**Which set of Amazon S3 features helps to prevent and recover from accidental data loss?**

* Object lifecycle and service access logging.



* Object versioning and Multi-factor authentication.



* Access controls and server-side encryption.



* Website hosting and Amazon S3 policies.



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**What is the minimum time Interval for the data that Amazon CloudWatch receives and aggregates?**

* One second.



* Five seconds.



* One minute.



* Three minutes.



* Five minutes.



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

* The user account has reached the maximum volume limit.



* The AMI is missing. It is the required part.



* The snapshot is corrupt.



* The user account has reached the maximum EC2 instance limit.



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**Your website is serving on-demand training videos to your workforce. Videos are uploaded monthly in high resolution MP4 format. Your workforce is distributed globally often on the move and using company-provided tablets that require the HTTP Live Streaming (HLS) protocol to watch a video. Your company has no video transcoding expertise and it required you may need to pay for a consultant. How do you implement the most cost-efficient architecture without compromising high availability and quality of video delivery'?** The first choice is the correct answer and **not** the check marked!

* A video transcoding pipeline running on EC2 using SQS to distribute tasks and Auto Scaling to adjust the number of nodes depending on the length of the queue. EBS volumes to host videos and EBS snapshots to incrementally backup original files after a few days. CloudFront to serve HLS transcoded videos from EC2. **Elastic Transcoder for High quality, S3 to host videos cheaply, Glacier for archives and CloudFront for high availability)**



* Elastic Transcoder to transcode original high-resolution MP4 videos to HLS. EBS volumes to host videos and EBS snapshots to incrementally backup original files after a few days. CloudFront to serve HLS transcoded videos from EC2.



* Elastic Transcoder **to transcode** original high-resolution MP4 videos to HLS. S3 **to host videos** with Lifecycle Management **to archive** original files **to** Glacier **after a** few days. CloudFront **to serve** HLS transcoded videos **from** S3.



* A video transcoding pipeline running on EC2 using SQS to distribute tasks and Auto Scaling to adjust the number of nodes depending on the length of the queue. S3 to host videos with Lifecycle Management to archive all files to Glacier after a few days. CloudFront to serve HLS transcoded videos from Glacier.



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**You are designing an intrusion detection prevention (IDS/IPS) solution for a customer web application in a single VPC. You are considering the options for implementing IOS IPS protection for traffic coming from the Internet. Which of the following options would you consider? (Choose 2 answers)**

* Implement IDS/IPS agents on each Instance running in VPC.



* Configure an instance in each subnet to switch its network interface card to promiscuous mode and analyze network traffic.



* Implement Elastic Load Balancing with SSL listeners in front of the web applications.



* Implement a reverse proxy layer in front of web servers and configure IDS/ IPS agents on each reverse proxy server.



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**Which of the following are valid statements about Amazon S3? (Choose 2 answers)**

* Amazon S3 provides read-after-write consistency for any type of PUT or DELETE.



* Consistency is not guaranteed for any type of PUT or DELETE.



* A **successful response** to a PUT request only occurs when a **complete object is saved**.



* Partially saved objects are immediately readable with a GET after an overwrite PU.



* S3 provides eventual consistency for overwrite PUTS and DELETE.



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**How can the domain's zone apex, for example, 'myzoneapexdomain.com', be pointed towards an Elastic Load Balancer?**

* By using an **Amazon Route 53 Alias** record.



* By using an AAAA record.



* By using an Amazon Route 53 CNAME record.



* By using an A record.



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**When should I choose Provisioned IOPS over Standard RDS storage?**

* If you have batch-oriented workloads.



* **If** **you use** production online transaction processing **(OLTP)** workloads.



* If you have workloads that are not sensitive to consistent performance.



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**Your department creates regular analytics reports from your company's log files All log data is collected in Amazon S3 and processed by daily Amazon Elastic MapReduce (EMR) jobs that generate daily PDF reports and aggregated tables in CSV format for an Amazon Redshift data warehouse. Which of the following alternatives will lower costs without compromising average performance of the system or data integrity for the raw data?**

* Use reduced redundancy storage (RRS) for all data in S3. Use a combination of Spot Instances and Reserved Instances for Amazon EMR jobs. Use Reserved Instances for Amazon Redshift.



* Use reduced redundancy storage (RRS) for PDF and .csv data in S3. Add Spot Instances to EMR jobs. Use **~~Spot Instances~~** for Amazon Redshift.



* Use reduced redundancy storage **(RRS) for PDF** **and .csv data in S3**. **Add Spot** Instances to **Amazon EMR** jobs. Use **Reserved** Instances for Amazon Redshift.



* Use reduced redundancy storage (RRS) for all data in Amazon S3. Add Spot Instances to Amazon EMR jobs. Use Reserved Instances for Amazon Redshift.



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

* SQL Server.



* MySQL.



* Oracle.



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**In regards to IAM you can edit user properties later, but you cannot use the console to change the [...].**

* **user name**.



* password.



* default group.



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**In Amazon EC2 Container Service, are other container types supported?**

* Yes, EC2 Container Service supports any container service you need.



* Yes, EC2 Container Service also supports Microsoft container service.



* **No, Docker is the only** container platform **supported by** EC2 Container Service presently.



* Yes, EC2 Container Service supports Microsoft container service and Openstack.



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**Content and Media Server is the latest requirement that you need to meet for a client. The client has been very specific about his requirements such as *low latency, high availability, durability, and access control*. Potentially there will be** millions of views **on this server and because of 'spiky' usage patterns, operations teams will need to provision static hardware, network, and management resources to support the maximum expected need. The Customer base will be initially low but is expected to grow and become more geographically distributed. Which of the following would be a good solution for content distribution?**

* Amazon S3 as both the origin server and for caching.



* AWS Storage Gateway as the origin server and Amazon EC2 for caching.



* AWS CloudFront as both the origin server and for caching.



* Amazon S3 as the origin server and Amazon CloudFront for caching.



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**Name the disk storage supported by Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)**

* None of these.



* Amazon AppStream store.



* Amazon SNS store.



* Amazon Instance Store.



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**After an Amazon VPC instance is launched, can I change the VPC security groups it belongs to?**

* Only if the tag 'VPC\_Change\_Group' is true.



* **Yes**. You can.



* No. You cannot.



* Only if the tag 'VPC Change Group' is true.



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**If I want an instance to have a public IP address, which IP address should I use?**

* Elastic IP Address.



* Class B IP Address.



* Class A IP Address.



* Dynamic IP Address.



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**Amazon RDS supports SOAP only through [...].**

* HTTP or HTTPS.



* TCP/IP.



* HTTP.



* HTTPS.



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

* AWS Storage Gateway.



* Amazon DynamoDB.



* Amazon CloudFront.



* Amazon Glacier.



* Amazon Simple Queue Service.



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**Which one of the following can't be used as an origin server with Amazon CloudFront?**

* A web server running in your infrastructure.



* Amazon S3.



* **Amazon Glacier**.



* A web server running on Amazon EC2 instances.



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**Select the most correct The device name /dev/sdal (within Amazon EC2) is [...].**

* possible for EBS volumes.



* **reserved for the root device**.



* recommended for EBS volumes.



* recommended for instance store volumes.



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**How can I change the security group membership for interfaces owned by other AWS, such as Elastic Load Balancing?**

* By using the service specific console or APICLI commands.



* None of these.



* Using Amazon EC2 API/CLI.



* Using all these methods.



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**You have created a Route 53 latency record set from your domain to a machine in Northern Virginia and a similar record to a machine in Sydney. When a user located in US visits your domain he will be routed to**

* Northern Virginia.



* Sydney.



* Both, Northern Virginia and Sydney.



* Depends on the Weighted Resource Record Sets.



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**In the context of MySQL, version numbers are organized as MySQL version = X.Y.Z. What does X denote here?**

* Release level.



* Minor version.



* Version number.



* Major version.



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

* Distribution Type.



* Data Transfer Out.



* Dedicated IP SSL Certificates.



* Requests.



