioned options is not a possible reason for this?

- A. The user account has reached the maximum volume limit
- B. The AM is missin
- C. It is the required part
- D. The snapshot is corrupt
- E. The user account has reached the maximum EC2 instance limit

Answer: D

Explanation:

When the user account has reached the maximum number of EC2 instances, it will not be allowed to launch an instance. AWS will throw an 'Instance Limit Exceeded' error. For all other reasons, such as

"AMI is missing part", "Corrupt Snapshot" or "Volume limit has reached" it will launch an EC2 instance and then terminate it.

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

NEW QUESTION 114

Can I change the EC2 security groups after an instance is launched in EC2-Classic?

- A. Yes, you can change security groups after you launch an instance in EC2-Classic.
- B. No, you cannot change security groups after you launch an instance in EC2-Classic.
- C. Yes, you can only when you remove rules from a security group.
- D. Yes, you can only when you add rules to a security grou

Answer: B

Explanation:

After you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you can't change its security groups. However, you can add rules to or remove rules from a security group, and those changes are automatically applied to all instances that are associated with the security group.

Reference: <http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-network-security.html>

NEW QUESTION 119

You can seamlessly join an EC2 instance to your directory domain. What connectMty do you need to be able to connect remotely to this instance?

- A. You must have IP connectMty to the instance from the network you are connecting from.
- B. You must have the correct encryption keys to connect to the instance remotely.
- C. You must have enough bandwidth to connect to the instance.
- D. You must use MFA authentication to be able to connect to the instance remotel

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can seamlessly join an EC2 instance to your directory domain when the instance is launched using the Amazon EC2 Simple Systems Manager. If you need to manuallyjoin an EC2 instance to your domain, you must launch the instance in the proper region and security group or subnet, then join the instance to the domain. To be able to connect remotely to these instances, you must have IP connectMty to the instances from the network you are connecting from. In most cases, this requires that an Internet gateway be attached to your VPC and that the instance has a public IP address.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directoryservice/latest/admin-guide/join_a_directory.html

NEW QUESTION 123

George has launched three EC2 instances inside the US-East-1a zone with his AWS account. Ray has launched two EC2 instances in the US-East-1a zone with his AWS account. Which of the below mentioned statements will help George and Ray understand the availability zone (AZ) concept better?

- A. All the instances of George and Ray can communicate over a private IP with a minimal cost
- B. The US-East-1a region of George and Ray can be different availability zones
- C. All the instances of George and Ray can communicate over a private IP without any cost
- D. The instances of George and Ray will be running in the same data centre

Answer: B

Explanation:

Each AWS region has multiple, isolated locations known as Availability Zones. To ensure that the AWS resources are distributed across the Availability Zones for a region, AWS independently maps the Availability Zones to identifiers for each account. In this case the Availability Zone US-East-1a where George's EC2 instances are running might not be the same location as the US-East-1a zone of Ray's EC2 instances. There is no way for the user to coordinate the Availability Zones between accounts.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-regions-availability-zones.html>

NEW QUESTION 124

Identify a true statement about the On-Demand instances purchasing option provided by Amazon EC2.

- A. Pay for the instances that you use by the hour, with no long-term commitments or up-front payments.
- B. Make a low, one-time, up-front payment for an instance, reserve it for a one- or three-year term, and pay a significantly lower hourly rate for these instances.
- C. Pay for the instances that you use by the hour, with long-term commitments or up-front payments.
- D. Make a high, one-time, all-front payment for an instance, reserve it for a one- or three-year term, and pay a significantly higher hourly rate for these instance

Answer: A

Explanation:

On-Demand instances allow you to pay for the instances that you use by the hour, with no long-term commitments or up-front payments.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/reserved-instances-offerings.html>

NEW QUESTION 128

In Amazon EC2, how many Elastic IP addresses can you have by default?

- A. 10
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 20

Answer: C

Explanation:

The number of Elastic IP addresses you can have in EC2 is 5.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html#limits_ec2

NEW QUESTION 133

You need to create a load balancer in a VPC network that you are building. You can make your load balancer internal (private) or internet-facing (public). When you make your load balancer internal, a DNS name will be created, and it will contain the private IP address of the load balancer. An internal load balancer is not exposed to the internet. When you make your load balancer internet-facing, a DNS name will be created with the public IP address. If you want the Internet-facing load balancer to be connected to the Internet, where must this load balancer reside?

- A. The load balancer must reside in a subnet that is connected to the internet using the internet gateway.
- B. The load balancer must reside in a subnet that is not connected to the internet.
- C. The load balancer must not reside in a subnet that is connected to the internet.
- D. The load balancer must be completely outside of your VP

Answer: A

Explanation:

When you create an internal Elastic Load Balancer in a VPC, you need to select private subnets that are in the same Availability Zone as your instances. If the VPC Elastic Load Balancer is to be public facing, you need to create the Elastic Load Balancer in a public subnet. A subnet is a public subnet if it is attached to an Internet Gateway (IGW) with a defined route to that gateway. Selecting more than one public subnet increases the availability of your Elastic Load Balancer.

NB - Elastic Load Balancers in EC2-Classic are always Internet-facing load balancers. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/elb-internet-facing-load-balancers.html>

NEW QUESTION 135

A 3-tier e-commerce web application is currently deployed on-premises and will be migrated to AWS for greater scalability and elasticity. The web server currently shares read-only data using a network distributed file system. The app server tier uses a clustering mechanism for discovery and shared session state that depends on IP multicast. The database tier uses shared-storage clustering to provide database failover capability, and uses several read slaves for scaling. Data on all servers and the distributed file system directory is backed up weekly to off-site tapes. Which AWS storage and database architecture meets the requirements of the application?

