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PRACTICE TEST VI

Attempt 1
Marks Obtained 1 / 60
Your score is 1.67%

Completed on Tuesday , 29 January 2019 , 02:24 PM
Time Taken 00 H 00 M 15 S
Result Fail

Domains / Topics wise Quiz Performance Report

S.No.	Topic	Total Questions	Correct	Incorrect	Unattempted
1	Other	60	1	0	59

60 Questions	1 Correct	0 Incorrect	59 Unattempted
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Show Answers

All	▼
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QUESTION 1 CORRECT

Which feature in AWS helps to consolidate payment for multiple Amazon Web Services (AWS) accounts or multiple Amazon International Services? Choose an answer from the options below

- ☐ A. Consolidating Costing
- ☒ B. Consolidated Billing ✓
- ☐ C. Consolidating Accounting
- ☐ D. None of the above

Explanation :

Answer – B

You can use the Consolidated Billing feature to consolidate payment for multiple Amazon Web Services (AWS) accounts or multiple Amazon International Services Pvt. Ltd (AISPL) accounts within your organization by designating one of them to be the payer account. With Consolidated Billing, you can see a combined view of AWS charges incurred by all accounts, as well as get a cost report for each individual account associated with your payer account. Consolidated Billing is offered at no additional charge. AWS and AISPL accounts cannot be consolidated together.

For more information on consolidated billing, please go to the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/consolidated-billing.html>
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/consolidated-billing.html>)

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QUESTION 2 UNATTEMPTED

What are the different API's for assuming roles which can be called with the AWS security token service? Choose 3 answers from the options below

- ☒ A. AssumeRole ✓
- ☐ B. AssumePolicy
- ☒ C. AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity ✓
- ☒ D. AssumeRoleWithSAML ✓

Explanation :

Answer – A, C and D

Q: How do I assume an IAM role?

You assume an IAM role by calling the AWS Security Token Service (STS) AssumeRole APIs (in other words, AssumeRole, AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity, and AssumeRoleWithSAML). These APIs return a set of temporary security credentials that applications can then use to sign requests to AWS service APIs.

For more information on IAM, please visit the URL:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/iam/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/iam/faqs/>)

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QUESTION 3 UNATTEMPTED

By default, It is possible to share an AMI between regions. State whether True or False?

- ☐ A. True
- ☒ B. False ✓

Explanation :

Answer – B

By default we cannot share an AMI between regions. If we need to share AMI's between regions it needs to be copied to the new region first.

We can copy an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) within or across an AWS region using the AWS Management Console, the AWS command line tools or SDKs, or the Amazon EC2 API, all of which support the *CopyImage* action.

AMI Copy enables you to easily copy your Amazon Machine Images between AWS Regions.

For more information on copying AMI's, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/ec2-ami-copy-between-regions/>
(<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/ec2-ami-copy-between-regions/>)
- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/CopyingAMIs.html>
(<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/CopyingAMIs.html>)

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QUESTION 4 UNATTEMPTED

What type of access does the below policy give when applied to a role? Choose an answer from the options below

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Effect": "Allow",  
      "Action": "s3:*",  
      "Resource": "*"   
    }  
  ]  
}
```

- ☐ A. Only Read only access to S3
- ☒ B. Full Access to S3 ✓
- ☐ C. Only Partial access to S3 Only Partial access to S3
- ☐ D. None of the above

Explanation :

Answer – B

The above policy , since the * is mentioned for all S3 actions , it means that it will have complete access to S3. You can also see this when using the IAM policies in AWS.

▼ Policy Details

Policy ARN arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3FullAccess
Description Provides full access to all buckets via the AWS Management Console.

Policy Document

Attached Entities

Policy Versions

Access Advisor

read-only ⓘ

