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> [Practice Test II \(https://www.whizlabs.com/learn/course/aws-cda-practice-tests/quiz/12744\)](https://www.whizlabs.com/learn/course/aws-cda-practice-tests/quiz/12744) > **Report**

## PRACTICE TEST II

<b>Attempt</b>	1	<b>Completed on</b>	Tuesday , 29 January 2019 , 02:57 PM
<b>Marks Obtained</b>	15 / 60	<b>Time Taken</b>	00 H 13 M 53 S
<b>Your score is</b>	25%	<b>Result</b>	Fail

### Domains / Topics wise Quiz Performance Report

S.No.	Topic	Total Questions	Correct	Incorrect	Unattempted
1	Other	59	15	15	29
2	Deployment	1	0	1	0

<b>60</b> Questions	<b>15</b> Correct	<b>16</b> Incorrect	<b>29</b> Unattempted
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[Show Answers](#)

All



### QUESTION 1 INCORRECT

You have created a mobile application that relies on reading data from DynamoDB. How could you give each mobile device permissions to read from DynamoDB? Choose an answer from the options below

- ☐ A. Connect to an EC2 instance which will pull the data from DynamoDB securely
- ☐ B. Create an IAM role that can be assumed by an app that allows federated users ✓
- ☒ C. Add the username and password into the app code ✕
- ☐ D. Create an IAM user

#### Explanation :

Answer – B

Before your application can access a database, it must be *authenticated* to ensure that the application is allowed to use the database, and *authorized* so that the application can only perform actions for which it has permissions.



Please refer to the link below for more information:

- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/SQLtoNoSQL.Accessing.html> (<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/SQLtoNoSQL.Accessing.html>)

When providing permission to any AWS service from an EC2 instance, you need to always use IAM roles. So here you would create an IAM Role with permissions to add Cloudwatch metrics. To specify a role, follow the below steps

Step 1) Go to your security dashboard and click on Roles. Click on Create New Role.

Step 2) Provide a name to the role and select the Role Type as Amazon EC2.

Step 3) Attach the relevant policy

Step 4) Once the role is created, when launching an EC2 instance, you can mention the role the EC2 instance needs to be launched with.

Since other options have no mention of IAM roles, all of them are invalid.

For more information on IAM Roles, please visit the below URL:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/iam-roles-for-amazon-ec2.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/iam-roles-for-amazon-ec2.html>)

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## QUESTION 2      INCORRECT

You define the following S3 bucket policy to grant users access to your bucket, but the S3 bucket policy editor will not allow you to submit it. Why is this policy not working? Choose the correct answer from the options below

```
{
  "Id": "Policy1441839160967",
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Stmnt1441839157568",
      "Action": [
        "s3:ListBucket"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "arn:AWS:s3:::demo.testbucket.2 "
    }
  ]
}
```

- ☐ A. This is a NACL
- ☒ B. S3 bucket policies require a Principal be defined ✓
- ☐ C. The Resource name is incorrect - S3 bucket names cannot contain periods ✗
- ☐ D. S3 bucket policies require a Resource be defined

### Explanation :

Answer – B

In its most basic sense, a policy contains the following elements:

- Resources – Buckets and objects are the Amazon S3 resources for which you can allow or deny permissions. In a policy, you use the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) to identify the resource.
- Actions – For each resource, Amazon S3 supports a set of operations. You identify resource operations you will allow (or deny) by using action keywords
- Effect – What the effect will be when the user requests the specific action—this can be either allow or deny.
- Principal – The account or user who is allowed access to the actions and resources in the statement. You specify a principal only in a bucket policy. It is the user, account, service, or other entity who is the recipient of this permission. In a user policy, the user to which the policy is attached is the implicit principal.

For more information on bucket policies please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/access-policy-language-overview.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/access-policy-language-overview.html>)

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### QUESTION 3 INCORRECT

Which DynamoDB API call does not consume capacity units? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. DeleteItem
- ☒ B. UpdateTable ✓
- ☐ C. GetItem
- ☐ D. UpdateItem ✗

#### Explanation :

Answer – B

Modifies the provisioned throughput settings, global secondary indexes, or DynamoDB Streams settings for a given table.

All of the other commands access the items of the table and hence consumes capacity units

For more information on UpdateTable command please visit the below link:

- [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/APIReference/API\\_UpdateTable.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/APIReference/API_UpdateTable.html)  
([http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/APIReference/API\\_UpdateTable.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/APIReference/API_UpdateTable.html))

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### QUESTION 4 MARKED AS REVIEW UNATTEMPTED

As you retrieve information from DynamoDB, you receive this error: "ProvisionedThroughputExceededException", but upon investigation you notice that you're not exceeding your table read capacity throughput. What is causing this error? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. DynamoDB needs a short amount of time to pre-warm before being able to handle a spike in demand, even if a table has enough throughput capacity configured

- ☐ B. Metrics reported by AWS are not always real-time and could take a minute or so to appear
- ☐ C. This happens when using sort keys because they consume an extra read capacity for each call which doubles throughput
- ☐ D. You exceeded your maximum allowed provisioned throughput for a table or for one or more global secondary indexes. ✓

**Explanation :**

Answer – D

You exceeded your maximum allowed provisioned throughput for a table or for one or more global secondary indexes.

For more information on DynamoDB programming errors command please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Programming.Errors.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Programming.Errors.html>)

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**QUESTION 5      CORRECT**

One DynamoDB read capacity unit represents one strongly consistent read per second, for an item up to 4 KB in size. Choose the correct answer from the options below.

- ☒ A. True ✓
- ☐ B. False

**Explanation :**

Answer – A

This is clearly mentioned in the AWS documentation.

For more information on DynamoDB read consistency please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ProvisionedThroughput.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ProvisionedThroughput.html>)

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**QUESTION 6      INCORRECT**

Which of the following is not true about SWF? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- ☒ A. Decision tasks occur when the state of the workflow changes. ✗
- ☐ B. EC2 instances can perform a worker task.
- ☐ C. Humans can perform a decision task. ✓

☐ D. A server residing outside of an AWS datacenter can perform a worker task.

**Explanation :**

Answer – C

Humans can perform an activity task, but not a decision task.

For more information on SWF please visit the below link:

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

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**QUESTION 7      INCORRECT**

Your items are 6KB in size and you want to have 100 strongly consistent reads per second. How many read capacity units do you need to provision? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. 50
- ☒ B. 100 ✕
- ☐ C. 80
- ☐ D. 200 ✓

**Explanation :**

Answer – D

Since each item is 6KB and if we near it to the nearest 4KB, we get 2. Since we need 100 strongly consistent, it becomes  $(100 \times 2) = 200$ .