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**Just when you thought you knew every possible storage option on AWS you hear someone mention Reduced Redundancy Storage (RRS) within Amazon S3. What is the ideal scenario to use Reduced Redundancy Storage (RRS)?**

* Huge volumes of data.



* Sensitive data.



* Non-critical or reproducible data.



* Critical data.



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**$ aws sqs receive-message –queue-url**[**https://queue.amazonaws.com/546419318123/Test**](https://queue.amazonaws.com/546419318123/Test)

* 3.



* 4.



* 2.



* 1.



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**When running my DB Instance as a Multi-AZ deployment, can I use the standby for read or write operations?**

* Yes.



* Only with MSSQL based RDS.



* Only for Oracle RDS instances.



* No.



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**In the Launch Db Instance Wizard, where can I select the backup and maintenance options?**

* Under DB INSTANCE DETAILS.



* Under REVI EW.



* Under MANAGEMENT OPTIONS.



* Under ENGINE SELECTION.



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**What is the network performance offered by the c4.8xlarge instance in Amazon EC2?**

* 20 Gigabit.



* 10 Gigabit.



* Very High but variable.



* 5 Gigabit.



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**In Amazon EC2, if your EBS volume stays in the detaching state, you can force the detachment by clicking [...].**

* **Force Detach**.



* Detach Instance.



* AttachVolume.



* AttachInstance.



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**What does Amazon DynamoDB provide?**

* A predictable and scalable MySQL database.



* A fast and reliable PL/SQL database cluster.



* A standalone Cassandra database, managed by Amazon Web Services.



* A fast, highly scalable managed NoSQL database service.



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**Security groups act like a firewall at the instance level, whereas [...] are an additional layer of security that act at the subnet level.**

* DB Security Groups.



* VPC Security Groups.



* network ACLs.



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**You have been asked to tighten up the password policies in your organization after a serious security breach, so you need to consider every possible security measure. Which of the following is not an account password policy for IAM Users that can be set?**

* Force IAM users to contact an account administrator when the user has allowed his or her password to expire.



* A minimum password length.



* Force IAM users to contact an account administrator when the user has entered his password incorrectly.



* Prevent IAM users from reusing previous passwords.



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**Multi-AZ deployment [...] supported for Microsoft SQL Server DB Instances.**

* is not currently.



* is as of 2013.



* is planned to be in 2014.



* will never be.



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**What does Amazon Elastic Beanstalk provide?**

* A scalable storage appliance on top of Amazon Web Services.



* **An application container** on top of Amazon Web Services.



* A service by this name doesn't exist.



* A scalable cluster of EC2 instances.



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**You need to quickly set up an email-sending service because a client needs to start using it in the next hour. Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) seems to be the logical choice but there are several options available to set it up. Which of the following options to set up SES would best meet the needs of the client?**

* Amazon SES console.



* AWS CloudFormation.



* SMTP Interface.



* AWS Elastic Beanstalk.



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**A user is observing the EC2 CPU utilization metric on CloudWatch. The user has observed some interesting patterns while filtering over the 1 week period for a particular hour. The user wants to zoom that data point to a more granular period. How can the user do that easily with CloudWatch?**

* The user can zoom a particular period by **selecting that period with the mouse and then** releasing the mouse.



* The user can zoom a particular period by specifying the aggregation data for that period.



* The user can zoom a particular period by double clicking on that period with the mouse.



* The user can zoom a particular period by specifying the period in the Time Range.



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**A company is running a batch analysis every hour on their main transactional DB. running on an RDS MySQL instance to populate their central Data Warehouse running on Redshift During the execution of the batch their transactional applications are very slow When the batch completes they need to update the top management dashboard with the new data The dashboard is produced by another system running on-premises that is currently started when a manually-sent email notifies that an update is required The on-premises system cannot be modified because is managed by another team. How would you optimize this scenario to solve performance issues and automate the process as much as possible?**

* Replace **RDS with Redshift** for the batch analysis and SNS to notify the on-premises system to update the dashboard.



* Replace ROS with Redshift for the oaten analysis and SQS to send a message to the on-premises system to update the dashboard.



* Create an RDS Read Replica for the batch analysis and SNS to notify me on-premises system to update the dashboard.



* Create an RDS Read Replica for the batch analysis and SQS to send a message to the on-premises system to update the dashboard.



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

* A route should be created as 0.0.0.0/0 and your internet gateway as target.



* Attach another ENI to the instance and connect via new EN.



* A NAT instance should be created and all traffic should be forwarded to NAT instance.



* A NACL should be created that allows all outbound traffic.



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

* InnoDB Tables.



* NDB data storage.



* Columnar data storage.



* NDB CLUSTER Storage.



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**A user has attached 1 EBS volume to a VPC instance. The user wants to achieve the best fault tolerance of data possible. Which of the below mentioned options can help achieve fault tolerance?**

* Attach one more volume with RAID 1 configuration.



* Attach one more volume with RAID 0 configuration.



* Connect multiple volumes and stripe them with RAI.



* Use the EBS volume as a root device.



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**Which features can be used to restrict access to data in S3? (Choose 2 answers)**

* Set an S3 **ACL** on the bucket **or** the object.



* Create a CloudFront distribution for the bucket.



* Set an **S3 bucket policy.**



* Enable IAM Identity Federation.



* Use S3 Virtual l Hosting.



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**You are in the process of creating a Route 53 DNS failover to direct traffic to two EC2 zones. Obviously, *if one fails*, you would like Route 53 to *direct traffic to the other* region. Each region has an ELB with some instances being distributed. What is the** *best way* **for you to configure the Route 53 health check?**

* Route 53 doesn't support ELB with an internal health check. You need to create your own Route 53 health check of the ELB.



* Route 53 natively supports ELB with an internal health check. Turn 'Evaluate target health' off and 'Associate with Health Check' on and R53 will use the ELB's internal health check.



* Route 53 doesn't support ELB with an internal health check. You need to associate your resource record set for the ELB with your own health check.



* **Route 53 natively supports ELB with an internal health check**. Turn **'Evaluate target health**' on and **'Associate with Health Check**' off and R53 **will use** the ELB's internal health check.



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**For each DB Instance class, what is the maximum size of associated storage capacity?**

* 5GB.



* 1TB.



* 2TB.



* 500GB.



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

* Elastic IP address.



* PIOPS.



* AMI.



* Availability Zones.



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**What does specifying the mapping /dev/sdc=none when launching an instance do?**

* Prevents /dev/sdc from creating the instance.



* Prevents /dev/sdc from deleting the instance.



* Set the value of /dev/sdc to 'zero'.



* **Prevents** /dev/sdc from **attaching t**o the instance.



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

* You don't need to specify the resource identifier while terminating a resource.



* You can terminate, stop, or delete a resource based solely on its tags.



* You can't terminate, stop, or delete a resource based solely on its tags.



* You don't need to specify the resource identifier while stopping a resource.



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

* Amazon DynamoDB.



* Amazon Redshift.



* **Amazon Kinesis**.



* Amazon Simple Queue Service.



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**Are Reserved Instances available for Multi-AZ Deployments?**

* Only for Cluster Compute instances.



* **Yes** for all instance types.



* Only for M3 instance types.



* No.



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**A [...] for a VPC is a collection of subnets (typically private) that you may want to designate for your backend RDS DB Instances.**

* DB Subnet Set.



* RDS Subnet Group.



* **DB Subnet** Group.



* DB Subnet Collection.



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**An instance is launched into a VPC subnet with the network ACL configured to allow all inbound traffic and deny all outbound traffic. The instance's security group is configured to allow SSH from any IP address and deny all outbound traffic. What changes need to be made to allow SSH access to the instance? ? ? ? Check the answer, seems incomplete! (**Both A and B need to be checked.)

* The out bound security group needs to be modified to allow out bound traffic.



* ***The outbound network ACL needs to be modified to allow outbound traffic***.



* Nothing, it can be accessed from any IP address using SS.



* Both the outbound security group and outbound network ACL need to be modified to allow outbound traffic.