```
1 {  
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",  
3   "Statement": [  
4     {  
5       "Effect": "Allow",  
6       "Action": "s3:*",  
7       "Resource": "*"   
8     }  
9   ]  
10 }
```

For more information on IAM policies, please visit the link:

- http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_policies.html
(http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_policies.html)

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QUESTION 5 UNATTEMPTED

What are the different identity providers available for AWS. Choose 2 answers from the options below

- ☐ A. LDAP
- ☐ B. Active Directory
- ☐ C. SAML ✓
- ☐ D. Open ID Connect ✓

Explanation :

Answer – C and D

If you already manage user identities outside of AWS, you can use IAM *identity providers* instead of creating IAM users in your AWS account. With an identity provider (IdP), you can manage your user identities outside of AWS and give these external user identities permissions to use AWS resources in your account.

Configure Provider

Choose a provider type.

Provider Type*

Choose a provider type ▾

SAML

OpenID Connect

For more information on Identity providers, please visit the link:

- http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_providers.html
(http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_providers.html)

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QUESTION 6 UNATTEMPTED

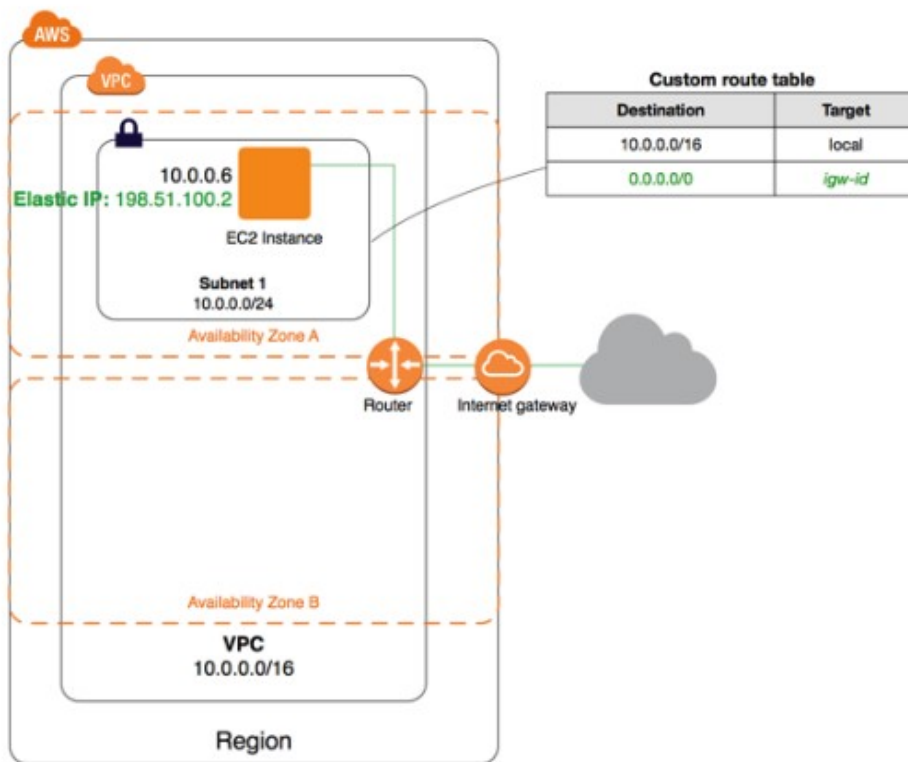
A user has created a VPC with a public subnet and a security group. The user has launched an instance in that subnet. The user is still unable to connect to the instance. The internet gateway has also been created and attached to the route table. What can be the reason for the error?

- ☐ A. The internet gateway is not configured with the route table
- ☒ B. The elastic/public IP is not present ✓
- ☐ C. The outbound traffic on the security group is disabled
- ☐ D. The internet gateway is not configured with the security group

Explanation :

Answer – B

The below diagram shows a simple public subnet in AWS. You have to also ensure either a public or elastic IP is configured with the EC2 instance.



For more information on VPC with a public subnet, please visit the link:

- http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario1.html
(http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario1.html)

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QUESTION 7 UNATTEMPTED

Server Order Preference is supported with the Security policy ELBSecurity Policy-2011-08 security policy with regards to ELB.

☐ A. True

☐ B. False ✓

Explanation :

Answer - B

As per the AWS documentation this is not supported.

Security Policy	2016-08	2015-05	2015-03	2015-02	2014-10	2014-01	2011-08
SSL Protocols							
Protocol-SSLv3						✖	✖
Protocol-TLSv1	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖
Protocol-TLSv1.1	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	
Protocol-TLSv1.2	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	
SSL Options							
Server Order Preference	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	

For more information on ELB security policies, please visit the link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/elb-security-policy-options.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/elb-security-policy-options.html>)

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QUESTION 8 **UNATTEMPTED**

AWS Cloudwatch logs help in Real time application monitoring.

☐ A. True ✓

☐ B. False

Explanation :

Answer - A

This is clearly given in the AWS documentation that this is possible.

Real time application and system monitoring: You can use CloudWatch Logs to monitor applications and systems using log data. For example, CloudWatch Logs can track the number of errors that occur in your application logs and send you a notification whenever the rate of errors exceeds a threshold you specify. CloudWatch Logs uses your log data for monitoring; so, no code changes are required.

For more information on Cloudwatch, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/faqs/>)

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QUESTION 9 UNATTEMPTED

Cloudwatch pricing depends on the type of EC2 instance type

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False ✓

Explanation :

Answer - B

This is clearly given in the AWS documentation that it does not depend on the EC2 instance type.

Q: Does the Amazon CloudWatch monitoring charge change depending on which type of Amazon EC2 instance I monitor?

No, the Amazon CloudWatch monitoring charge does not vary by Amazon EC2 instance type.

For more information on Cloudwatch, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/faqs/>)

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QUESTION 10 UNATTEMPTED

You can define a custom metric with AWS Cloudwatch.

- ☒ A. True ✓
- ☐ B. False

Explanation :

Answer - A

This is clearly given in the AWS documentation that you can define custom metrics with AWS cloudwatch

Q: What is a Custom Metric?

You can use Amazon CloudWatch to monitor data produced by your own applications, scripts, and services. A custom metric is any metric you provide to Amazon CloudWatch. For example, you can use custom metrics as a way to monitor the time to load a web page, request error rates, number of processes or threads on your instance, or amount of work performed by your application. You can get started with custom metrics by using the PutMetricData API, our sample monitoring scripts for Windows and Linux, CloudWatch collectd plugin, as well as a number of applications and tools offered by AWS partners.

For more information on Cloudwatch, please visit the link:

<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/faqs/>)

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QUESTION 11 UNATTEMPTED

Which of the below Cloudwatch logs API call is used to retrieve log events

- ☒ A. GetLogEvents ✓
- ☐ B. GetEvents
- ☐ C. ReadEvents
- ☐ D. ReadLogEvents

Explanation :

Answer - A

This is clearly given in the AWS documentation

Q: How do I retrieve my log data?

You can retrieve any of your log data using the CloudWatch Logs console or through the CloudWatch Logs CLI. Log events are retrieved based on the Log Group, Log Stream and time with which they are associated. The CloudWatch Logs API for retrieving log events is `GetLogEvents`.

For more information on Cloudwatch, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/faqs/>)

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QUESTION 12

UNATTEMPTED

What are the possible actions available when you define an alarm in Cloudwatch?
Choose 3 answers from the options below.

- ☐ A. S3 action
- ☐ B. EC2 action ✓
- ☐ C. Notification ✓
- ☐ D. Autoscaling ✓

Explanation :

Answer - B,C and D

When you create an ALARM, you have the option add the actions as identified in B,C and D

Create Alarm



1. Select Metric 2. Define Alarm

Alarm Threshold

Provide the details and threshold for your alarm. Use the graph on the right to help set the appropriate threshold.

Name:

Description:

Whenever: CPUUtilization

is:

for: consecutive period(s)

Actions

Define what actions are taken when your alarm changes state.

Notification

Delete

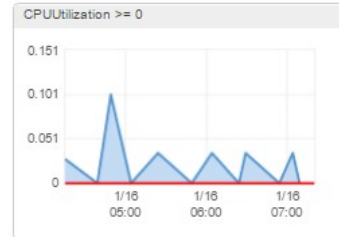
Whenever this alarm:

Send notification to: [New list](#) [Enter list](#) [i](#)

+ Notification + AutoScaling Action + EC2 Action

Alarm Preview

This alarm will trigger when the blue line goes up to or above the red line for a duration of 5 minutes



Namespace: AWS/EC2

InstanceId:

Metric Name:

Period:

Statistic: ☒ Standard ☐ Custom

For more information on Cloudwatch , please visit the URL:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/>)

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QUESTION 13

UNATTEMPTED

Can you generate your own events with Cloudwatch Events?

☐ A. True ✓

☐ B. False

Explanation :

Answer - A

This is clearly given in the AWS documentation

Q: Can I generate my own events?

Yes. Your applications can emit custom events by using the PutEvents API, with a payload uniquely suited to your needs.

For more information on Cloudwatch, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/faqs/>)

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QUESTION 14 **UNATTEMPTED**

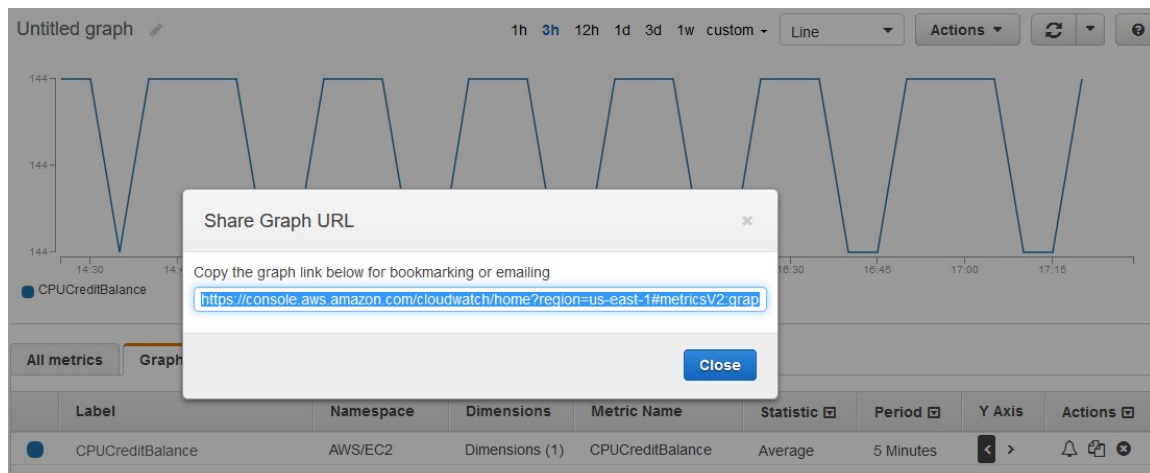
Is it possible to share a graph in Cloudwatch?

- ☐ A. True ✓
- ☐ B. False

Explanation :

Answer - A

You can share an graph in Cloudwatch from the Share Graph URL option in cloudwatch , hence option A is the right option.



For more information on cloudwatch, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/>)

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QUESTION 15

UNATTEMPTED

Is it possible to disable a cloudwatch alarm at any time?

- ☐ A. True ✓
- ☐ B. False

Explanation :

Answer - A

You can use the below CLI command to disable a cloudwatch alarm.

AWS cloudwatch disable-alarm-actions --alarm-names myalarm

Disables the actions for the specified alarms. When an alarm's actions are disabled, the alarm actions do not execute when the alarm state changes.

For more information on cloudwatch, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/>)

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QUESTION 16

UNATTEMPTED

What are the different EBS volume types that AWS provides. Choose 3 answers from the options below

- ☐ A. General Purpose SSD ✓
- ☐ B. Cold HDD ✓
- ☐ C. Swap Disk
- ☐ D. Provisioned IOPS ✓

Explanation :

Answer – A,B and D

As per the AWS documentation it is clear on the current volume types provided for EBS.

Amazon EBS provides four current generation volume types: Provisioned IOPS SSD (io1), General Purpose SSD (gp2), Throughput Optimized HDD (st1) and Cold HDD (sc1). These volume types differ in performance characteristics and price, allowing you to tailor your storage performance and cost to the needs of your applications. For more performance information see the [EBS product details page](#).

For more information about Amazon EBS performance guidelines, see [Increasing EBS Performance](#).

For more information on EBS, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/ebs/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/ebs/faqs/>)

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QUESTION 17

UNATTEMPTED

When a snapshot is taken do EBS volumes need to be unmounted?

- ☐ A. True
- ☒ B. False ✓

Explanation :

Answer – B

As per the AWS documentation , the volume does not need to be unmounted.

No, snapshots can be done in real time while the volume is attached and in use. However, snapshots only capture data that has been written to your Amazon EBS volume, which might exclude any data that has been locally cached by your application or OS. To ensure consistent snapshots on volumes attached to an instance, we recommend detaching the volume cleanly, issuing the snapshot command, and then reattaching the volume. For Amazon EBS volumes that serve as root devices, we recommend shutting down the machine to take a clean snapshot.

For more information on EBS, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/ebs/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/ebs/faqs/>)