For more information on DynamoDB provisioned throughput please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ProvisionedThroughput.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ProvisionedThroughput.html>)

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**QUESTION 8      CORRECT**

S3 does not generally handle error codes with HTTP responses. Choose the correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. True
- ☒ B. False ✓

**Explanation :**

Answer – B

When there is an error, the header information contains:

- Content-Type: application/xml
- An appropriate 3xx, 4xx, or 5xx HTTP status code

For more information on S3 error codes please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/ErrorResponses.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/ErrorResponses.html>)

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QUESTION 9      CORRECT

One unit of read capacity is \_\_\_\_\_ in size? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. 5 KB
- ☐ B. 3 KB
- ☐ C. 2 KB
- ☒ D. 4 KB ✓

Explanation :

Answer – D

This is clearly mentioned in the AWS documentation.

For more information on DynamoDB read consistency please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ProvisionedThroughput.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ProvisionedThroughput.html>)

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QUESTION 10      MARKED AS REVIEW      UNATTEMPTED

Since S3 objects are stored lexicographically, by introducing "randomness" to your S3 names it helps S3 storage distribute the I/O load across more than one partition. Given the following examples, how could you add a hashed prefix to the naming convention to increase I/O performance? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. bucket/8761-2010-26-05-15-00-00/8761/myfolder234234/photo1.jpg
- ☐ B. 8761bucket/2010-26-05-15-00-00/myfolder234234/photo1.jpg
- ☒ C. bucket/8761-2010-26-05-15-00-00/myfolder234234/photo1.jpg ✓
- ☐ D. bucket/2010-26-05-15-00-00/bucket/myfolder234234/photo1.jpg

Explanation :

Answer – C

One way to introduce randomness to key names is to add a hash string as prefix to the key name. For example, you can compute an MD5 hash of the character sequence that you plan to assign as the key name. From the hash, pick a specific number of characters, and add them as the prefix to the key name.

An example is shown below

examplebucket/232a-2013-26-05-15-00-00/cust1234234/photo1.jpg

For more information on request rate considerations please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/request-rate-perf-considerations.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/request-rate-perf-considerations.html>)

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#### QUESTION 11      CORRECT

The only SNS notification event supported by S3 is S3:ReducedRedundancyLostObject. Choose the correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. True
- ☒ B. False ✓

#### Explanation :

Answer – B

Currently, Amazon S3 can publish the following events:

- A new object created event—Amazon S3 supports multiple APIs to create objects. You can request notification when only a specific API is used (e.g., s3:ObjectCreated:Put) or you can use a wildcard (e.g., s3:ObjectCreated:\*) to request notification when an object is created regardless of the API used.
- An object removal event—Amazon S3 supports deletes of versioned and unversioned objects. You can request notification when an object is deleted or a versioned object is permanently deleted by using the s3:ObjectRemoved:Delete event type. Or you can request notification when a delete marker is created for a versioned object by using s3:ObjectRemoved:DeleteMarkerCreated. You can also use a wildcard s3:ObjectRemoved:\* to request notification anytime an object is deleted.
- A Reduced Redundancy Storage (RRS) object lost event—Amazon S3 sends a notification message when it detects that an object of the RRS storage class has been lost.

For more information on S3 event notifications please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/NotificationHowTo.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/NotificationHowTo.html>)

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#### QUESTION 12      CORRECT

What is the maximum size of an S3 object? Choose an answer from the options below

- ☐ A. 5GB
- ☒ B. 5TB ✓

- ☐ C. 1TB
- ☐ D. 500MB

**Explanation :**

Answer – B

This is mentioned in the AWS documentation.

For more information on S3 please visit the below link:

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

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**QUESTION 13      INCORRECT**

Which of the following is a default limit in S3? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. Objects have no size limitation
- ☐ B. Objects can have a maximum size of 5 GB
- ☐ C. Accounts can have a maximum of 100 buckets ✓
- ☐ D. Buckets can have a maximum size of 5 TB ✗

**Explanation :**

Answer – C

This is clearly given in the AWS documentation

For more information on AWS service limits please visit the below link:

- [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws\\_service\\_limits.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html)  
([http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws\\_service\\_limits.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html))

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**QUESTION 14      INCORRECT**

Which API call would you use to query an item by its primary key? Choose 2 correct answers from the options below

- ☐ A. PutItem
- ☐ B. Scan
- ☐ C. GetItem ✓



☐ D. query ✓

**Explanation :**

Answer – C and D

The GetItem operation returns a set of attributes for the item with the given primary key. If there is no matching item, GetItem does not return any data and there will be no Item element in the response. GetItem provides an eventually consistent read by default. If your application requires a strongly consistent read, set ConsistentRead to true. Although a strongly consistent read might take more time than an eventually consistent read, it always returns the last updated value. The Query operation finds items based on primary key values. The GetItem operation returns a set of attributes for the item with the given primary key.

For more information on the GetItem and Query commands, please visit the below links:

- [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/APIReference/API\\_GetItem.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/APIReference/API_GetItem.html) ([http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/APIReference/API\\_GetItem.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/APIReference/API_GetItem.html))
- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/dynamodb/query.html> (<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/dynamodb/query.html>)

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**QUESTION 15      INCORRECT**

You attempt to create a new S3 bucket "Demo-Bucket-1234-US-East-2-Production-Environment-12.25.14" in the US-EAST-2 region and the bucket creation fails. Why?

Choose the correct answer from the options below.

- ☐ A. The bucket name uses the dash character ("-")
- ☒ B. The bucket name uses capital letters. ✓
- ☐ C. The length of the bucket name is longer than the limit of 63 characters.
- ☐ D. The bucket name uses the period character (".") ✗

**Explanation :**

Answer – B

Below are the naming conventions for S3 buckets

- The bucket name can be between 3 and 63 characters long, and can contain only lower-case characters, numbers, periods, and dashes.
- Each label in the bucket name must start with a lowercase letter or number.
- The bucket name cannot contain underscores, end with a dash, have consecutive periods, or use dashes adjacent to periods.
- The bucket name cannot be formatted as an IP address (198.51.100.24).