***To allow SSH access to the instance, you need to modify both the security group and the network ACL. Specifically, you need to:***

* **1. Modify the security group:**
  + Add an outbound rule to allow traffic on port 22 (SSH) from any IP address or a specific IP range.
* **2. Modify the network ACL:**
  + Add an inbound rule to allow traffic on port 22 from any IP address.
  + Add an outbound rule to allow traffic on port 22 from the instance's IP address to your IP address.
* Explanation:
* **Security Groups:**
  + Security groups act as virtual firewalls for your instances. The default security group allows all outbound traffic, but you've configured it to deny all outbound traffic. **You need to explicitly allow outbound traffic for SSH.**

**Network ACLs:**

* + Network ACLs act as a firewall for your subnets. The default network ACL allows all inbound and outbound traffic, but you've configured it to deny all outbound traffic. **You need to allow SSH traffic to flow through the subnet**.

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**You can modify the backup retention period; valid values are 0 (for no backup retention) to a maximum of [...] days.**

* 45.



* **35**.



* 15.



* 5.



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**To serve Web traffic for a popular product your chief financial officer and IT director have purchased 10 ml large heavy utilization Reserved Instances (RIs) evenly spread across two Availability Zones: Route 53 is used to deliver the traffic to an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB). After several months, the product grows even more popular and you need additional capacity As a result, your company purchases two C3.2xlarge medium utilization RIs You register the two c3 2xlarge instances with your ELB and quickly find that the ml large instances are at 100% of capacity and the c3 2xlarge instances have significant capacity that's unused Which option is the most cost effective and uses EC2 capacity most effectively?**

* Use a separate ELB for each instance type and distribute load to ELBs with Route 53 weighted round robin.



* Configure Autoscaling group and Launch Configuration with ELB to add up to 10 more on-demand ml large instances when triggered by Cloudwatch shut off c3 2xlarge instances.



* Route traffic to EC2 ml large and c3 2xlarge instances directly using Route 53 latency based routing and health checks shut off ELB.



* Configure ELB with two c3 2xiarge Instances and use on-demand Autoscaling group for up to two additional c3.2xlarge instances Shut on mi .large instances.



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

* Upload your customer keys to AWS CloudHS.



* Associate the Amazon EBS volume with AWS CloudHS.



* Re-mount the Amazon EBS volume.



* **Create and mount a new, encrypted Amazon EBS volume**. **Move** the data to the new volume. **Delete the old** Amazon EBS volume.



* Unmount the EBS volume. Toggle the encryption attribute to True. Re-mount the Amazon EBS volume.



* Snapshot the current Amazon EBS volume. Restore the snapshot to a new, encrypted Amazon EBS volume. Mount the Amazon EBS volume.



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**A user has launched one EC2 instance in the US West region. The user wants to access the RDS instance launched in the US East region from that EC2 instance. How can the user configure the access for that EC2 instance?**

* Configure the **IP r**ange of the **US West** region **instance** as the **ingress security** rule **of RDS**.



* It is not possible to access RDS of the US East region from the US West region.



* Open the security group of the US West region in the RDS security group's ingress rule.



* Create an IAM role which has access to RDS and launch an instance in the US West region with it.



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**You have been asked to build AWS infrastructure for disaster recovery for your local applications and within that you should use an AWS Storage Gateway as part of the solution. Which of the following best describes the function of an AWS Storage Gateway?**

* Accelerates transferring large amounts of data between the AWS cloud and portable storage devices .



* A web service that speeds up distribution of your static and dynamic web content.



* Connects an on-premises software appliance **with** cloud-based storage to provide seamless and secure **integration** between your **on-premises** IT environment and AWS's storage infrastructure.



* Is a storage service optimized for infrequently used data, or 'cold data'.



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**While creating an Amazon RDS DB, your first task is to set up a DB [...] that controls which IP address or EC2 instance can access your DB Instance.**

* security token pool.



* security token.



* security pool.



* security group.



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**You need to import several hundred megabytes of data from a local Oracle database to an Amazon RDS DB instance. What does AWS recommend you use to accomplish this?**

* Oracle export/import utilities.



* Oracle SQL Developer.



* Oracle Data Pump.



* DBMS\_FILE\_TRANSFER.



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**In the context of AWS support, why must an EC2 instance be unreachable for 20 minutes rather than allowing customers to open tickets immediately?**

* Because most reachability issues are **resolved** by automated processes in less than 20 minutes.



* Because all EC2 instances are unreachable for 20 minutes every day when AWS does routine maintenance.



* Because all EC2 instances are unreachable for 20 minutes when first launched.



* Because of all the reasons listed here.



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**HTTP Query-based requests are HTTP requests that use the HTTP verb GET or POST and a Query parameter named [...].**

* Action.



* Value.



* Reset.



* Retrieve.



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**A friend tells you he is being charged $100 a month to host his WordPress website, and you tell him you can move it to AWS for him and he will only pay a fraction of that, which makes him very happy. He then tells you he is being charged $50 a month for the domain, which is registered with the same people that set it up, and he asks if it's possible to move that to AWS as well. You tell him you aren't sure, but will look into it. Which of the following statements is true in regards to transferring domain names to AWS?**

* You can't transfer existing domains to AWS.



* You can transfer existing domains into **Amazon Route 53's management.**



* You can transfer existing domains via AWS Direct Connect.



* You can transfer existing domains via AWS Import/Export.



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

* ec2-deploy-snapshot.



* ec2-fresh-snapshot.



* **ec2-create-snapshot**.



* ec2-new-snapshot.



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**All Amazon EC2 instances are assigned two IP addresses at launch, out of which one can only be reached from within the Amazon EC2 network?**

* Multiple IP address.



* Public IP address.



* **Private IP** address.



* Elastic IP Address.



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**When an EC2 instance that is backed by an S3-based AMI is terminated, what happens to the data on the root volume?**

* Data is automatically saved as an EBS snapshot.



* Data is automatically saved as an EBS volume.



* Data is unavailable until the instance is restarted.



* Data is **automatically deleted**.



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**You've created your first load balancer and have registered your EC2 instances with the load balancer. Elastic Load Balancing routinely performs health checks on all the registered EC2 instances and automatically distributes all incoming requests to the DNS name of your load balancer across your registered, healthy EC2 instances. By default, the load balancer uses the [...] protocol for checking the health of your instances.**

* HTTPS.



* **HTTP.**



* ICMP.



* IPv6.



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**Amazon Elastic Load Balancing is used to manage traffic on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances, distributing traffic to instances across all Availability Zones within a region. Elastic Load Balancing has all the advantages of an on-premises load balancer, plus several security benefits. Which of the following is not an advantage of ELB over an on-premise load balancer?**

* ELB uses a four-tier, key-based architecture for encryption.



* ELB **offers** **clients a single point of contact**, and can also serve as the **first line of defense** against attacks on your network.



* ELB **takes over** the **encryption and decryption work from** the Amazon EC2 instances and **manages it centrally** on the load balancer.



* ELB supports **end-to-end traffic encryption using TLS** (previously SSL) on those networks that use secure HTTP (HTTPS) connections.



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

* **Route** payment requests **through two NAT** instances setup for High Availability and **whitelist the Elastic IP addresses** attached to the **NAT** instances.



* Whitelist the VPC Internet Gateway Public IP and route payment requests through the Internet Gateway.



* Whitelist the ELB IP addresses and route payment requests from the Application servers through the EL.



* Automatically assign public IP addresses to the application instances in the Auto Scaling group and run a script on boot that adds each instances public IP address to the payment validation whitelist AP.



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**You are using Amazon SES as an email solution but are unsure of what its limitations are. Which statement below is correct in regards to that?**

* New Amazon SES users who have received production access can send up to 1,000 emails per 24-hour period, at a maximum rate of 10 emails per second.



* Every Amazon SES sender has a the same set of sending limits.



* Sending limits are based on messages rather than on recipients.



* Every Amazon SES sender has a unique set of sending limits.



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**Your company is getting ready to do a major public announcement of a social media site on AWS. The website is running on EC2 instances deployed across multiple Availability Zones with a Multi-AZ RDS MySQL Extra Large DB Instance. The site performs a high number of small reads and writes per second and relies on an eventual consistency model. After comprehensive tests you discover that there is read contention on RDS MySQL. Which are the best approaches to meet these requirements? (Choose 2 answers)**

* **Deploy** ElasticCache in-memory cache **running** in each Availability Zone.