- A. Web servers: store read-only data in S3, and copy from S3 to root volume at boot time
- B. App servers: share state using a combination of DynamoDB and IP unicasts
- C. Database: use RDS with multi-AZ deployment and one or more Read Replica
- D. Backup: web servers, app servers, and database backed up weekly to Glacier using snapshots.
- E. Web servers: store read-only data in an EC2 NFS server, mount to each web server at boot time
- F. App servers: share state using a combination of DynamoDB and IP multicasts
- G. Database: use RDS with multi-AZ deployment and one or more Read Replica
- H. Backup: web and app servers backed up weekly via AMIs, database backed up via DB snapshots.
- I. Web servers: store read-only data in S3, and copy from S3 to root volume at boot time
- J. App servers: share state using a combination of DynamoDB and IP unicasts
- K. Database: use RDS with multi-AZ deployment and one or more Read Replica
- L. Backup: web and app servers backed up weekly via AMIs, database backed up via DB snapshots.
- M. Web servers: store read-only data in S3, and copy from S3 to root volume at boot time
- N. App servers: share state using a combination of DynamoDB and IP unicasts
- O. Database: use RDS with multi-AZ deployment
- P. Backup: web and app servers backed up weekly via AMIs, database backed up via DB snapshots.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon RDS Multi-AZ deployments provide enhanced availability and durability for Database (DB) Instances, making them a natural fit for production database workloads. When you provision a Multi-AZ DB Instance, Amazon RDS automatically creates a primary DB Instance and synchronously replicates the data to a standby instance in a different Availability Zone (AZ). Each AZ runs on its own physically distinct, independent infrastructure, and is engineered to be highly reliable. In case of an infrastructure failure (for example, instance hardware failure, storage failure, or network disruption), Amazon RDS performs an automatic failover to the standby, so that you can resume database operations as soon as the failover is complete. Since the endpoint for your DB Instance remains the same after a failover, your application can resume database operation without the need for manual administrative intervention.

Benefits**Enhanced Durability**

Multi-AZ deployments for the MySQL, Oracle, and PostgreSQL engines utilize synchronous physical replication to keep data on the standby up-to-date with the primary. Multi-AZ deployments for the SQL Server engine use synchronous logical replication to achieve the same result, employing SQL Server-native Mirroring technology. Both approaches safeguard your data in the event of a DB Instance failure or loss of an Availability Zone.

If a storage volume on your primary fails in a Multi-AZ deployment, Amazon RDS automatically initiates a failover to the up-to-date standby. Compare this to a Single-AZ deployment: in case of a Single-AZ database failure, a user-initiated point-in-time-restore operation will be required. This operation can take several hours to complete, and any data updates that occurred after the latest restorable time (typically within the last five minutes) will not be available.

Amazon Aurora employs a highly durable, SSD-backed virtualized storage layer purpose-built for database workloads. Amazon Aurora automatically replicates your volume six ways, across three Availability Zones. Amazon Aurora storage is fault-tolerant, transparently handling the loss of up to two copies of data without affecting database write availability and up to three copies without affecting read availability. Amazon Aurora storage is also self-healing. Data blocks and disks are continuously scanned for errors and replaced automatically.

Increased Availability

You also benefit from enhanced database availability when running Multi-AZ deployments. If an Availability Zone failure or DB Instance failure occurs, your availability impact is limited to the time automatic failover takes to complete: typically under one minute for Amazon Aurora and one to two minutes for other database engines (see the RDS FAQ for details).

The availability benefits of Multi-AZ deployments also extend to planned maintenance and backups.

In the case of system upgrades like OS patching or DB Instance scaling, these operations are applied first on the standby, prior to the automatic failover. As a result, your availability impact is, again, only the time required for automatic failover to complete.

Unlike Single-AZ deployments, I/O activity is not suspended on your primary during backup for Multi-AZ deployments for the MySQL, Oracle, and PostgreSQL engines, because the backup is taken from the standby. However, note that you may still experience elevated latencies for a few minutes during backups for Multi-AZ deployments.

On instance failure in Amazon Aurora deployments, Amazon RDS uses RDS Multi-AZ technology to automate failover to one of up to 15 Amazon Aurora Replicas you have created in any of three Availability Zones. If no Amazon Aurora Replicas have been provisioned, in the case of a failure, Amazon RDS will attempt to create a new Amazon Aurora DB instance for you automatically.

No Administrative Intervention

DB Instance failover is fully automatic and requires no administrative intervention. Amazon RDS monitors the health of your primary and standbys, and initiates a failover automatically in response to a variety of failure conditions.

Failover conditions

Amazon RDS detects and automatically recovers from the most common failure scenarios for Multi-AZ deployments so that you can resume database operations as quickly as possible without administrative intervention. Amazon RDS automatically performs a failover in the event of any of the following:

Loss of availability in primary Availability Zone Loss of network connectivity to primary Compute unit failure on primary

Storage failure on primary

Note: When operations such as DB Instance scaling or system upgrades like OS patching are initiated for Multi-AZ deployments, for enhanced availability, they are applied first on the standby prior to an automatic failover. As a result, your availability impact is limited only to the time required for automatic failover to complete.

Note that Amazon RDS Multi-AZ deployments do not failover automatically in response to database operations such as long running queries, deadlocks or database corruption errors.

NEW QUESTION 139

Your company is in the process of developing a next generation pet collar that collects biometric information to assist families with promoting healthy lifestyles for their pets. Each collar will push 30kb of biometric data in JSON format every 2 seconds to a collection platform that will process and analyze the data providing health trending information back to the pet owners and veterinarians via a web portal. Management has tasked you to architect the collection platform ensuring the following requirements are met.

Provide the ability for real-time analytics of the inbound biometric data. Ensure processing of the biometric data is highly durable. Elastic and parallel. The results of the analytic processing should be persisted for data mining.

Which architecture outlined below will meet the initial requirements for the collection platform?

- A. Utilize 53 to collect the inbound sensor data analyze the data from 53 with a daily scheduled Data Pipeline and save the results to a Redshift Cluster.
- B. Utilize Amazon Kinesis to collect the inbound sensor data, analyze the data with Kinesis clients and save the results to a Red shift cluster using EMR.
- C. Utilize SQS to collect the inbound sensor data analyze the data from SQS with Amazon Kinesis and save the results to a Microsoft SQL Server RDS instance.
- D. Utilize EMR to collect the inbound sensor data, analyze the data from EUR with Amazon Kinesis and save me results to Dynamo DB.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 142

Your company hosts a social media site supporting users in multiple countries. You have been asked to provide a highly available design for the application that leverages multiple regions for the most recently accessed content and latency sensitive portions of the web site. The most latency sensitive component of the application involves reading user preferences to support web site personalization and ad selection. In addition to running your application in multiple regions, which option will support this application's requirements?

