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**Is there a limit to the number of groups you can have?**

* Yes for all users except root.



* No.



* Yes unless special permission granted.



* **Yes** for all users.



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**True or False: Automated backups are enabled by default for a new DB Instance**

* True.



* False.



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**What is one key difference between an Amazon EBS-backed and an instance-store backed instance?**

* Amazon **EBS-backed** instances **can be stopped and restarted**.



* Instance-store backed instances ~~can be stopped and restarted~~.



* Auto scaling requires using Amazon EBS-backed instances.



* Virtual Private Cloud requires EBS backed instances.



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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 statements is true of Amazon EC2 security groups?**

* **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.



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



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



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**Select a true statement about Amazon EC2 Security Groups (EC2-Classic).**

* **After** you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, **you can't change it’s** security groups.



* After you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you can change its security groups only once.



* After you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you can only add rules to a security group.



* After you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you cannot add or remove rules from a security group.



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**To view information about an Amazon EBS volume, open the Amazon EC2 console at**[**https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/**](https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/)**, click in the Navigation panel.**

* EBS.



* Describe.



* Details.



* **Volumes.**



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**True or False: Provisioned IOPS Costs - you are charged for the IOPS and storage whether or not you use them in a given month.**

* **True**.



* False.



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**You have an EC2 Security Group with several running EC2 instances. You change the Security Group rules to allow inbound traffic on a new port and protocol, and launch several new instances in the same Security Group. The new rules apply:**

* Immediately **to all instances** in the **security group**.



* Immediately to the new instances only.



* Immediately to the new instances, but old instances must be stopped and restarted before the new rules apply.



* To all instances, but it may take several minutes for old instances to see the changes.



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**An edge location refers to which Amazon Web Service?**

* An edge location is referred to the network configured within a Zone or Region.



* An edge location is an AWS Region.



* An edge location **is the location of th**e data center **used** for Amazon **CloudFront**.



* An edge location is a Zone within an AWS Region.



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**If I want to run a database in an Amazon instance, which is the MOST recommended Amazon storage option?**

* Amazon Instance Storage.



* **Amazon EBS**.



* You can't run a database inside an Amazon instance.



* Amazon S3.



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**A customer is leveraging Amazon Simple Storage Service in *eu-west-1* to store static content for a web-based property. The customer is storing objects using the Standard Storage class. Where are the customers objects replicated?**

* A single facility in eu-west-1 and a single facility in eu-central-1.



* A single facility in eu-west-1 and a single facility in us-east-1.



* **Multiple** facilities in ***eu-west-1***.



* A single facility in eu-west-1.



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**You have set up an S3 bucket with a number of images in it and you have decided that you want anybody to be able to access these images, even anonymous users. To accomplish this you create a bucket policy. You will need to use an Amazon S3 bucket policy that specifies a [...] in the principal element, which means anyone can access the bucket.**

* hash tag (#).



* anonymous user.



* **wildcard (\*).**



* S3 user.



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**You try to connect via SSH to a newly created Amazon EC2 instance and get one of the following error messages: 'Network error: Connection timed out' or 'Error connecting to [instance], reason: -> Connection timed out: connect,' You have confirmed that the network and security group rules are configured correctly and the instance is passing status checks. What steps should you take to identify the source of the behavior? (Choose 2 answers)**

* Verify that the **private key file** corresponds to the **Amazon EC2 key pair** assigned at launch.



* Verify that your IAM user policy has permission to launch Amazon EC2 instances.



* Verify that you are **connecting** with the **appropriate user name** for your **AMI**.



* Verify that the Amazon EC2 Instance was launched with the proper IAM role.



* Verify that your federation trust to AWS has been established.



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

* Allow at least five minutes for Windows/Linux shutdown scripts to complete, before terminating the instance.



* Terminate the instance with the least active network connections. If multiple instances meet this criterion, one will be randomly selected.



* Send an SNS notification, if configured to do so.



* **Terminate** an instance **in the AZ** which currently **has 2** **running** EC2 instances.



* Randomly select one of the 3 AZs, and then terminate an instance in that A.



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**A photo-sharing service stores pictures in Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) and allows application sign-in using an OpenID Connect-compatible identity provider. Which AWS Security Token Service approach to temporary access should you use for the Amazon S3 operations?**

* SAML-based Identity Federation.



* Cross-Account Access.



* AWS Identity and Access Management roles.



* **Web Identity Federation.**



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**What is the maximum key length of a tag?**

* 512 Unicode characters.



* 64 Unicode characters.



* 256 Unicode characters.



* **128** Unicode characters.



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**Does Amazon RDS allow direct host access via Telnet, Secure Shell (SSH), or Windows Remote Desktop Connection?**

* Yes.



* **No.**



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

* **Multi-AZ.**



* Read Replica.



* Multi region.



* PostgreSQL does not support HA.



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

* Yes, they are allowed but only for selected regions.



* No, they are never allowed.



* Yes, they are allowed without any permission.



* Yes, they are allowed **but only with approval.**



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**You are building a system to distribute confidential documents to employees. Using CloudFront, what method could be used to serve content that is stored in S3, but not publically accessible from S3 directly?**

* Add the CloudFront account security group 'amazon-cf/amazon-cf-sg' to the appropriate S3 bucket policy.



* Create a S3 bucket policy that lists the CloudFront distribution ID as the Principal and the target bucket as the Amazon Resource Name (ARN).



* Create an Identity and Access Management (IAM) User for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that IAM User.



* Create an **Origin Access Identity (OAI)** for C**loudFront** and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that OA.



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**You require the ability to analyze a large amount of data, which is stored on Amazon S3 using Amazon Elastic MapReduce. You are using the cc2 8x large Instance type, whose CPUs are mostly idle during processing. Which of the below would be the most cost efficient way to reduce the runtime of the job?**

* Create more smaller flies on Amazon S3.



* Add additional cc2 8x large instances by introducing a task group.



* Use **smaller instances** that have **higher aggregate 1/0** performance.



* Create fewer, larger fi les on Amazon S3.



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

* Bring Your Own License.



* Role Bases License.



* Enterprise License.



* License Included.



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**Which of the following statements are true about Amazon Route 53 resource records? (Choose 2 answers)**

* An Alias record **can map one** DNS name to **another** Amazon Route 53 DNS name.



* A CNAME record can be created for your zone apex.



* An Amazon Route 53 CNAME record **can point to any** DNS record hosted **anywhere**.



* TIL can be set for an Alias record in Amazon Route 53.



* An Amazon Route 53 Alias record **~~can point to any~~** DNS record hosted anywhere.



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**Do you need to shutdown your EC2 instance when you create a snapshot of EBS volumes that serve as root devices?**

* No, you only need to shutdown an instance before deleting it.



* **Yes.**



* No, the snapshot would turn off your instance automatically.



* No.



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**Can I initiate a 'forced failover' for my Oracle Multi-AZ DB Instance deployment?**

* **Yes.**



* Only in certain regions.



* Only in VPC.



* No.



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**Amazon RDS provides high availability and failover support for DB instances using [...].**

* customized deployments.



* AppStream customizations.



* log events.



* **Multi-AZ deployments**.



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**True or False: Amazon EC2 has no Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) because you can't specify a particular Amazon EC2 resource in an IAM policy.**

* **True**.