* Implement sharding to distribute load to multiple RDS MySQL instances.



* Increase the RDS MySQL Instance size and Implement provisioned IOPS.



* **Add** an RDS MySQL read replica **in each** Availability Zone.



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**What does a 'Domain' refer to in Amazon SWF?**

* A security group in which only tasks inside can communicate with each other.



* A special type of worker.



* A collection of related Workflows.



* The DNS record for the Amazon SWF service.



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**The SQL Server [...] feature is an efficient means of copying data from a source database to your DB Instance. It writes the data that you specify to a data file, such as an ASCII file.**

* **bulk copy**.



* group copy.



* dual copy.



* mass copy.



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

* Allow all inbound traffic and allow no outbound traffic.



* **Allow no inbound** traffic and **allow all** outbound traffic.



* Allow inbound traffic on port 80 only and allow all outbound traffic.



* Allow all inbound traffic and allow all outbound traffic.



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

* Amazon S3.



* Amazon Glacier.



* Amazon CloudFront.



* Amazon EBS.



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

* The AMI is missing a required part.



* The snapshot is corrupt.



* You need to **create storage** in **EBS first**.



* You've reached your volume limit.



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**A company is building software on AWS that requires access to various AWS services. Which configuration should be used to ensure mat AWS credentials (i.e., Access Key ID/Secret Access Key combination) are not compromised?**

* Enable Multi-Factor Authentication for your AWS root account.



* Assign an IAM role to the Amazon EC2 instance.



* Store the AWS Access Key ID/Secret Access Key combination in software comments.



* Assign an IAM user to the Amazon EC2 Instance.



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**Can we attach an EBS volume to more than one EC2 instance at the same time?**

* Yes.



* No.



* Only EC2-optimized EBS volumes.



* Only in read mode.



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**You need to measure the performance of your EBS volumes as they seem to be under performing. You have come up with a measurement of 1,024 KB I/O but your colleague tells you that EBS volume performance is measured in IOPS. How many IOPS is equal to 1,024 KB I/O?**

* 16.



* 256.



* 8.



* 4.



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**Your company produces customer commissioned one-of-a-kind skiing helmets combining nigh fashion with custom technical enhancements Customers can show off their Individuality on the ski slopes and have access to head-up-displays. GPS rear-view cams and any other technical innovation they wish to embed in the helmet. The current manufacturing process is data rich and complex including assessments to ensure that the custom electronics and materials used to assemble the helmets are to the highest standards Assessments are a mixture of human and automated assessments you need to add a new set of assessment to model the failure modes of the custom electronics using GPUs with CUDA, across a cluster of servers with low latency networking. What architecture would allow you to automate the existing process using a hybrid approach and ensure that the architecture can support the evolution of processes over time?**

* Use AWS Data Pipeline to manage movement of data & meta-data and assessments Use an autoscaling group of G2 instances in a placement group.



* **Use** Amazon Simple Workflow (**SWF**) to manages assessments, movement of data & meta-data **Use an** auto-scaling group **of** G2 instances in a placement group.



* Use Amazon Simple Workflow (SWF) to manages assessments movement of data & meta-data Use an auto-scaling group of C3 instances with SR-IOV (Single Root 1/0 Virtualization).



* Use AWS data Pipeline to manage movement of data & meta-data and assessments use autoscaling group of C3 with SR-IOV (Single Root 1/0 virtualization).



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**You are designing Internet connectivity for your VPC. The Web servers must be available on the Internet. The application must have a highly available architecture. Which alternatives should you consider? (Choose 2 answers)**

* Configure a NAT instance in your VPC Create a default route via the NAT instance and associate it with all subnets Configure a DNS A record that points to the NAT instance public IP address.



* Configure a CloudFront distribution and configure the origin to point to the private IP addresses of your Web servers Configure a Route 53 CNAME record to your CloudFront distribution.—> Note: **CloudFront is able to store** the frequently accessed content **as a cache** and the performance is optimized



* **Place all your** web servers behind EL8. **Configure** a Route 53 CNAME **to point to the** ELB DNS name.



* Assign EIPs to all web servers. Configure a Route 53 record set with all EIPs. With health checks and DNS failover.



* Configure ELB with an EIP Place all your Web servers behind ELB Configure a Route 53 A record that points to the EIP.



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**You need to configure an Amazon S3 bucket to serve static assets for your public-facing web application. Which methods ensure that all objects uploaded to the bucket are set to public read? (Choose 2 answers)**

* Set permissions on the object to public read during upload.



* Configure the bucket ACL to set all objects to public read.



* Configure the bucket policy to set all objects to public read.



* Use AWS Identity and Access Management roles to set the bucket to public read.



* Amazon S3 objects default to public read, so no action is needed.



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**A major customer has asked you to set up his AWS infrastructure so that it will be easy to recover in the case of a disaster of some sort. Which of the following is important when thinking about being able to quickly launch resources in AWS to ensure business continuity in case of a disaster?**

* Create and maintain AMIs of key servers where fast recovery is required.



* Regularly run your servers, test them, and apply any software updates and configuration changes.



* All items listed here are important when thinking about disaster recovery.



* Ensure that you have all supporting custom software packages available in AWS.



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**You are developing a new mobile application and are considering storing user preferences in AWS. This would provide a more uniform cross-device experience to users using multiple mobile devices to access the application. The preference data for each user is estimated to be 5OKB in size Additionally 5 million customers are expected to use the application on a regular basis. The solution needs to be cost-effective, highly available, scalable and secure, how would you design a solution to meet the above requirements?**

* Setup an RDS MySQL instance in 2 Availability Zones to store the user preference data. Deploy a public facing application on a server in front of the database to manage security and access credentials.



* Setup a DynamoDB table with an item for each user having the necessary attributes to hold the user preferences. The mobile application will query the user preferences directly from the DynamoDB table. Utilize ST.



* Web Identity Federation, and DynamoDB Fine Grained Access Control to authenticate and authorize access.



* Setup an RDS MySQL instance with multiple read replicas in 2 Availability Zones to store the user preference data. The mobile application will query the user preferences from the read replicas. Leverage the MySQL user management and access privilege system to manage security and access credentials.



* Store the user preference data in S3 Setup a DynamoDB table with an item for each user and an item attribute pointing to the user' S3 object. The mobile application will retrieve the S3 URL from DynamoDB and then access the S3 object directly utilize STS, Web identity Federation, and S3 ACLs to authenticate and authorize access.



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**In the Amazon RDS which uses the SQL Server engine, what is the maximum size for a Microsoft SQL Server DB Instance with SQL Server Express edition?**

* 10GB per DB.



* 100GB per DB.



* 2TB per DB.



* 1TB per DB.



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**You have deployed a web application targeting a global audience across multiple AWS Regions under the domain name.example.com. You decide to use *Route 53 Latency-Based Routing* to serve web requests to users from the region closest to the user. To provide business continuity in the event of server downtime you configure weighted record sets associated with two web servers in separate Availability Zones per region. During a DR test you notice that when you disable all web servers in one of the regions Route 53 *does not automatically direct* all users to the other region. What could be happening? (Choose 2 answers)**

* Latency resource record sets cannot be used in combination with weighted resource record sets.



* You **did not setup** an HTTP health check **to one or more** of the weighted resource record sets associated with the disabled web servers.



* The value of the weight associated with the latency alias resource record set in the region with the disabled servers is higher than the weight for the other region.



* One of the two working web servers in the other region did not pass its HTTP health check.



* You **did not** set 'Evaluate Target Health' **to** 'Yes' **on the** latency alias resource record set **associated with** example com **in the region** where you **disabled** the servers.



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**Amazon EBS provides the ability to create backups of any Amazon EC2 volume into what is known as [...].**

* **snapshots.**



* images.



* instance backups.



* mirrors.