- A. Serve user content from 53. CloudFront and use Route53 latency-based routing between ELBs in each region. Retrieve user preferences from a local DynamoDB table in each region and leverage SQS to capture changes to user preferences with 505 workers for propagating updates to each table.
- B. Use the 53 Copy API to copy recently accessed content to multiple regions and serve user content from 53. CloudFront with dynamic content and an ELB in each region. Retrieve user preferences from an ElastiCache cluster in each region and leverage SNS notifications to propagate user preference changes to a worker node in each region.
- C. Use the 53 Copy API to copy recently accessed content to multiple regions and serve user content from 53 CloudFront and Route53 latency-based routing. Between ELBs in each region. Retrieve user preferences from a DynamoDB table and leverage SQS to capture changes to user preferences with 505 workers for propagating DynamoDB updates.
- D. Serve user content from 53. CloudFront with dynamic content, and an ELB in each region. Retrieve user preferences from an ElastiCache cluster in each region and leverage Simple Workflow (SWF) to manage the propagation of user preferences from a centralized OB to each ElastiCache cluster.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 143

Your system recently experienced down time during the troubleshooting process. You found that a new administrator mistakenly terminated several production EC2 instances.

Which of the following strategies will help prevent a similar situation in the future? The administrator still must be able to:

- launch, start stop, and terminate development resources.
- launch and start production instances.

- A. Create an IAM user, which is not allowed to terminate instances by leveraging production EC2 termination protection.
- B. Leverage resource based tagging along with an IAM user, which can prevent specific users from terminating production EC2 resources.
- C. Leverage EC2 termination protection and multi-factor authentication, which together require users to authenticate before terminating EC2 instances.
- D. Create an IAM user and apply an IAM role which prevents users from terminating production EC2 instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Working with volumes

When an API action requires a caller to specify multiple resources, you must create a policy statement that allows users to access all required resources. If you need to use a Condition element with one or more of these resources, you must create multiple statements as shown in this example.

The following policy allows users to attach volumes with the tag "volume_user=iam-user-name" to instances with the tag "department=dev", and to detach those volumes from those instances. If you attach this policy to an IAM group, the aws:username policy variable gives each IAM user in the group permission to attach or detach volumes from the instances with a tag named volume_user that has his or her IAM user name as a value.

```
{  
"Version": "2012-10-17",  
"Statement": [{  
"Effect": "Allow", "Action": [ "ec2:AttachVolume",  
"ec2:DetachVolume" ],  
"Resource": "arn :aws:ec2:us-east-1:123456789012:instance/*", "Condition": {  
"StringEquals": { "ec2:ResourceTag/department": "dev" }  
||,  
{  
"Effect": "Allow", "Action": [ "ec2:AttachVolume", "ec2:DetachVolume" ],  
"Resource": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:123456789012:volume/*", "Condition": {  
"StringEquals": {  
"ec2:ResourceTag/volume_user": "${aws:username}" }  
|||  
Launching instances (RunInstances)  
The RunInstances API action launches one or more instances. RunInstances requires an AMI and creates an instance; and users can specify a key pair and security group in the request. Launching into EC2-VPC requires a subnet, and creates a network interface. Launching from an Amazon EBS-backed AM creates a volume. Therefore, the user must have permission to use these Amazon EC2 resources. The caller can also configure the instance using optional parameters to Run Instances, such as the instance type and a subnet. You can create a policy statement that requires users to specify an optional parameter, or restricts users to particular values for a parameter. The examples in this section demonstrate some of the many possible ways that you can control the configuration of an instance that a user can launch.  
Note that by default, users don't have permission to describe, start, stop, or terminate the resulting instances. One way to grant the users permission to manage the resulting instances is to create a specific tag for each instance, and then create a statement that enables them to manage instances with that tag. For more information, see 2: Working with instances.  
a. AMI  
The following policy allows users to launch instances using only the AMIs that have the specified tag, "department=dev", associated with them. The users can't launch instances using other AMIs because the Condition element of the first statement requires that users specify an AMI that has this tag. The users also can't launch into a subnet, as the policy does not grant permissions for the subnet and network interface resources. They can, however, launch into EC2-Classic. The second statement uses a wildcard to enable users to create instance resources, and requires users to specify the key pair project_keypair and the security group sg-1a2b3c4d. Users are still able to launch instances without a key pair.  
{  
"Version": "2012-10-17",  
"Statement": [{  

```

```
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [ "arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-*" ],
"Condition": { "StringEquals": {
"ec2:ResourceTag/department": "dev" }
},
{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [ "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/project_keypair",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/sg-1a 2b3c4d" ]
}
```

Alternatively, the following policy allows users to launch instances using only the specified AMIs, ami-9e1670f7 and ami-45cf5c3c. The users can't launch an instance using other AMIs (unless another statement grants the users permission to do so), and the users can't launch an instance into a subnet.

```
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [{{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [
"arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-9e1670f7", "arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-45cf5c3c", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/*"
}
}]}]
```

Alternatively, the following policy allows users to launch instances from all AMs owned by Amazon. The Condition element of the first statement tests whether ec2:Owner is amazon. The users can't launch an instance using other AMIs (unless another statement grants the users permission to do so).

The users are able to launch an instance into a subnet. "Version": "2012-10-17",

```
"Statement": [{{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [ "arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-*" ],
"Condition": { "StringEquals": { "ec2:Owner": "amazon"
}
},
{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource" : [ "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:subnet/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/*"
]
}
}]}]
```

b. Instance type

The following policy allows users to launch instances using only the t2.micro or t2.small instance type, which you might do to control costs. The users can't launch larger instances because the Condition element of the first statement tests whether ec2:InstanceType is either t2.micro or t2.small.

```
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [{{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [ "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*" ],
"Condition": { "StringEquals": {
"ec2:InstanceType": ["t2.micro", "t2.small"]
}
},
{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [ "arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:subnet/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/*"
]
}
}]}]
```

Alternatively, you can create a policy that denies users permission to launch any instances except t2.micro and t2.small instance types.

```
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [{{
"Effect": "Deny",
"Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [ "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*" ],
"Condition": { "StringNotEquals": {
"ec2:InstanceType": ["t2.micro", "t2.small"]
}
},
{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [ "arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:subnet/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/*"
]
}
}]}]
```

c. Subnet

The following policy allows users to launch instances using only the specified subnet, subnet-12345678. The group can't launch instances into any other subnet (unless another statement grants the users permission to do so). Users are still able to launch instances into EC2-Classic.

```
{}
```

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [
  {
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:subnet/subnet-12345678",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/*"
    ]
  }
]
```

Alternatively, you could create a policy that denies users permission to launch an instance into any other subnet. The statement does this by denying permission to create a network interface, except where subnet subnet-12345678 is specified. This denial overrides any other policies that are created to allow launching instances into other subnets. Users are still able to launch instances into EC2-Classic.