* False.



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**A major client who has been spending a lot of money on his internet service provider asks you to set up an AWS Direct Connection to try and save him some money. You know he needs high-speed connectivity. Which connection port speeds are available on AWS Direct Connect?**

* 500Mbps and 1Gbps.



* **1Gbps and 10Gbps.**



* 100Mbps and 1Gbps.



* 1Gbps.



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**What will be the state of the alarm at the end of 90 minutes, if the CPU utilization is constant at 80%?**

* ALERT.



* **ALARM.**



* OK.



* INSUFFICIENT\_DATA.



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

**The first choice is the correct answer and not the check marked!**

* **Web servers**: store read-only data in S3, and copy from S3 to root volume at boot time. **App servers**: share state using a combination of DynamoDB and IP unicast. **Database**: use RDS with multi-AZdeployment and one or more read replicas. **Backup**: web and app servers, and database backed up weekly to Glacier using snapshots.



* **Web servers**: store read-only data in an EC2 NFS server, mount to each web server at boot time**. App servers**: share state using a combination of DynamoDB and **~~IP multicast~~**. **Database**: use RDS with multi-AZ deployment and one or more Read Replicas. **Backup:** web and app servers backed up weekly via AMIs, database backed up via DB snapshots**.  (IP multicast not available in AWS)**



* **Web servers**: store read-only data in S3, and copy from S3 to root volume at boot time. **App servers**: share state using a combination of DynamoDB and **IP unicast**. **Database**: use RDS with multi-AZ deployment and one or more Read Replicas. **Backup**: web and app servers backed up weekly via AMIs, database backed up via DB snapshots. **(Snapshots** to **Glacier DON’T work** directlywith **EBS snapshots)**



* **Web servers**: store read-only data in S3, and copy from S3 to root volume at boot time. **App servers**: share state using a combination of DynamoDB and IP unicast. **Database**: use RDS with multi-AZ deployment. **Backup**: web and app servers backed up weekly via AMIs, database backed up via DB snapshots. **(Need Read replicas for scalability and elasticity)**



**AI explanation**: and **MUST** read -> **https://jayendrapatil.com/aws-storage-options-whitepaper/**

**Web Tier:**

* **Amazon Elastic File System (EFS):**

EFS provides a fully managed, scalable, and elastic file storage service that can be accessed concurrently by multiple EC2 instances. This replaces the need for a network distributed file system, offering seamless scalability and high availability.

* **Amazon S3:**

Store static assets like images, CSS, and JavaScript files on S3 for efficient content delivery and scalability.

**App Server Tier:**

* **Amazon ElastiCache (Redis or Memcached):**

ElastiCache provides a fully managed, in-memory caching service that can be used to implement session state management and clustering. **ElastiCache** supports **both** Redis **and** Memcached, allowing for flexible session management and clustering strategies.

* **AWS Auto Scaling:**

Use AWS Auto Scaling to automatically adjust the number of EC2 instances in the web and app server tiers based on traffic and demand, ensuring optimal performance and cost efficiency.

**Database Tier:**

* **Amazon Aurora:**

Aurora is a MySQL and PostgreSQL-compatible relational database service that offers high performance, scalability, and availability. It automatically replicates data across multiple availability zones, ensuring high availability and fault tolerance.

* **Read Replicas:**

Leverage Aurora's read replica feature to scale read operations by creating multiple read replicas. These replicas can be used to offload read traffic from the primary database instance, improving overall performance and scalability.

**Backup:**

* **AWS Backup:**

AWS Backup provides a centralized backup service that allows you to create and manage backups of your AWS resources, including EC2 instances, EBS volumes, EFS file systems, and databases.

* **S3 for Offsite Storage:**

Configure AWS Backup to store backups on Amazon S3 for long-term data retention and offsite storage. This ensures data durability and provides a cost-effective solution for disaster recovery.

**Key Considerations:**

* **Security:**

Implement appropriate security measures, such as security groups, network ACLs, and IAM roles, to protect your application and data.

* **Monitoring:**

Use Amazon CloudWatch to monitor the performance of your application and infrastructure. Configure alerts to be notified of potential issues and respond proactively.

* **Cost Optimization:**

Regularly review your AWS resource usage and optimize your configuration to minimize costs while maintaining performance.

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**What are the four levels of AWS Premium Support?**

* Basic, Developer, Business, Enterprise.



* Basic, Startup, Business, Enterprise.



* Free, Bronze, Silver, Gold.



* All support is free.



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

* 10.



* 15.



* **2.**



* 20.



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**In the most recent company meeting, your CEO focused on the fact that everyone in the organization needs to make sure that all of the infrastructure that is built is truly scalable. Which of the following statements is incorrect in reference to scalable architecture?**

* A scalable service is capable of handling heterogeneity.



* A scalable service is resilient.



* A scalable architecture won't be cost effective as it grows.



* Increasing resources results in a proportional increase in performance.



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**What does Amazon S3 stand for?**

* Simple Storage Solution.



* Storage Storage Storage (triple redundancy Storage).



* Storage Server Solution.



* Simple Storage Service.



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**A company needs** to **monitor** the **read and write IOPs metrics** for their **AWS MySQL RDS instance** and **send real-time alerts** to their **operations team. Which AWS services** can **accomplish this? (Choose 2 answers)**

* Amazon Simple Email Service.



* Amazon **CloudWatch.**



* Amazon Simple Queue Service.



* Amazon Route 53.



* Amazon **SNS** Simple Notification Service.



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**A user has configured ELB with two EBS backed EC2 instances. The user is trying to understand the DNS access and IP support for ELB. Which of the below mentioned statements may not help the user understand the IP mechanism supported by ELB?**

* The client can connect over IPV4 or IPV6 using Dualstack.



* Communication between the load balancer and back-end instances is always through IPV4.



* ELB DNS supports both IPV4 and IPV6.



* The ELB supports either IPV4 or IPV6 but not both.



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**What is Oracle SQL Developer?**

* An AWS developer who is an expert in Amazon RDS using both the Oracle and SQL Server DB engines.



* A graphical Java tool distributed without cost by Oracle.



* It is a variant of the SQL Server Management Studio designed by Microsoft to support Oracle DBMS functionalities.



* A different DBMS released by Microsoft free of cost.



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**You can use [...] to help secure the instances in your VPC.**

* security groups and multi-factor authentication.



* security groups and 2-Factor authentication.



* security groups and biometric authentication.



* **security groups** and **network ACLs**.



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**What is the type of monitoring data (for Amazon EBS volumes) which is available automatically in 5- minute periods at no charge called?**

* **Basic**.



* Primary.



* Detailed.



* Local.



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**A user comes to you and wants access to Amazon CloudWatch but only wants to monitor a specific LoadBalancer. Is it possible to give him access to a specific set of instances or a specific LoadBalancer?**

* No because **you can't use IAM** to control access **to CloudWatch data** for **specific resources**.



* Yes. You can use IAM to control access to CloudWatch data for specific resources.



* No because you need to be Sysadmin to access CloudWatch data.



* Yes. Any user can see all CloudWatch data and needs no access rights.



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**Which Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud feature can you query from within the instance to access instance properties?**

* Instance user data.



* Resource tags.



* Instance metadata.