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QUESTION 18

UNATTEMPTED

Can EBS Encryption be applied to boot volumes?

- ☒ A. True ✓
- ☐ B. False

Explanation :

Answer – A

As per the AWS documentation, this is possible

Q: Does EBS encryption support boot volumes?

Yes.

For more information on EBS, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/ebs/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/ebs/faqs/>)

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QUESTION 19

UNATTEMPTED

Can one launch more than one RDS instance under the AWS free tier?

- ☒ A. True ✓
- ☐ B. False

Explanation :

Answer – A

As per the AWS documentation, this is possible

Q: Can I run more than one DB instance under the AWS Free Usage Tier for Amazon RDS?

Yes. You can run more than one Single-AZ Micro DB instance simultaneously and be eligible for usage counted under the AWS Free Tier for Amazon RDS. However, any use exceeding 750 instance hours, across all Amazon RDS Single-AZ Micro DB instances, across all eligible database engines and regions, will be billed at standard Amazon RDS prices.

For example: if you run two Single-AZ Micro DB instances for 400 hours each in a single month, you will accumulate 800 instance hours of usage, of which 750 hours will be free. You will be billed for the remaining 50 hours at the standard Amazon RDS price.

For more information on RDS, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/>)

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QUESTION 20 **UNATTEMPTED**

When you scale the compute resources of a RDS DB instance, there will be no outage in the DB instance itself

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False ✓

Explanation :

Answer – B

As per the AWS documentation, there will be a small downtime when you try to increase the compute resources for your DB.

The storage capacity allocated to your DB Instance can be increased while maintaining DB Instance availability. However, when you decide to scale the compute resources available to your DB instance up or down, your database will be temporarily unavailable while the DB instance class is modified. This period of unavailability typically lasts only a few minutes, and will occur during the maintenance window for your DB Instance, unless you specify that the modification should be applied immediately.

For more information on RDS, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/>)

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QUESTION 21

UNATTEMPTED

In an RDS Multi-AZ deployment, is it possible for the secondary instance to receive write operations?

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False ✓

Explanation :

Answer – B

As per the AWS documentation, the standby instance is only used for read operations.

When you run a DB instance as a Multi-AZ deployment, the "primary" serves database writes and reads. In addition, Amazon RDS provisions and maintains a "standby" behind the scenes, which is an up-to-date replica of the primary. The standby is "promoted" in failover scenarios. After failover, the standby becomes the primary and accepts your database operations. You do not interact directly with the standby (e.g. for read operations) at any point prior to promotion. If you are interested in scaling read traffic beyond the capacity constraints of a single DB instance, please see the FAQs on [Read Replicas](#).

For more information on RDS, please visit the link:

<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/>)

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QUESTION 22

UNATTEMPTED

In a MultiAZ RDS deployment the standby instance is set in a different region.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False ✓

Explanation :

Answer – B

As per the AWS documentation, the standby instance is in the same region.

Q: Will my standby be in the same Region as my primary?

Yes. Your standby is automatically provisioned in a different Availability Zone of the *same Region* as your DB instance primary.

For more information on RDS, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/>)

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QUESTION 23 UNATTEMPTED

A system admin has enabled logging on ELB.

Which of the below mentioned fields will be a part of the log file name?

Select 3 options.

- ☐ A. Account ID ✓
- ☐ B. EC2 instance IP
- ☐ C. ELB Region ✓
- ☐ D. Random string ✓

Explanation :

Answer – A, C and D

As per the AWS documentation below is format of the ELB access log file.

bucket[/prefix]/AWSLogs/AWS-account-id/elasticloadbalancing/region/yyyy/mm/dd/AWS-account-id_elasticloadbalancing_region_load-balancer-id_end-time_ip-address_random-string.log.gz

For more information on ELB access logs , please visit the URL:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/load-balancer-access-logs.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/load-balancer-access-logs.html>)

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QUESTION 24

UNATTEMPTED

How many Read replicas are allowed for the MySQL RDS instance in AWS? Choose an answer from the options below

- ☐ A. 5 ✓
- ☐ B. 10
- ☐ C. 20
- ☐ D. There is no limit

Explanation :

Answer – A

Q: How many Read Replicas can I create for a given source DB Instance?

Amazon RDS for MySQL, MariaDB and PostgreSQL currently allow you to create up to five (5) Read Replicas for a given source DB Instance.

For more information on RDS, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/>)

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QUESTION 25

UNATTEMPTED

A VPC has been created with a CIDR 10.0.0.0/16. A subnet with CIDR 10.0.0.0/16 is created in this VPC. Another subnet of CIDR 10.0.1.0/24 is being created. Would the subnet be created or would it throw an error?

- ☐ A. The VPC will overwrite the first subnet CIDR automatically to allow the second subnet IP range
- ☐ B. It is not possible to create a subnet with the same CIDR as VPC
- ☐ C. The second subnet will be created
- ☐ D. It will throw a CIDR overlaps error ✓

Explanation :

Answer – D

Below is an example of what happens when you define a VPC with a CIDR block of 20.0.0.0/16 and then first create a subnet of CIDR block of 20.0.0.0/16 and then a second one of 20.0.1.0/24. Since the second block conflicts with the first one, there will be a clash and will throw an error.

Create Subnet ✕

Use the CIDR format to specify your subnet's IP address block (e.g., 10.0.0.0/24). Note that block sizes must be between a /16 netmask and /28 netmask. Also, note that a subnet can be the same size as your VPC. An IPv6 CIDR block must be a /64 CIDR block.

Name tag ?

VPC ?

VPC CIDRs

CIDR	Status	Status Reason
20.0.0.0/16	associated	

Availability Zone ?

IPv4 CIDR block ?

⚠ CIDR block 20.0.0.1/24 overlaps with pre-existing CIDR block 20.0.0.0/16 from subnet-2f01f354 | 20.0.0.0/16.

Cancel Yes, Create

For more information on VPC and subnets please visit the below link:

- http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Subnets.html
(http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Subnets.html)

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QUESTION 26

UNATTEMPTED

When you have a Multi-AZ MySQL instance running and a maintenance activity occurs during the maintenance window, what are the activities or events that occur during the window. Choose 3 answers from the options below.

- ☐ A. Perform maintenance on standby ✓
- ☐ B. Promote standby to primary ✓
- ☐ C. Perform maintenance on original primary ✓

☐ D. Promote original master back as primary

Explanation :

Answer – A,B and C

As per the AWS documentation , below is the list of activities that in the maintenance window.

Multi-AZ Deployments for RDS DB Instances

Running a DB instance as a Multi-AZ deployment can further reduce the impact of a maintenance event, because Amazon RDS will conduct maintenance by following these steps:

1. Perform maintenance on the standby.
2. Promote the standby to primary.
3. Perform maintenance on the old primary, which becomes the new standby.

For more information on MultiAZ RDS please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/>)

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QUESTION 27 UNATTEMPTED

A VPC has been created with public and private subnets using the VPC wizard. The VPC has CIDR 10.0.0.0/16. The private subnet uses CIDR 10.0.0.0/24. A NAT instance has also been created with an ID of i-a12345 and route table has been updated. In order for instances from the private subnet to connect to the internet what is the next step that needs to be carried out by the System administrator?

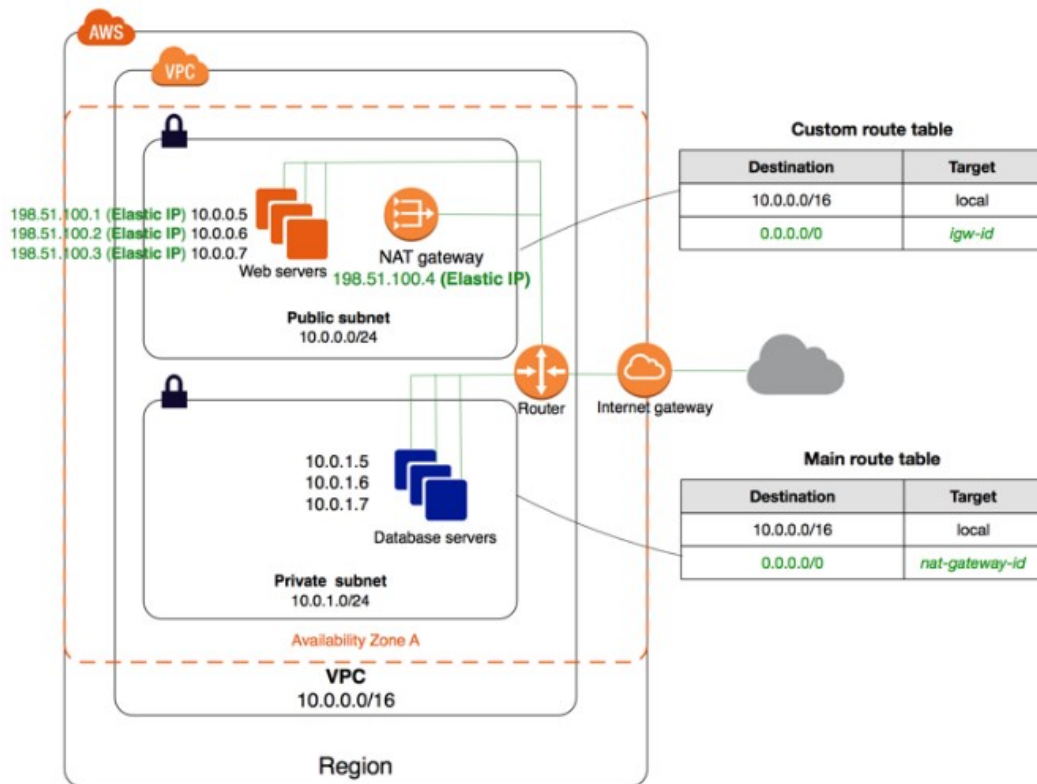
- ☐ A. Enter the NAT instance ID as the target in the route table
- ☐ B. Change the NACL of the subnet
- ☒ C. Change the security groups ✓
- ☐ D. None of the above

Explanation :

Answer – C

After you've created the VPC with the NAT instance, you must change the security group associated with the NAT instance to the new NATSG security group (by default, the NAT instance is launched using the default security group).

NATSG security group allows the NAT instance to receive Internet-bound traffic from instances in the private subnet, as well as SSH traffic from your network. The NAT instance can also send traffic to the Internet, so that instances in the private subnet can get software updates.



For more information on VPC with the NAT option, please visit the link:

- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario2.html#vpc-scenario-2-nat-instance
(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario2.html#vpc-scenario-2-nat-instance)

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QUESTION 28

UNATTEMPTED

Does the Cloudwatch service provide detailed metrics for the EMR service?

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False ✓

Explanation :

Answer – B

As per the documentation , the metrics for EMR are only available for every 5 minutes and not every minute. So detailed monitoring is not available for EMR.

Metrics are updated every five minutes. This interval is not configurable. Metrics are archived for two weeks; after that period, the data is discarded.

These metrics are automatically collected and pushed to CloudWatch for every Amazon EMR cluster. There is no charge for the Amazon EMR metrics reported in CloudWatch; they are provided as part of the Amazon EMR service.

For more information on metrics for EMR, please visit the link:

- http://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ManagementGuide/UsingEMR_ViewingMetrics.html
(http://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ManagementGuide/UsingEMR_ViewingMetrics.html)

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QUESTION 29

UNATTEMPTED

Is it possible to aggregate data before pushing it to Cloudwatch?

- ☐ A. True ✓
- ☐ B. False

Explanation :

Answer – A

You can aggregate your data before you publish to CloudWatch. When you have multiple data points per minute, aggregating data minimizes the number of calls to **put-metric-data**.

An example of the command is given below

