# AWS-Solution-Architect-Associate Dumps

# AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate

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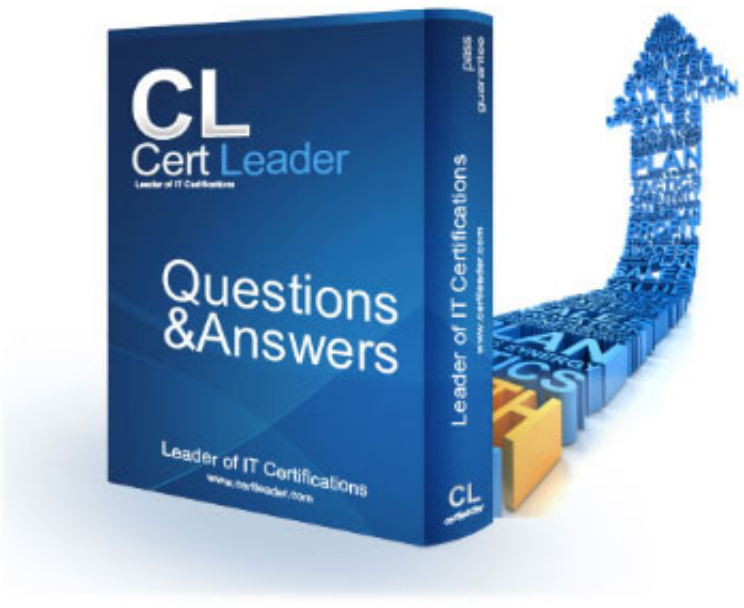

**NEW QUESTION 1**
You are trying to launch an EC2 instance, however the instance seems to go into a terminated status immediately. What would probably not be a reason that this is happening?

A. The AMI is missing a required part.
B. The snapshot is corrupt.
C. You need to create storage in EBS first.
D. You've reached your volume limi

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Amazon EC2 provides a virtual computing environments, known as an instance.
After you launch an instance, AWS recommends that you check its status to confirm that it goes from the pending status to the running status, the not terminated status.
The following are a few reasons why an Amazon EBS-backed instance might immediately terminate: You've reached your volume limit.
The AM is missing a required part. The snapshot is corrupt. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using_|nstanceStraightToTerminated.html

**NEW QUESTION 2**
In the context of AWS support, why must an EC2 instance be unreachable for 20 minutes rather than allowing customers to open tickets immediately?

A. Because most reachability issues are resolved by automated processes in less than 20 minutes
B. Because all EC2 instances are unreachable for 20 minutes every day when AWS does routine maintenance
C. Because all EC2 instances are unreachable for 20 minutes when first launched
D. Because of all the reasons listed here

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** An EC2 instance must be unreachable for 20 minutes before opening a ticket, because most reachability issues are resolved by automated processes in less than 20 minutes and will not require any action on the part of the customer. If the instance is still unreachable after this time frame has passed, then you should open a case with support.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/faqs/

**NEW QUESTION 3**
To specify a resource in a policy statement, in Amazon EC2, can you use its Amazon Resource Name (ARN)?

A. Yes, you can.
B. No, you can't because EC2 is not related to ARN.
C. No, you can't because you can't specify a particular Amazon EC2 resource in an IAM policy.
D. Yes, you can but only for the resources that are not affected by the actio

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Some Amazon EC2 API actions allow you to include specific resources in your policy that can be created or modified by the action. To specify a resource in the statement, you need to use its Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-ug.pdf

**NEW QUESTION 4**
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?

A. Use the indexing feature of S3.
B. Tag the objects with the metadata to search on that.
C. Use the query functionality of S3.
D. Make your own DB system which stores the S3 metadata for the search functionalit

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** In Amazon Web Services, AWS S3 does not provide any query facility. To retrieve a specific object the user needs to know the exact bucket / object key. In this case it is recommended to have an own DB system which manages the S3 metadata and key mapping.
Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf

**NEW QUESTION 5**
What is a placement group in Amazon EC2?

A. It is a group of EC2 instances within a single Availability Zone.
B. It the edge location of your web content.
C. It is the AWS region where you run the EC2 instance of your web content.
D. It is a group used to span multiple Availability Zone

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** A placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone. Reference:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/placement-groups.html

**NEW QUESTION 6**
A client needs you to import some existing infrastructure from a dedicated hosting provider to AWS to try and save on the cost of running his current website. He also needs an automated process that manages backups, software patching, automatic failure detection, and recovery. You are aware that his existing set up currently uses an Oracle database. Which of the following AWS databases would be best for accomplishing this task?