* Amazon Machine Image.



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**Making your snapshot public shares all snapshot data with everyone. Can the snapshots with AWS Market place product codes be made public?**

* **Yes**.



* No.



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**Which service enables AWS customers to manage users and permissions in AWS?**

* AWS Access Control Service (ACS).



* AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).



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**You have launched an EC2 instance with four (4) 500 GB EBS Provisioned IOPS volumes attached. The EC2 instance is EBS-Optimized and supports 500 Mbps throughput between EC2 and EBS. The four EBS volumes are configured as a single RAID 0 device, and each Provisioned IOPS volume is provisioned with 4,000 IOPS (4,000 16KB reads** or **writes), for a total of 16,000 random IOPS on the instance. The EC2 instance initially delivers the expected 16,000 IOPS random read and write performance. Sometime later, in order to increase the total random I/O performance of the instance, you add an additional two 500 GB EBS Provisioned IOPS volumes to the RAID. Each volume is provisioned to 4,000 IOPs like the original four, for a total of 24,000 IOPS on the EC2 instance. Monitoring shows that the EC2 instance CPU utilization increased from 50% to 70%, but the total random IOPS measured at the instance level does not increase at all. What is the problem and a valid solution?**

* Larger storage volumes support higher Provisioned IOPS rates; increase the provisioned volume storage of each of the 6 EBS volumes to 1TB.



* The **EBS-Optimized** throughput **limits** the **total IOPS** that can be utilized; **use** an EBS Optimized instance that provides **larger** throughput. Mo



* Small block sizes cause performance degradation, limiting the I/O throughput; configure the instance device driver and filesystem to use 64KB blocks to increase throughput.



* The standard EBS Instance root volume limits the total IOPS rate; change the instance root volume to also be a 500GB 4,000 Provisioned IOPS volume.



* RAID 0 only scales linearly to about 4 devices; use RAID 0 with 4 EBS Provisioned IOPS volumes, but increase each Provisioned IOPS EBS volume to 6,000 IOPS.



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**A user has configured a website and launched it using the Apache web server on port 80. The user is using ELB with the EC2 instances for Load Balancing. What should the user do to ensure that the EC2 instances accept requests only from ELB?**

* **Configure** the security group **of EC2**, **which allows access** to the ELB **source security group**.



* Configure the EC2 instance so that it only listens on the ELB port.



* Open the port for an ELB static IP in the EC2 security group.



* Configure the security group of EC2, which allows access only to the ELB listener.



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**You're trying to delete an SSL certificate from the IAM certificate store, and you're getting the message 'Certificate: <certificate< span=''>-id> is being used by CloudFront.' Which of the following statements is probably the reason why you are getting this error?**

* **Before** you can delete an SSL certificate**, you need to** either rotate SSL certificates **or** revert **from** using a custom SSL certificate **to** using the **default** CloudFront certificate.



* You can't delete SSL certificates. You need to request it from AWS.



* Before you can delete an SSL certificate, you need to set up the appropriate access level in IAM. Before you can delete an SSL certificate you need to set up https on your server.



* Before you can delete an SSL certificate you need to set up https on your server.



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**A government client needs you to set up secure cryptographic key storage for some of their extremely confidential data. You decide that the AWS CloudHSM is the best service for this. However, there seem to be a few pre-requisites before this can happen, one of those being a security group that has certain ports open. Which of the following is correct in regards to those security groups?**

* A security group **that has port 22** (for SSH) or **port 3389** (for RDP) open to your network.



* A security group that has no ports open to your network.



* A security group that has only port 3389 (for RDP) open to your network.



* A security group that has only port 22 (for SSH) open to your network.



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

* Configure an instance with monitoring software and the elastic network interface (ENI) set to promiscuous mode packet sniffing to see an traffic across the VPC. Configure servers running in the VPC using the host-based 'route' commands to send all traffic through the platform to a scalable virtualized IDS/IP.



* Create a second VPC and route all traffic from the primary application VPC through the second VPC where the scalable virtualized IDS/IPS platform resides.



* **Configure** servers running **in** the VPC **using** the ***host-based*** *'route'* commands to send **all traffic** through the platform **to a** scalable virtualized IDS/IP.



* Configure each host with an agent that collects all network traffic and sends that traffic to the IDS/IPS platform for inspection.



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

* **Remove** public read access **and** use signed URLs **with** expiry dates.



* Use CloudFront distributions for static content.



* Block the IPs of the offending websites in Security Groups.



* Store photos on an EBS volume of the web server.



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**Which of the following is *not a true* statement relating to the performance of your EBS volumes?**

* Frequent snapshots provide a higher level of data durability and they will not degrade the performance of your application while the snapshot is in progress.



* General Purpose (**SSD**) and Provisioned IOPS (**SSD**) volumes **have a** throughput limit of **128 MB/s** per volume.



* There is a **relationship** between the **maximum performance** of your **EBS volumes**, the **amount of I/O** you are driving **to them**, and the **amount of time** it takes for **each** transaction to complete.



* There is a **5 to 50** percent **reduction** in **IOPS** when you first access each block of data **on a** newly created **or** restored EBS volume.



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**Changes to the backup window take effect [...].**

* from the next billing cycle.



* after 30 minutes.



* **immediately**.



* after 24 hours.



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**Location of Instances are [...].**

* regional.



* based on **Availability Zone**.



* global.



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**You log in to IAM on your AWS console and notice the following message. 'Delete your root access keys.' Why do you think IAM is requesting this?**

* Because the root access keys will expire as soon as you log out.



* Because the root access keys expire after 1 week.



* Because the root access keys are the same for all users.



* Because they **provide unrestricted access** to your AWS resources.



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

* USD 0.10 per GB.



* **No charge. It is free.**



* USD 0.02 per GB



* USD 0.01 per GB.



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**In DynamoDB, could you use IAM to grant access to Amazon DynamoDB resources and API actions?**

* In DynamoDB there is no need to grant access.



* Depended to the type of access.



* **Yes.**



* No.



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**The common use cases for DynamoDB Fine-Grained Access Control (FGAC) are cases in which the end user wants [...].**

* to change the hash keys of the table directly.



* to check if an IAM policy requires the hash keys of the tables directly.



* to read or modify any code commit key of the table directly, without a middle-tier service.



* to **read or modify** **the table** **directly**, **without** a **middle-tier** service.



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**What are the initial settings of an user created security group?**

* Allow all inbound traffic and Allow no outbound traffic.



* Al low no inbound traffic and Al low no outbound traffic.



* Al low no inbound traffic and Al low all outbound traffic.



* Allow all inbound traffic and Allow all outbound traffic.



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**Which one of the following answers is not a possible state of Amazon CloudWatch Alarm?**

* INSUFFICIENT\_DATA.



* ALARM.



* OK.



* STATUS\_CHECK\_FAILED.



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**[...] let you categorize your EC2 resources in different ways, for example, by purpose, owner, or environment.**

* wildcards.



* pointers.



* tags.



* special filters.



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**Which of the below mentioned options is not available when an instance is launched by Auto Scaling with EC2 Classic?**

* Public IP.



* Elastic IP.



* Private DNS.



* Private IP.



