Q1) Which of the following groups is AWS Elastic Beanstalk best suited for?

⚪ Those who want to model, visualize, and automate the steps required to release software

✅ Those who want to deploy and manage their applications within minutes in the AWS cloud

Explanation:-AWS Elastic Beanstalk is best suited for those groups who want to deploy and manage their applications within minutes in the AWS cloud. As a bonus, you don't even need experience with cloud computing to get started.

⚪ Those who want to automate the deployment of applications to instances and to update the applications as required

⚪ Those who want to privately store and manage Git repositories in the AWS cloud.

Q2) In DynamoDB when using the listTables method _____.

⚪ You must provide the limit parameter

✅ You optionally can specify the limit parameter

Explanation:-The ListTables operation requires no parameters. However, you can specify optional parameters. For example, you can set the limit parameter if you want to use paging to limit the number of table names per page.

⚪ None of the above

⚪ You shouldn't provide any parameter

Q3) A user had defined an IAM policy similar to the one given below on a bucket:
```
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Principal": {
"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::12112112:user/test"
},
"Action": [
"s3:GetBucketLocation",
"s3:ListBucket",
"s3:GetObject"
],
"Resource": [
"arn:aws:s3:::testbucket"
]
}
]
}
```
What will this do?

⚪ It will allow all the IAM users of the account ID 12112112 to perform GetBucketLocation, ListBucket and GetObject on bucket testbucket

✅ Allows the user test of the AWS account ID 12112112 to perform GetBucketLocation, ListBucket and GetObject on the bucket testbucket

Explanation:-The IAM policy allows to test a user in the account 12112112 to perform:

s3:GetBucketLocation

s3:ListBucket

s3:GetObject

Amazon S3 permissions on the test bucket.

⚪ It will result in an error saying invalid policy statement

⚪ It will create an IAM policy for the user test

Q4) What happens if your application performs more reads or writes than your provisioned capacity?

⚪ requests above your provisioned capacity will be performed but you will receive 400 error codes.

⚪ Nothing

✅ requests above your provisioned capacity will be throttled and you will receive 400 error codes.

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

⚪ requests above your provisioned capacity will be performed but you will receive 200 error codes.

Q5) Does AWS CloudFormation support Amazon EC2 tagging?

⚪ No, CloudFormation doesn't support any tagging

✅ Yes, AWS CloudFormation supports Amazon EC2 tagging

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

⚪ No, it doesn't support Amazon EC2 tagging.

⚪ It depends if the Amazon EC2 tagging has been defined in the template.

Q6) _____ can be used to bootstrap both the Chef Server and Chef Client software on your EC2 instances.

⚪ AWS Elastic Beanstalk

✅ AWS CloudFormation

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

⚪ AWS OpsWorks

⚪ Amazon Glacier

Q7) Amazon SWF is designed to help users _____.

○ Manage user identification and authorisation
○ Design graphical user interfaces
○ Structure large datasets to be processed by clustered applications
✅ Coordinate synchronous and asynchronous tasks which are distributed and fault tolerant
Explanation:-Amazon Simple workflow Service (SWF) is a service aimed to provide support for complex distributed tasks with tight requirements regarding aspects like scalability, fault tolerance and resilience.

Q8)

An organization is hosting an application as part of the free usage tier. The organization wants to create IAM users for each of its 150 employees and they may access AWS as part of free usage tier.

What will you advise the organization?

✅ Create IAM users for each employee as it does not cost
○ Do not create more than 100 users as it will cost the organization.
○ Create IAM roles and give access based on role since it will not cost the user
○ The IAM is not available as a part of the free usage tier

Q9) When you use the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console to deploy a new application you'll need to upload a source bundle and it should _____.

○ Consist of a single .zip file
○ Consist of a folder with all files
✅ Consist of a single .zip file or .war file
Explanation:-When you use the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console to deploy a new application or an application version, you'll need to upload a source bundle. Your source bundle must meet the following requirements:
Consist of a single .zip file or .war file
Not exceed 512 MB
Not include a parent folder or top-level directory (subdirectories are fine)
○ Consist of a single .war file

Q10) Complete this statemente: "When you load your table directly from an Amazon _____ table, you have the option to control the amount of provisioned throughput you consume."