```
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [
  {
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*"
    ],
    "Condition": { "ArnNotEquals": {
      "ec2:Subnet": "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:subnet/subnet-12345678"
    }
  }
],
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [
    "arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-*",
    "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:subnet/*",
    "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/*"
  ]
}
```

NEW QUESTION 144

Your company previously configured a heavily used, dynamically routed VPN connection between your on-premises data center and AWS. You recently provisioned a DirectConnect connection and would like to start using the new connection. After configuring DirectConnect settings in the AWS Console, which of the following options will provide the most seamless transition for your users?

- A. Delete your existing VPN connection to avoid routing loops configure your DirectConnect router with the appropriate settings and verify network traffic is leveraging DirectConnect.
- B. Configure your DirectConnect router with a higher 8GP priority than your VPN router, verify network traffic is leveraging DirectConnect and then delete your existing VPN connection.
- C. Update your VPC route tables to point to the DirectConnect connection configure your DirectConnect router with the appropriate settings verify network traffic is leveraging DirectConnect and then delete the VPN connection.
- D. Configure your DirectConnect router, update your VPC route tables to point to the DirectConnect connection, configure your VPN connection with a higher BGP point
- E. And verify network traffic is leveraging the DirectConnect connection.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 149

A web company is looking to implement an external payment service into their highly available application deployed in a VPC. Their application EC2 instances are behind a public facing ELB. Auto scaling is used to add additional instances as traffic increases under normal load the application runs 2 instances in the Auto Scaling group but at peak it can scale 3x in size. The application instances need to communicate with the payment service over the Internet which requires whitelisting of all public IP addresses used to communicate with it. A maximum of 4 whitelisting IP addresses are allowed at a time and can be added through an API.

How should they architect their solution?

- A. Route payment requests through two NAT instances setup for High Availability and whitelist the Elastic IP addresses attached to the MAT instances.
- B. Whitelist the VPC Internet Gateway Public IP and route payment requests through the Internet Gateway.
- C. Whitelist the ELB IP addresses and route payment requests from the Application servers through the ELB.
- D. Automatically assign public IP addresses to the application instances in the Auto Scaling group and run a script on boot that adds each instances public IP address to the payment validation whitelist API.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 151

Your company has recently extended its datacenter into a VPC on AWS to add burst computing capacity as needed. Members of your Network Operations Center need to be able to go to the AWS Management Console and administer Amazon EC2 instances as necessary. You don't want to create new IAM users for each NOC member and make those users sign in again to the AWS Management Console. Which option below will meet the needs for your NOC members?

- A. Use OAuth 2.0 to retrieve temporary AWS security credentials to enable your NOC members to sign in to the AWS Management Console.
- B. Use web Identity Federation to retrieve AWS temporary security credentials to enable your NOC members to sign in to the AWS Management Console.
- C. Use your on-premises SAML 2.0-compliant identity provider (IOP) to grant the NOC members federated access to the AWS Management Console via the AWS single sign-on (SSO) endpoint.
- D. Use your on-premises SAML 2.0-compliant identity provider (IOP) to retrieve temporary security credentials to enable NOC members to sign in to the AWS Management Console.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 155

Your company policies require encryption of sensitive data at rest. You are considering the possible options for protecting data while storing it at rest on an EBS data volume, attached to an EC2 instance. Which of these options would allow you to encrypt your data at rest? (Choose 3 answers)

- A. Implement third party volume encryption tools
- B. Do nothing as EBS volumes are encrypted by default
- C. Encrypt data inside your applications before storing it on EBS
- D. Encrypt data using native data encryption drivers at the file system level
- E. Implement SSL/TLS for all services running on the server

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 160

You require the ability to analyze a customer's clickstream data on a website so they can do behavioral analysis. Your customer needs to know what sequence of pages and ads their customer clicked on. This data will be used in real time to modify the page layouts as customers click through the site to increase stickiness and advertising click-through. Which option meets the requirements for capturing and analyzing this data?

- A. Log clicks in weblogs by URL store to Amazon S3, and then analyze with Elastic MapReduce
- B. Push web clicks by session to Amazon Kinesis and analyze behavior using Kinesis workers
- C. Write click events directly to Amazon Redshift and then analyze with SQL
- D. Publish web clicks by session to an Amazon SQS queue and periodically drain these events to Amazon RDS and analyze with SQL

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <http://www.slideshare.net/AmazonWebServices/aws-webcast-introduction-to-amazon-kinesis>

NEW QUESTION 165

An AWS customer runs a public blogging website. The site users upload two million blog entries a month. The average blog entry size is 200 KB. The access rate to blog entries drops to negligible 6 months after publication and users rarely access a blog entry 1 year after publication. Additionally, blog entries have a high update rate during the first 3 months following publication, this drops to no updates after 6 months. The customer wants to use CloudFront to improve his user's load times.

Which of the following recommendations would you make to the customer?

- A. Duplicate entries into two different buckets and create two separate CloudFront distributions where S3 access is restricted only to CloudFront identity
- B. Create a CloudFront distribution with "US" Europe price class for US/ Europe users and a different CloudFront distribution with All Edge Locations' for the remaining users.
- C. Create a CloudFront distribution with S3 access restricted only to the CloudFront identity and partition the blog entry's location in S3 according to the month it was uploaded to be used with CloudFront behaviors.
- D. Create a CloudFront distribution with Restrict Viewer Access Forward Query string set to true and minimum TTL of 0.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 168

A read only news reporting site with a combined web and application tier and a database tier that receives large and unpredictable traffic demands must be able to respond to these traffic fluctuations automatically. What AWS services should be used to meet these requirements?

- A. Stateless instances for the web and application tier synchronized using ElastiCache Memcached in an auto-scaling group monitored with CloudWatch Metrics and CloudWatch Metrics Insights.