A. Amazon RDS
B. Amazon Redshift
C. Amazon SimpleDB
D. Amazon ElastiCache

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Amazon RDS gives you access to the capabilities of a familiar MySQL, Oracle, SQL Server, or PostgreSQL database engine. This means that the code, applications, and tools you already use today with your existing databases can be used with Amazon RDS. Amazon RDS automatically patches the database software and backs up your database, storing the backups for a user-defined retention period and enabling point-in-time recovery.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html

**NEW QUESTION 7**
True orfalsez A VPC contains multiple subnets, where each subnet can span multiple Availability Zones.

A. This is true only if requested during the set-up of VPC.
B. This is true.
C. This is false.
D. This is true only for US region

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** A VPC can span several Availability Zones. In contrast, a subnet must reside within a single Availability Zone.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/vpc/faqs/

**NEW QUESTION 8**
An edge location refers to which Amazon Web Service?

A. An edge location is refered to the network configured within a Zone or Region
B. An edge location is an AWS Region
C. An edge location is the location of the data center used for Amazon CloudFront.
D. An edge location is a Zone within an AWS Region

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Amazon CloudFront is a content distribution network. A content delivery network or content distribution network (CDN) is a large distributed system of sewers deployed in multiple data centers across the world. The location of the data center used for CDN is called edge location.
Amazon CloudFront can cache static content at each edge location. This means that your popular static content (e.g., your site's logo, navigational images, cascading style sheets, JavaScript code, etc.) will be available at a nearby edge location for the browsers to download with low latency and improved performance for viewers. Caching popular static content with Amazon CloudFront also helps you offload requests for such files from your origin sever — CloudFront serves the cached copy when available and only makes a request to your origin server if the edge location receMng the browser's request does not have a copy of the file.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/c|oudfront/

**NEW QUESTION 9**
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?

A. Amazon SES
B. Amazon CloudSearch
C. Amazon SWF
D. Amazon AppStream

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** File change notifications can be sent via email to users following the resource with Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES), an easy-to-use, cost-effective email solution.
Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS_ac_ra_filesync_08.pdf

**NEW QUESTION 10**
Does DynamoDB support in-place atomic updates?

A. Yes
B. No
C. It does support in-place non-atomic updates
D. It is not defined

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** DynamoDB supports in-place atomic updates.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/\NorkingWithItems.html#Working WithItems.AtomicCounters

**NEW QUESTION 10**
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 connectMty between these remote offices?

A. Amazon C|oudFront
B. AWS Direct Connect
C. AWS C|oudHSM
D. AWS VPN CloudHub

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** If you have multiple VPN connections, you can provide secure communication between sites using the
AWS VPN CloudHub. The VPN CloudHub operates on a simple hub-and-spoke model that you can use with or without a VPC. This design is suitable for customers with multiple branch offices and existing Internet connections who would like to implement a convenient, potentially low-cost hub-and-spoke model for primary or backup connectMty between these remote offices.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPN_CloudHub.html

**NEW QUESTION 14**
Does Amazon DynamoDB support both increment and decrement atomic operations?

A. Only increment, since decrement are inherently impossible with DynamoDB's data model.
B. No, neither increment nor decrement operations.
C. Yes, both increment and decrement operations.
D. Only decrement, since increment are inherently impossible with DynamoDB's data mode

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Amazon DynamoDB supports increment and decrement atomic operations.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/APISummary.html

**NEW QUESTION 19**
An organization has three separate AWS accounts, one each for development, testing, and production. The organization wants the testing team to have access to certain AWS resources in the production account. How can the organization achieve this?