○ RDS
○ S3
○ DataPipeline
✅ DynamoDB
Explanation:-When you load your table directly from an Amazon DynamoDB table, you have the option to control the amount of Amazon DynamoDB provisioned throughput you consume.

Q11)

A root AWS account owner has created three IAM users:

Bob, John and Michael. Michael is the IAM administrator.

Bob and John are not the superpower users, but users with some pre-defined policies.

John does not have access to modify his password.

Thus, he asks Bob to change his password.

How can Bob change John's password?

○ This statement is false. It should be Michael who changes the password for John
○ Provided Bob is the manager of John
✅ Provided Michael has added Bob to a group, which has permissions to modify the IAM passwords
Explanation:-Generally with IAM users, the password can be modified in two ways. The first option is to define the IAM level policy which allows each user to modify their own passwords. The other option is to create a group and create a policy for the group which can change the passwords of various IAM users.
○ It is not possible that John cannot modify his password

Q12) How long are the messages kept on an SQS queue by default?

○ 2 weeks
✅ 4 days
Explanation:-The SQS message retention period is configurable and can be set anywhere from 1 minute to 2 weeks. The default is 4 days and once the message retention limit is reached your messages will be automatically deleted. The option for longer message retention provides greater flexibility to allow for longer intervals between message production and consumption.
○ 1 day
○ If a message is not read, it is never deleted

Q13) In AWS Elastic Beanstalk, you can update your deployed application even while it is part of a running environment. For a Java application, you can also use _____ to update your deployed application.

- the AWS Toolkit for JVM
- the AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio
- the AWS Toolkit for Netbeans
- ✅ the AWS Toolkit for Eclipse

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

Q14) Which header received at the EC2 instance identifies the port used by the client while requesting ELB?

- X-Forwarded-Proto
- ✅ X-Forwarded-Port

Explanation:-The X-Forwarded-Port request header helps the user identify the port used by the client while sending a request to ELB.

- X-Requested-Proto
- X-Requested-Port

Q15)

A user is creating a new EBS volume from an existing snapshot. The snapshot size shows 10 GB.

Can the user create a volume of 30 GB from that snapshot?

- Provided the original volume has set the change size attribute to true
- ✅ Yes

Explanation:-A user can always create a new EBS volume of a higher size than the original snapshot size. The user cannot create a volume of a lower size. When the new volume is created the size in the instance will be shown as the original size. The user needs to change the size of the device with resize2fs or other OS specific commands.

- Provided the snapshot has the modify size attribute set as true
- No

Q16) In relation to Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF),what is an "Activity Worker"?

- All answers listed are correct
- The automation of a business process
- ✅ A piece of software that implements tasks

Explanation:-In relation to Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF), an activity worker is a program that receives activity tasks, performs them, and provides results back. Which translates to a piece of software that implements tasks.

- An individual task undertaken by a workflow

Q17) What kind of service is provided by AWS DynamoDB?

- ✅ NoSQL Database

Explanation:-DynamoDB is a fast, fully managed NoSQL database service.

- Document Database
- Dynamic Database
- Relational Database

Q18) Which one of the following operations is NOT a DynamoDB operation?

- ✅ BatchDeleteItem

Explanation:-In DynamoDB, DeleteItem deletes a single item in a table by primary key, but BatchDeleteItem doesn't exist.

- BatchWriteItem
- DescribeTable
- BatchGetItem

Q19) Which Amazon service is not used by Elastic Beanstalk?

- Amazon S3
- ✅ Amazon EMR

Explanation:-Elastic Beanstalk leverages AWS services such as Amazon Elastic Cloud Compute (Amazon EC2), Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS), Elastic Load Balancing and Auto Scaling to deliver the same highly reliable, scalable, and cost-effective infrastructure that hundreds of thousands of businesses depend on today.