- B. Stateful instances for the web and application tier in an auto-scaling group monitored with CloudWatch Metrics and CloudWatch Metrics Insights.
- C. Stateful instances for the web and application tier in an auto-scaling group monitored with CloudWatch Metrics and CloudWatch Metrics Insights.
- D. Stateful instances for the web and application tier in an auto-scaling group monitored with CloudWatch Metrics and CloudWatch Metrics Insights.
- E. And multi-AZ RDS.
- F. Stateless instances for the web and application tier synchronized using ElastiCache Memcached in an auto-scaling group monitored with CloudWatch Metrics and CloudWatch Metrics Insights.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 170

A large real estate brokerage is exploring the option of adding a cost-effective location-based alert to their existing mobile application. The application backend infrastructure currently runs on AWS Lambda. Users who opt-in to this service will receive alerts on their mobile device regarding real estate offers in proximity to their location. For the alerts to be relevant, delivery time needs to be in the low minute count. The existing mobile app has 5 million users across the US. Which one of the following architectural suggestions would you make to the customer?

- A. The mobile application will submit its location to a web service endpoint utilizing Elastic Load Balancing and EC2 instances. DynamoDB will be used to store and retrieve relevant offers. EC2 instances will communicate with mobile carriers/device providers to push alerts back to the mobile application.
- B. Use AWS DirectConnect or VPN to establish connectivity with mobile carriers. EC2 instances will receive the mobile application's location through carrier connection. ROS will be used to store relevant offers. EC2 instances will communicate with mobile carriers to push alerts back to the mobile application.
- C. The mobile application will send device location using SOAP.
- D. EC2 instances will retrieve relevant offers from DynamoDB. AWS Mobile Push will be used to send offers to the mobile application.
- E. The mobile application will send device location using AWS Lambda. EC2 instances will retrieve relevant offers from DynamoDB. EC2 instances will communicate with mobile carriers/device providers to push alerts back to the mobile application.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 171

You are developing a new mobile application and are considering storing user preferences in AWS. This would provide a more uniform cross-device experience to users using multiple mobile devices to access the application. The preference data for each user is estimated to be 50KB in size. Additionally, 5 million customers are expected to use the application on a regular basis. The solution needs to be

cost-effective, highly available, scalable and secure, how would you design a solution to meet the above requirements?

- A. Setup an RDS MySQL instance in 2 availability zones to store the user preference data
- B. Deploy a public facing application on a server in front of the database to manage security and access credentials
- C. Setup a DynamoDB table with an item for each user having the necessary attributes to hold the user preference
- D. The mobile application will query the user preferences directly from the DynamoDB table
- E. Utilize STS
- F. Web Identity Federation, and DynamoDB Fine Grained Access Control to authenticate and authorize access.
- G. Setup an RDS MySQL instance with multiple read replicas in 2 availability zones to store the user preference data .The mobile application will query the user preferences from the read replica
- H. Leverage the MySQL user management and access privilege system to manage security and access credentials.
- I. Store the user preference data in S3. Setup a DynamoDB table with an item for each user and an item attribute pointing to the user's S3 object.
- J. The mobile application will retrieve the S3 URL from DynamoDB and then access the S3 object directly utilizing STS, Web identity Federation, and S3 ACLs to authenticate and authorize access.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 175

A web company is looking to implement an intrusion detection and prevention system into their deployed VPC. This platform should have the ability to scale to thousands of instances running inside of the VPC. How should they architect their solution to achieve these goals?

- A. Configure an instance with monitoring software and the elastic network interface (ENI) set to promiscuous mode packet sniffing to see all traffic across the VPC.
- B. Create a second VPC and route all traffic from the primary application VPC through the second VPC where the scalable virtualized IDS/IPS platform resides.
- C. Configure servers running in the VPC using the host-based 'route' commands to send all traffic through the platform to a scalable virtualized IDS/IPS.
- D. Configure each host with an agent that collects all network traffic and sends that traffic to the IDS/IPS platform for inspection.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 176

You must assign each sewer to at least one security group

- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 1

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 180

Select the most correct

The device name /dev/sdal (within Amazon EC2) is

- A. Possible for EBS volumes
- B. Reserved for the root device
- C. Recommended for EBS volumes
- D. Recommended for instance store volumes

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 183

While creating an Amazon RDS DB, your first task is to set up a DB parameter group that controls what IP addresses or EC2 instances have access to your DB Instance.

- A. Security Pool
- B. Secure Zone
- C. Security Token Pool
- D. Security Group

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 185

When you run a DB Instance as a Multi-AZ deployment, the " " serves database writes and reads

- A. secondary
- B. backup
- C. stand by
- D. primary

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 186

What does Amazon EC2 provide?

- A. Virtual sewers in the Cloud.
- B. A platform to run code (Java, PHP, Python), paying on an hourly basis.
- C. Computer Clusters in the Cloud.
- D. Physical sewers, remotely managed by the customer.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 187

What does Amazon Elastic Beanstalk provide?

- A. A scalable storage appliance on top of Amazon Web Services.
- B. An application container on top of Amazon Web Services.
- C. A service by this name doesn't exist.
- D. A scalable cluster of EC2 instances

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 189

While creating the snapshots using the command line tools, which command should I be using?

- A. ec2-deploy-snapshot
- B. ec2-fresh-snapshot
- C. ec2-create-snapshot
- D. ec2-new-snapshot

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 193

Typically, you want your application to check whether a request generated an error before you spend any time processing results. The easiest way to find out if an error occurred is to look for an _ node in the response from the Amazon RDS API.

- A. Incorrect
- B. Error
- C. FALSE

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 195

In the Amazon CloudWatch, which metric should I be checking to ensure that your DB instance has enough free storage space?

- A. Free Storage
- B. Free Storage Space
- C. Free Storage Volume
- D. Free DB Storage Space

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 200

What is the maximum key length of a tag'?

- A. 512 Unicode characters
- B. 64 Unicode characters
- C. 256 Unicode characters
- D. 128 Unicode characters