```
AWS cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name PageViewCount --namespace MyService --  
statistic-value Sum=11,Minimum=2,Maximum=5,SampleCount=3 --timestamp 2016-10-  
14T12:00:00.000Z
```

For more information on the command, please visit the link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/cloudwatch/put-metric-data.html>
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/cloudwatch/put-metric-data.html>)

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QUESTION 30 UNATTEMPTED

What are the different logs that you can monitor via the MY SQL or MariaDB service in AWS? Choose 3 answers from the options below

- ☐ A. Error Log ✓
- ☐ B. Transaction Log
- ☐ C. Slow Query Log ✓
- ☐ D. General Log ✓

Explanation :

Answer – A,C and D

You can monitor the MySQL error log, slow query log, and the general log. The MySQL error log is generated by default; you can generate the slow query and general logs by setting parameters in your DB parameter group. Amazon RDS rotates all of the MySQL log files; the intervals for each type are given following.

You can monitor the MySQL logs directly through the Amazon RDS console, Amazon RDS API, Amazon RDS CLI, or AWS SDKs. You can also access MySQL logs by directing the logs to a database table in the main database and querying that table. You can use the mysqlbinlog utility to download a binary log.

Since AWS rotates the logs, it's better to store the logs in a DB to ensure you archive all the logs and you can then have the ability to find the errors in the log based on the date.

For more information on the MySQL logs, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/rds-mysql-logs/>
(<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/rds-mysql-logs/>)

- http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_LogAccess.Concepts.MySQL.html
(http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_LogAccess.Concepts.MySQL.html)

Note:

Using all RDS databases we can't access slow query logs.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_LogAccess.html
(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_LogAccess.html)

Based on above link, Slow query not present on PostgreSQL, Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server.

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QUESTION 31

UNATTEMPTED

What is the maximum size for the PUT requests for the put-metric-data API?
Choose an answer from the options below

- ☐ A. 10KB
- ☒ B. 40KB ✓
- ☐ C. 128KB
- ☐ D. There is no limit

Explanation :

Answer - B

In the AWS documentation it is clearly given that the put-metric-data command has a limit of 8KB for GET requests and 40 KB for POST requests.

put-metric-data

Description

Publishes metric data points to Amazon CloudWatch. Amazon CloudWatch associates the data points with the specified metric. If the specified metric does not exist, Amazon CloudWatch creates the metric. When Amazon CloudWatch creates a metric, it can take up to fifteen minutes for the metric to appear in calls to list-metrics .

Each put-metric-data request is limited to 8 KB in size for HTTP GET requests and is limited to 40 KB in size for HTTP POST requests.

For more information on the command, please visit the link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/cloudwatch/put-metric-data.html>
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/cloudwatch/put-metric-data.html>)

Ask our Experts



QUESTION 32

UNATTEMPTED

What level of access does the below policy give when attached to a role in IAM?
Choose an answer from the options below

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Action": "ec2:*",  
      "Effect": "Allow",  
      "Resource": "*" }  
  ],  
  {  
    "Effect": "Allow",
```

```
"Action": "elasticloadbalancing:*",  
  "Resource": "*" } ,  
{  
  "Effect": "Allow",  
  "Action": "cloudwatch:*",  
  "Resource": "*" } ,  
{  
  "Effect": "Allow",  
  "Action": "autoscaling:*",  
  "Resource": "*" }  
]  
}
```