- Auto scaling
- Amazon ELB

Q20)

A user is setting up an Elastic Load Balancer(ELB).

Which of the below parameters should the user consider so as the instance gets registered with the ELB?

- ELB DNS
- ✅ IP address

Explanation:-The EC2 instances are registered with the load balancer using the IP addresses associated with the instances. When an instance is stopped and then started, the IP address associated with the instance changes. This prevents the load balancer from routing traffic to the restarted instance. When the user stops and then starts registered EC2 instances, it is recommended that to de-register the stopped instance from load balancer, and then register the restarted instance. Failure to do so may prevent the load balancer from performing health checks and routing the

traffic to the restarted instance.
- ⚪ ELB IP
- ⚪ Security group

Q21)

An EC2 instance has one additional EBS volume attached to it.

How can a user attach the same volume to another running instance in the same AZ?

- ⚪ Terminate the first instance and only then attach to the new instance
- ⚪ No need to detach. Just select the volume and attach it to the new instance, it will take care of mapping internally
- ✅ Detach the volume first and attach to new instance

Explanation:-If an EBS volume is attached to a running EC2 instance, the user needs to detach the volume from the original instance and then attach it to a new running instance. The user doesn't need to stop / terminate the original instance.
- ⚪ Attach the volume as read only to the second instance

Q22) In relation to Amazon SQS, how many queues and messages can you have per queue for each user?

- ⚪ 256
- ✅ Unlimited

Explanation:-Amazon SQS supports an unlimited number of queues and unlimited number of messages per queue for each user. Please be aware that Amazon SQS automatically deletes messages that have been in the queue for more than 4 days.
- ⚪ 500
- ⚪ 1000

Q23) When you register an activity in Amazon SWF, you provide the following information, except:

- ⚪ timeout values
- ⚪ a name
- ⚪ version
- ✅ a domain

Q24)

A user is creating a snapshot of an EBS volume.

Which of the below statements is incorrect in relation to the creation of an EBS snapshot?

- ✅ It is stored in the same AZ as the volume

Explanation:-The EBS snapshots are a point in time backup of the EBS volume. It is an incremental snapshot, but is always specific to the region and never specific to a single AZ.
- ⚪ It is a point in time backup of the EBS volume
- ⚪ It can be used to launch a new instance
- ⚪ Its incremental

Q25) AutoScaling is configured with 3 AZs. Each zone has 5 instances running. If AutoScaling wants to terminate an instance based on the policy action, which instance will it terminate first?

- ⚪ Terminate the first launched instance
- ⚪ Terminate the instance from the AZ which does not have a high AWS load
- ✅ Randomly select the instance for termination

Explanation:-Before Auto Scaling selects an instance to terminate, it first identifies the Availability Zone that has more instances than the other Availability Zones used by the group. If all the Availability Zones have the same number of instances, it identifies a random Availability Zone.
- ⚪ Terminate the instance from the AZ which has instances running near to the billing hour

---

Q26) In DynamoDB, a secondary index is a data structure that contains a subset of attributes from a table, along with an alternate key to support _____ operations.

- ⚪ None of the above
- ✅ Query

Explanation:-In DynamoDB, a secondary index is a data structure that contains a subset of attributes from a table, along with an alternate key to support Query operations.
- ⚪ Scan
- ⚪ Both

Q27)

A user is planning to create a structured database in the cloud.

Which of the below mentioned AWS offerings help the user achieve the goal?

- ⚪ AWS DynamoDB
- ✅ AWS RDS

Explanation:-AWS RDS is a managed database server offered by AWS, which makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database or structured data in cloud.
- ⚪ AWS SimpleDB

AWS RSD

Q28)

A user is planning to host MS SQL on an EBS volume. It was recommended to use the AWS RDS.

What advantages will the user have if he uses RDS in comparison to an EBS based DB?

✅ Automated backup
Explanation:-Comparing with on-premises or EC2 based MS SQL, RDS provides an automated backup feature. PIOPS is available with both RDS and EBS. However, HA is not available with MS SQL.
⚪ Better throughput with PIOPS
⚪ MS SQL is not supported with RDS
⚪ High availability with multi AZs

Q29) When you use the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console to deploy a new application _____.