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 204

Which is the default region in AWS?

- A. eu-west-1
- B. us-east-1
- C. us-east-2
- D. ap-southeast-1

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 205

EBS Snapshots occur _

- A. Asynchronously
- B. Synchronously
- C. Weekly

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 207

True or False: Manually created DB Snapshots are deleted after the DB instance is deleted.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 211

Can I move a Reserved Instance from one Region to another?

- A. No
- B. Only if they are moving into GovCloud
- C. Yes
- D. Only if they are moving to US East from another region

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 212

What is the durability of 53 RRS?

- A. 99.99%
- B. 99.95%
- C. 99.995%
- D. 99.99999999%

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 215

While creating the snapshots using the API, which Action should I be using?

- A. MakeSnapshot
- B. FreshSnapshot
- C. DeploySnapshot
- D. CreateSnapshot

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 220

In the 'Detailed' monitoring data available for your Amazon EBS volumes, Provisioned IOPS volumes automatically send _ minute metrics to Amazon CloudWatch.

- A. 3
- B. 1
- C. 5
- D. 2

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 224

What is the minimum charge for the data transferred between Amazon RDS and Amazon EC2 Instances in the same Availability Zone?

- A. USD 0.10 per GB
- B. No charge
- C. It is free.
- D. USD 0.02 per GB
- E. USD 0.01 per GB

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 229

What is the command line instruction for running the remote desktop client in Windows?

- A. desk.cpl
- B. mstsc

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 232

MySQL installations default to port _.

- A. A.3306B.443
- B. 80
- C. 1158

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 234

If you have chosen Multi-AZ deployment, in the event of a planned or unplanned outage of your primary DB Instance, Amazon RDS automatically switches to the standby replica. The automatic failover mechanism simply changes the record of the main DB Instance to point to the standby DB Instance.

- A. DNAME
- B. CNAME
- C. TXT
- D. MX

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 237

Can I encrypt connections between my application and my DB Instance using SSL?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Only in VPC
- D. Only in certain regions

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 240

Through which of the following interfaces is AWS Identity and Access Management available?

- A) AWS Management Console
- B) Command line interface (CLI)
- C) IAM Query API
- D) Existing libraries

- A. Only through Command line interface (CLI)
- B. A, Band C
- C. A and C
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 243

Select the correct set of options. These are the initial settings for the default security group:

- A. Allow no inbound traffic, Allow all outbound traffic and Allow instances associated with this security group to talk to each other
- B. Allow all inbound traffic, Allow no outbound traffic and Allow instances associated with this security group to talk to each other
- C. Allow no inbound traffic, Allow all outbound traffic and Does NOT allow instances associated with this security group to talk to each other
- D. AI low all inbound traffic, Allow all outbound traffic and Does NOT allow instances associated with this security group to talk to each other

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 247

What does Amazon ElastiCache provide?

- A. A senrice by this name doesn't exis
- B. Perhaps you mean Amazon CloudCache.
- C. A virtual server with a huge amount of memory.
- D. A managed In-memory cache service.
- E. An Amazon EC2 instance with the Memcached software already pre-installe

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 250

How many Elastic IP by default in Amazon Account?

- A. 1 Elastic IP
- B. 3 Elastic IP
- C. 5 Elastic IP
- D. 0 Elastic IP

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 252

What is a Security Group?

- A. None of these.
- B. A list of users that can access Amazon EC2 instances.
- C. An Access Control List (ACL) for AWS resources.
- D. A firewall for inbound traffic, built-in around every Amazon EC2 instanc

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 255

A group can contain many users. Can a user belong to multiple groups?

- A. Yes always
- B. No
- C. Yes but only if they are using two factor authentication
- D. Yes but only in VPC

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 258

Which AWS instance address has the following characteristics? :" If you stop an instance, its Elastic IP address is unmapped, and you must remap it when you restart the instance."

- A. Both A and B
- B. None of these
- C. VPC Addresses
- D. EC2 Addresses

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 262

If your DB instance runs out of storage space or file system resources, its status will change to _ and your DB Instance will no longer be available.

- A. storage-overflow
- B. storage-full
- C. storage-exceed
- D. storage-verage

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 266

Is it possible to access your EBS snapshots?

- A. Yes, through the Amazon 53 APIs.
- B. Yes, through the Amazon EC2 APIs.
- C. No, EBS snapshots cannot be accessed; they can only be used to create a new EBS volume.
- D. EBS doesn't provide snapshot

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 270

Because of the extensibility limitations of striped storage attached to Windows Server, Amazon RDS does not currently support increasing storage on a _ DB Instance.

- A. SQL Server
- B. MySQL
- C. Oracle

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 275

Is decreasing the storage size of a DB Instance permitted?

- A. Depends on the ROMS used
- B. Yes
- C. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 278

By default what are ENIs that are automatically created and attached to instances using the EC2 console set to do when the attached instance terminates?

- A. Remain as is
- B. Terminate
- C. Hibernate
- D. Pause

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 282

Do the Amazon EBS volumes persist independently from the running life of an Amazon EC2 instance?

- A. No
- B. Only if instructed to when created
- C. Yes

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 287

If I want my instance to run on a single-tenant hardware, which value do I have to set the instance's tenancy attribute to?

- A. dedicated
- B. isolated
- C. one
- D. reserved

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 288

Is there any way to own a direct connection to Amazon Web Services'?

- A. You can create an encrypted tunnel to VPC, but you don't own the connection.
- B. Yes, it's called Amazon Dedicated Connection.
- C. No, AWS only allows access from the public Internet.
- D. Yes, it's called Direct Connec

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 293

What is the maximum response time for a Business level Premium Support case?

- A. 30 minutes
- B. 1 hour
- C. 12 hours
- D. 10 minutes

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 298

What does Amazon SES stand for?

- A. Simple Elastic Server
- B. Simple Email Service
- C. Software Email Solution
- D. Software Enabled Sewer

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 302

Amazon S3 doesn't automatically give a user who creates _ permission to perform other actions on that bucket or object.

- A. a file
- B. a bucket or object
- C. a bucket orfile
- D. a object or file

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 305