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**You've been hired to enhance the overall security posture for a very large e-commerce site They have a well architected multi-tier application, running in a VPC that uses ELBs in front of both the web and the app tier, with static assets served directly from S3 They are using a combination of RDS and DynamoOB for their dynamic data and then archiving nightly into S3 for further processing with EMR. They are concerned because they found questionable log entries and suspect someone is attempting to gain unauthorized access. Which approach provides a cost effective scalable mitigation to this kind of attack?**

* Recommend that they lease space at a DirectConnect partner location and establish a lG DirectConnect connection to their vPC they would then establish Internet connectivity into their space, filter the traffic in hardware Web Application Firewall (WAF). And then pass the traffic through the DirectConnect connection into their application running in their VPC,



* Add previously identified hostile source IPs as an explicit INBOUND DENY NACL to the web tier sub net.



* **Add a WAF tier** by creating a new ELB **and** an AutoScaling group **of** EC2 Instances **running** a host based **WAF**. They would redirect Route 53 to resolve to the new WAF tier ELB. The WAF tier would then **pass** the traffic to the current web tier. The **web tier** Security Groups would be **updated** to **only allow** traffic **from** the WAF tier Security Group



* Remove all but TLS 1 2 from the web tier ELB and enable Advanced Protocol Filtering This will enable the ELB itself to perform WAF functionality.



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**You are designing the network infrastructure for an application server in Amazon VPC. Users will access all the application instances from the Internet as well as from an on-premises network The on-premises network is connected to your VPC over an AWS Direct Connect link. How would you design routing to meet the above requirements?**

* **Configure** a single routing Table **with** a default route **via** the Internet gateway. **Propagate** a default route **via** **BGP** **on the** AWS Direct Connect customer router. **Associate** the routing table **with all the**  VPC subnets.



* Configure a single routing table with a default route via the internet gateway. Propagate specific routes for the on-premises networks via BGP on the AWS Direct Connect customer router Associate the routing table with all VPC subnets.



* Configure a single routing table with two default routes: one to the internet via an Internet gateway the other to the on-premises network via the VPN gateway use this routing table across all subnets in your VPC.



* Configure two routing tables one that has a default route via the Internet gateway and another that has a default route via the VPN gateway Associate both routing tables with each VPC subnet.



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**You have multiple VPN connections and want to provide secure communication between sites using the AWS VPN CloudHub. Which statement is the most accurate in describing what you must do to set this up correctly?**

* **Create a** virtual private gateway **with** multiple customer gateways, **each with** unique Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs).



* Create a virtual private gateway with multiple customer gateways, each with a unique set of keys.



* Create a virtual public gateway with multiple customer gateways, each with a unique Private subnet.



* Create a virtual private gateway with multiple customer gateways, each with unique subnet id.



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

* The network I/O are not affected during data download.



* The policy cannot be set on the network I/O.



* There is no way the user can stop scaling as it is already configured.



* Suspend scaling.



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**The Amazon EC2 web service can be accessed using the [...] web services messaging protocol. This interface is described by a Web Services Description Language (WSDL) document.**

* SOAP.



* DCOM.



* CORBA.



* XML-RPC.



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**Which of the following are true regarding encrypted Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS) volumes? (Choose 2 answers)**

* Supported **on all** Amazon EBS volume types.



* Snapshots **are automatically** encrypted.



* Available to all instance types.



* Existing volumes can be encrypted.



* Shared volumes can be encrypted.



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**Is Federated Storage Engine currently supported by Amazon RDS for MySQL?**

* Only for Oracle RDS instances.



* Yes.



* No.



* Only in VPC.



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

* MakeSnapShot.



* FreshSnapshot.



* DeploySnapshot.



* **CreateSnapshot**.



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

* Enable AWS CloudTrail for the load balancer. 🡪 it **doesn't** provide detailed request-level information l**ike** access logs.



* **Enable access logs on the load balancer**. **🡪 Best** option, IMHO



* Install the Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent on the load balancer. 🡪 This is **useful** for collecting logs **from** instances, but **it's not designed** to capture connection information **directly** **from** the load balancer itself.



* Enable Amazon CloudWatch metrics on the load balancer. 🡪 Likewise, these **offer** aggregated data, but they **may not** provide the granular details **needed** for in-depth traffic analysis and troubleshooting



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**Will my standby RDS instance be in the same Region as my primary?**

* Only for Oracle RDS types.



* **Yes**.



* Only if configured at launch.



* No.



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

* Dedicated.



* Isolated.



* One.



* Reserved.



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**Can the string value of 'Key' be prefixed with :aws:'?**

* Only in GovCloud.



* Only for S3 not EC2.



* Yes.



* No.



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

* Take regular snapshots.



* Create an AM.



* Create EBS with higher capacity.



* Access EBS regularly.



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**What does Amazon RDS stand for?**

* Regional Data Server.



* **R**elational **D**atabase **S**ervice.



* Nothing.



* Regional Database Service.



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**You have been asked to set up monitoring of your network and you have decided that Cloudwatch would be the best service to use. Amazon CloudWatch monitors your Amazon Web Services (AWS) resources and the applications you run on AWS in real-time. You can use CloudWatch to collect and track metrics, which are the variables you want to measure for your resources and applications. Which of the following items listed can AWS Cloudwatch monitor?**

* Log files your applications generate.



* All of the items listed on this page.



* System-wide visibility into resource utilization, application performance, and operational health.



* Custom metrics generated by your applications and services.



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**What is the maximum write throughput I can provision for a single Dynamic DB table?**

* 1,000 write capacity units.



* 100,000 write capacity units.



* Dynamic DB is designed to scale without limits, but **if you go beyond 10,000** you have to contact AWS first.



* 10,000 write capacity units.



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

* Yes, they do but only if they are detached from the instance.



* No, you cannot attach EBS volumes to an instance.



* No, they are dependent.



* Yes, they do.



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**What is a Security Group?**

* None of these.



* A list of users that can access Amazon EC2 instances.



* An Access Control List (ACL) for AWS resources.



* A firewall for inbound traffic, built-in around every Amazon EC2 instance.



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**You need to set up a high level of security for an Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) you have just built in order to protect the confidential information stored in it. What are all the possible security groups that RDS uses?**

* **DB** security groups, **VPC** security groups, and **EC2** security groups.



* DB security groups only.



* EC2 security groups only.



* VPC security groups, and EC2 security groups.



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

* 3.



* **1.**



* 5.



* 2.



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**You are looking at ways to improve some existing infrastructure as it seems a lot of engineering resources are being taken up with basic management and monitoring tasks and the costs seem to be excessive. You are thinking of deploying Amazon ElasticCache to help. Which of the following statements is true in regards to ElasticCache?**

* You can improve load and response times to user actions and queries however the cost associated with scaling web applications will be more.



* You can't improve load and response times to user actions and queries but you can reduce the cost associated with scaling web applications.



* You can improve load and response times to user actions and queries however the cost associated with scaling web applications will remain the same.



* You can improve load and response times to user actions and queries and also reduce the cost associated with scaling web applications.



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**A customer needs corporate IT governance and cost oversight of all AWS resources consumed by its divisions. The divisions want to maintain administrative control of the discrete AWS resources they consume and keep those resources separate from the resources of other divisions. Which of the following options, when used together will support the autonomy/control of divisions while enabling corporate IT to maintain governance and cost oversight? (Choose 2 answers)**

* Use AWS Consolidated Billing and disable AWS root account access for the child accounts.



* Enable IAM cross-account access for all corporate IT administrators in each child account.



* Create separate VPCs for each division within the corporate IT AWS account.



* Use AWS Consolidated Billing to link the divisions' accounts to a parent corporate account.



* Write all child AWS CloudTrail and Amazon CloudWatch logs to each child account's Amazon S3 'Log' bucket.



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**After creating a new IAM user which of the following must be done before they can successfully make API calls?**

* Add a password to the user.



* Enable Multi-Factor Authentication for the user.



* Assign a Password Policy to the user.



* Create a set of Access Keys for the user.