⚪ you'll need to create each file
✅ you'll need to upload a source bundle
Explanation:-When you use the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console to deploy a new application or an application version, you'll need to upload a source bundle.
⚪ you'll need to create each file and path
⚪ you'll need to upload each file separately

Q30) Which of the below mentioned commands allows the user to share the AMI with his peers using the AWS EC2 CLI?

⚪ ec2-share-image-account
✅ ec2-modify-image-attribute
Explanation:-A user can share an AMI with another user / peer using the command: ec2-modify-image-attribute -l -a
⚪ ec2-share-image
⚪ ec2-share-image-public

Q31) When working with AWS CloudFormation Templates what is the maximum number of stacks that you can create?

✅ 20
Explanation:-Maximum number of AWS CloudFormation stacks that you can create is 20 stacks.
⚪ 100
⚪ 200
⚪ 10

Q32) Regarding Amazon SQS, are there restrictions on the names of Amazon SQS queues?

⚪ Yes. Queue names must be unique within an AWS account and you cannot use hyphens (-) and underscores (_)
⚪ Yes. Queue names are limited to 80 characters but queue names do not need to be unique within an AWS account
✅ Yes. Queue names are limited to 80 characters and queue names must be unique within an AWS account
Explanation:-Queue names are limited to 80 characters. Alphanumeric characters plus hyphens (-) and underscores (_) are allowed. Queue names must be unique within an AWS account. After you delete a queue, you can reuse the queue name.
⚪ No

Q33) In Amazon SWF, _____ is a set of activities that carry out some objective, together with logic that coordinates the activities.

⚪ A task
✅ A workflow
Explanation:-The fundamental concept in Amazon SWF is the workflow. A workflow is a set of activities that carry out some objective, together with logic that coordinates the activities.
⚪ A schedule
⚪ A program

Q34) In Amazon SWF, workflow execution time is up to _____ .

⚪ 30 days
✅ 1 year
Explanation:-In Amazon SWF, workflow execution time is up to maximum 1 year.
⚪ 5 years
⚪ 90 days

Q35) You are using Amazon SQS and are getting a "Queue Deleted Recently" error. What is wrong?

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

Q36)

A user has created an EBS instance in the US-East-1a AZ. The user has a volume of 30 GB in the US-East-1b zone.

How can the user attach the volume to an instance?

✅ Take a snapshot of the volume. Create a new volume in the USEast-1a and attach that to the instance

Explanation:-If an EBS volume is not in the same AZ of an EC2 instance, it cannot be attached to the instance. The only option is to take a snapshot of the volume and create a new volume in the instance's AZ.

⚪ Use the volume migrate function to move the volume from one AZ to another and attach to the instance

⚪ Use the volume replicate function to create a new volume in the US-East-1a and attach that to the volume

⚪ Since both the volume and the instance are in the same region, the user can attach the volume

---

Q37) Regarding Amazon SWF, which one of the following statements is incorrect?

⚪ By relying on Amazon SWF, you are freed to focus on building the aspects of your application that differentiate it.

✅ You retain full control over the AWS resources powering your application and can access the underlying resources at any time.

Explanation:-The Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF) makes it easier to develop asynchronous and distributed applications by providing a programming model and infrastructure for coordinating distributed components and maintaining their execution state in a reliable way. By relying on Amazon SWF, you are freed to focus on building the aspects of your application that differentiate it.

⚪ Amazon SWF provides a programming model and infrastructure for coordinating distributed components.

⚪ Amazon SWF makes it easier to develop asynchronous and distributed applications.

Q38)

An autoscaling group of web server instances needs to reach a back-end database in another private subnet.

Through the use of security groups on the database, what is the best practice for allowing those EC2 instances access on the appropriate port?

⚪ The DB security group should allow the subnet(s) of the web servers access to the DB on the specific port(s) required.