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**You have a lot of data stored in the AWS Storage Gateway and your manager has come to you asking about how the billing is calculated, specifically the Virtual Tape Shelf usage. What would be a correct response to this?**

* You are billed for the virtual tape data you store in Amazon Glacier and are billed for the size of the virtual tape.



* You are billed for the virtual tape data you store in Amazon Glacier and billed for the portion of virtual tape capacity that you use, not for the size of the virtual tape.



* You are billed for the virtual tape data you store in Amazon S3 and billed for the portion of virtual tape capacity that you use, not for the size of the virtual tape.



* You are billed for the virtual tape data you store in Amazon S3 and are billed for the size of the virtual tape.



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**True or False: The new DB Instance that is created when you promote a Read Replica retains the backup window period.**

* True.



* False.



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**[...] is a fast, flexible, fully managed push messaging service.**

* Amazon SNS.



* Amazon SES.



* Amazon SQS.



* Amazon FPS.



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**You are tasked with setting up a Linux bastion host for access to Amazon EC2 instances running in your VPC. Only clients connecting from the corporate external public IP address 72.34.51.100 should have SSH access to the host. Which option will meet the customer requirement?**

* Security Group Inbound Rule: Protocol – TCP. Port Range – 22, Source 72.34.51.100/32



* Port Range- 22, Source 72.34.51. 100/32.



* Security Group Inbound Rule: Protocol – UDP, Port Range- 22, Source 72.34.51.100/32.



* Network ACL Inbound Rule: Protocol – UDP, Port Range- 22, Source 72.34.51.100/32.



* Network ACL Inbound Rule: Protocol – TCP, Port Range-22, Source 72.34.51.100/0.



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**How can you secure data at rest on an EBS volume?**

* Attach the volume to an instance using EC2's SSL interface.



* Write the data randomly instead of sequentially.



* Encrypt the volume using the S3 server-side encryption service.



* Create an IAM policy that restricts read and write access to the volume.



* Use an encrypted file system on top of the EBS volume.



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**Is there a method in the IAM system to allow or deny access to a specific instance?**

* Only for VPC based instances.



* Yes.



* No.



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**Using Amazon IAM, can I give permission based on organizational groups?**

* Yes but only in certain cases.



* Yes.



* No.



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**Which services allow the customer to retain full administrative privileges of the underlying EC2 instances? (Choose 2 answers)**

* Amazon Relational Database Service.



* Amazon Elastic MapReduce.



* Amazon ElastiCache.



* Amazon DynamoDB.



* AWS Elastic Beanstalk.



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**While launching an RDS DB instance, on which page I can select the Availability Zone?**

* REVIEW.



* DB INSTANCE DETAILS.



* MANAGEMENT OPTIONS.



* ADDITIONAL CONFIGURATION.



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**You are responsible for a legacy web application whose server environment is approaching end of life. You would like to migrate this application to AWS as quickly as possible, since the application environment currently has the following limitations. The VM's single 10GB VMDK is almost full Me virtual network interface still uses the 10Mbps driver, which leaves your 100Mbps WAN connection completely underutilized. It is currently running on a highly customized. Windows VM within a VMware environment: You do not have me installation media. This is a mission critical application with an RTO (Recovery Time Objective) of 8 hours. RPO (Recovery Point Objective) of 1 hour. How could you best migrate this application to AWS while meeting your business continuity requirements?**

* Use the EC2 VM Import Connector for vCenter to import the VM into EC2.



* Use Import/Export to import the VM as an ESS snapshot and attach to EC2.



* Use S3 to create a backup of the VM and restore the data into EC2.



* Use me ec2-bundle-instance API to Import an Image of the VM into EC2.



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**You are setting up some EBS volumes for a customer who has requested a setup which includes a RAID (redundant array of inexpensive disks). AWS has some recommendations for RAID setups. Which RAID setup is not recommended for Amazon EBS?**

* RAID 5 only.



* RAID 5 and RAID 6.



* RAID 1 only.



* RAID 1 and RAID 6.



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**Much of your company's data does not need to be accessed often, and can take several hours for retrieval time, so it's stored on Amazon Glacier. However someone within your organization has expressed concerns that his data is more sensitive than the other data, and is wondering whether the high level of encryption that he knows is on S3 is also used on the much cheaper Glacier service. Which of the following statements would be most applicable in regards to this concern?**

* There is no encryption on Amazon Glacier, that's why it is cheaper.



* Amazon Glacier automatically encrypts the data using AES-128 a lesser encryption method than Amazon S3 but you can change it to AES-256 if you are willing to pay more.



* Amazon Glacier automatically encrypts the data using AES-256, the same as Amazon S3.



* Amazon Glacier automatically encrypts the data using AES-128 a lesser encryption method than Amazon S3.



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**Can I use Provisioned IOPS with VPC?**

* Only Oracle based RDS.



* No.



* Only with MSSQL based RDS.



* Yes for all RDS instances.



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**To ensure failover capabilities, consider using a [...] for incoming traffic on a network interface.**

* primary public IP.



* secondary private IP.



* secondary public IP.



* add on secondary IP.



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**By default, EBS volumes that are created and attached to an instance at launch are deleted when that instance is terminated. You can modify this behavior by changing the value of the flag [...] to false when you launch the instance.**

* Delete On Termination.



* Remove On Deletion.



* Remove On Termination.



* Terminate On Deletion.



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**Which AWS service helps this functionality?**

* AWS Simple Queue Service.



* AWS Simple Notification Service.



* AWS Simple Workflow Service.



* AWS Simple Email Service.



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**Which of the below statements would be an incorrect response to your customers enquiry?**

* Amazon EMR customers can choose to send data to Amazon S3 using the HTTPS protocol for secure transmission.



* Amazon S3 provides authentication mechanisms to ensure that stored data is secured against unauthorized access.



* Every packet sent in the AWS network uses Internet Protocol Security (IPsec).



* Customers may encrypt the input data before they upload it to Amazon S3.



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**The one-time payment for Reserved Instances is [...] refundable if the reservation is cancelled.**

* always.



* in some circumstances.



* never.



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

* Yes, by default, the history of your API calls is logged.



* Yes, you should turn on the CloudTrail in the AWS console.



* No, you can only get a history of VPC API calls.



* No, you cannot store history of EC2 API calls on Amazon.



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**The Trusted Advisor service provides insight regarding which four categories of an AWS account?**

* Security, fault tolerance, high availability, and connectivity.



* Security, access control, high availability, and performance.



* Performance, cost optimization, security, and fault tolerance.



* Performance, cost optimization, access control, and connectivity.



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

* Duplicate entries into two different buckets and create two separate CloudFront distributions where S3 access is restricted only to CloudFront identity.



* Create a CloudFront distribution with 'US' Europe price class for US/ Europe users and a different CloudFront distribution with Al l Edge Locations' for the remaining users.



* Create a CloudFront distribution with S3 access restricted only to the CloudFront identity and partition the blog entry's location in S3 according to the month it was uploaded to be used withCloudFront behaviors.



* Create a CloudFronl distribution with Restrict Viewer Access Forward Query string set to true and minimum TTL of 0.



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**Your supervisor has asked you to build a simple file synchronization service for your department. He doesn't want to spend too much money and he wants to be notified of any changes to files by email. What do you think would be the best Amazon service to use for the email solution?**

* Amazon SES.