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**A friend wants you to set up a small BitTorrent storage area for him on Amazon S3. You tell him it is highly unlikely that AWS would allow such a thing in their infrastructure. However you decide to investigate. Which of the following statements best describes using BitTorrent with Amazon S3?**

* Amazon S3 does not support the BitTorrent protocol because it is used for pirated software.



* You can use the BitTorrent protocol but only for objects that are less than 100 GB in size.



* You can use the BitTorrent protocol but you need to ask AWS for specific permissions first.



* You **can use** the BitTorrent protocol **but only for** objects that are **< 5 GB** in size.



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**IAM's Policy Evaluation Logic always starts with a default [...] for every request, except for those that use the AWS account's root security credentials?**

* Permit.



* **Deny**.



* Cancel.



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**You have been given a scope to deploy some AWS infrastructure for a large organization. The requirements are that you will have a lot of EC2 instances but may need to add more when the average utilization of your Amazon EC2 fleet is high and conversely remove them when CPU utilization is low. Which AWS services would be best to use to accomplish this?**

* Auto Scaling, Amazon CloudWatch and AWS Elastic Beanstalk.



* **Auto Scaling**, **Amazon CloudWatch** and **Elastic Load Balancing**.



* Amazon CloudFront, Amazon CloudWatch and Elastic Load Balancing.



* AWS Elastic Beanstalk, Amazon CloudWatch and Elastic Load Balancing.



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**When does the billing of an Amazon EC2 system begin?**

* It starts when the Status column for your distribution changes from Creating to Deployed.



* It starts as soon as you click the create instance option on the main EC2 console.



* It starts when your instance reaches 720 instance hours.



* It starts **when** Amazon EC2 **initiates the boot** sequence **of an** AMI instance.



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**A user is storing a large number of objects on AWS S3. The user wants to implement the search functionality among the objects. How can the user achieve this?**

* Use the indexing feature of S3.



* Tag the objects with the metadata to search on that.



* Use the query functionality of S3.



* **Make your own** DB system **which stores** the S3 **metadata for** the search functionality.



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**A corporate web application is deployed within an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and is connected to the corporate data center via an IPsec VPN. The application must authenticate against the on-premises LDAP server. After authentication, each logged-in user can only access an Amazon Simple Storage Space (S3) keyspace specific to that user. Which two approaches can satisfy these objectives? (Choose 2 answers)**

* Develop an identity broker that authenticates against IAM security Token service to assume a Lam role in order to get temporary AWS security credentials The application calls the identity broker toget AWS temporary security credentials with access to the appropriate S3 bucket.



* 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**.



* Develop **an identity broker** that 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** with access to the appropriate **S3 bucket**.



* The application authenticates against LDAP the application then calls the AWS identity and Access Management (IAM) Security service to log in to IAM using the LDAP credentials the application can use the IAM temporary credentials to access the appropriate S3 bucket.



* The application authenticates against IAM Security Token Service using the LDAP credentials the application uses those temporary AWS security credentials to access the appropriate S3 bucket.



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

* Yes always.



* No.



* Yes but only if they are using two factor authentication.



* Yes but only in VPC.



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**Does Dynamo DB support in-place atomic updates?**

* It is not defined.



* Yes.



* It does support in-place non-atomic updates.



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**Can you move a Reserved Instance from one Availability Zone to another?**

* Yes, but each Reserved Instance is associated with a specific Region that cannot be changed.



* Yes, only in US-West-2.



* Yes, only in US-East-1.



* No.



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**You want to establish a dedicated network connection from your premises to AWS in order to save money by transferring data directly to AWS rather than through your internet service provider. You are sure there must be some other benefits beyond cost savings. Which of the following statements would be the best choice to put your client's mind at rest?**

* Different instances running on the same physical machine are isolated from each other via a 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256).



* Different instances running on the same physical machine are isolated from each other via the Xen hypervisor and via a 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256).



* Different instances running on the same physical machine are isolated from each other via the Xen hypervisor.



* Different instances running on the same physical machine are isolated from each other via IAM permissions.



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**Can I detach the primary (ethO) network interface when the instance is running or stopped?**

* Yes, You can.



* No. You cannot.



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**You have launched an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instance into a public subnet with a primary private IP address assigned, an internet gateway is attached to the VPC, and the public route table is configured to send all Internet-based traffic to the Internet gateway. The instance security group is set to allow all outbound traffic but cannot access the internet. Why is the Internet unreachable from this instance?**

* The instance **does not** have a **public** **IP** address.



* The internet gateway security group must allow all outbound traffic.



* The instance security group must allow all inbound traffic.



* The instance 'Source/Destination check' property must be enabled.



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

* Elastic Beanstalk uses Elastic load balancing and CloudFormation doesn't.



* CloudFormation is faster in deploying applications than Elastic Beanstalk.



* Elastic Beanstalk is faster in deploying applications than CloudFormation.



* CloudFormation **is much more** powerful than Elastic Beanstalk, because you can **actually design** and **script custom** resources.



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**It is advised that you watch the Amazon CloudWatch [...] metric (available via the AWS Management Console or Amazon Cloud Watch APIs) carefully and recreate the Read Replica should it fall behind due to replication errors.**

* Write Lag.



* Read Replica.



* Replica Lag.



* Single Replica.



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

* Use a DynamoDB table with an attribute defining the priority level. Transformation instances will scan the table for tasks, sorting the results by priority level.



* Use Route 53 latency based-routing to send high priority tasks to the closest transformation instances.



* **Use two** SQS queues, **one** for high priority messages, **the other** for default priority. Transformation instances **first poll the** high priority queue; **if there is no** message, they **poll the** default priority queue.



* Use a single SQS queue. Each message contains the priority level. Transformation instances poll high-priority messages first.



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**True or False: When you view the block device mapping for your instance, you can see only the EBS volumes, not the instance store volumes.**

* Depends on the instance type.



* False.



* Depends on whether you use API call.



* **True**.



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**Does AWS CloudFormation support Amazon EC2 tagging?**

* **Yes**, AWS CloudFormation supports Amazon EC2 tagging.



* No, CloudFormation doesn't support any tagging.



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



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



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**If I modify a DB Instance or the DB parameter group associated with the instance, should I reboot the instance for the changes to take effect?**

* **Yes**.



* No.



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**If you are using Amazon RDS Provisioned IOPS storage with MySQL and Oracle database engines, you can scale the throughput of your database Instance by specifying the IOPS rate from [...].**

* 1,000 to 100,000.



* 100 to 1,000.



* 10,000 to 100,000.



* 1,000 to 10,000.



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**To specify a resource in a policy statement, in Amazon EC2, can you use its Amazon Resource Name (ARN)?**

* **Yes,** you can.



* No, you can't because EC2 is not related to AR



* No, you can't because you can't specify a particular Amazon EC2 resource in an IAM policy.



* Yes, you can but only for the resources that are not affected by the action.



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**An enterprise wants to use a third-party SaaS application. The SaaS application needs to have access to issue several API commands to discover Amazon EC2 resources running within the enterprise's account. The enterprise has internal security policies that require any outside access to their environment must conform to the principles of least privilege and there must be controls in place to ensure that the credentials used by the 5aa5 vendor cannot be used by any other third party. Which of the following would meet all of these conditions?**

* From the AWS Management Console, navigate to the Security Credentials page and retrieve the access and secret key for your account.



* Create an IAM user within the enterprise account assign a user policy to the IAM user that allows only the actions required by the SaaS application create a new access and secret key for the user and provide these credentials to the 5aa5 provider.



* Create an **IAM role for cross-account access,** that allows the SaaS provider's account, to **assume** the role, and assign it a policy, that allows **only the actions required** by the SaaS application.



* Create an IAM role for EC2 instances, assign it a policy that allows only the actions required tor the Saas application to work, **provide the role ARM to** the SaaS provider to use when launching their application instances.



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

* Remain as is.



* Terminate.



* Hibernate.



* Pause.



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**In EC2, what happens to the data in an instance store if an instance reboots (either intentionally or unintentionally)?**

* Data is deleted from the instance store for security reasons.



* Data persists in the instance store.



* Data is partially present in the instance store.



* Data in the instance store will be lost.