- ☒ A. EC2 Full Access ✓
- ☐ B. Access to Autoscaling for EC2
- ☐ C. Access to ELB for EC2
- ☐ D. Access to Cloudwatch for EC2

Explanation :

Answer - A

▼ Policy Details

Policy ARN arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEC2FullAccess
Description Provides full access to Amazon EC2 via the AWS Management Console.

Policy Document Attached Entities Policy Versions Access Advisor

read-only ⓘ

```
2 version : 2012-10-17 ,  
3 "Statement": [  
4 {  
5   "Action": "ec2:*",  
6   "Effect": "Allow",  
7   "Resource": "*"   
8 },  
9 {  
10  "Effect": "Allow",  
11  "Action": "elasticloadbalancing:*",  
12  "Resource": "*"   
13 },
```

For more information on IAM policies, please visit the link:

- http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_policies.html
(http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_policies.html)

Ask our Experts



QUESTION 33 UNATTEMPTED

A user is trying to understand the detailed CloudWatch monitoring concept. Which of the below mentioned services provides detailed monitoring with CloudWatch without charging the user extra?

- ☒ A. AWS Autoscaling ✓
- ☐ B. AWSEC2
- ☐ C. AWSEMR
- ☐ D. AWS SNS

Explanation :

Answer – A

If you look at the product details for Amazon Cloudwatch, it clearly mentions that detailed monitoring is by default enabled for Autoscaling for certain metrics with no additional charge.

No additional software needs to be installed.

- **Auto Scaling groups:** seven pre-selected metrics at one-minute frequency, optional and for no additional charge.
- **Elastic Load Balancers:** thirteen pre-selected metrics at one-minute frequency, for no additional charge.
- **Amazon Route 53 health checks:** One pre-selected metric at one-minute frequency, for no additional charge.

For more information on Cloudwatch, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/details/>
(<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/details/>)

Ask our Experts



QUESTION 34

UNATTEMPTED

Which of the following attribute can be used along with the condition clause of an S3 bucket policy which will not comply with the "Effect" key value of the policy?

- ☒ A. NotIpAddress ✓
- ☐ B. DenyIpAddress
- ☐ C. Cancel IPAddress
- ☐ D. None of the above

Explanation :

Answer - A

If the effect is "allow" using the condition with NotIpAddress, it will allow all IP addresses except the one specified with NotIpAddress.

Let us see an example using this policy attributes.

The following example bucket policy allows authenticated users permission to use the S3:GetObject action if the request originates from a specific range of IP addresses (192.168.143.*), unless the IP address is 192.168.143.188.

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Id": "S3PolicyId1",
```

```

"Statement": [
  {
    "Sid": "statement1",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Action": ["s3:GetObject"] ,
    "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::examplebucket/*",
    "Condition": {
      "IpAddress":
{ "aws:SourceIp": "192.168.143.0/24" //Allows access from all ip's in the range except the one listed
below.
      },
      "NotIpAddress": {
        "aws:SourceIp": "192.168.143.188/32" //Deny access from this IP
      }
    }
  }
]
}

```

The following example shows how you might create a policy that denies access to all AWS actions in the account when the request comes from outside the specified IP range. The policy is useful when the IP addresses for your company are within the specified ranges. This policy also provides the permissions necessary to complete this action on the console.

```

{ "Version": "2012-10-17", "Statement":
{ "Effect": "Deny",
  "Action": "*",
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition":
{ "NotIpAddress":
{ "aws:SourceIp":
[ "192.0.2.0/24", "203.0.113.0/24" //This will allow access to these ip addresses.
] } } } }

```

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QUESTION 35

UNATTEMPTED

For the Autoscaling service what is the valid namespace for it in Cloudwatch

metrics.

- ☐ A. AWS.AutoScaling
- ☒ B. AWS/AutoScaling ✓
- ☐ C. AWS#AutoScaling
- ☐ D. None of the above

Explanation :

Answer – B

As per Amazon, below are the list of valid namespaces for the various AWS services.

AWS Product	Namespace
Amazon API Gateway	AWS/ApiGateway
Auto Scaling	AWS/AutoScaling
AWS Billing	AWS/Billing
Amazon CloudFront	AWS/CloudFront
Amazon CloudSearch	AWS/CloudSearch
Amazon CloudWatch Events	AWS/Events
Amazon CloudWatch Logs	AWS/Logs
Amazon DynamoDB	AWS/DynamoDB
Amazon EC2	AWS/EC2
Amazon EC2	AWS/EC2Spot (Spot Instances)
Amazon EC2 Container Service	AWS/ECS
AWS Elastic Beanstalk	AWS/ElasticBeanstalk
Amazon Elastic Block Store	AWS/EBS
Amazon Elastic File System	AWS/EFS
Elastic Load Balancing	AWS/ELB (Classic Load Balancers)
Elastic Load Balancing	AWS/ApplicationELB (Application Load Balancers)
Amazon Elastic Transcoder	AWS/ElasticTranscoder
Amazon ElastiCache	AWS/ElastiCache
Amazon Elasticsearch Service	AWS/ES
Amazon EMR	AWS/ElasticMapReduce
AWS IoT	AWS/IoT

AWS Product	Namespace
AWS Key Management Service	AWS/KMS
Amazon Kinesis Analytics	AWS/KinesisAnalytics
Amazon Kinesis Firehose	AWS/Firehose
Amazon Kinesis Streams	AWS/Kinesis
AWS Lambda	AWS/Lambda
Amazon Machine Learning	AWS/ML
AWS OpsWorks	AWS/OpsWorks
Amazon Polly	AWS/Polly
Amazon Redshift	AWS/Redshift
Amazon Relational Database Service	AWS/RDS
Amazon Route 53	AWS/Route53
Amazon Simple Email Service	AWS/SES
Amazon Simple Notification Service	AWS/SNS
Amazon Simple Queue Service	AWS/SQS
Amazon Simple Storage Service	AWS/S3
Amazon Simple Workflow Service	AWS/SWF
AWS Storage Gateway	AWS/StorageGateway
AWS WAF	AWS/WAF
Amazon WorkSpaces	AWS/WorkSpaces

For more information on Cloudwatch namespaces, please visit the link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/aws-namespaces.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/aws-namespaces.html>)

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QUESTION 36 UNATTEMPTED

A user is using the AWS SQS to decouple the services. Which of the below

mentioned operations is not supported by SQS?

- ☐ A. SendMessageBatch
- ☐ B. DeleteMessageBatch
- ☐ C. CreateQueue
- ☐ D. ReadMessage ✓

Explanation :

Answer – D

Below are the various operations provided by AWS on SQS. In this list ReadMessage is not present.
Basic Message Operations

- SendMessage: Send messages to a specified queue.
- ReceiveMessage: Return one or more messages from a specified queue.
- DeleteMessage: Remove a previously received message from a specified queue.
- ChangeMessageVisibility: Change the visibility timeout of a previously received message.

Batch Message Operations

- SendMessageBatch: Send multiple messages to a specified queue.
- DeleteMessageBatch: Remove multiple previously received messages from a specified queue.
- ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch: Change the visibility timeout of multiple previously received messages.

Basic Queue Management

- CreateQueue: Create queues for use with your AWS account.
- ListQueues: List your existing queues.
- DeleteQueue: Delete one of your queues.
- PurgeQueue: Delete all the messages in a queue.

Advanced Queue Management

- SetQueueAttributes: Control queue settings such as the visibility timeout (amount of time that messages are locked after being read so they cannot be read again), a delay value, or dead letter queue parameters.
- GetQueueAttributes: Get information about a queue such as the visibility timeout, number of messages in the queue, or the maximum message size.
- GetQueueUrl: Get the queue URL.
- AddPermission: Add queue sharing for another AWS account for a specified queue.
- RemovePermission: Remove an AWS account from queue sharing for a specified queue.

- ListDeadLetterSourceQueues: List the queues attached to a dead letter queue.

For more information on SQS please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/>)

Ask our Experts



QUESTION 37 UNATTEMPTED

An IT Administrator wants to create a template from an existing instance in AWS. Is this possible?

- ☒ A. True ✓
- ☐ B. False

Explanation :

Answer – A

The Amazon EC2 console provides a **Launch More Like This** wizard option that enables you to use a current instance as a base for launching other instances. This option automatically populates the Amazon EC2 launch wizard with certain configuration details from the selected instance.

Note:

The **Launch More Like This** wizard option does not clone your selected instance; it only replicates some configuration details. **To create a copy of your instance, first create an AMI from it, then launch more instances from the AMI.**

Ask our Experts



QUESTION 38 UNATTEMPTED

It is required to initialize a volume that was created from a snapshot to achieve greater performance.

- ☒ A. True ✓
- ☐ B. False

Explanation :

Answer – A

AWS Docs provides following details

You can avoid performance hit in a production environment by reading from all of the blocks on your volume before you use it; this process is called *initialization*. **For a new volume created from a snapshot, you should read all the blocks that have data before using the volume.**

You may refer to the documentation below for more info:

- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-initialize.html>
(<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-initialize.html>)

Ask our Experts



QUESTION 39 UNATTEMPTED

What level of access does the below policy give when attached to a role in IAM?
Choose an answer from the options below

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Action": [  
        "sqs:GetQueueAttributes",  
        "sqs:ListQueues"
```

```
],  
  "Effect": "Allow",  
  "Resource": "*"   
}  
]  
}
```

- ☒ A. SQS Read Access ✓
- ☐ B. SQS Write Access
- ☐ C. SQS Full Access
- ☐ D. None of the above

Explanation :

Answer – A

If you go to the policy management in AWS, you can see clearly the policy for SQS Read access.