⚪ We will need to develop a script that triggers every time an instance is added or removed from the Auto Scaling Group, and dynamically update the DB security Group for each individual IP address to allow.

✅ In the DB Security Group, reference the ID of the Web Server SG as the source.

Explanation:-Security groups do not just have to reference IP's or CIDR ranges. ID's can be utilized such as ENI ID's and Security Group ID's. "The DB security group should allow the subnet(s) of the web servers access to the DB on the specific port(s) required" and "We will need to develop a script that triggers every time an instance is added or removed from the Auto Scaling Group, and dynamically update the DB security Group for each individual IP address to allow" could work, they are highly inefficient and will lead to weaker security and more management overhead. "Security Groups will not work with this properly, this can only be done through Network Access Control Lists (NACLs)" is incorrect as NACLs are far more broad in nature, and this would be a more specific instance-to-instance level control which is done through Security Groups.

⚪ Security Groups will not work with this properly, this can only be done through Network Access Control Lists (NACLs)

Q39)

A Lambda function needs to store some temporary data during its processing.

The temporary actions are not to be used outside of the individual functions invocation and do not need to be persisted.

What are some solutions to this temporary data?

⚪ Utilize Elasticache with Redis inside a VPC and track the temporary information, purging it at the end of the function.

✅ Use local working storage to track the data within the Lambda container.

Explanation:-Lambda provides 500 MB of additional disk space as a workspace. This is ideal for a situation like this. "Utilize Elasticache with Redis inside a VPC and track the temporary information, purging it at the end of the function" is incorrect, as that would require the Lambda function to unnecessarily communicate outside itself. Though this could be configured, and set up within a VPC, it would be suboptimal for the function to be set up this way. "Use DynamoDB to track the information, leveraging roles to permit the communication setting TTLs on the data in DynamoDB" is incorrect, as it is also inefficient use of resources. Though DDB could be used to track the information, along with a TTL, this would increase the cost and decrease the performance of our Lambda function. " Store working data in S3, creating a serverless design to reference throughout the function" is incorrect because it is highly inefficient just like the other solutions presented; though with s3 as an option, eventual consistency would add another layer of complexity or concern for a Lambda function.

⚪ Use DynamoDB to track the information, leveraging roles to permit the communication setting TTLs on the data in DynamoDB.

⚪ Store working data in S3, creating a serverless design to reference throughout the function.

Q40) How much data can a single shard in Kinesis Data Stream handle? (Choose 2)

⚪ 2000 Writes a second

✅ 1000 Writes a second

Explanation:-10 reads per second

⚪ 2 MB per second write rate

✅ 1 MB per second write rate

Explanation:-10 reads per second

⚪ 10 reads per second

Q41)

You have a Direct Connect circuit from an On-Premises datacenter into an AWS VPC.

Knowing that encryption is not included with Direct Connect, we need to encrypt our communications for our regulatory requirements.

Which option below is NOT an option?

● Run an IPSEC endpoint using an EC2 or Marketplace instance inside your VPC. Create a tunnel between on-premises and that endpoint. Route all traffic through the tunnel.

✅ Use AWS's VPG and hardware-based VPN to terminate a VPN over your Direct Connect circuit to the associated Private VIF.

Explanation:-All options above are acceptable EXCEPT "Use AWS's VPG and hardware-based VPN to terminate a VPN over your Direct Connect circuit to the associated Private VIF". "Use AWS's VPG and hardware-based VPN to terminate a VPN over your Direct Connect circuit to the associated Private VIF" will not work, as the hardware-based VPN option will not terminate to a private VIF. Only Public VIF's can be used. Though a variation of this design would work, the one mentioned will not work due to the Private VIF statement.

● Utilize SSL for all communications across the circuit.

● Utilize client-side encryption before send to handle the 'data in transit' encryption requirement.

Q42) What is a CloudFormation stack?

● A set of applications which will be deployed to EC2 instances when CloudFormation is invoked

● A collection of templates designed to invoke in an atomic fashion (together, at once, all succeeds or its rolled back)

● A collection of commands executed within the template

✅ The resulting collection of resources created by a CloudFormation template and managed as a single unit

Explanation:-A CloudFormation template will consist of a set of resources defined. These resources will be part of a single stack, once built. CloudFormation will treat all the resources as a collection of resources.