For more information on the S3 naming conventions please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-s3-bucket-naming-requirements.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-s3-bucket-naming-requirements.html>)

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QUESTION 16

INCORRECT

DEPLOYMENT

When using the Ref function in CloudFormation, what do we get back if we pass in the logical ID of an AWS::EC2::Instance object? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. The object's creation status
- ☒ B. The object's InstanceId ✓
- ☐ C. Nothing, the AWS::EC2::Instance is not a valid resource type
- ☐ D. All of the attributes associated with that EC2 instance resource

**Explanation :**

Answer – B

This is clearly given in the AWS documentation

For more information on the Cloudformation AWS::EC2::Instance command please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-properties-ec2-instance.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-properties-ec2-instance.html>)

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QUESTION 17

MARKED AS REVIEW

UNATTEMPTED

You have created an Elastic Load Balancer with Duration-Based sticky sessions enabled in front of your six EC2 web application instances in US-West-2. For High Availability, there are three web application instances in Availability Zone 1 and three web application instances in Availability Zone 2. To load test, you set up a software-based load tester in Availability Zone 2 to send traffic to the Elastic Load Balancer, as well as letting several hundred users browse to the ELB's hostname. After a while, you notice that the users' sessions are spread evenly across the EC2 instances in both AZ's, but the software-based load tester's traffic is hitting only the instances in Availability Zone 2. What steps can you take to resolve this problem? Choose the 2 correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. Create a software-based load tester in US-East-1 and test from there
- ☒ B. Force the software-based load tester to re-resolve DNS before every request ✓
- ☐ C. Use a third party load-testing service to send requests from globally distributed clients ✓
- ☐ D. Switch to Application-Controlled sticky sessions

**Explanation :**

Answer – B and C

"If you do not ensure that DNS is re-resolved or use multiple test clients to simulate increased load, the test may continue to hit a single IP address when Elastic Load Balancing has actually allocated many more IP addresses. Because your end users will not all be resolving to that single IP address, your test will not be a realistic sampling of real-world behavior."

Please refer to the below article URL:

- <http://aws.amazon.com/articles/1636185810492479>  
(<http://aws.amazon.com/articles/1636185810492479>)

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**QUESTION 18      INCORRECT**

You run an ad-supported photo sharing website using S3 to serve photos to visitors of your site. At some point you find out that other sites have been linking to the photos on your site, causing loss to your business. What is an effective method to mitigate this? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- ☐ **A. Use CloudFront distributions for static content. ✗**
- ☐ **B. Store photos on an EBS volume of the web server.**
- ☐ **C. Remove public read access and use signed URLs with expiry dates. ✓**
- ☐ **D. Block the IPs of the offending websites in Security Groups.**

**Explanation :**

Answer – C

You can distribute private content using a signed URL that is valid for only a short time—possibly for as little as a few minutes. Signed URLs that are valid for such a short period are good for distributing content on-the-fly to a user for a limited purpose, such as distributing movie rentals or music downloads to customers on demand.

For more information on Signed URL's please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/private-content-signed-urls.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/private-content-signed-urls.html>)

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**QUESTION 19      CORRECT**

Which of the following are not subject to eventual consistency? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- ☐ **A. S3 objects in the US-East-1 region**
- ☐ **B. Reads of a DynamoDB table, unless you specify otherwise**
- ☐ **C. All reads of a DynamoDB table ✓**

☐ **D. S3 objects in the US-Standard region**

**Explanation :**

Answer – C

This is clearly mentioned in the documentation

For more information on DynamoDB read consistency please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ReadConsistency.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ReadConsistency.html>)

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**QUESTION 20      CORRECT**

What is the default visibility timeout for SQS queue in seconds? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- ☒ **A. 30** ✓
- ☐ **B. 14**
- ☐ **C. 10**
- ☐ **D. 60**

**Explanation :**

Answer – A

Each queue starts with a default setting of 30 seconds for the visibility timeout. You can change that setting for the entire queue. Typically, you'll set the visibility timeout to the average time it takes to process and delete a message from the queue. When receiving messages, you can also set a special visibility timeout for the returned messages without changing the overall queue timeout.

For more information on SQS please visit the below link:

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

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**QUESTION 21      INCORRECT**

Which of the following bucket names are invalid? Choose 2 correct answer from the options below

- ☐ **A. Demo.com** ✓
- ☐ **B. demo-com**
- ☒ **C. demo.com** ✗
- ☒ **D. .demo.com** ✓

**Explanation :**

Answer – A and D

Below are the naming conventions for S3 buckets

- The bucket name can be between 3 and 63 characters long, and can contain only lower-case characters, numbers, periods, and dashes.
- Each label in the bucket name must start with a lowercase letter or number.
- The bucket name cannot contain underscores, end with a dash, have consecutive periods, or use dashes adjacent to periods.
- The bucket name cannot be formatted as an IP address (198.51.100.24).

For more information on the S3 naming conventions please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-s3-bucket-naming-requirements.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-s3-bucket-naming-requirements.html>)

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## QUESTION 22      CORRECT

Your supervisor calls you wanting to know why she has not been receiving email notifications for AWS billing alerts. What do you suspect the problem might be and how can you find out? Choose 3 correct answer from the options below

- ☐ **A. The SNS queue is not AutoScaling properly. Verify by viewing Performance Statistics in SNS.**
- ☒ **B. The SNS Subscription is not configured for Email notifications. Verify by viewing Subscriptions for the appropriate Topic in SNS   ✓**
- ☒ **C. Your supervisor has not responded to the confirmation email sent from SNS when you added a subscription for her email address. Verify by viewing Subscriptions for the appropriate Topic in SNS   ✓**
- ☒ **D. Billing alerts are not configured. Verify by viewing Billing Alerts in Account Preferences   ✓**

### Explanation :

Answer – B, C and D

To receive messages published to a topic, you have to subscribe an endpoint to that topic. An endpoint is a mobile app, web server, email address, or an Amazon SQS queue that can receive notification messages from Amazon SNS. Once you subscribe an endpoint to a topic and the subscription is confirmed, the endpoint will receive all messages published to that topic.

For more information on Topic subscription please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/SubscribeTopic.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/SubscribeTopic.html>)

Before you create a billing alarm, you must enable billing alerts. You need to do this only once. After you enable billing alerts, you can't turn them off.

For more information on the billing alerts please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/free-tier-alarms.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/free-tier-alarms.html>)

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QUESTION 23      INCORRECT

You want to find out what AMIs are available for you to use in a given region. Which API call is most appropriate? Choose an answer from the options below

- ☒ A. ListInstances ✕
- ☐ B. ListAMIs
- ☐ C. DescribeImages ✓
- ☐ D. DescribeAMIs

**Explanation :**

Answer – C

Describes one or more of the images (AMIs, AKIs, and ARIs) available to you. Images available to you include public images, private images that you own, and private images owned by other AWS accounts but for which you have explicit launch permissions.