* Amazon CloudSearch.



* Amazon SWF.



* Amazon AppStream.



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**What are the Amazon EC2 API tools?**

* They don't exist. The Amazon EC2 AMI tools, instead, are used to manage permissions.



* Command-line tools to the Amazon EC2 web service.



* They are a set of graphical tools to manage EC2 instances.



* They don't exist. The Amazon API tools are a client interface to Amazon Web Services.



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**Your customer wishes to deploy an enterprise application to AWS which will consist of several web servers, several application servers and a small (50GB) Oracle database information is stored, both in the database and the file systems of the various servers. The backup system must support database recovery whole server and whole disk restores, and individual file restores with a recovery time of no more than two hours. They have chosen to use RDS Oracle as the database. Which backup architecture will meet these requirements?**

* Backup RDS using automated daily DB backups Backup the EC2 instances using AMIs and supplement with file-level backup to S3 using traditional enterprise backup software to provide file level restore.



* Backup RDS using a Multi-AZ Deployment Backup the EC2 instances using Amis, and supplement by copying file system data to S3 to provide file-level restore.



* Backup RDS using automated daily DB backups Backup the EC2 instances using EBS snapshots and supplement with file-level backups to Amazon Glacier using traditional enterprise backup software to provide file-level restore.



* Backup RDS database to S3 using Oracle RMAN Backup the EC2 instances using Amis, and supplement with EBS snapshots for individual volume restore.



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**You are architecting a highly-scalable and reliable web application which will have a huge amount of content. You have decided to use Cloudfront as you know it will speed up distribution of your static and dynamic web content and know that Amazon CloudFront integrates with Amazon CloudWatch metrics so that you can monitor your web application. Because you live in Sydney you have chosen the the Asia Pacific (Sydney) region in the AWS console. However you have set up this up but no CloudFront metrics seem to be appearing in the CloudWatch console. What is the most likely reason from the possible choices below for this?**

* Metrics for CloudWatch are available only when you choose the same region as the application you are monitoring.



* You need to pay for CloudWatch for it to become active.



* Metrics for CloudWatch are available only when you choose the US East (Virginia).



* Metrics for CloudWatch are not available for the Asia Pacific region as yet.



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**Is the SQL Server Audit feature supported in the Amazon RDS SQL Server engine?**

* Yes.



* No.



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

* desk.cpl.



* mstsc.



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**Which of the following cannot be used in Amazon EC2 to control who has access to specific Amazon EC2 instances?**

* Security Groups.



* IAM System.



* SSH keys.



* Windows passwords.



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

* Same as the standard data transfer charge.



* Double the standard data transfer charge.



* No charge. It is free.



* Half of the standard data transfer charge.



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

* The load balancer was not configured to use a public subnet with an Internet gateway configured.



* The Amazon EC2 instances do not have a dynamically allocated private IP address.



* The security groups or network ACLs are not property configured for web traffic.



* The load balancer is not configured in a private subnet with a NAT instance.



* The VPC does not have a VGW configured.



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**Resources that are created in AWS are identified by a unique identifier called an**

* Amazon Resource Number.



* Amazon Resource Nametag.



* Amazon Resource Name.



* Amazon Resource Namespace.



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**What are the two types of licensing options available for using Amazon RDS for Oracle?**

* BYOL and Enterprise License.



* BYOL and License Included.



* Enterprise License and License Included.



* Role based License and License Included.



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

* Security Group and ACL (Access Control List) settings.



* Decommissioning storage devices.



* Patch management on the EC2 instance's operating system.



* Life-cycle management of IAM credentials.



* Controlling physical access to compute resources.



* Encryption of EBS (Elastic Block Storage) volumes.



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**You have a web application running on six Amazon EC2 instances, consuming about 45% of resources on each instance. You are using auto-scaling to make sure that six instances are running at all times. The number of requests this application processes is consistent and does not experience spikes. The application is critical to your business and you want high availability at all times. You want the load to be distributed evenly between all instances. You also want to use the same Amazon Machine Image (AMI) for all instances. Which of the following architectural choices should you make?**

* Deploy 6 EC2 instances in one Availability Zone and use Amazon Elastic Load Balancer.



* Deploy 3 EC2 instances in one region and 3 in another region and use Amazon Elastic Load Balancer.



* Deploy 3 EC2 instances in one Availability Zone and 3 in another Availability Zone and use Amazon Elastic Load Balancer.



* Deploy 2 EC2 instances in three regions and use Amazon Elastic Load Balancer.



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**An ERP application is deployed across multiple AZs in a single region. in the event of failure, the Recovery Time Objective (RTO) must be less than 3 hours, and the Recovery Point Objective (RPO) must be 15 minutes the customer realizes that data corruption occurred roughly 1.5 hours ago. What DR strategy could be used to achieve this RTO and RPO in the event of this kind of failure?**

* Take hourly DB backups to S3, with transaction logs stored in S3 every 5 minutes.



* Use synchronous database master-slave replication between two Availability Zones.



* Take hourly DB backups to EC2 Instance store volumes with transaction logs stored in S3 every 5 minutes.



* Take 15 minute DB backups stored in Glacier with transaction logs stored in S3 every 5 minutes.



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**You have been setting up an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) for your company, including setting up subnets. Security is a concern, and you are not sure which is the best security practice for securing subnets in your VPC. Which statement below is correct in describing the protection of AWS resources in each subnet?**

* You can use multiple layers of security, including security groups and network access control lists (ACL).



* You can only use access control lists (ACL).



* You don't need any security in subnets.



* You can use multiple layers of security, including security groups, network access control lists (ACL) and CloudHS.



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**Amazon EC2 provides a repository of public data sets that can be seamlessly integrated into AWS cloud-based applications. What is the monthly charge for using the public data sets?**

* A 1 time charge of 10$ for all the datasets.



* 1$ per dataset per month.



* 10$ per month for all the datasets.



* There is no charge for using the public data sets.



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**[...] embodies the 'share-nothing' architecture and essentially involves breaking a large database into several smaller databases. Common ways to split a database include: 1. Splitting tables that are not joined in the same query onto different hosts or 2. Duplicating a table across multiple hosts and then using a hashing algorithm to determine which host receives a given update.**

* $harding.



* Fai lure recovery.



* Federation.



* DOL operations.



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**After deploying a new website for a client on AWS, he asks if you can set it up so that if it fails it can be automatically redirected to a backup website that he has stored on a dedicated server elsewhere. You are wondering whether Amazon Route 53 can do this. Which statement below is correct in regards to Amazon Route 53?**

* Amazon Route 53 can't help detect an outage. You need to use another service.



* Amazon Route 53 can help detect an outage of your website and redirect your end users to alternate locations.



* Amazon Route 53 can help detect an outage of your website but can't redirect your end users to alternate locations.



* Amazon Route 53 can't help detect an outage of your website, but can redirect your end users to alternate locations.



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**Your company plans to host a large donation website on Amazon Web Services (AWS). You anticipate a large and undetermined amount of traffic that will create many database writes. To be certain that you do not drop any writes to a database hosted on AWS. Which service should you use?**

* Amazon RDS with provisioned IOPS up to the anticipated peak write throughput.



* Amazon Simple Queue Service (SOS) for capturing the writes and draining the queue to write to the database.