A. It is not possible to access resources of one account with another account.
B. Create the IAM roles with cross account access.
C. Create the IAM user in a test account, and allow it access to the production environment with the IAM policy.
D. Create the IAM users with cross account acces

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** An organization has multiple AWS accounts to isolate a development environment from a testing or production environment. At times the users from one account need to access resources in the other account, such as promoting an update from the development environment to the production environment. In this case the IAM role with cross account access will provide a solution. Cross account access lets one account share access to their resources with users in the other AWS accounts.
Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf

**NEW QUESTION 20**
You need to migrate a large amount of data into the cloud that you have stored on a hard disk and you decide that the best way to accomplish this is with AWS Import/Export and you mail the hard disk to AWS. Which of the following statements is incorrect in regards to AWS Import/Export?

A. It can export from Amazon S3
B. It can Import to Amazon Glacier
C. It can export from Amazon Glacier.
D. It can Import to Amazon EBS

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** AWS Import/Export supports: Import to Amazon S3
Export from Amazon S3 Import to Amazon EBS Import to Amazon Glacier
AWS Import/Export does not currently support export from Amazon EBS or Amazon Glacier. Reference:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSImportExport/latest/DG/whatisdisk.html

**NEW QUESTION 23**
An Elastic IP address (EIP) is a static IP address designed for dynamic cloud computing. With an EIP, you can mask the failure of an instance or software by

rapidly remapping the address to another instance in your account. Your EIP is associated with your AWS account, not a particular EC2 instance, and it remains associated with your account until you choose to explicitly release it. By default how many EIPs is each AWS account limited to on a per region basis?

A. 1
B. 5
C. Unlimited
D. 10

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** By default, all AWS accounts are limited to 5 Elastic IP addresses per region for each AWS account, because public (IPv4) Internet addresses are a scarce public resource. AWS strongly encourages you to use an EIP primarily for load balancing use cases, and use DNS hostnames for all other inter-node communication.
If you feel your architecture warrants additional EIPs, you would need to complete the Amazon EC2 Elastic IP Address Request Form and give reasons as to your need for additional addresses. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/elastic-ip-addresses-eip.html#using-instance-ad dressing-limit

**NEW QUESTION 25**
While using the EC2 GET requests as URLs, the is the URL that serves as the entry point for the web service.

A. token
B. endpoint
C. action
D. None of these

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The endpoint is the URL that serves as the entry point for the web service.
Reference: http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-query-api.html

**NEW QUESTION 28**
You are checking the workload on some of your General Purpose (SSD) and Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volumes and it seems that the I/O latency is higher than you require. You should probably check the to make sure that your application is not trying to drive more IOPS than you have provisioned.

A. Amount of IOPS that are available
B. Acknowledgement from the storage subsystem
C. Average queue length
D. Time it takes for the I/O operation to complete

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** In EBS workload demand plays an important role in getting the most out of your General Purpose (SSD) and Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volumes. In order for your volumes to deliver the amount of IOPS that are available, they need to have enough I/O requests sent to them. There is a relationship between the demand on the volumes, the amount of IOPS that are available to them, and the latency of the request (the amount of time it takes for the I/O operation to complete).
Latency is the true end-to-end client time of an I/O operation; in other words, when the client sends a IO, how long does it take to get an acknowledgement from the storage subsystem that the IO read or write is complete.
If your I/O latency is higher than you require, check your average queue length to make sure that your application is not trying to drive more IOPS than you have provisioned. You can maintain high IOPS while keeping latency down by maintaining a low average queue length (which is achieved by provisioning more IOPS for your volume).
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-workload-demand.html

**NEW QUESTION 32**
Which of the below mentioned options is not available when an instance is launched by Auto Scaling with EC2 Classic?

A. Public IP
B. Elastic IP
C. Private DNS
D. Private IP

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Auto Scaling supports both EC2 classic and EC2-VPC. When an instance is launched as a part of EC2 classic, it will have the public IP and DNS as well as the private IP and DNS.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/GettingStartedTutorial.html

**NEW QUESTION 37**
You are building infrastructure for a data warehousing solution and an extra request has come through that there will be a lot of business reporting queries running all the time and you are not sure if your current DB instance will be able to handle it. What would be the best solution for this?