Q43)

You are building an online store on AWS that uses SQS to process your customer orders.

Your backend system needs those messages in the same sequence the customer orders have been put in.

How can you achieve that?

● It is not possible to do this with SQS

● Messages will arrive in the same order by default

● You can do this with SQS but you also need to use SWF

✅ You can use sequencing information on each message

Explanation:-Amazon SQS is engineered to always be available and deliver messages. One of the resulting tradeoffs is that SQS does not guarantee first in, first out delivery of messages. For many distributed applications, each message can stand on its own, and as long as all messages are delivered, the order is not important. If your system requires that order be preserved, you can place sequencing information in each message, so that you can reorder the messages when the queue returns them.

Q44)

A user has created a snapshot of an EBS volume.

Which of the below mentioned usage cases is not possible with respect to a snapshot?

● Mirroring the volume from one AZ to another AZ

✅ Decrease the volume size

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

● Increase the size of the volume

● Launch an instance

Q45)

An ELB is diverting traffic across 5 instances. One of the instances was unhealthy only for 20 minutes.

What will happen after 20 minutes when the instance becomes healthy?

● ELB terminates the instance once it is unhealthy. Thus, the instance cannot be healthy after 10 minutes

✅ ELB starts sending traffic to the instance once it is healthy

Explanation:-AWS Elastic Load Balancing continuously checks the health of an instance. If one of the instances is unhealthy it stops sending traffic to it and automatically reroutes the traffic to the remaining running EC2 instances. If the failed EC2 instance is restored, Elastic Load Balancing will again start sending traffic to that instance.

● ELB will not automatically send traffic to the same instance. However, the user can configure to start sending traffic to the same instance

● ELB will never divert traffic back to the same instance

Q46) AWS Elastic Beanstalk can use the _____ to notify you of important events affecting your application.

● Amazon SQS

● Amazon SES

● Amazon Cloud Watch

✅ Amazon SNS

Explanation:-AWS Elastic Beanstalk can use the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to notify you of important events affecting your application.

Q47) Does Amazon DynamoDB support increment or decrement atomic operations?

● Only increment, since decrement are inherently impossible with DynamoDB's data model.

● Only decrement, since increment are inherently impossible with DynamoDB's data model.

● No

✅ Yes

Explanation:-Amazon DynamoDB supports increment or decrement atomic operations.

Q48) A user has configured ELB. Which of the below mentioned protocols the user can configure for ELB health checks while setting up ELB?

- TCP
- SSL
- HTTPS
- ✅ All of these

Explanation:-An ELB performs a health check on its instances to ensure that it diverts traffic only to healthy instances. The ELB can perform a health check on HTTP, HTTPS, TCP and SSL protocols.

Q49) Can a user get a notification of each instance start / terminate configured with Auto Scaling?

- Yes, if configured with the Launch Config
- ✅ Yes, if configured with the Auto Scaling group

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

- No
- Yes, always

Q50)

You need to develop and run some new applications on AWS and you know that Elastic Beanstalk and Cloudformation can both help as a deployment mechanism for a broad range of AWS resources.

Which of the following statements best describes the differences between Elastic Beanstalk and Cloudformation?

- Cloudformation is faster in deploying applications than Elastic Beanstalk.
- Elastic Beanstalk is faster in deploying applications than Cloudformation..
- Elastic Beanstalk uses Elastic load balancing and Cloudformation doesn't.
- ✅ Cloud Formation is much more powerful than Elastic Beanstalk, because you can actually design and script custom resources

Explanation:-These services are designed to complement each other. AWS Elastic Beanstalk provides an environment to easily develop and run applications in the cloud. It is integrated with developer tools and provides a one-stop experience for you to manage the lifecycle of your applications. AWS CloudFormation is a convenient deployment mechanism for a broad range of AWS resources. It supports the infrastructure needs of many different types of applications such as existing enterprise applications, legacy applications, applications built using a variety of AWS resources and container-based solutions (including those built using AWS Elastic Beanstalk).