* Amazon ElastiCache to store the writes until the writes are committed to the database.



* Amazon DynamoDB with provisioned write throughput up to the anticipated peak write throughput.



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**You have set up an Auto Scaling group. The cool down period for the Auto Scaling group is 7 minutes. The first instance is launched after 3 minutes, while the second instance is launched after 4 minutes. How many minutes after the first instance is launched will Auto Scaling accept another scaling activity request?**

* 11 minutes.



* 7 minutes.



* 10 minutes.



* 14 minutes.



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**You are migrating a legacy client-server application to AWS. The application responds to a specific DNS domain (e.g. <**[**www.example.com**](http://www.example.com/)**>) and has a 2-tier architecture, with multiple application servers and a database server. Remote clients use TCP to connect to the application servers. The application servers need to know the IP address of the clients in order to function properly and are currently taking that information from the TCP socket. A Multi-AZ RDS MySQL instance will be used for the database. During the migration you can change the application code, but you have to file a change request. How would you implement the architecture on AWS in order to maximize scalability and high availability?**

* File a change request to implement Alias Resource support in the application. Use Route 53 Alias Resource Record to distribute load on two application servers in different AZs.



* File a change request to implement Latency Based Routing support in the application. Use Route 53 with Latency Based Routing enabled to distribute load on two application servers in different AZs.



* File a change request to implement Cross-Zone support in the application. Use an ELB with a TCP Listener and Cross-Zone Load Balancing enabled, two application servers in different AZs.



* File a change request to implement Proxy Protocol support in the application. Use an ELB with a TCP Listener and Proxy Protocol enabled to distribute load on two application servers in different AZs.



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**Can I test my DB Instance against a new version before upgrading?**

* Yes.



* No.



* Only in VPC.



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**Your system recently experienced down time during the troubleshooting process. You found that a new administrator mistakenly terminated several production EC2 instances. Which of the following strategies will help prevent a similar situation in the future? The administrator still must be able to: Launch, start stop, and terminate development resources. Launch and start production instances.**

* Create an IAM user, which is not allowed to terminate instances by leveraging production EC2 termination protection.



* Leverage resource based tagging along with an IAM user, which can prevent specific users from terminating production EC2 resources.



* Leverage EC2 termination protection and multi-factor authentication, which together require users to authenticate before terminating EC2 instances.



* Create an IAM user and apply an IAM role which prevents users from terminating production EC2 instances.



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**You have just set up a large site for a client which involved a huge database which you set up with Amazon RDS to run as a Multi-AZ deployment. You now start to worry about what will happen if the database instance fails. Which statement best describes how this database will function if there is a database failure?**

* Updates to your DB Instance are synchronously replicated across Availability Zones to the standby in order to keep both in sync and protect your latest database updates against DB Instance failure.



* Your database will not resume operation without manual administrative intervention.



* Updates to your DB Instance are asynchronously replicated across Availability Zones to the standby in order to keep both in sync and protect your latest database updates against DB Instance failure.



* Updates to your DB Instance are synchronously replicated across S3 to the standby in order to keep both in sync and protect your latest database updates against DB Instance failure.



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**Your company has an on-premises multi-tier PHP web application, which recently experienced downtime due to a large burst in web traffic due to a company announcement Over the coming days, you are expecting similar announcements to drive similar unpredictable bursts, and are looking to find ways to quickly improve your infrastructures ability to handle unexpected increases in traffic. The application currently consists of 2 tiers a web tier which consists of a load balancer and several Linux Apache web servers as well as a database tier which hosts a Linux server hosting a MySQLdatabase. Which scenario below will provide full site functionality, while helping to improve the ability of your application in the short timeframe required?**

* Failover environment: Create an S3 bucket and configure it for website hosting. Migrate your DNS to Route 53 using zone file import, and leverage Route 53 DNS failover to failover to the S3 hosted website.



* Hybrid environment: Create an AMI, which can be used to launch web servers in EC2. Create an Auto Scaling group, which uses the AMI to scale the web tier based on incoming traffic. LeverageElastic Load Balancing to balance traffic between on-premises web servers and those hosted in AWS.



* Offload traffic from on-premises environment: Setup a CloudFront distribution, and configure CloudFront to cache objects from a custom origin. Choose to customize your object cache behavior, and select a TIL that objects should exist in cache.



* Migrate to AWS: Use VM Import/Export to quickly convert an on-premises web server to an AMI.



* Create an Auto Scaling group, which uses the imported AMI to scale the web tier based on incoming traffic. Create an RDS read replica and setup replication between the RDS instance and on-premises MySQL server to migrate the database.



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**When using consolidated billing there are two account types. What are they?**

* Paying account and Linked account.



* Parent account and Child account.



* Main account and Sub account.



* Main account and Secondary account.



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**You have a periodic Image analysis application that gets some files in Input analyzes them and tor each file writes some data in output to a ten file the number of files in input per day is high and concentrated in a few hours of the day. Currently you have a server on EC2 with a large EBS volume that hosts the input data and the results it takes almost 20 hours per day to complete the process What services could be used to reduce the elaboration time and improve the availability of the solution?**

* Amazon S3 to store 1/0 files. SQS to distribute elaboration commands to a group of hosts working in parallel. Auto scaling to dynamically size the group of hosts depending on the length of the SQS queue.



* EBS with Provisioned IOPS (PIOPS) to store 1/0 files. SNS to distribute elaboration commands to a group of hosts working in parallel Auto Scaling to dynamically size the group of hosts depending on the number of SNS notifications.



* Amazon S3 to store 1/0 files, SNS to distribute evaporation commands to a group of hosts working in parallel. Auto scaling to dynamically size the group of hosts depending on the number of SNS notifications.



* EBS with Provisioned IOPS (PIOPS) to store 1/0 files SOS to distribute elaboration commands to a group of hosts working in parallel Auto Scaling to dynamically size the group ot hosts depending on the length of the SQS queue.



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**While controlling access to Amazon EC2 resources, which of the following acts as a firewall that controls the traffic allowed to reach one or more instances?**

* A security group.



* An instance type.



* A storage cluster.



* An object.



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**The base URI for all requests for instance metadata is [...].**

* <http://254.169.169.254/latest/>.



* <http://169.169.254.254/latest/>.



* <http://127.0.0.1/latest/>.



* <http://169.254.169.254/latest/>.



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**While using the EC2 GET requests as URLs, the [...] is the URL that serves as the entry point for the web service.**

* token.



* endpoint.



* action.



* None of these.



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**A user is planning to launch a scalable web application. Which of the below mentioned options will not affect the latency of the application?**

* Region.



* Provisioned IOPS.



* Availability Zone.



* Instance size.



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**Your firm has uploaded a large amount of aerial image data to S3 in the past, in your on-premises environment, you used a dedicated group of servers to oaten process this data and used Rabbit MQAnopen source messaging system to get job information to the servers. Once processed the data would go to tape and be shipped offsite. Your manager told you to stay with the current design, and leverage AWS archival storage and messaging services to minimize cost. Which is correct?**

* Use SQS for passing job messages use Cloud Watch alarms to terminate EC2 worker instances when they become idle. Once data is processed, change the storage class of the S3 objects to Reduced Redundancy Storage.