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

- [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/API\\_DescribeImages.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/API_DescribeImages.html)  
([http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/API\\_DescribeImages.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/API_DescribeImages.html))

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QUESTION 24      INCORRECT

Which statement about DynamoDB is true? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. DynamoDB can use a pessimistic locking model.
- ☒ B. DynamoDB can restrict item access during reads. ✕
- ☐ C. DynamoDB can use conditional writes for consistency. ✓
- ☐ D. DynamoDB can restrict item access during writes.

**Explanation :**

Answer – C

To help clients coordinate writes to data items, DynamoDB supports *conditional writes* for PutItem, DeleteItem, and UpdateItem operations. With a conditional write, an operation succeeds only if the item attributes meet one or more expected conditions; otherwise it returns an error.

For more information on conditional writes please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/WorkingWithItems.html#WorkingWithItems.ConditionalWrites>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/WorkingWithItems.html#WorkingWithItems.ConditionalWrites>)

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Which of the following statements is true about DynamoDB? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- ☒ **A. Read requests are eventually consistent unless otherwise specified. ✓**
- ☐ **B. Read requests are strongly consistent.**
- ☐ **C. Tables do not contain primary keys.**
- ☐ **D. None of the above**

**Explanation :**

Answer – A

This is clearly mentioned in the documentation

For more information on DynamoDB read consistency please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ReadConsistency.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ReadConsistency.html>)

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QUESTION 26      INCORRECT

What is the default limit for CloudFormation templates per region? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- ☒ **A. There are no limits to the number of templates ✓**
- ☐ **B. 200**
- ☐ **C. 20 ✗**
- ☐ **D. 40**

**Explanation :**

Answer – A

As per the AWS documentation , only Cloudformation stacks have a limit

For more information on AWS service limits please visit the below link:

- [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws\\_service\\_limits.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html)  
([http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws\\_service\\_limits.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html))

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QUESTION 27      CORRECT

You have an EC2 instance deployed with an IAM role with write access permissions to an SQS queue. The instance is attempting to write a 512 KB message to an SQS queue. What will the result of this attempt be? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- ☒ **A. It will fail because it is greater than the 256 KB limit for SQS messages. ✓**
- ☐ **B. It will fail because SQS requires the EC2 instance to use API keys with permissions to write to the queue.**
- ☐ **C. It will succeed as a single message request.**
- ☐ **D. It will succeed but be considered as 8 message requests because SQS measures message requests in 64 KB chunks.**

**Explanation :**

Answer – A

The maximum message size for SQS messages is 256KB.

For more information on SQS please visit the below link:

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

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QUESTION 28      MARKED AS REVIEW      UNATTEMPTED

You receive a call from a potential client who explains that one of the many services they offer is a website running on a t2.micro EC2 instance where users can submit requests for customized e-cards to be sent to their friends and family. The e-card website administrator was on a cruise and was shocked when he returned to the office in mid-January to find hundreds of angry emails complaining that customers' loved ones had not received their Christmas cards. He also had several emails from CloudWatch alerting him that the SQS queue for the e-card application had grown to over 500 messages on December 25th. You investigate and find that the problem was caused by a crashed EC2 instance which serves as an application server. What do you advise your client to do first? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- ☐ **A. Use an autoscaling group to create as many application servers as needed to process all of the Christmas card SQS messages.**
- ☐ **B. Reboot the application server immediately so that it begins processing the Christmas card SQS messages.**
- ☐ **C. Redeploy the application server as a larger instance type so that it can process the Christmas card SQS messages faster.**



- ☐ **D. Send an apology to the customers notifying them that their cards will not be delivered.** ✓

**Explanation :**

Answer – D

The maximum retention period for SQS messages is 14 days, hence all the messages would have been lost by the mid of Jan.

For more information on SQS please visit the below link:

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

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QUESTION 29      CORRECT

Which of the following can be increased by contacting AWS? Choose 2 correct answer from the options below

- ☒ **A. DynamoDB tables per account has a initial limit of 256 tables/region.** ✓
- ☐ **B. DynamoDB secondary indexes per table**
- ☒ **C. S3 buckets per account** ✓
- ☐ **D. S3 buckets per region**

**Explanation :**

Answer – A and C

This is clearly mentioned in the AWS documentation

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/BucketRestrictions.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/BucketRestrictions.html>)
- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Limits.html#limits-tables>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Limits.html#limits-tables>)

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QUESTION 30      MARKED AS REVIEW      UNATTEMPTED

Your "forums" table has a primary key of "id". Using DynamoDB, you're able to query the data based on the id primary key. You need to be able to query the forums table by userId. What would you add to the table during table creation time? Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☐ **A. Create a second table that contains all the information by userId.**

- ☐ B. Create a hash and range primary key.
- ☐ C. Create a secondary index. ✓
- ☐ D. None of the above

**Explanation :**

Answer – C

Some applications might need to perform many kinds of queries, using a variety of different attributes as query criteria. To support these requirements, you can create one or more global secondary indexes and issue Query requests against these indexes

URL:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/GSI.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/GSI.html>)

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**QUESTION 31      CORRECT**

10.2.181.56 is a valid S3 bucket name. Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. True
- ☒ B. False ✓

**Explanation :**

Answer – B

Below are the naming conventions for S3 buckets

- The bucket name can be between 3 and 63 characters long, and can contain only lower-case characters, numbers, periods, and dashes.
- Each label in the bucket name must start with a lowercase letter or number.
- The bucket name cannot contain underscores, end with a dash, have consecutive periods, or use dashes adjacent to periods.
- The bucket name cannot be formatted as an IP address (198.51.100.24).

For more information on the S3 naming conventions please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-s3-bucket-naming-requirements.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-s3-bucket-naming-requirements.html>)

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**QUESTION 32      CORRECT**

You're using CloudFormation templates to build out staging environments. What section of the CloudFormation would you edit in order to allow the user to specify the PEM key-name at start time? Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☒ **A. Parameters Section** ✓
- ☐ **B. Declaration Section**
- ☐ **C. Mappings Section**
- ☐ **D. Resources Section**

**Explanation :**

Answer – A

You can use the optional Parameters section to pass values into your template when you create a stack. With parameters, you can create templates that are customized each time you create a stack. Each parameter must contain a value when you create a stack. You can specify a default value to make the parameter optional so that you don't need to pass in a value when creating a stack.