A. DB Parameter Groups
B. Read Replicas
C. Multi-AZ DB Instance deployment
D. Database Snapshots

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Read Replicas make it easy to take advantage of MySQL's built-in replication functionality to elastically scale out beyond the capacity constraints of a single DB Instance for read-heavy database workloads. There are a variety of scenarios where deploying one or more Read Replicas for a given source DB Instance may make sense. Common reasons for deploying a Read Replica include:
Scaling beyond the compute or I/O capacity of a single DB Instance for read-heavy database workloads. This excess read traffic can be directed to one or more Read Replicas.
Serving read traffic while the source DB Instance is unavailable. If your source DB Instance cannot take I/O requests (e.g. due to I/O suspension for backups or scheduled maintenance), you can direct read traffic to your Read Replica(s). For this use case, keep in mind that the data on the Read Replica may be "stale" since the source DB Instance is unavailable.
Business reporting or data warehousing scenarios; you may want business reporting queries to run against a Read Replica, rather than your primary, production DB Instance.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/

**NEW QUESTION 42**
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.

A. HTTPS
B. HTTP
C. ICMP
D. IPv6

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** In Elastic Load Balancing a health configuration uses information such as protocol, ping port, ping path (URL), response timeout period, and health check interval to determine the health state of the instances registered with the load balancer.
Currently, HTTP on port 80 is the default health check. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/E|asticLoadBaIancing/latest/DeveIoperGuide/TerminoIogyandKeyConcepts. html

**NEW QUESTION 45**
In Amazon EC2 Container Service, are other container types supported?

A. Yes, EC2 Container Service supports any container service you need.
B. Yes, EC2 Container Service also supports Microsoft container service.
C. No, Docker is the only container platform supported by EC2 Container Service presently.
D. Yes, EC2 Container Service supports Microsoft container service and Openstac

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** In Amazon EC2 Container Service, Docker is the only container platform supported by EC2 Container Service presently.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/ecs/faqs/

**NEW QUESTION 47**
You have just been given a scope for a new client who has an enormous amount of data(petabytes) that he constantly needs analysed. Currently he is paying a huge amount of money for a data warehousing company to do this for him and is wondering if AWS can provide a cheaper solution. Do you think AWS has a solution for this?

A. Ye
B. Amazon SimpIeDB
C. N
D. Not presently
E. Ye
F. Amazon Redshift
G. Ye
H. Your choice of relational AMIs on Amazon EC2 and EBS

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Amazon Redshift is a fast, fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service that makes it simple and cost-effective to efficiently analyze all your data using your existing business intelligence tools. You can start small for just $0.25 per hour with no commitments or upfront costs and scale to a petabyte or more for $1,000 per terabyte per year, less than a tenth of most other data warehousing solutions. Amazon Redshift delivers fast query performance by using columnar storage technology to improve I/O efficiency and parallelizing queries across multiple nodes. Redshift uses standard PostgreSQL JDBC and ODBC drivers, allowing you to use a wide range of familiar SQL clients. Data load speed scales linearly with cluster size, with integrations to Amazon S3, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon Elastic MapReduce, Amazon Kinesis or any SSH-enabled host.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/running_databases/#redshift_anchor

**NEW QUESTION 49**
In an experiment, if the minimum size for an Auto Scaling group is 1 instance, which of the following statements holds true when you terminate the running instance?

A. Auto Scaling must launch a new instance to replace it.
B. Auto Scaling will raise an alarm and send a notification to the user for action.
C. Auto Scaling must configure the schedule actMty that terminates the instance after 5 days.

D. Auto Scaling will terminate the experimen

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** If the minimum size for an Auto Scaling group is 1 instance, when you terminate the running instance, Auto Scaling must launch a new instance to replace it.
Reference:http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/Deve|operGuide/AS_Concepts.html

**NEW QUESTION 54**
In Amazon EC2, while sharing an Amazon EBS snapshot, can the snapshots with AWS IV|arketplace product codes be public?