Fill in the blanks: A _ is a storage device that moves data in sequences of bytes or bits (blocks). Hint: These devices support random access and generally use buffered I/O.

- A. block map
- B. storage block
- C. mapping device
- D. block device

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 309

What is the charge for the data transfer incurred in replicating data between your primary and standby?

- A. No charg
- B. It is free.
- C. Double the standard data transfer charge
- D. Same as the standard data transfer charge
- E. Half of the standard data transfer charge

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 313

A _ is the concept of allowing (or disallowing) an entity such as a user, group, or role some type of access to one or more resources.

- A. user
- B. AWS Account
- C. resource
- D. permission

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 314

To help you manage your Amazon EC2 instances, images, and other Amazon EC2 resources, you can assign your own metadata to each resource in the form of

--

- A. special filters
- B. functions
- C. tags
- D. wildcards

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 319

Are you able to integrate a multi-factor token service with the AWS Platform?

- A. No, you cannot integrate multi-factor token devices with the AWS platform.
- B. Yes, you can integrate private multi-factor token devices to authenticate users to the AWS platform.
- C. Yes, using the AWS multi-factor token devices to authenticate users on the AWS platform

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 321

Amazon RDS supports SOAP only through __

- A. HTTP or HTTPS
- B. TCP/IP
- C. HTIP
- D. HTIPS

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 325

What is the charge for the data transfer incurred in replicating data between your primary and standby?

- A. Same as the standard data transfer charge
- B. Double the standard data transfer charge
- C. No charge
- D. It is free
- E. Half of the standard data transfer charge

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 329

HTIP Query-based requests are HTIP requests that use the HTIP verb GET or POST and a Query parameter named __

- A. Action
- B. Value
- C. Reset
- D. Retrieve

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 332

embodies the "share-nothing" architecture and essentially involves breaking a large database into several smaller databases. Common ways to split a database include

- 1) splitting tables that are not joined in the same query onto different hosts or
- 2) duplicating a table across multiple hosts and then using a hashing algorithm to determine which host receives a given update.

- A. \$harding
- B. Failure recovery
- C. Federation
- D. DOL operations

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 336

What is the name of licensing model in which I can use your existing Oracle Database licenses to run Oracle deployments on Amazon RDS?

- A. Bring Your Own License
- B. Role Bases License
- C. Enterprise License
- D. License Included

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 341

How can an EBS volume that is currently attached to an EC2 instance be migrated from one Availability Zone to another?

- A. Detach the volume and attach it to another EC2 instance in the other AZ.
- B. Simply create a new volume in the other AZ and specify the original volume as the source.
- C. Create a snapshot of the volume, and create a new volume from the snapshot in the other AZ.
- D. Detach the volume, then use the ec2-migrate-volume command to move it to another A

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 345

When using the following AWS services, which should be implemented in multiple Availability Zones for high availability solutions? Choose 2 answers

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)
- C. Amazon Elastic Load Balancing
- D. Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
- E. Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 347

Your application provides data transformation services. Files containing data to be transformed are first uploaded to Amazon S3 and then transformed by a fleet of spot EC2 instances. Files submitted by your premium customers must be transformed with the highest priority. How should you implement such a system?

- A. Use a DynamoDB table with an attribute defining the priority level
- B. Transformation instances will scan the table for tasks, sorting the results by priority level.
- C. Use Route 53 latency based-routing to send high priority tasks to the closest transformation instances.
- D. Use two SQS queues, one for high priority messages, the other for default priority.
- E. Transformation instances first poll the high priority queue; if there is no message, they poll the default priority queue.
- F. Use a single SQS queue
- G. Each message contains the priority level
- H. Transformation instances poll high-priority messages first

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 349

Your web application front end consists of multiple EC2 instances behind an Elastic Load Balancer. You configured ELB to perform health checks on these EC2 instances, if an instance fails to pass health checks, which statement will be true?

- A. The instance gets terminated automatically by the ELB
- B. The instance gets quarantined by the ELB for root cause analysis.
- C. The instance is replaced automatically by the ELB
- D. The ELB stops sending traffic to the instance that failed its health check

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 353

In AWS, which security aspects are the customer's responsibility? Choose 4 answers

- A. Security Group and ACL (Access Control List) settings
- B. Decommissioning storage devices
- C. Patch management on the EC2 instance's operating system
- D. Life-cycle management of IAM credentials
- E. Controlling physical access to compute resources
- F. Encryption of EBS (Elastic Block Storage) volumes

Answer: ACDF

Explanation:

http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf

NEW QUESTION 356

You have a web application running on six Amazon EC2 instances, consuming about 45% of resources on each instance. You are using auto-scaling to make sure that six instances are running at all times.

The number of requests this application processes is consistent and does not experience spikes. The application is critical to your business and you want high

availability at all times. You want the load to be distributed evenly between all instances. You also want to use the same Amazon Machine Image (AMI) for all instances. Which of the following architectural choices should you make?

- A. Deploy 6 EC2 instances in one availability zone and use Amazon Elastic Load Balancer.
- B. Deploy 3 EC2 instances in one region and 3 in another region and use Amazon Elastic Load Balancer.
- C. Deploy 3 EC2 instances in one availability zone and 3 in another availability zone and use Amazon Elastic Load Balancer.
- D. Deploy 2 EC2 instances in three regions and use Amazon Elastic Load Balance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://media.amazonwebservices.com/pdf/AWS_Security_Whitepaper.pdf (page 8)

NEW QUESTION 359

A company wants to implement their website in a virtual private cloud (VPC). The web tier will use an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones (AZs). The database will use Multi-AZ RDS MySQL and should not be publicly accessible. What is the minimum number of subnets that need to be configured in the VPC?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 361

A client application requires operating system privileges on a relational database server. What is an appropriate configuration for a highly available database architecture?