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**You are designing a social media site and are considering how to mitigate distributed denial-of service (DDoS) attacks. Which of the below are viable mitigation techniques? (Choose 3 answers)**

* Add multiple elastic network interfaces (ENis) to each EC2 instance to increase the network bandwidth.



* Use dedicated instances to ensure that each instance has the maximum performance possible.



* **Use an** Amazon CloudFront distribution **for both** static **and** dynamic content.



* **Use an** Elastic Load Balancer **with** auto scaling groups **at the** web. App **and** Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) tiers.



* **Add** alert Amazon CloudWatch **to** look for high Network **in** and CPU utilization.



* Create processes and capabilities to quickly add and remove rules to the instance OS firewall.



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**In Amazon CloudFront, if you use Amazon EC2 instances and other custom origins with CloudFront, it is recommended to [...].**

* not use Elastic Load Balancing.



* restrict Internet communication to private instances while allowing outgoing traffic.



* enable access key rotation for CloudWatch metrics.



* **specify** the URL **of the** load balancer **for the** domain name **of your** origin server.



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**Which of the following statements is true regarding attaching network interfaces to your instances in your VPC?**

* You can attach 5 ENIs per instance type.



* You can attach as many ENIs as you want.



* The **number of ENIs** you can attach **varies by** instance type.



* You can attach 100 ENIs total regardless of instance type.



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**What is the reason for this?**

* For security reasons.



* Hardware restrictions.



* Public **(IPV4)** internet addresses **are a** scarce resource.



* There are only 5 network interfaces per instance.



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**Can a 'user' be associated with multiple AWS accounts?**

* Yes.



* No.



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**You have an application running on an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud instance, that uploads 5 GB video objects to Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3). Video uploads are taking longer than expected, resulting in poor application performance. Which method will help improve performance of your application?**

* Enable enhanced networking.



* Use Amazon S3 multipart upload.



* Leveraging Amazon CloudFront, use the HTTP POST method to reduce latency.



* Use Amazon Elastic Block Store Provisioned IOPs and use an Amazon EBS-optimized instance.



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**You have been given a scope to set up an AWS Media Sharing Framework for a new start up photo sharing company similar to flickr. The first thing that comes to mind about this is that it will obviously need a huge amount of persistent data storage for this framework. Which of the following storage options would be appropriate for persistent storage?**

* Amazon Glacier or Amazon S3.



* Amazon Glacier or AWS Import/Export.



* AWS Import/Export or Amazon CloudFront.



* Amazon EBS volumes or Amazon S3.



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**You need a persistent and durable storage to trace call activity of an IVR (Interactive Voice Response) system. Call duration is mostly in the 2-3 minutes timeframe. Each traced call can be either active or terminated. An external application needs to know each minute the list of currently active calls, which are usually a few calls/second. Put once per month there is a periodic peak up to 1000 calls/second for a few hours. The system is open 24/7 and any downtime should be avoided. Historical data is periodically archived to files. Cost saving is a priority for this project. What database implementation would better fit this scenario, keeping costs as low as possible?**

* ~~Use RDS Multi-AZ with two tables~~, one for 'Active calls' and one for 'Terminated calls'. in this way the 'Active calls' table is always small and effective to access.



* **Use DynamoDB** with a 'Calls' table and a **Global Secondary Index** on a 'lsActive' attribute that is present for active calls only in this way the Global Secondary index is sparse and more effective.



* Use DynamoDB with a 'Calls' table and a Global secondary index on a 'State' attribute that can equal to 'active' or 'terminated' in this way the Global Secondary index can be used for all Items in the table.



* Use RDS Multi-AZ with a 'CALLS' table and an Indexed 'STATE\* field that can be equal to 'ACTIVE' or 'TERMINATED' in this way the SOL query Is optimized by the use of the Index.



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

* DNAME.



* CNAME.



* TXT.



* MX.



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**All Amazon EC2 instances are assigned two IP addresses at launch. Which are those?**

* 2 Elastic IP addresses.



* A private IP address and an Elastic IP address.



* A public IP address and an Elastic IP address.



* A private IP address and a public IP address.



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**You need to pass a custom script to new Amazon Linux instances created in your Auto Scaling group. Which feature allows you to accomplish this?**

* User data.



* **EC2Config service.**



* IAM roles.



* AWS Config.



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**A customer wants to track access to their Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) buckets and also use this information for their internal security and access audits. Which of the following will meet the Customer requirement?**

* Enable **AWS CloudTrail** to audit all **Amazon S3 bucket** access.



* Enable server access logging for all required Amazon S3 buckets.



* Enable the Requester Pays option to track access via AWS Billing.



* Enable Amazon S3 event notifications for Put and Post.



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**Which DNS name can only be resolved within Amazon EC2?**

* Public DNS name.



* **Internal DNS name.**



* External DNS name.



* Global DNS name.



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**An AWS customer is deploying an application** that is composed ofan **AutoScaling group of EC2 Instances. The** customers security policy **requires** that **every** outbound connection **from** these instances **to** any other service **within the customers Virtual Private Cloud must be authenticated using a unique x 509 certificate that contains the specific instance-id. In addition an x 509 certificates must be designed by the customer's Key management service, in order to be trusted for authentication. Which of the following configurations will support these requirements?**

* Configure an IAM Role that grants access to an Amazon S3 object containing a signed certificate and configure me Auto Scaling group to launch instances with this role Have the instances bootstrap get the certificate from Amazon S3 upon first boot.



* Embed a certificate into the Amazon Machine Image that is used by the Auto Scaling group Have the launched instances generate a certificate signature request with the instance's assigned instance- id to the Key management service for signature.



* Configure the **Auto Scaling group** to send **an SNS** notification of the launch of a **new instance** to the trusted **key management service(KMS)**. Have the **KMS** generate a signed **certificate** and send it directly to the newly **launched instance**.



* Configure the launched instances to generate a new certificate upon first boot Have the Key management service poll the AutoScaling group for associated instances and send new instances a certificate signature (hat contains the specific instance-id.



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**A company is storing data on Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3). The company's security policy mandates that data is encrypted at rest. Which of the following methods can achieve this? (Choose 3 answers)**

* Use Amazon S3 server-side **encryption with AWS** **KMS** managed keys.



* Use Amazon S3 server-side **encryption with customer**-provided keys.



* Use Amazon S3 server-side encryption with EC2 key pair.



* Use Amazon S3 bucket policies to restrict access to the data at rest.



* Encrypt the data on the client-side before ingesting to Amazon S3 using their own master key.



* Use SSL to encrypt the data while in transit to Amazon S3.



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**In Amazon EC2, you are billed instance-hours when [...].**

* your **EC2 instance** is in **a running state.**



* the instance exits from Amazon S3 console.



* your instance still exits the EC2 console.



* EC2 instances stop.



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**Which of the below mentioned options is a possible solution to avoid any security threat?**

* Use the IAM based single sign between the AWS resources and the organization application.



* Use the IAM role and assign it to the instance.



* Since the application is hosted on EC2, it does not need credentials to access S3.



* Use the 509 certificates instead of the access and the secret access keys.



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

* A **cluster.**



* A container instance.



* A container.



* A task definition.



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**You are looking to migrate your Development (Dev)** and **Test environments to AWS. You have decided to use separate AWS accounts to host each environment. You plan to link each accounts bill to a Master AWS account using Consolidated Billing. To make sure you Keep within budget you would like to implement a way for administrators in the Master account to have access to stop, delete and/or terminate resources in both the Dev and Test accounts. Identify which option will allow you to achieve this goal.**

* Create IAM users in the Master account with full Admin permissions. Create cross-account roles in the Dev and Test accounts that grant the Master account access to the resources in the account by inheriting permissions from the Master account.



* Create IAM users and a cross-account role in the Master account that grants full Admin permissions to the Dev and Test accounts.



* Create IAM users in the Master account Create cross-account roles in the Dev and Test accounts that have full Admin permissions and grant the Master.



* Link the accounts using Consolidated Billing. This will give IAM users in the Master account access to resources in the Dev and Test accounts.



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**What will be the status of the snapshot until the snapshot is complete?**

* Running.