▼ Policy Details

Policy ARN	arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSReadOnlyAccess
Description	Provides read only access to Amazon SQS via the AWS Management Console.

Policy Document

Attached Entities

Policy Versions

Access Advisor

read-only ⓘ

```
1 {  
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",  
3   "Statement": [  
4     {  
5       "Action": [  
6         "sqs:GetQueueAttributes",  
7         "sqs:ListQueues"  
8       ],  
9       "Effect": "Allow",  
10      "Resource": "*"   
11    }  
12  ]  
13 }
```

For more information on IAM policies, please visit the link:

- http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_policies.html
(http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_policies.html)

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QUESTION 40 UNATTEMPTED

A system admin is trying to understand the sticky session algorithm. What are the steps that occur when a cookie is not present in the request sent from the client to the ELB

Select 3 options.

- ☐ A. First it checks the cookie is present in the service request ✓
- ☐ B. Any existing cookie is deleted.
- ☐ C. decision which instance the service request should be routed to. ✓
- ☐ D. cookie is inserted in the response ✓

Explanation :

Answer – A,C and D

This is how the ELB algorithm works in general when Cookie is not present

- First it checks the cookie is present in the service request
- Since the cookie is not found in the request it will then decide which instance the service request should be routed to.
- Finally the cookie is inserted in the response

For information on ELB sticky sessions, please visit the link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/elb-sticky-sessions.html>
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/elb-sticky-sessions.html>)

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When creating a general purpose SSD volume, what is the minimum size of a volume can select?

- ☐ A. 5 GiB
- ☐ B. 8 GiB
- ☒ C. 1 GiB ✓
- ☐ D. 3 GiB

Explanation :

Answer – C

The below snapshot shows the screen when creating a General Purpose SSD volume.

Create Volume [X]

Volume Type	[i]	General Purpose SSD (GP2) [v]
Size (GiB)	[i]	1000 (Min: 1 GiB, Max: 16384 GiB)
IOPS	[i]	3000 (Baseline of 3 IOPS per GiB)
Throughput (MB/s)	[i]	Not Applicable
Availability Zone	[i]	us-east-1a [v]
Snapshot ID	[i]	Search (case-insensitive)
Encryption	[i]	<input type="checkbox"/> Encrypt this volume

Cancel Create

For information on the various EBS volumes, please visit the link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumeTypes.html>
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumeTypes.html>)

Ask our Experts



QUESTION 42

UNATTEMPTED



When you go to your security dashboard what are some of the high priority tasks that need to be complete. Choose 3 answers from the options below.

- ☐ A. Delete root access keys ✓
- ☐ B. Activate MFA for root account ✓
- ☐ C. Set Roles
- ☐ D. Create IAM users ✓

Explanation :

Answer – A,B and D

Below is the security status with the various items that are shown in the dashboard.

Security Status		2 out of 5 complete.
	Delete your root access keys	▼
	Activate MFA on your root account	▼
	Create individual IAM users	▼
	Use groups to assign permissions	▼
	Apply an IAM password policy	▼

For information on IAM, please visit the link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/introduction.html>
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/introduction.html>)

Ask our Experts



QUESTION 43

UNATTEMPTED

Which of the above are part of the access keys which can be issued in IAM. Choose 2 answers from the options below

- ☐ A. Access Key identifier ✓
- ☐ B. Private Access Key
- ☐ C. Public Access Key
- ☐ D. Secret Access key ✓

Explanation :

Answer – A and D

Below are the parts of the access keys as given in the AWS documentation.

I lost my access keys.

Access keys consist of two parts:

- **The access key identifier.** This is not a secret, and can be seen in the IAM console wherever access keys are listed, such as on the user summary page.
- **The secret access key.** This is provided when you initially create the access key pair. Just like a password, it **cannot be retrieved later**. If you cannot find your secret access key then you must delete the access key pair and recreate it.

For information on IAM, please visit the link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/introduction.html>
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/introduction.html>)

Ask our Experts



QUESTION 44 UNATTEMPTED

What is the global endpoint for IAM? Choose an answer from the options below

- ☐ A. <https://amazonaws.com>
- ☐ B. <https://iam.amazonaws.com> ✓
- ☐ C. <https://iam.amazon.com>
- ☐ D. None of the above

Explanation :

Answer – B

This is clearly mentioned in the documentation

Endpoints

IAM and AWS STS each have a single global endpoint:

- (IAM) <https://iam.amazonaws.com>
- (AWS STS) <https://sts.amazonaws.com>

For the User guide on IAM please refer to the below URL:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/programming.html>
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/programming.html>)

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QUESTION 45 UNATTEMPTED

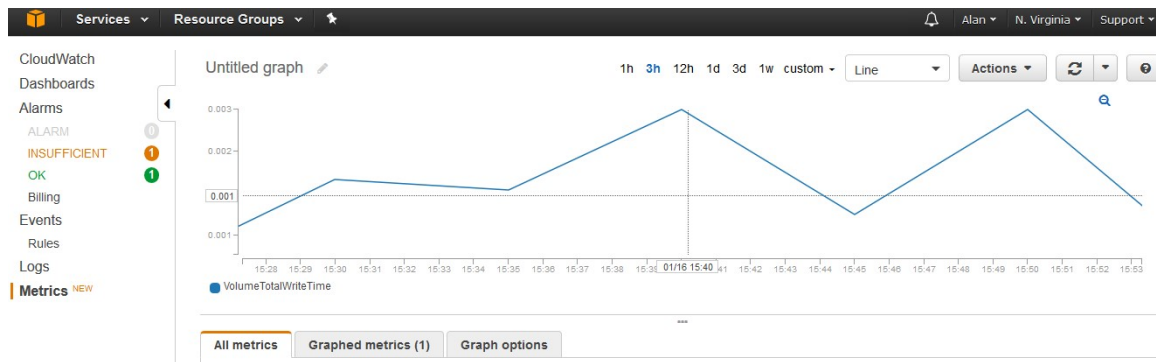
In Cloudwatch what are the different ALARM statuses. Choose 3 answers from the options below

- ☐ A. ALARM ✓
- ☐ B. INSUFFICIENT ✓
- ☐ C. OK ✓
- ☐ D. SUFFICIENT

Explanation :

Answer – A,B and C

When you go to the Cloudwatch dashboard you will be able to see the following ALARMS available.



For more information on Cloudwatch , please visit the URL:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/>)

Ask our Experts



QUESTION 46 UNATTEMPTED

Which of the below services can used to log events from IAM? Choose an answer from the options below

- ☐ A. SNS
- ☒ B. Cloudtrail ✓
- ☐ C. SES
- ☐ D. Cloudformation

Explanation :

Answer - B

For more information on Cloudtrail and IAM please refer to the below URL:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/cloudtrail-integration.html>
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/cloudtrail-integration.html>)

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QUESTION 47 UNATTEMPTED

There is a requirement to store data that is not frequently accessed. What is the best and cost efficient solution that should be considered?

- ☐ A. Amazon Storage Gateway
- ☒ B. Amazon Glacier ✓
- ☐ C. Amazon EBS
- ☐ D. Amazon S3

Explanation :

Answer: B – Since the data is not required to be accessed frequently, the data can be stored on Amazon glacier for cheaper storage. Remember that the recovery time for getting data from Glacier is from 3-5 hours.

Amazon Glacier is an extremely low-cost storage service that provides secure, durable, and flexible storage for data backup and archival. With Amazon Glacier, customers can reliably store their data for as little as \$0.007 per gigabyte per month. Amazon Glacier enables customers to offload the administrative burdens of operating and scaling storage to AWS, so that they don't have to worry about capacity planning, hardware provisioning, data replication, hardware failure detection and repair, or time-consuming hardware migrations.