A. Yes, but only for US-based providers.
B. Yes, they can be public.
C. No, they cannot be made public.
D. Yes, they are automatically made public by the syste

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Snapshots with AWS Marketplace product codes can't be made public. Reference:
http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-modifying-snapshot-permissions.ht ml

**NEW QUESTION 57**
Can resource record sets in a hosted zone have a different domain suffix (for example, www.blog. acme.com and www.acme.ca)?

A. Yes, it can have for a maximum of three different TLDs.
B. Yes
C. Yes, it can have depending on the TLD.
D. No

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** The resource record sets contained in a hosted zone must share the same suffix. For example, the example.com hosted zone can contain resource record sets for www.example.com and wvvw.aws.example.com subdomains, but it cannot contain resource record sets for a www.example.ca subdomain.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/Iatest/DeveloperGuide/AboutHostedZones.html

**NEW QUESTION 58**
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?

A. All instances must be in the same AZ
B. All instances can be across multiple regions
C. The placement group cannot have more than 5 instances
D. All instances must be in the same region

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** A placement group is a logical grouping of EC2 instances within a single Availability Zone. Using placement groups enables applications to participate in a low-latency, 10 Gbps network. Placement groups are recommended for applications that benefit from low network latency, high network throughput or both.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/placement-groups.html

**NEW QUESTION 60**
Which of the following AWS CLI commands is syntactically incorrect?
1. $ aws ec2 describe-instances
2. $ aws ec2 start-instances --instance-ids i-1348636c
3. $ aws sns publish --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:546419318123:OperationsError -message "Script Failure"
4. $ aws sqs receive-message --queue-urI https://queue.amazonaws.com/546419318123/Test

A. 3
B. 4
C. 2
D. 1

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The following CLI command is missing a hyphen before "-message".
aws sns publish --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:546419318123:OperationsError -message "Script Failure"
It has been added below in red
aws sns publish --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:546419318123:OperationsError ---message "Script Failure"
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/c|i/

**NEW QUESTION 63**
An organization has developed a mobile application which allows end users to capture a photo on their mobile device, and store it inside an application. The

application internally uploads the data to AWS S3. The organization wants each user to be able to directly upload data to S3 using their Google ID. How will the mobile app allow this?

A. Use the AWS Web identity federation for mobile applications, and use it to generate temporary security credentials for each user.
B. It is not possible to connect to AWS S3 with a Google ID.
C. Create an IAM user every time a user registers with their Google ID and use IAM to upload files to S3.
D. Create a bucket policy with a condition which allows everyone to upload if the login ID has a Google part to it.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** For Amazon Web Services, the Web identity federation allows you to create cloud-backed mobile apps that use public identity providers, such as login with Facebook, Google, or Amazon. It will create temporary security credentials for each user, which will be authenticated by the AWS services, such as S3.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/STS/latest/UsingSTS/CreatingWIF.html

**NEW QUESTION 64**
An online gaming site asked you if you can deploy a database that is a fast, highly scalable NoSQL database service in AWS for a new site that he wants to build. Which database should you recommend?

A. Amazon DynamoDB
B. Amazon RDS
C. Amazon Redshift
D. Amazon SimpleDB

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Amazon DynamoDB is ideal for database applications that require very low latency and predictable performance at any scale but don't need complex querying capabilities like joins or transactions. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully-managed NoSQL database service that offers high performance, predictable throughput and low cost. It is easy to set up, operate, and scale.
With Amazon DynamoDB, you can start small, specify the throughput and storage you need, and easily scale your capacity requirements on the fly. Amazon DynamoDB automatically partitions data over a number of servers to meet your request capacity. In addition, DynamoDB automatically replicates your data synchronously across multiple Availability Zones within an AWS Region to ensure high-availability and data durability.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/running_databases/#dynamodb_anchor

**NEW QUESTION 65**
You have been doing a lot of testing of your VPC Network by deliberately failing EC2 instances to test whether instances are failing over properly. Your customer who will be paying the AWS bill for all this asks you if he being charged for all these instances. You try to explain to him how the billing works on EC2 instances to the best of your knowledge. What would be an appropriate response to give to the customer
in regards to this?