AWS CloudFormation introduces two new concepts: The template, a JSON-format, text-based file that describes all the AWS resources you need to deploy to run your application and the stack, the set of AWS resources that are created and managed as a single unit when AWS CloudFormation instantiates a template.

Q51) A user is having access to objects of an S3 bucket which is not owned by him. If he is trying to set the objects of that bucket public, which of the below mentioned options may be a right fit for this action?

- Make the bucket public with full access
- ✅ Provide ACL on the object

Explanation:-An S3 object ACL is the only way to manage access to objects which are not owned by the bucket owner. An AWS account that owns the bucket can grant another AWS account permission to upload objects. The bucket owner does not own these objects. The AWS account that created the object must grant permissions using object ACLs.

- Define the policy for the bucket
- Create an IAM user with permission

Q52) In regards to Amazon SQS how can you secure the messages in your queues?

- You can't
- ✅ Amazon SQS uses either your Access Key ID or an X.509 certificate to authenticate your identity

Explanation:-Authentication mechanisms are provided to ensure that messages stored in Amazon SQS queues are secured against unauthorized access. Only the AWS account owners can access the queues they create. Amazon SQS uses proven cryptographic methods to authenticate your identity, either through the use of your Access Key ID and request signature, or through the use of an X.509 certificate.

- Don't use root access
- Through your IAM access keys

Q53)

Regarding Amazon SWF, at times you might want to record information in the workflow history of a workflow execution that is specific to your use case.

_____ enable you to record information in the workflow execution history that you can use for any custom or scenario-specific purpose.

- Hash keys
- Tags
- Events
- ✅ Markers

Explanation:-In Amazon SWF, at times you might want to record information in the workflow history of a workflow execution that is specific to your use case. Markers enable you to record information in the workflow execution history that you can use for any custom or scenario-specific purpose.

Q54)

Your supervisor has asked you to build a simple file synchronization service for your department.

He doesn't want to spend too much money and he wants to be notified of any changes to files by email.

What do you think would be the best Amazon service to use for the email solution?

- ⬤ Amazon CloudSearch
- ✅ Amazon SES

Explanation:-File change notifications can be sent via email to users following the resource with Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES), an easy-to-use, cost-effective email solution.
- ⬤ Amazon Elastic Transcoder
- ⬤ Amazon AppStream

Q55)

A user has configured ELB with two instances running in separate AZs of the same region?

Which of the below mentioned statements is true?

- ⬤ The user can achieve both HA and scalability with ELB
- ⬤ Multi AZ instances are not possible with a single ELB
- ✅ Multi AZ instances will provide HA with ELB

Explanation:-If a user is running two instances in separate AZs, it will provide HA with ELB since ELB will automatically stop routing the traffic to unhealthy instances and send it to healthy instances only.
- ⬤ Multi AZ instances will provide scalability with ELB

Q56) What does Amazon SQS provide?

- ✅ An asynchronous message queue service.

Explanation:-Amazon SQS stands for Simple Queue Services, and provides a cost-effective way to decouple the components of your application through an asynchronous message queue service
- ⬤ None of these.
- ⬤ A Simple Query Server, managed directly by Amazon Web Services.
- ⬤ A synchronous message queue service.

Q57) In relation to Amazon SQS, how can you ensure that messages are delivered in order?

- ⬤ Give each message a unique id.
- ✅ AWS cannot guarantee that you will receive messages in the exact order you sent them

Explanation:-Amazon SQS makes a best effort to preserve order in messages, but due to the distributed nature of the queue, AWS cannot guarantee that you will receive messages in the exact order you sent them. You typically place sequencing information or timestamps in your messages so that you can reorder them upon receipt.
- ⬤ Increase the size of your queue
- ⬤ Send them with a timestamp

Q58) A user wants to achieve High Availability with PostgreSQL DB.
Which of the below mentioned functionalities helps achieve HA?