For more information on glacier please refer to the below URL:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/glacier/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/glacier/faqs/>)

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QUESTION 48 UNATTEMPTED

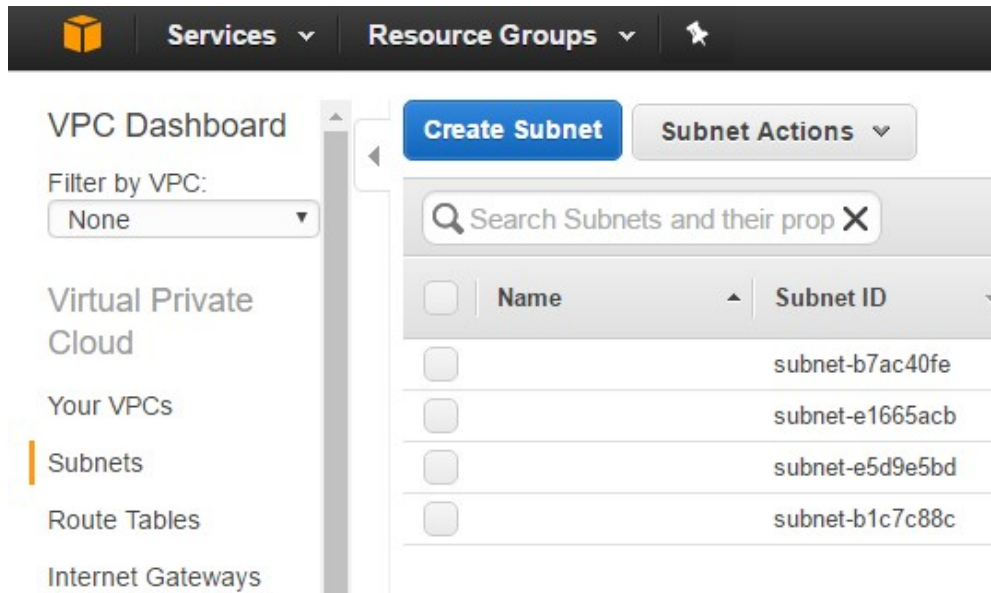
How many availability zones can be mapped to a subnet?

- ☒ A. 1 ✓
- ☐ B. 2

- ☐ C. 3
- ☐ D. 5

Explanation :

Answer: A – Remember that when a subnet is created, it is always mapped to one availability zone. When you go to the VPC dashboard, and go to the Subnet section, you can click on Create Subnet



When you create the subnet, you can only attach one AZ to the subnet.

Create Subnet

✕

Use the CIDR format to specify your subnet's IP address block (e.g., 10.0.0.0/24). Note that block sizes must be between a /16 netmask and /28 netmask. Also, note that a subnet can be the same size as your VPC.

Name tag

i

VPC

vpc-6dcc550a (172.31.0.0/16) ▼

i

Availability Zone

us-east-1a ▼

i

CIDR block

i

Cancel
Yes, Create

For more information on subnets please refer to the below URL:

- http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Subnets.html
(http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Subnets.html)

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QUESTION 49 UNATTEMPTED

Does S3 provide read-after-write consistency for PUTS of new object?

- ☐ A. No, not for any region
- ☐ B. Yes, but only for certain regions
- ☐ C. Yes, but only for certain regions and for new objects
- ☐ D. Yes, for all regions ✓

Explanation :

Answer – D

As per the AWS documentation on S3,

Amazon S3 buckets in all Regions provide read-after-write consistency for PUTS of new objects and eventual consistency for overwrite PUTS and DELETES.

For more information on S3 please refer to the below URL:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/s3/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/faqs/>)

Ask our Experts



QUESTION 50 UNATTEMPTED

Which of the following AWS allow you root access? Choose 2 correct answers.

- ☐ A. EC2 ✓
- ☐ B. RDS
- ☐ C. DynamoDB

☐ **D. Elastic Map Reduce (EMR) ✓**

Explanation :

Answer - A and D

EC2 instances, EMR and Elastic beanstalk allow one to have complete access over the underlying architecture.

For more information on EC2, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/>)

For more information on EMR, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/emr/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/emr/>)

Ask our Experts



QUESTION 51 UNATTEMPTED

In Cloudtrail, where does it store all of the logs that it creates? Choose one answer from the options given below.

- ☐ **A. A separate EC2 instance with EBS storage**
- ☐ **B. A RDS instance**
- ☐ **C. A DynamoDB instance**
- ☐ **D. Amazon S3 ✓**

Explanation :

Answer – D

When you enable Cloudtrail, you need to provide an S3 bucket where all the logs can be written to.

Turn on CloudTrail

Trail name*

Apply trail to all regions ☒ Yes ☐ No ⓘ

Create a new S3 bucket ☒ Yes ☐ No

S3 bucket* ⓘ

[Advanced »](#)

* Required field

Cancel

Turn On

For more information on AWS Cloudtrail, please visit URL:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail/>)

Ask our Experts



QUESTION 52

UNATTEMPTED

In the event of an unplanned outage of your primary DB, AWS RDS automatically switches over to the secondary. In such a case which record in Route 53 is changed? Select one answer from the options given below

- ☐ A. DNAME
- ☒ B. CNAME ✓
- ☐ C. TXT
- ☐ D. MX

Explanation :

Answer – B

The AWS documentation clearly highlights what happens in the event of an automatic failover for an AWS RDS instance.

Failover is automatically handled by Amazon RDS so that you can resume database operations as quickly as possible without administrative intervention. When failing over, Amazon RDS simply flips the canonical name record (CNAME) for your DB Instance to point at the standby, which is in turn promoted to become the new primary. We encourage you to follow best practices and implement database connection retry at the application layer.

For more information on AWS RDS, please visit URL:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/>)

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QUESTION 53 UNATTEMPTED

How are EBS snapshots saved on Amazon S3?

- ☐ A. Exponentially
- ☐ B. Entirely
- ☐ C. They are not stored in S3
- ☒ D. Incrementally ✓

Explanation :

Answer – D

You can back up the data on your EBS volumes to Amazon S3 by taking point-in-time snapshots. Snapshots are incremental backups, which means that only the blocks on the device that have changed after your most recent snapshot are saved. This minimizes the time required to create the snapshot and saves on storage costs. When you delete a snapshot, only the data unique to that snapshot is removed. Active snapshots contain all of the information needed to restore your data (from the time the snapshot was taken) to a new EBS volume.

For more information on EBS snapshots, please visit URL:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSSnapshots.html>
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSSnapshots.html>)

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QUESTION 54 UNATTEMPTED

An application in AWS is currently running in the Singapore region. You have been asked to implement disaster recovery. So if the application goes down in the Singapore region, it has to be started in the Tokyo region. Your application relies on pre-built AMIs. As part of your disaster recovery strategy, which of the below points should you consider.

- ☐ A. Nothing, because all AMI's de default are available in any region as long as it is created within the same account
- ☐ B. Copy the AMI from the Singapore region to the Tokyo region. Modify the Auto Scaling groups in the backup region to use the new AMI ID in the backup region ✓
- ☐ C. Modify the image permissions and share the AMI to the Tokyo region.
- ☐ D. Modify the image permissions to share the AMI with another account, then set the default region to the backup region

Explanation :

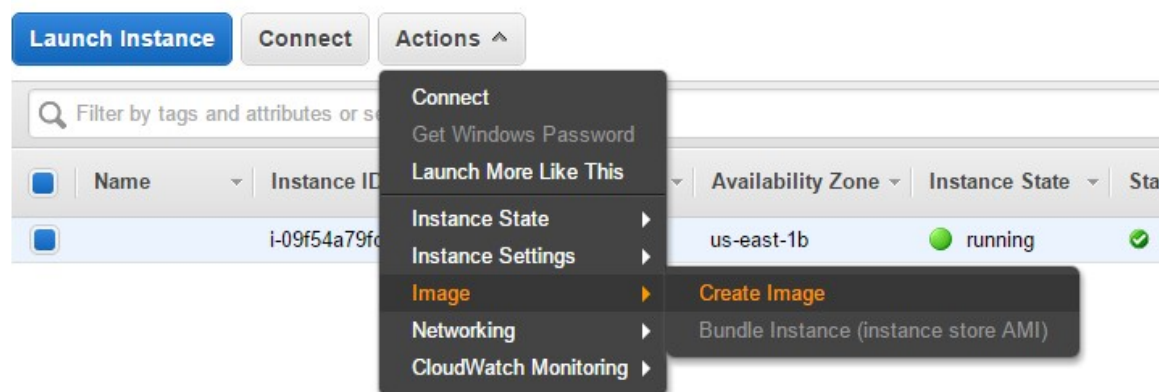
Answer:- B

If you need an AMI across multiple regions , then you have to copy the AMI across regions. Note that by default AMI's that you have created will not be available across all regions. So option A is automatically invalid.