A. Billing commences when Amazon EC2 AM instance is completely up and billing ends as soon as the instance starts to shutdown.
B. Billing only commences only after 1 hour of uptime and billing ends when the instance terminates.
C. Billing commences when Amazon EC2 initiates the boot sequence of an AM instance and billing ends when the instance shuts down.
D. Billing commences when Amazon EC2 initiates the boot sequence of an AM instance and billing ends as soon as the instance starts to shutdown.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Billing commences when Amazon EC2 initiates the boot sequence of an AM instance. Billing ends when the instance shuts down, which could occur through a web services command, by running "shutdown -h", or through instance failure.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/#BiIling

**NEW QUESTION 69**
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?

A. Because the root access keys will expire as soon as you log out.
B. Because the root access keys expire after 1 week.
C. Because the root access keys are the same for all users.
D. Because they provide unrestricted access to your AWS resource

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** In AWS an access key is required in order to sign requests that you make using the command-line interface (CLI), using the AWS SDKs, or using direct API calls. Anyone who has the access key for your root account has unrestricted access to all the resources in your account, including billing information.
One of the best ways to protect your account is to not have an access key for your root account. We recommend that unless you must have a root access key (this is very rare), that you do not generate one. Instead, AWS best practice is to create one or more AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) users, give them the necessary permissions, and use IAM users for everyday interaction with AWS.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws-access-keys-best-practices.html#root-password

**NEW QUESTION 74**
Once again your customers are concerned about the security of their sensitive data and with their latest enquiry ask about what happens to old storage devices on AWS. What would be the best answer to this QUESTION ?

A. AWS reformats the disks and uses them again.
B. AWS uses the techniques detailed in DoD 5220.22-M to destroy data as part of the decommissioning process.
C. AWS uses their own proprietary software to destroy data as part of the decommissioning process.

D. AWS uses a 3rd party security organization to destroy data as part of the decommissioning proces

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** When a storage device has reached the end of its useful life, AWS procedures include a decommissioning process that is designed to prevent customer data from being exposed to unauthorized indMduals.
AWS uses the techniques detailed in DoD 5220.22-M ("Nationa| Industrial Security Program Operating Manual ") or NIST 800-88 ("Guidelines for Media Sanitization") to destroy data as part of the decommissioning process.
All decommissioned magnetic storage devices are degaussed and physically destroyed in accordance
with industry-standard practices.
Reference: http://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS%20Security%20Whitepaper.pdf

**NEW QUESTION 76**
You need to change some settings on Amazon Relational Database Service but you do not want the database to reboot immediately which you know might happen depending on the setting that you change. Which of the following will cause an immediate DB instance reboot to occur?

A. You change storage type from standard to PIOPS, and Apply Immediately is set to true.
B. You change the DB instance class, and Apply Immediately is set to false.
C. You change a static parameter in a DB parameter group.
D. 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.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** A DB instance outage can occur when a DB instance is rebooted, when the DB instance is put into a state that prevents access to it, and when the database is restarted. A reboot can occur when you manually reboot your DB instance or when you change a DB instance setting that requires a reboot before it can take effect.
A DB instance reboot occurs immediately when one of the following occurs:
You change the backup retention period for a DB instance from 0 to a nonzero value or from a nonzero value to 0 and set Apply Immediately to true.
You change the DB instance class, and Apply Immediately is set to true.
You change storage type from standard to PIOPS, and Apply Immediately is set to true.
A DB instance reboot occurs during the maintenance window when one of the following occurs:
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.
You change the DB instance class, and Apply Immediately is set to false. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP_Troub|eshooting.htm|#CHAP_TroubI eshooting.Security

**NEW QUESTION 79**
You are setting up a very complex financial services grid and so far it has 5 Elastic IP (EIP) addresses.
You go to assign another EIP address, but all accounts are limited to 5 Elastic IP addresses per region by default, so you aren't able to. What is the reason for this?