* Setup Auto-Scaled workers triggered by queue depth that use spot instances to process messages in SOS Once data is processed,



* Change the storage class of the S3 objects to Reduced Redundancy Storage. Setup Auto-Scaled workers triggered by queue depth that use spot instances to process messages in SQS Once data is processed, change the storage class of the S3 objects to Glacier.



* Use SNS to pass job messages use Cloud Watch alarms to terminate spot worker instances when they become idle. Once data is processed, change the storage class of the S3 object to Glacier.



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**A user has launched 10 EC2 instances inside a placement group. Which of the below mentioned statements is true with respect to the placement group?**

* All instances must be in the same AZ.



* All instances can be across multiple regions.



* The placement group cannot have more than 5 instances.



* All instances must be in the same region.



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**A user has created a CloudFormation stack. The stack creates AWS services, such as EC2 instances, ELB, AutoScaling, and RDS. While creating the stack it created EC2, ELB and AutoScaling but failed to create RDS. What will CloudFormation do in this scenario?**

* Rollback all the changes and terminate all the created services.



* It will wait for the user's input about the error and correct the mistake after the input.



* CloudFormation can never throw an error after launching a few services since it verifies all the steps before launching.



* It will warn the user about the error and ask the user to manually create RDS.



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**You have been asked to design the storage layer for an application. The application requires disk performance of at least 100,000 IOPS. In addition, the storage layer must be able to survive the loss of an individual disk, EC2 instance, or Availability Zone without any data loss. The volume you provide must have a capacity of at least 3 TB. Which of the following designs will meet these objectives?**

* Instantiate a c3.8xlarge instance in us-east-1. Provision 4x1TB EBS volumes, attach them to the instance, and configure them as a single RAID 5 volume. Ensure that EBS snapshots are performed every 15 minutes.



* Instantiate a c3.8xlarge instance in us-east-1. Provision 3xlTB EBS volumes, attach them to the Instance, and configure them as a single RAID 0 volume. Ensure that EBS snapshots are performed every 15 minutes.



* Instantiate an i2.8xlarge instance in us-east-1a. Create a RAID 0 volume using the four 800GB SSD ephemeral disks provided with the instance. Provision 3x1TB EBS volumes, attach them to the instance, and configure them as a second RAID 0 volume. Configure synchronous, block-level replication from the ephemeral-backed volume to the EBS-backed volume.



* Instantiate a c3.8xlarge instance in us-east-1. Provision an AWS Storage Gateway and configure it for 3 TB of storage and 100,000 IOPS. Attach the volume to the instance.



* Instantiate an i2.8xlarge instance in us-east-1a. Create a RAID 0 volume using the four 800GB SSD ephemeral disks provided with the instance. Configure synchronous, block-level replication to an identically configured instance in us-east-1b.



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**A company is preparing to give AWS Management Console access to developers Company policy mandates identity federation and role-based access control. Roles are currently assigned using groups in the corporate Active Directory. What combination of the following will give developers access to the AWS console? (Choose 2 answers)**

* AWS Directory Service AD Connector.



* AWS Directory Service Simple AD.



* AWS Identity and Access Management groups.



* AWS identity and Access Management roles.



* AWS identity and Access Management users.



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**Your startup wants to implement an order fulfilment process for selling a personalized gadget that needs an average of 3-4 days to produce with some orders taking up to 6 months you expect 10orders per day on your first day. 1000 orders per day after 6 months and 10,000 orders after 12 months. Orders coming in are checked for consistency men dispatched to your manufacturing plant for production quality control packaging shipment and payment processing If the product does not meet the quality standards at any stage of the process employees may force the process to repeat a step Customers are notified via email about order status and any critical issues with their orders such as payment failure. Your case architecture includes AWS Elastic Beanstalk for your website with an RDS MySQL instance for customer data and orders. How can you implement the order fulfillment process while making sure that the emails are delivered reliably?**

* Add a business process management application to your Elastic Beanstalk app servers and re-use the ROS database for tracking order status use one of the Elastic Beanstalk instances to send emails to customers.



* Use SWF with an Auto Scaling group of activity workers and a decider instance in another Auto Scaling group with min/max=l Use the decider instance to send emails to customers.



* Use SWF with an Auto Scaling group of activity workers and a decider instance in another Auto Scaling group with min/max=l use SES to send emails to customers.



* Use an SQS queue to manage all process tasks Use an Auto Scaling group of EC2 Instances that poll the tasks and execute them. Use SES to send emails to customers.



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**A, [...] is an individual, system, or application that interacts with AWS programmatically.**

* user.



* AWS Account.



* group.



* role.



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

* In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40.



* In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40/32.



* In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40/24.



* In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40/0.



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**Read Replicas require a transactional storage engine and are only supported for the [...] storage engine.**

* OracleISAM.



* MSSQLDB.



* InnoDB.



* MyISAM.



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**What is Amazon Glacier?**

* You mean Amazon 'Iceberg': it's a low-cost storage service.



* A security tool that allows to 'freeze' an EBS volume and perform computer forensics on it.



* A low-cost storage service that provides secure and durable storage for data archiving and backup.



* It's a security tool that allows to 'freeze' an EC2 instance and perform computer forensics on it.



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**You have a content management system running on an Amazon EC2 instance that is approaching 100% CPU utilization. Which option will reduce load on the Amazon EC2 instance?**

* Create a load balancer, and register the Amazon EC2 instance with it.



* Create a CloudFront distribution, and configure the Amazon EC2 instance as the origin.



* Create an Auto Scaling group from the instance using the Create AutoScaling Group action.



* Create a launch configuration from the instance using the Create launch Configuration action.



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**Can I initiate a 'forced failover' for my MySQL Multi-AZ DB Instance deployment?**

* Only in certain regions.



* Only in VPC.



* Yes.



* No.



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**When controlling access to Amazon EC2 resources, each Amazon EBS Snapshot has a [...] attribute that controls which AWS accounts can use the snapshot.**

* createVolumePermission.



* LaunchPermission.



* SharePermission.



* RequestPermission.



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**You have decided to change the instance type for instances running in your application tier that is using Auto Scaling. In which area below would you change the instance type definition?**

* Auto Scaling policy.



* Auto Scaling group.



* Auto Scaling tags.



* Auto Scaling launch configuration.



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**Which of the following statements is true of creating a launch configuration using an EC2 instance?**

* The launch configuration can be created only using the Query APIs.



* Auto Scaling automatically creates a launch configuration directly from an EC2 instance.



* A user should manually create a launch configuration before creating an Auto Scaling group.



* The launch configuration should be created manually from the AWS CL.



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**Your company has multiple IT departments, each with their own VPC. Some VPCs are located within the same AWS account, and others in a different AWS account. You want to peer together all VPCs to enable the IT departments to have full access to each others' resources. There are certain limitations placed on VPC peering. Which of the following statements is incorrect in relation to VPC peering?**

* Private DNS values cannot be resolved between instances in peered VPCs.



* You can have up to 3 VPC peering connections between the same two VPCs at the same time.



* You cannot create a VPC peering connection between VPCs in different regions.



* You have a limit on the number active and pending VPC peering connections that you can have per VP.



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

* Amazon DynamoDB.



* Amazon Redshift.



* Any non-relational database.



* Amazon SimpleDB.