* Working.



* Progressing.



* **Pending.**



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**A customer is running a multi-tier web application farm in a virtual private cloud (VPC) that is not connected to their corporate network. They are connecting to the VPC over the Internet to manage all of their Amazon EC2 instances running in both the public and private subnets. They have only authorized the bastion-security-group with Microsoft Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) access to the application instance security groups, but the company wants to further limit administrative access to all of the instances in the VPC. Which of the following Bastion deployment scenarios will meet this requirement?**

* Deploy a Windows Bastion host on the corporate network that has RDP access to all instances in the VP.



* Deploy a Windows Bastion host with an Elastic IP address in the public subnet and allow SSH access to the bastion from anywhere.



* **Deploy a** Windows Bastion host **with an** Elastic IP address **in the** private subnet, **and** restrict RDP access **to the** bastion **from only the** corporate public IP addresses.



* Deploy a Windows Bastion host with an auto-assigned Public IP address in the public subnet, and allow RDP access to the bastion from only the corporate public IP addresses.



**READ this explanation:**

**To meet the requirement of further limiting administrative access to all instances in the VPC, the most suitable Bastion deployment scenario is to configure the Bastion host to use a security group that only allows RDP (or SSH) access from a specific, limited set of IP addresses or a security group that is dedicated for administrative access. This approach ensures that only authorized users can connect to the Bastion host, and from there, to the application instances.**

**Here's why this is the recommended approach and how it works:**

**1. Bastion Host Security Group:**

* **Restrict Access:**

**The primary security group attached to the Bastion host should be configured to allow inbound RDP (or SSH) traffic only from a specific list of IP addresses (e.g., the administrator's office IPs) or from a dedicated security group for administrative access. This limits the entry point to the VPC.**

* **No Direct Access to Other Instances:**

**The application instance security groups should not allow direct access from the internet. They should only allow inbound traffic from the Bastion host's security group (for RDP or SSH).**

* **Layered Security:**

**This creates a layered security approach:**

* + **First, access to the Bastion host is controlled.**
  + **Second, access to the application instances is controlled through the Bastion.**
  + **This minimizes the attack surface by restricting direct internet access to the application servers.**

**2. Example Implementation:**

1. **Bastion Host Security Group:**
   * Create a new security group (e.g., "BastionHost-SG").
   * Allow inbound RDP (or SSH) traffic on the appropriate port.
   * In the "Source" field, specify the authorized IP addresses or the security group for administrators**.**
2. **Application Instance Security Groups:**
   * For each application instance's security group, allow inbound RDP (or SSH) traffic from the "BastionHost-SG" security group (not from 0.0.0.0/0 or any other internet source).
3. **Bastion Host Placement:**
   * The Bastion host should ideally be placed in a public subnet to allow for remote access.
   * The application instances should be in private subnets, which are not directly accessible from the internet.

**3. Benefits:**

* **Reduced Attack Surface:**

**By limiting access to the Bastion host and using it as a jump server, you minimize the potential attack surface of your application instances.**

* **Centralized Management:**

**All administrative access is channelled through the Bastion, making it easier to manage and audit.**

* **Compliance:**

This approach aligns with security best practices and can help with compliance requirements.

In summary, while starting with a single security group for the Bastion host is a good first step, the most secure approach is to further restrict access to the Bastion host by using a dedicated security group with a limited IP address range or another security group specifically for administrative access. This ensures that only authorized users can connect to the Bastion, and from there, to the application instances, enhancing overall security.

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**True or False: Common points of failures like generators and cooling equipment are shared across Availability Zones.**

* True.



* False.



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**A company is building a voting system for a popular TV show, viewers win watch the performances then visit the show's website to vote for their favorite performer. It is expected that in a short period of time after the show has finished the site will receive millions of visitors. The visitors will first login to the site using their Amazon.com credentials and then submit their vote. After the voting is completed the page will display the vote totals. The company needs to build the site such that can handle the rapid influx of traffic while maintaining good performance but also wants to keep costs to a minimum. Which of the design patterns below should they use?**

* Use CloudFront and an Elastic Load balancer in front of an auto-scaled set of web servers, the web servers will first connect the Login With Amazon service to authenticate the user then process the users v ote and store the result into a multi-AZ Relational Database Service instance.



* Use CloudFront and the static website hosting feature of S3 with the Javascript SDK to call the Login With Amazon service to authenticate the user, use IAM Roles to gain permissions to a DynamoDB table to store the users vote.



* Use CloudFront and an Elastic Load Balancer in front of an auto-scaled set of web servers, the web servers will first call the Login with Amazon service to authenticate the user, the web servers will process the users vote and store the result into a DynamoDB table using IAM Roles for EC2 instances to gain permissions to the DynamoDB table.



* Use CloudFront **and an** Elastic Load Balancer **in front of an** auto-scaled **set of** web servers, the web servers **will first** call the Login. With Amazon service **to authenticate** the user, the web servers **will process** the users vote and **store** the result into an **SQS** queue **using** IAM Roles **for** EC2 Instances to gain permissions to the SQS queue. **A set of** application servers will then **retrieve** the items **from** the queue and **store the result** into a DynamoDB table.



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**You are designing a photo sharing mobile app the application will store all pictures in a single Amazon S3 bucket. Users will upload pictures from their mobile device directly to Amazon S3 and will be able to view and download their own pictures directly from Amazon S3. You want to configure security to handle potentially millions of users in the “MOST secure” manner possible. What should your server-side application do when a new user registers on the photo sharing mobile application?**

* Create a set of long-term credentials using AWS Security Token Service with appropriate permissions Store these credentials in the mobile app and use them to access Amazon S3.



* **Record** the user's Information **in** Amazon RDS **and create a** role in IAM **with** appropriate permissions. **When** the user **uses their** mobile app **create** temporary credentials **using** the AWS Security Token Service ***'Assume Role'*** function **Store** these credentials **in** the mobile app's memory and **use them** to access Amazon S3 **Generate new** credentials the next time the **user runs** the mobile app.



* Record the user's Information in Amazon DynamoDB.



* When the user uses their mobile app create temporary credentials using AWS Security Token Service with appropriate permissions Store these credentials in the mobile app's memory and use them to access Amazon S3 Generate new credentials the next time the user runs the mobile app.



* Create IAM user. Assign appropriate permissions to the IAM user Generate an access key and secret key for the IAM user, store them in the mobile app and use these credentials to access Amazon S3.



* Create an IAM user. Update the bucket policy with appropriate permissions for the IAM user Generate an access Key and secret Key for the IAM user, store them in the mobile app and use these credentials to access Amazon S3.



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**Is there a limit to how many groups a user can be in?**

* Yes for all users.



* Yes for all users except root.



* No.



* Yes unless special permission granted.



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**Which is the default region in AWS?**

* eu-west-1.



* us-east-1.



* us-east-2.



* ap-southeast-1.



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

* Serve user content from S3. CloudFront and use Route 53 latency-based routing between ELBs in each region Retrieve user preferences from a local DynamoDB table in each region and leverage SQS to capture changes to user preferences with 505 workers for propagating updates to each table.



* Use the 53 Copy API to copy recently accessed content to multiple regions and serve user content from S3. CloudFront with dynamic content and an ELB in each region Retrieve user preferences from an ElasticCache cluster in each region and leverage SNS notifications to propagate user preference changes to a worker node in each region.



* Use the 53 Copy API to copy recently accessed content to multiple regions and serve user content from S3 CloudFront and Route 53 latency-based routing Between ELBs in each region Retrieve user preferences from a DynamoDB table and leverage SQS to capture changes to user preferences with 505 workers for propagating DynamoDB updates.



* Serve user content from S3. CloudFront with dynamic content, and an ELB in each region Retrieve user preferences from an ElastiCache cluster in each region and leverage Simple Workflow (SWF) to manage the propagation of user preferences from a centralized OB to each ElastiCache cluster.



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**A [...] is a document that provides a formal statement of one or more permissions.**

* policy.



* permission.



* role.



* resource.



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

* 1.



* 2.



* 3.



* 4.