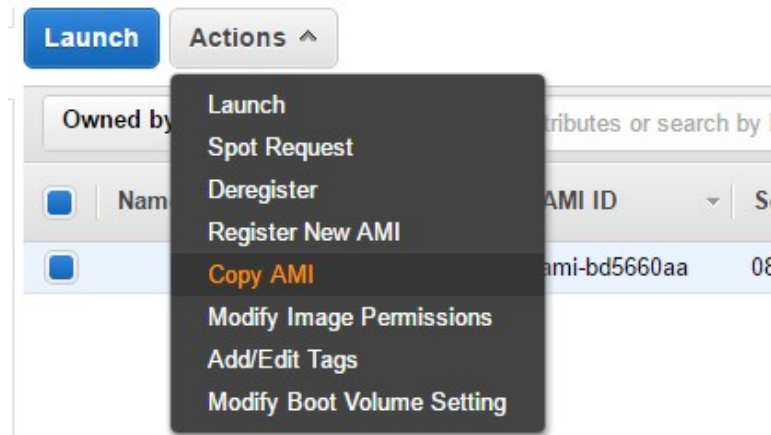
Next you can share AMI's with other users, but they will not be available across regions. So option C and D is invalid. You have to copy the AMI across regions.

To copy AMI's , follow the below steps

Step 1) The first step is to create an AMI from your running instance by choosing on Image->Create Image.



Step 2) Once the Image has been created, go to the AMI section in the EC2 dashboard and click on the Copy AMI option.



Step 3) In the next screen , you can specify where to copy the AMI to.

Copy AMI

AMI ami-bd5660aa will be copied to a new AMI. Set the new AMI settings below.

Destination region* Asia Pacific (Tokyo) ▼

Name

Description

Encryption ☐ Encrypt target EBS snapshots ⓘ

Cancel Copy AMI

For the entire details to copy AMI's , please visit the link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/CopyingAMIs.html>
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/CopyingAMIs.html>)

Ask our Experts



QUESTION 55

UNATTEMPTED

What is the maximum size of an EBS Provisioned IOPS SSD volume?

Choose the correct option.

- ☐ A. 2TiB
- ☒ B. 16TiB ✓
- ☐ C. 4Gib
- ☐ D. 16TB

Explanation :

Answer:- B

The minimum size for an EBS Provisioned IOPS SSD volume is 4GiB and maximum size is 16TiB. This sort of volumes are normally used for hosting databases which require a lot of I/O operations.

These types of volumes have better performance and are optimized for such scenarios.

For more information on EBS volume types, please visit the link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumeTypes.html>
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumeTypes.html>)

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QUESTION 56

UNATTEMPTED

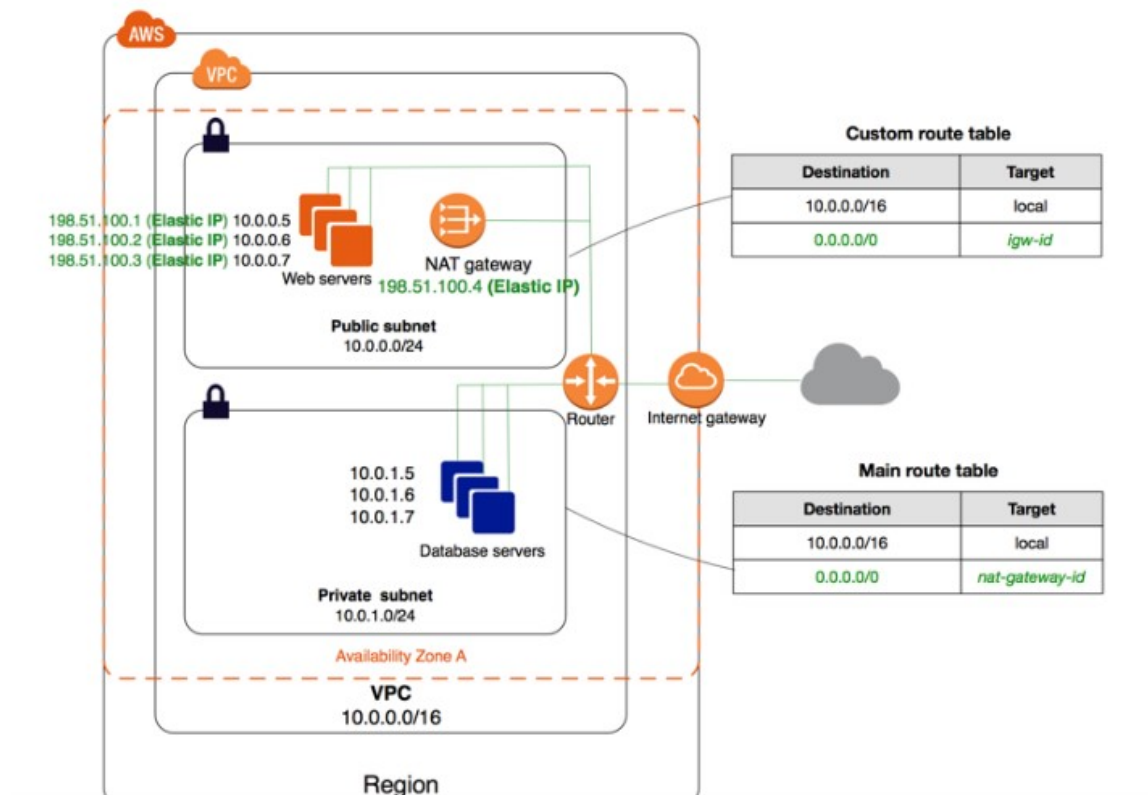
When you define a private and public subnet using the VPC wizard , the main route table is associated with the private subnet.

- ☒ A. True ✓
- ☐ B. False

Explanation :

Answer - A

Below is the general diagram of what is created when you have a private and public subnet used when using the VPC wizard. Here you can see that the main route table is associated with the private subnet.



For more information on VPC and subnets, please visit the URL:

- http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario2.html
(http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario2.html)

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QUESTION 57

UNATTEMPTED

To protect S3 data from both accidental deletion and accidental overwriting, you should

- ☐ A. Enable Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) protected access

- ☐ B. Disable S3 delete using an IAM bucket policy
- ☐ C. Access S3 data using only signed URLs
- ☐ D. Enable S3 versioning on the bucket ✓

Explanation :

Answer- D

To protect objects in S3 from both accidental deletion and accidental overwriting, the methodology adopted by AWS is to Enable versioning on the bucket. Versioning allows to store every version of an object , so that if by mistake there is a version deleted , you can recover other versions, because the entire object is not deleted.

Enable Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) protected access on S3 is only used to add an additional security layer to S3. So that users who are authenticated properly before having access to the bucket. But this is not what the question is asking.

To enable versioning on S3 , you need to go to the bucket , and in the properties , you can enable versioning.

For more information on S3, please visit the link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/s3/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/faqs/>)

Ask our Experts



QUESTION 58

UNATTEMPTED

Is the following statement true – “Any AWS customer can use IAM”

- ☐ A. True ✓
- ☐ B. False

Explanation :

Answer - A

This is true as per the AWS documentation

Q: Who can use IAM?

Any AWS customer can use IAM. The service is offered at no additional charge. You will be charged only for the use of other AWS services by your users.

For more information on IAM, please visit the URL:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/iam/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/iam/faqs/>)

Ask our Experts



QUESTION 59

UNATTEMPTED

Is it possible to structure a collection of users in a hierarchical way in IAM as in systems such as LDAP?

- ☐ A. True ✓
- ☐ B. False

Explanation :

Answer - A

This is true as per the AWS documentation

Q: Can I structure a collection of users in a hierarchical way, such as in LDAP?

Yes. You can organize users and groups under paths, similar to object paths in Amazon S3—for example `/mycompany/division/project/joe`.

For more information on IAM, please visit the URL:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/iam/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/iam/faqs/>)

Ask our Experts



QUESTION 60

UNATTEMPTED

Is it possible to have user attributes other than username in IAM?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No ✓

Explanation :

Answer - B

At the moment it is not possible to add further attributes to an IAM user

Q: Are user attributes other than user name supported?

Not at this time.

For more information on IAM, please visit the URL:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/iam/faqs/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/iam/faqs/>)

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