- ⬤ PostgreSQL does not support HA
- ✅ Multi AZ

Explanation:-The Multi AZ feature allows the user to achieve High Availability. For Multi AZ, Amazon RDS automatically provisions and maintains a synchronous "standby" replica in a different Availability Zone.
- ⬤ Read Replica
- ⬤ Multi region

Q59) How can you peek at a message in Amazon SQS?

- ⬤ Send the message to Amazon S3
- ⬤ You can't
- ⬤ Set up a CloudWatch alarm to auto send you the message
- ✅ Log the message ID and the receipt handle for your messages and correlate them to confirm when a message has been received and deleted

Explanation:-With version 2008-01-01, the PeekMessage action has been removed from Amazon SQS. This functionality was used mainly to debug small systems — specifically to confirm a message was successfully sent to the queue or deleted from the queue. To do this with version 2008-01-01, you can log the message ID and the receipt handle for your messages and correlate them to confirm when a message has been received and deleted.

Q60)

A root account owner is trying to setup an additional level of security for all his IAM users.

Which of the below mentioned options is a recommended solution for the account owner?

- ⬤ Enable the password for all the IAM users
- ⬤ Enable access key and secret access key for all the IAM users
- ✅ Enable MFA for all IAM users

Explanation:-Multi-Factor Authentication adds an extra level of security for all the users. The user can enable MFA for all IAM users which ensures

that each user has to provide an extra six digit code for authentication.
- ⬤ Enable MFA for the root account

Q61)

A user is uploading archives to Glacier. The user is trying to understand key Glacier resources.

Which of the below mentioned options is not a Glacier resource?

- ⬤ Notification configuration
- ✅ Archive ID

Explanation:-AWS Glacier has four resources. Vault and Archives are core data model concepts. Job is required to initiate download of archive. The notification configuration is required to send user notification when archive is available for download.
- ⬤ Archive
- ⬤ Job

Q62)

A user has launched an EBS backed Linux instance.

How can a user detach the root device and attach it to another instance as a secondary volume?

- ✅ Stop the first instance and then attach instance's root volume as a new volume to the other instance

Explanation:-If an Amazon EBS volume is the root device of an instance, it cannot be detached unless the instance is in the stopped state.
- ⬤ It is not possible to mount the root device as a secondary volume on the other instance
- ⬤ Unmount the root volume first and then detach it
- ⬤ It is not possible to mount the root volume to some other instance

---

Q63) Which of the following solutions is not supported by DynamoDB:

- ⬤ Local secondary index
- ✅ Hash secondary index

Explanation:-In DynamoDB, a secondary index is a data structure that contains a subset of attributes from a table, along with an alternate key to support Query operations. DynamoDB supports the following two types of secondary indexes:
Local secondary index is an index that has the same hash key as the table, but a different range key. A local secondary index is "local" in the sense that every partition of a local secondary index is scoped to a table partition that has the same hash key.
Global secondary index is an index with a hash and range key that can be different from those on the table. A global secondary index is considered "global" because queries on the index can span all of the data in a table, across all partitions.
- ⬤ Global secondary index
- ⬤ Hash Primary Key

Q64)

Bob is an IAM user who has access to the EC2 services. Admin is an IAM user who has access to all the AWS services including IAM.

Can Bob change his password?

- ⬤ No, the IAM user can never change the password
- ✅ Yes, provided Admin has given Bob access to change his password

Explanation:-The IAM users by default cannot change their password. The root owner or IAM administrator needs to set the policy in the password policy page, which should allow the user to change their password. Once it is enabled, the IAM user can always change their passwords from the AWS console or CLI.
- ⬤ Yes, only from AWS CLI
- ⬤ Yes, only from the AWS console

Q65) In regard to DynamoDB, can I modify the index once it is created?

- ⬤ Yes, if it is a Global secondary index
- ⬤ Yes, if it is a local secondary index
- ✅ No

Explanation:-Currently, in DynamoDB, an index cannot be modified once it is created.
- ⬤ Yes, if it is a primary hash key index