For more information on cloudformation parameters please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/parameters-section-structure.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/parameters-section-structure.html>)

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QUESTION 33      CORRECT

By default, what event occurs if your CloudFormation receives an error during creation? Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☐ **A. DELETE\_IN\_PROGRESS**
- ☒ **B. ROLLBACK\_IN\_PROGRESS** ✓
- ☐ **C. DELETE\_COMPLETE**
- ☐ **D. CREATION\_IN\_PROGRESS**

**Explanation :**

Answer – B

By default, the “automatic rollback on error” feature is enabled. This will cause all AWS resources that AWS CloudFormation created successfully for a stack up to the point where an error occurred to be deleted

For more information on cloudformation please visit the below link:

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

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QUESTION 34      INCORRECT

A corporate web application is deployed within an Amazon VPC, and is connected to the corporate data center via IPsec VPN. The application must authenticate against the on-premise LDAP server. Once authenticated, logged-in users can only access an S3 keyspace specific to the user. Choose 2 answer from the options below

- ☐ A. The application authenticates against LDAP. The application then calls the IAM Security Service to login to IAM using the LDAP credentials. The application can use the IAM temporary credentials to access the appropriate S3 bucket.
- ☒ B. Develop an identity broker which authenticates against IAM Security Token Service to assume an IAM Role to get temporary AWS security credentials. The application calls the identity broker to get AWS temporary security credentials with access to the app ✕
- ☐ C. Develop an identity broker which authenticates against LDAP, and then calls IAM Security Token Service to get IAM federated user credentials. The application calls the identity broker to get IAM federated user credentials. The application calls the identity broker to get IAM federated user credentials to access the appropriate S3 bucket. ✓
- ☒ D. The application authenticates against LDAP, and retrieves the name of an IAM role associated with the user. The application then calls the IAM Security Token Service to assume that IAM Role. The application can use the temporary credentials to access the appropriate S3 bucket. ✓

**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, you can manage your user identities outside of AWS and give these external user identities permissions to use AWS resources in your account. This is useful if your organization already has its own identity system, such as a corporate user directory. It is also useful if you are creating a mobile app or web application that requires access to AWS resources.

For more information on identity providers please visit the below 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)  
([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 35      INCORRECT**

Which statement about DynamoDB is true? Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. DynamoDB does not support conditional writes.
- ☐ B. DynamoDB supports Optimistic Locking using Java SDK. ✓
- ☐ C. DynamoDB is a relational database service.
- ☐ D. None of the above ✕

**Explanation :**

Answer – B

*Optimistic locking* is a strategy to ensure that the client-side item that you are updating (or deleting) is the same as the item in DynamoDB. If you use this strategy, then your database writes are protected from being overwritten by the writes of others – and vice-versa.

With optimistic locking, each item has an attribute that acts as a version number. If you retrieve an item from a table, the application records the version number of that item. You can update the item, but only if the version number on the server side has not changed. If there is a version mismatch, it means that someone else has modified the item before you did; the update attempt fails, because you have a stale version of the item. If this happens, you simply try again by retrieving the item and then attempting to update it. Optimistic locking prevents you from accidentally overwriting changes that were made by others; it also prevents others from accidentally overwriting your changes.

To support optimistic locking, the AWS SDK for Java provides the **@DynamoDBVersionAttribute** annotation. In the mapping class for your table, you designate one property to store the version number, and mark it using this annotation. When you save an object, the corresponding item in the DynamoDB table will have an attribute that stores the version number. The **DynamoDBMapper** assigns a version number when you first save the object, and it automatically increments the version number each time you update the item. Your update or delete requests will succeed only if the client-side object version matches the corresponding version number of the item in the DynamoDB table.

For more information on DynamoDB optimistic concurrency control please visit the below link:

- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DynamoDBMapper.OptimisticLocking.html>  
(<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DynamoDBMapper.OptimisticLocking.html>)
- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DynamoDBMapper.OptimisticLocking.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DynamoDBMapper.OptimisticLocking.html>)

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#### QUESTION 36 CORRECT

Which of the following will not make a CloudFormation stack deployment to 'rollback'? Choose a correct answer from the options below.

- ☒ **A. The template contains invalid JSON syntax ✓**
- ☐ **B. A subnet specified in the template does not exist**
- ☐ **C. An AMI specified in the template exists in a different region than the one in which the stack is being deployed.**
- ☐ **D. The template specifies an instance-store backed AMI and an incompatible EC2 instance type.**

#### Explanation :

Answer – A

Here we are looking at the best practices while deploying AWS CloudFormation.

According to the best practices we can validate the stack templates which will help you to identify the syntax and semantic error, such as circular dependencies, before AWS CloudFormation creates any resources. So if we are encountering a JSON syntax error it will return a template validation error prior to the creation and deployment of resources itself.

Further information is available on:

- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html#nested>  
(<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html#nested>)

For more information on cloudformation stacks please visit the below link:

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

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QUESTION 37      CORRECT

Which of the following types of servers would this CloudFormation template be most appropriate for? Choose a correct answer from the options below

```
{
  "AWSTemplateFormatVersion" : "2010-09-09",
  "Description" : "My CloudFormation Template",

  "Resources" : {
    "MyInstance" : {
      "Type" : "AWS::EC2::Instance",
      "Properties" : {
        "InstanceType" : "t2.micro",
        "ImageId" : "ami-030f4133",
        "NetworkInterfaces" : [{
          "AssociatePublicIpAddress" : "true",
          "DeviceIndex" : "0",
          "DeleteOnTermination" : "true",
          "SubnetId" : "subnet-0c2c0855",
          "GroupSet" : ["sg-53a4e434"]
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

- ☐ A. Domain Controller
- ☐ B. Log collection server
- ☐ C. Database server
- ☒ D. Bastion host ✓

Explanation :

Answer – D

The bastion host needs a minimum configuration and a public IP address. The above cloudformation template best fits this.

For more information on cloudformation please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/cfn-what-is-concepts.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/cfn-what-is-concepts.html>)

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#### QUESTION 38 UNATTEMPTED

You are creating several DynamoDB tables for a new project. While doing so, you receive the error message, "LimitExceededException." You are well below the maximum number of tables per account and there is no read or write activity on the tables yet. Why have you received this error? Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. You attempted to create GSI at the time of table creation.
- ☐ B. You attempted to create local indexes at the same time you created the tables
- ☐ C. You failed to pre-warm the tables
- ☒ D. You attempted to create more than one table with a secondary index at a time ✓

#### Explanation :

Answer – D

There are too many concurrent control plane operations. The cumulative number of tables and indexes in the CREATING, DELETING or UPDATING state cannot exceed 10.

For more information on dynamo DB errors please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Programming.Errors.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Programming.Errors.html>)

You can create up to 5 Global Secondary Indexes at the same time while creating a table and we should also provide ProvisionedThroughput settings for the index too. It will not throw the LimitExceededException error.

However if you create more than 1 table with GSI simultaneously it will give us an LimitExceededException error.

More information is available at:

- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/GSI.OnlineOps.html> (<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/GSI.OnlineOps.html>)
- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Programming.Errors.html#Programming.Errors.MultipleTables> (<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Programming.Errors.html#Programming.Errors.MultipleTables>)

If you want to create more than one table with secondary indexes, you must do so sequentially. For example, you would create the first table and wait for it to become ACTIVE, create the next table and wait for it to become ACTIVE, and so on. If you attempt to concurrently create more than one table with a secondary index, DynamoDB will return a LimitExceededException.

- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/SecondaryIndexes.html> (<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/SecondaryIndexes.html>)

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QUESTION 39 UNATTEMPTED

A global secondary index is an index with a hash and range key that can be different from those on the table. Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☒ A. True ✓
- ☐ B. False

**Explanation :**

Answer – A

This is clearly mentioned in the AWS documentation

You can create indexes and perform lookups using attributes other than the item's primary key. With this change, DynamoDB goes beyond the functionality traditionally provided by a key/value store, while retaining the scalability and performance benefits that have made it so popular with our customers.

You can now create up to five Global Secondary Indexes when you create a table, each referencing either a hash key or a hash key and a range key. You can also create up to five Local Secondary Indexes, and you can choose to *project* some or all of the table's attributes into each of the tables indexes.

For more information on dynamo DB hash and range key, please visit the below link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/now-available-global-secondary-indexes-for-amazon-dynamodb/> (<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/now-available-global-secondary-indexes-for-amazon-dynamodb/>)

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QUESTION 40 UNATTEMPTED

You've enabled website hosting on a bucket named "demo.com" in the US-East-1 (US standard region). Select the URL you'll receive from AWS as the URL for the bucket. Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☒ A. demo.com.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com ✓
- ☐ B. demo-com.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com
- ☐ C. demo.com.s3-website.amazonaws.com
- ☐ D. demo.com.us-east-1-s3-website.amazonaws.com



**Explanation :**

Answer – A

To host your static website, you configure an Amazon S3 bucket for website hosting and then upload your website content to the bucket. The website is then available at the region-specific website endpoint of the bucket:

<bucket-name>.s3-website-<AWS-region>.amazonaws.com

For more information on S3 static web site hosting please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/WebsiteHosting.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/WebsiteHosting.html>)

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**QUESTION 41      UNATTEMPTED**

While working with the S3 API you receive the error: 403 forbidden. What is the most likely cause of this? Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. BucketAlreadyExists
- ☒ B. AccessDenied ✓
- ☐ C. BadDigest
- ☐ D. NoSuchBucket

**Explanation :**

Answer – B

This is clearly mentioned in the AWS documentation

For more information on S3 error responses please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/ErrorResponses.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/ErrorResponses.html>)

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**QUESTION 42      UNATTEMPTED**

A DynamoDB table can contain \_\_\_\_ local secondary indexes on a table. Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. 3
- ☒ B. 5 ✓
- ☐ C. 10
- ☐ D. 2

**Explanation :**

Answer – B

This is clearly mentioned in the AWS documentation

For more information on DynamoDB please visit the below link:

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

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QUESTION 43 UNATTEMPTED

Which one of the following S3 error code does not have a corresponding HTTP 404 Status code? Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. NoSuchBucket
- ☐ B. NoSuchUpload
- ☐ C. NoSuchVersion
- ☒ D. MissingSecurityHeader ✓

Explanation :

Answer – D

As per the AWS documentation, the MissingSecurityHeader don't have the 404 error code. It is part of the 400 Bad request error code

For more information on S3 error responses please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/ErrorResponses.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/ErrorResponses.html>)

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QUESTION 44 UNATTEMPTED

S3 Bucket ownership is transferable. Choose a correct answer from the options

below

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False ✓

**Explanation :**

Answer – B

By default, all Amazon S3 resources—buckets, objects, and related subresources (for example, lifecycle configuration and website configuration)—are private: only the resource owner, an AWS account that created it, can access the resource. The resource owner can optionally grant access permissions to others by writing an access policy.

For more information on S3 access control please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/s3-access-control.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/s3-access-control.html>)

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**QUESTION 45 UNATTEMPTED**

You created three S3 buckets – “mydomain.com”, “downloads.mydomain.com”, and “www.mydomain.com”. You uploaded your files, enabled static website hosting, specified both of the default documents under the “enable static website hosting” header, and set the “Make Public” permission for the objects in each of the three buckets. All that’s left for you to do is to create the Route 53 Aliases for the three buckets.

You are going to have your end users test your websites by browsing to <http://mydomain.com/error.html>, <http://downloads.mydomain.com/index.html>, and <http://www.mydomain.com>.

What problems will your testers encounter? Choose an answer from the options below

- ☐ A. <http://mydomain.com/error.html> will not work because you did not set a value for the error.html file
- ☐ B. <http://www.mydomain.com> will not work because the URL does not include a file name at the end of it.
- ☐ C. There will be no problems, all three sites should work. ✓
- ☐ D. <http://downloads.mydomain.com/index.html> will not work because the “downloads” prefix is not a supported prefix for S3 websites using Route 53 aliases

**Explanation :**

Answer – C

AWS S3 coupled with Route53 ALIAS records supports all above. As the question lists all the required steps correctly, users should have no issues in accessing all three websites.

Please read -

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/WebsiteHosting.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/WebsiteHosting.html>)
- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/website-hosting-custom-domain-walkthrough.html> (<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/website-hosting-custom-domain-walkthrough.html>)

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QUESTION 46 UNATTEMPTED

Which API call would you use to attach an EBS volume to an EC2 instance? Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. AttachInstanceVolume
- ☐ B. AttachVolumeInstance
- ☐ C. AttachEBSVolume
- ☒ D. AttachVolume ✓

Explanation :

Answer – D

Attaches an EBS volume to a running or stopped instance and exposes it to the instance with the specified device name.

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

- [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/API\\_AttachVolume.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/API_AttachVolume.html)  
([http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/API\\_AttachVolume.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/API_AttachVolume.html))

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QUESTION 47 UNATTEMPTED

You are creating a CloudFormation template in the Singapore region which will create an S3 website bucket. You have created a parameter "demo" which is used to store the name of your S3 bucket, and you are hoping to create output from your template which will list the URL of the S3 website. Which of the following Join statements will provide the URL of your S3 website? Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. "Fn::Join": ["", [{"Ref": "demo"}, ".s3", ".amazonaws.com"]]
- ☐ B. "Fn::Join": ["", [{"http://", {"GetAtt": "demo"}, ".s3-bucket-", "Singapore-1", ".amazon.com"}]]
- ☐ C. "Fn::Join": ["", [{"http://", {"GetAtt": "demo"}, ".s3-website-", "ap-southeast-1", ".amazonaws.com"}]]
- ☒ D. "Fn::Join": ["", [{"http://", {"Ref": "demo"}, ".s3-website-", {"Ref": "AWS::Region"}, ".amazonaws.com"}]] ✓

**Explanation :**

Answer – D

AWS CloudFormation provides several built-in functions that help you manage your stacks. Use intrinsic functions in your templates to assign values to properties that are not available until runtime. The website is then available at the region-specific website endpoint of the bucket:

`<bucket-name>.s3-website-<AWS-region>.amazonaws.com`

Hence Option A and B are wrong. Also you need to use the Ref function and not the GetAtt function hence Option C is wrong.

For more information CloudFormation intrinsic functions on the please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/intrinsic-function-reference.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/intrinsic-function-reference.html>)

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**QUESTION 48      UNATTEMPTED**

While working with the S3 API you receive the error message: 404 Not Found. What is the most likely cause for this error? Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☐ **A. AccessDenied**
- ☐ **B. BucketAlreadyExists**
- ☐ **C. NoSuchService**