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**A/An [...] acts as a firewall that controls the traffic allowed to reach one or more instances.**

* security group.



* ACL.



* IAM.



* private IP Addresses.



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**Your manager has just given you access to multiple VPN connections that someone else has recently set up between all your company's offices. She needs you to make sure that the communication between the VPNs is secure. Which of the following services would be best for providing a low-cost hub-and-spoke model for primary or backup connectivity between these remote offices?**

* Amazon CloudFront.



* AWS Direct Connect.



* AWS CloudHSM.



* AWS VPN CloudHub.



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**You need to create a management network using network interfaces for a virtual private cloud (VPC) network. Which of the following statements is incorrect pertaining to Best Practices for ConfiguringNetwork Interfaces.**

* You can detach secondary (ethN) network interfaces when the instance is running or stopped. However, you can't detach the primary (eth0) interface.



* Launching an instance with multiple network interfaces automatically configures interfaces, private IP addresses, and route tables on the operating system of the instance.



* You can attach a network interface in one subnet to an instance in another subnet in the same VPC, however, both the network interface and the instance must reside in the same Availability Zone.



* Attaching another network interface to an instance is a valid method to increase or double the network bandwidth to or from the dual-homed instance.



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**A user has launched 10 EC2 instances inside a placement group. Which of the following statements is true in regards to what ability launching your instances into a VPC instead of EC2-Classic gives you?**

* All of the things listed here.



* Change security group membership for your instances while they're running.



* Assign static private IP addresses to your instances that persist across starts and stops.



* Define network interfaces, and attach one or more network interfaces to your instances.



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**In the HQ region you run an hourly batch process reading data from every region to compute cross regional reports that are sent by email to all offices this batch process must be completed as fast as possible to quickly optimize logistics how do you build the database architecture in order to meet the requirements'?**

* For each regional deployment, use RDS MySQL with a master in the region and a read replica in the HQ region.



* For each regional deployment, use MySQL on EC2 with a master in the region and send hourly EBS snapshots to the HQ region.



* For each regional deployment, use RDS MySQL with a master in the region and send hourly RDS snapshots to the HQ region.



* For each regional deployment, use MySQL on EC2 with a master in the region and use S3 to copy data files hourly to the HQ region.



* Use Direct Connect to connect all regional MySQL deployments to the HQ region and reduce network latency for the batch process.



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**What is the average IOPS that the user will get for most of the year as per EC2 SLA if the instance is attached to the EBS optimized instance?**

* 950.



* 990.



* 1000.



* 900.



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**You are working with a customer who has 10 TB of archival data that they want to migrate to Amazon Glacier. The customer has a 1-Mbps connection to the Internet. Which service or feature provides the fastest method of getting the data into Amazon Glacier?**

* Amazon Glacier multipart upload.



* AWS Storage Gateway.



* VM Import/Export.



* AWS Import/Export.



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**Your manager has asked you to set up a public subnet with instances that can send and receive internet traffic, and a private subnet that can't receive traffic directly from the internet, but can initiate traffic to the internet (and receive responses) through a NAT instance in the public subnet. Hence, the following 3 rules need to be allowed: Inbound SSH traffic. Web servers in the public subnet to read and write to MS SQL servers in the private subnet. Inbound RDP traffic from the Microsoft Terminal Services gateway in the public private subnet. What are the respective ports that need to be opened for this?**

* Ports 22, 1433, 3389.



* Ports 21, 1433, 3389.



* Ports 25, 1433, 3389.



* Ports 22, 1343, 3999.



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**An EC2 instance is connected to an ENI (Elastic Network Interface) in one subnet. What happens to the data on an instance if the instance reboots (intentionally or unintentionally)?**

* Data will be lost.



* Data persists.



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**Please select the Amazon EC2 resource which can be tagged.**

* Key pairs.



* Elastic IP addresses.



* Placement groups.



* Amazon EBS snapshots.



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**Without [...] you must either create multiple AWS accounts-each with its own billing and subscriptions to AWS products-or your employees must share the security credentials of a single AWS account.**

* Amazon RDS.



* Amazon Glacier.



* Amazon EMR.



* Amazon IAM.



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**An EC2 instance is connected to an ENI (Elastic Network Interface) in one subnet. What happens when you attach an ENI of a different subnet to this EC2 instance?**

* The EC2 instance follows the rules of the older subnet.



* The EC2 instance follows the rules of both the subnets.



* Not possible, cannot be connected to 2 ENIs.



* The EC2 instance follows the rules of the newer subnet.



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**You have deployed a three-tier web application in a VPC with a CIDR block of 10.0.0.0/28. You initially deploy two web servers, two application servers, two database servers and one NAT instance tor a total of seven EC2 instances. The web, application and database servers are deployed across two Availability Zones (AZs). You also deploy an ELB in front of the two web servers, and use Route 53 for DNS Web. Raffle gradually increases in the first few days following the deployment, so you attempt to double the number of instances in each tier of the application to handle the new load unfortunately some of these new instances fail to launch.Which of the following could be the root caused? (Choose 2 answers)**

* AWS reserves the first and the last private IP address in each subnet's CIDR block so you do not have enough addresses left to launch all of the new EC2 instances.



* The Internet Gateway (IGW) of your VPC has scaled-up, adding more instances to handle the traffic spike, reducing the number of available private IP addresses for new instance launches.



* The ELB has scaled-up, adding more instances to handle the traffic spike, reducing the number of available private IP addresses for new instance launches.



* AWS reserves one IP address in each subnet's CIDR block for Route 53 so you do not have enough addresses left to launch all of the new EC2 instances.



* AWS reserves the first four and the last IP address in each subnet's CIDR block so you do not have enough addresses left to launch all of the new EC2 instances.



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**Which of the following will cause an immediate DB instance reboot to occur?**

* You change storage type from standard to PIOPS, and Apply Immediately is set to true.



* You change the DB instance class, and Apply Immediately is set to false.



* You change a static parameter in a DB parameter group.



* You change the backup retention period for a DB instance from 0 to a nonzero value or from a nonzero value to 0, and Apply Immediately is set to false.



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**EBS Snapshots occur [...].**

* Asynchronously.



* Synchronously.



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**You are tasked with moving a legacy application from a virtual machine running Inside your datacenter to an Amazon VPC Unfortunately this app requires access to a number of on-premises services and no one who configured the app still works for your company. EC2 instance**

**no documentation for it. What will allow the application running inside the VPC to reach back and access its internal dependencies without being reconfigured? (Choose 3 answers)**

* An AWS Direct Connect link between the VPC and the network housing the internal services.



* An Internet Gateway to allow a VPN connection.



* An Elastic IP address on the VPC instance.



* An IP address space that does not conflict with the one on-premises.



* Entries in Amazon Route 53 that allow the Instance to resolve its dependencies' IP addresses.



* A VM Import of the current virtual machine.



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**A company needs to deploy services to an AWS region which they have not previously used. The company currently has an AWS identity and Access Management (IAM) role for the Amazon EC2 instances, which permits the instance to have access to Amazon DynamoDB. The company wants their EC2 instances in the new region to have the same privileges. How should the company achieve this?**

* Create a new IAM role and associated policies within the new region.



* Assign the existing IAM role to the Amazon EC2 instances in the new region



**About**