- A. A standalone Amazon EC2 instance
- B. Amazon RDS in a Multi-AZ configuration
- C. Amazon EC2 instances in a replication configuration utilizing a single Availability Zone
- D. Amazon EC2 instances in a replication configuration utilizing two different Availability Zones

Answer: D

Explanation:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-regions-availability-zones.html>

NEW QUESTION 364

A customer needs to capture all client connection information from their load balancer every five minutes. The company wants to use this data for analyzing traffic patterns and troubleshooting their applications. Which of the following options meets the customer requirements?

- A. Enable AWS CloudTrail for the load balancer.
- B. Enable access logs on the load balancer.
- C. Install the Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent on the load balancer.
- D. Enable Amazon CloudWatch metrics on the load balancer

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 365

Which procedure for backing up a relational database on EC2 that is using a set of RAIDed EBS volumes for storage minimizes the time during which the database cannot be written to and results in a consistent backup?

- A. 1. Detach EBS volumes, 2. Start EBS snapshot of volumes, 3. Re-attach EBS volumes
- B. 1. Stop the EC2 Instance
- C. 2. Snapshot the EBS volumes
- D. 1. Suspend disk 1/0, 2. Create an image of the EC2 Instance, 3. Resume disk 1/0
- E. 1. Suspend disk 1/0, 2. Start EBS snapshot of volumes, 3. Resume disk 1/0
- F. 1. Suspend disk 1/0, 2. Start EBS snapshot of volumes, 3. Wait for snapshots to complete, 4. Resume disk 1/0

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf (page 11)

NEW QUESTION 366

A company needs to deploy virtual desktops to its customers in a virtual private cloud, leveraging existing security controls. Which set of AWS services and features will meet the company's requirements?

- A. Virtual Private Network connectivity
- B. AWS Directory Services, and Classic link
- C. Virtual Private Network connectivity
- D. AWS Directory Services, and Amazon Workspaces
- E. AWS Directory Service, Amazon Workspaces, and AWS Identity and Access Management
- F. Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud, and AWS Identity and Access Management

Answer:

C

NEW QUESTION 371

An Auto-Scaling group spans 3 AZs and currently has 4 running EC2 instances. When Auto Scaling needs to terminate an EC2 instance by default, AutoScaling will: Choose 2 answers

- A. Allow at least five minutes for Windows/Linux shutdown scripts to complete, before terminating the instance.
- B. Terminate the instance with the least active network connection
- C. If multiple instances meet this criterion, one will be randomly selected.
- D. Send an SNS notification, if configured to do so.
- E. Terminate an instance in the AZ which currently has 2 running EC2 instances.
- F. Randomly select one of the 3 AZs, and then terminate an instance in that A

Answer: CE**NEW QUESTION 372**

When an EC2 instance that is backed by an 53-based AMI is terminated, what happens to the data on the root volume?

- A. Data is automatically saved as an EBS snapshot.
- B. Data is automatically saved as an EBS volume.
- C. Data is unavailable until the instance is restarted.
- D. Data is automatically deleted.

Answer: D**NEW QUESTION 374**

You have a distributed application that periodically processes large volumes of data across multiple Amazon EC2 Instances. The application is designed to recover gracefully from Amazon EC2 instance failures. You are required to accomplish this task in the most cost-effective way.
Which of the following will meet your requirements?

- A. Spot Instances
- B. Reserved instances
- C. Dedicated instances
- D. On-Demand instances

Answer: A**NEW QUESTION 375**

You have a load balancer configured for VPC, and all back-end Amazon EC2 instances are in service. However, your web browser times out when connecting to the load balancer's DNS name. Which options are probable causes of this behavior? Choose 2 answers

- A. The load balancer was not configured to use a public sub net with an Internet gateway configured
- B. The Amazon EC2 instances do not have a dynamically allocated private IP address
- C. The security groups or network ACLs are not properly configured for web traffic.
- D. The load balancer is not configured in a private subnet with a NAT instance.
- E. The VPC does not have a VGW configured

Answer: AC**NEW QUESTION 376**

You are deploying an application to collect votes for a very popular television show. Millions of users will submit votes using mobile devices. The votes must be collected into a durable, scalable, and highly available data store for real-time public tabulation. Which service should you use?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon Redshift
- C. Amazon Kinesis
- D. Amazon Simple Queue Service

Answer: C**NEW QUESTION 378**

A customer wants to track access to their Amazon Simple Storage Service (53) buckets and also use this information for their internal security and access audits. Which of the following will meet the Customer requirement?

- A. Enable AW5 CloudTrail to audit all Amazon 53 bucket access.
- B. Enable server access logging for all required Amazon 53 buckets.
- C. Enable the Requester Pays option to track access via AWS Billing
- D. Enable Amazon 53 event notifications for Put and Post

Answer: A**NEW QUESTION 382**

Which of the following services natively encrypts data at rest within an AWS region? Choose 2 answers

- A. AWS Storage Gateway
- B. Amazon DynamoDB

- C. Amazon CloudFront
- D. Amazon Glacier
- E. Amazon Simple Queue Service

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Reference:

https://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Securing_Data_at_Rest_with_Encryption.pdf (page 12)

NEW QUESTION 387

Which of the following approaches provides the lowest cost for Amazon Elastic Block Store snapshots while giving you the ability to fully restore data?

- A. Maintain two snapshots: the original snapshot and the latest incremental snapshot.
- B. Maintain a volume snapshot; subsequent snapshots will overwrite one another
- C. Maintain a single snapshot the latest snapshot is both Incremental and complete.
- D. Maintain the most current snapshot, archive the original and incremental to Amazon Glacier.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 392

An existing application stores sensitive information on a non-boot Amazon EBS data volume attached to an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud instance. Which of the following approaches would protect the sensitive data on an Amazon EBS volume?

- A. Upload your customer keys to AWS CloudHSM
- B. Associate the Amazon EBS volume with AWS CloudHSM
- C. Re-mount the Amazon EBS volume.
- D. Create and mount a new, encrypted Amazon EBS volume
- E. Move the data to the new volume
- F. Delete the old Amazon EBS volume.
- G. Unmount the EBS volume
- H. Toggle the encryption attribute to True
- I. Re-mount the Amazon EBS volume.
- J. Snapshot the current Amazon EBS volume
- K. Restore the snapshot to a new, encrypted Amazon EBS volume
- L. Mount the Amazon EBS volume

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 396

Which of the following are use cases for Amazon DynamoDB? Choose 3 answers

- A. Storing BLOB data.
- B. Managing web sessions.
- C. Storing JSON documents.
- D. Storing metadata for Amazon S3 objects.
- E. Running relational joins and complex updates.
- F. Storing large amounts of infrequently accessed data

Answer: CEF

NEW QUESTION 401

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