- ☒ **D. NoSuchBucket** ✓

**Explanation :**

Answer – D

As per the AWS documentation

For more information on S3 error responses please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/ErrorResponses.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/ErrorResponses.html>)

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**QUESTION 49      UNATTEMPTED**

You have items in your table that are 12KB in size and you want to have 10 strongly consistent reads per second. How many read capacity units would you need to provision? Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☐ **A. 300**
- ☐ **B. 10**
- ☒ **C. 30** ✓
- ☐ **D. 1**

**Explanation :**

Answer – C

Since we the item size is 12KB , hence if we near it the nearest 4KB , we get 3. And since we need 10 reads, its  $3 \times 10 = 30$ .

For more information on DynamoDB throughput provisioning please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ProvisionedThroughput.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ProvisionedThroughput.html>)

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**QUESTION 50 UNATTEMPTED**

A taxi company uses a mobile GPS application to track the location of each of their 60 cabs. The application records the taxi's location to a DynamoDB table every 6 seconds. Each transmission is just under 1 KB, and throughput is spread evenly within that minute. How many units of write capacity should you specify for this table? Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. 6
- ☐ B. 60
- ☐ C. 600
- ☒ D. 10 ✓

**Explanation :**

Answer – D

Since we the item size is 1KB, hence if we near it the nearest 1KB, we get 1.

And since we have 60 cabs it becomes  $1 \times 60 = 60$

Since we have a sample every 6 seconds , per second it comes to  $60/6 = 10$

For more information on DynamoDB throughput provisioning please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ProvisionedThroughput.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ProvisionedThroughput.html>)

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**QUESTION 51 UNATTEMPTED**

Your app is using SQS to create distributed applications. Your messages need to contain more information than the 256KB SQS limit size allowed. How could you solve this problem? Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. Contact Amazon and request an increase to the message size for your account
- ☐ B. Store the information in S3 and attach retrieval information to the message for the application to process ✓
- ☐ C. Compress the information inside of SQS messages
- ☐ D. Use DynamoDB instead of SQS

**Explanation :**

Answer – B

This is clearly given in the AWS documentation

For more information on SQS please visit the below link:

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

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**QUESTION 52 UNATTEMPTED**

Which of the following options cannot be used inside a CloudFormation template?  
Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☒ **A. Ruby statements** ✓
- ☐ **B. Parameters**
- ☐ **C. Intrinsic function**
- ☐ **D. Regular expression**

**Explanation :**

Answer – A

Parameters - Specifies values that you can pass in to your template at runtime (when you create or update a stack). You can refer to parameters in the Resources and Outputs sections of the template. For more information on Cloudformation templates please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/template-anatomy.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/template-anatomy.html>)

AWS CloudFormation provides several built-in functions that help you manage your stacks. Use intrinsic functions in your templates to assign values to properties that are not available until runtime URL:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/intrinsic-function-reference.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/intrinsic-function-reference.html>)

Regular expressions (commonly known as regexes) can be specified in a number of places within an AWS CloudFormation template, such as for the AllowedPattern property when creating a template parameter (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/parameters-section-structure.html>) URL:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/cfn-regexes.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/cfn-regexes.html>)

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**QUESTION 53 UNATTEMPTED**

Which of the following is an incorrect S3 bucket name? Choose 2 correct answer from the options below

- ☐ A. 1-demo.com
- ☐ B. 10.2.181.2 ✓
- ☐ C. 1Demo.com ✓
- ☐ D. 1demo.com

**Explanation :**

Answer – B and C

Below are the naming conventions for S3 buckets

- The bucket name can be between 3 and 63 characters long, and can contain only lower-case characters, numbers, periods, and dashes.
- Each label in the bucket name must start with a lowercase letter or number.
- The bucket name cannot contain underscores, end with a dash, have consecutive periods, or use dashes adjacent to periods.
- The bucket name cannot be formatted as an IP address (198.51.100.24).

For more information on the S3 naming conventions please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-s3-bucket-naming-requirements.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-s3-bucket-naming-requirements.html>)

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**QUESTION 54 UNATTEMPTED**

A DynamoDB item is a collection of name and value attributes. Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☒ A. True ✓
- ☐ B. False

**Explanation :**

Answer – A

In DynamoDB, an *item* is a collection of attributes. Each attribute has a name and a value. An attribute value can be a scalar, a set, or a document type.

For more information on DynamoDB items please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/WorkingWithItems.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/WorkingWithItems.html>)

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**QUESTION 55 UNATTEMPTED**

What would you set in your CloudFormation template to fire up different instance sizes based off of environment type? i.e. (If this is for prod, use m1.large instead of t1.micro) Choose a correct answer from the options below



- ☐ A. Outputs
- ☐ B. Resources
- ☐ C. Mappings
- ☒ D. Conditions ✓

#### Explanation :

Answer – D

The optional Conditions section includes statements that define when a resource is created or when a property is defined. For example, you can compare whether a value is equal to another value. Based on the result of that condition, you can conditionally create resources. If you have multiple conditions, separate them with commas.

For more information on CloudFormation conditions please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/conditions-section-structure.html> (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/conditions-section-structure.html>)

CloudFormation template comprises of various elements such as Parameters, Description, Outputs, Mappings, Conditions, Format Versions, Metadata, Resources etc out of which Resources is the only section which is mandatory for it to function, rest are all Optional.

Outputs: This section declares output values that you can import into other stacks.

Resources: Specifies the stack resources and their properties, such as an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud instance or an Amazon Simple Storage Service bucket.

Mappings:

This section matches a key to a corresponding set of named values. For example, if you want to set values based on a region, you can create a mapping that uses the region name as a key and contains the values you want to specify for each specific region.

However it does not support parameters, pseudo parameters, or intrinsic functions.

Conditions: This section controls whether certain resources are created or whether certain resource properties are assigned a value during stack creation or update. For example, you could conditionally create a resource that depends on whether the stack is for a production or test environment. For the production environment, you might include Amazon EC2 instances with certain capabilities; however, for the test environment, you want to use reduced capabilities to save money. With conditions, you can define which resources are created and how they're configured for each environment type.

So in this scenario, we need to launch various instance types either to production or to test environment. We don't require large instances for test purposes. Hence the condition section checks whether the instance that need to be launched is for Prod or test environment based on the values provided during stack creation.

More information is available on the following links:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/conditions-section-structure.html> (<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/conditions-section-structure.html>)

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/template-anatomy.html> (<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/template-anatomy.html>)

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## QUESTION 56

UNATTEMPTED

You're creating a forum DynamoDB database for hosting web forums. Your "thread" table contains the forum name and each "forum name" can have one or more "subjects". What primary key type would you give the thread table in order to allow more than one subject to be tied to the forum primary key name? Choose an answer from the options below

- ☐ A. Primary and range
- ☒ B. Hash and Range ✓
- ☐ C. Hash
- ☐ D. Range and Hash

**Explanation :**

Answer – B

The partition key of an item is also known as its hash attribute. The term hash attribute derives from DynamoDB's usage of an internal hash function to evenly distribute data items across partitions, based on their partition key values.

The sort key of an item is also known as its range attribute. The term range attribute derives from the way DynamoDB stores items with the same partition key physically close together, in sorted order by the sort key value.

For more information on the core components of DynamoDB please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.CoreComponents.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.CoreComponents.html>)

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## QUESTION 57

UNATTEMPTED

Multi-part upload API allows you to stop and resume uploads. Choose a correct answer from the options below

- ☒ A. True ✓
- ☐ B. False

**Explanation :**

Answer – A

Using multipart upload provides the following advantages:

- Improved throughput—You can upload parts in parallel to improve throughput.
- Quick recovery from any network issues—Smaller part size minimizes the impact of restarting a failed upload due to a network error.
- Pause and resume object uploads—You can upload object parts over time. Once you initiate a multipart upload there is no expiry; you must explicitly complete or abort the multipart upload.
- Begin an upload before you know the final object size—You can upload an object as you are creating it.

For more information on S3 multipart uploads conditions please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/uploadobjusingmpu.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/uploadobjusingmpu.html>)

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#### QUESTION 58 UNATTEMPTED

You need to announce an emergency downtime for a production AWS web application. This downtime notification will require different sets of instructions for different devices. All of the application users signed up to receive SNS notifications from the “mywebapp” topic when they began using the application and they are currently subscribed to this topic. What are appropriate ways for you to provide timely, device-specific instructions to end users when announcing this downtime? Choose an answer from the options below

- ☐ **A. Create a different topic for each subscription type and send a message to SMS endpoints to one topic and a message to email endpoints to another topic**
- ☐ **B. Send multiple messages to the topic and ask users to ignore the messages that do not pertain to their device**
- ☐ **C. SNS is for automated notifications and you cannot send messages manually via SNS. The best option is to export the endpoints to a csv and send notifications to customers via your email client or SMS device.**
- ☐ **D. Send a single message, but customize the text in the SNS message field so that each device gets only the information that is appropriate for them** ✓

#### Explanation :

Answer – D

In addition to sending custom data as key-value pairs, you can also send platform-specific key-value pairs within the JSON payload. For example, if you wanted to include time\_to\_live and collapse\_key GCM parameters after the custom data key-value pairs included in the data GCM parameter, then the JSON payload without escaped quotation marks would look similar to the following:

```
{
  "GCM": "{
    "data": {
      "message": "Check out these awesome deals!",
      "url": "www.amazon.com"
    },
    "time_to_live": 3600,
    "collapse_key": "deals"
  }"
}
```

For more information on customizing SNS messages please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/mobile-push-send-custommessage.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/mobile-push-send-custommessage.html>)

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#### QUESTION 59 UNATTEMPTED

Which of these CloudFormation snippets of code will return an address that can be used to access our application from our browser if we're using a resource type of AWS::ElasticLoadBalancing::LoadBalancer with Logical ID "ElasticLoadBalancer"? Choose an answer from the options below

- ☒ A. `"Fn::Join" : [ "", [ "http://", { "Fn::GetAtt" : [ "ElasticLoadBalancer", "DNSName" ] } ] ]` ✓
- ☐ B. `"Fn::Join" : [ "", [ "http://", { "Ref" : [ "ElasticLoadBalancer" ] } ] ]`
- ☐ C. `"Fn::Join" : [ "http://", [ ".", { "Fn::GetAtt" : [ "ElasticLoadBalancer", "DNSName" ] } ] ]`
- ☐ D. `"Fn::Join" : [ "", [ "http://", { "Fn::GetAtt" : [ "ElasticLoadBalancer", "URL" ] } ] ]`

**Explanation :**

Answer – A

We have to use the Fn::GetAtt to get the DNSName of the Elastic load balancer. Hence option B and D are wrong. Then we don't need any delimiter, hence Option C is wrong.

For more information on Fn::GetAtt command please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/intrinsic-function-reference-getatt.html>  
(<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/intrinsic-function-reference-getatt.html>)

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**QUESTION 60**      **UNATTEMPTED**

Your supervisor is upset about the fact that SNS topics that he subscribed to are now cluttering up his email inbox. How can he stop receiving email from SNS without disrupting other users' ability to receive email from SNS? Choose 2 answers from the options below

- ☐ A. You can delete the subscription from the SNS topic responsible for the emails ✓
- ☐ B. You can delete the endpoint from the SNS subscription responsible for the emails
- ☐ C. You can delete the SNS topic responsible for the emails
- ☐ D. He can use the unsubscribe information provided in the emails ✓

**Explanation :**

Answer – A and D

Every request has a unsubscribe URL which can be used. Also from the aws console , one can just delete the subscription

For more information on SNS subscription please visit the below link:

- [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/api/API\\_Subscribe.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/api/API_Subscribe.html)  
([http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/api/API\\_Subscribe.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/api/API_Subscribe.html))

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