A. For security reasons.
B. Hardware restrictions.
C. Public (IPV4) internet addresses are a scarce resource.
D. There are only 5 network interfaces per instanc

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Public (IPV4) internet addresses are a scarce resource. There is only a limited amount of public IP space available, and Amazon EC2 is committed to helping use that space efficiently.
By default, all accounts are limited to 5 Elastic IP addresses per region. If you need more than 5 Elastic IP addresses, AWS asks that you apply for your limit to be raised. They will ask you to think through your use case and help them understand your need for additional addresses.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/#How_many_instances_can_I_run_in_Amazon_EC2

**NEW QUESTION 80**
Amazon RDS provides high availability and failover support for DB instances using .

A. customized deployments
B. Appstream customizations
C. log events
D. MuIti-AZ deployments

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Amazon RDS provides high availability and failover support for DB instances using MuIti-AZ deployments. MuIti-AZ deployments for Oracle, PostgreSQL, MySQL, and MariaDB DB instances use Amazon technology, while SQL Server DB instances use SQL Server Mrroring.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Concepts.IV|u|tiAZ.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 85**
You want to use AWS Import/Export to send data from your S3 bucket to several of your branch offices. What should you do if you want to send 10 storage units to AWS?

A. Make sure your disks are encrypted prior to shipping.
B. Make sure you format your disks prior to shipping.
C. Make sure your disks are 1TB or more.
D. Make sure you submit a separate job request for each devic

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** When using Amazon Import/Export, a separate job request needs to be submitted for each physical device even if they belong to the same import or export job.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSImportExport/latest/DG/Concepts.html

**NEW QUESTION 90**
True or False: In Amazon Route 53, you can create a hosted zone for a top-level domain (TLD).

A. FALSE
B. False, Amazon Route 53 automatically creates it for you.
C. True, only if you send an XML document with a CreateHostedZoneRequest element for TLD.
D. TRUE

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** In Amazon Route 53, you cannot create a hosted zone for a top-level domain (TLD).
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/APIReference/API_CreateHostedZone.html

**NEW QUESTION 92**
You have been storing massive amounts of data on Amazon Glacier for the past 2 years and now start to wonder if there are any limitations on this. What is the correct answer to your QUESTION ?

A. The total volume of data is limited but the number of archives you can store are unlimited.
B. The total volume of data is unlimited but the number of archives you can store are limited.
C. The total volume of data and number of archives you can store are unlimited.
D. The total volume of data is limited and the number of archives you can store are limite

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** An archive is a durably stored block of information. You store your data in Amazon Glacier as archives. You may upload a single file as an archive, but your costs will be lower if you aggregate your data. TAR and ZIP are common formats that customers use to aggregate multiple files into a single file before uploading to Amazon Glacier.
The total volume of data and number of archives you can store are unlimited. IndMdual Amazon Glacier archives can range in size from 1 byte to 40 terabytes. The largest archive that can be uploaded in a single upload request is 4 gigabytes.
For items larger than 100 megabytes, customers should consider using the MuItipart upload capability. Archives stored in Amazon Glacier are immutable, i.e. archives can be uploaded and deleted but cannot be edited or overwritten.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/glacier/faqs/

**NEW QUESTION 96**
You are setting up your first Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) so you decide to use the VPC wizard in the AWS console to help make it easier for you. Which of the following statements is correct regarding instances that you launch into a default subnet via the VPC wizard?

A. Instances that you launch into a default subnet receive a public IP address and 10 private IP addresses.
B. Instances that you launch into a default subnet receive both a public IP address and a private IP address.
C. Instances that you launch into a default subnet don't receive any ip addresses and you need to define them manually.
D. Instances that you launch into a default subnet receive a public IP address and 5 private IP addresse

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Instances that you launch into a default subnet receive both a public IP address and a private IP address. Instances in a default subnet also receive both public and private DNS hostnames. Instances that you launch into a nondefault subnet in a default VPC don't receive a public IP address or a DNS hostname. You can change your subnet's default public IP addressing behavior.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/default-vpc.html

**NEW QUESTION 99**
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?

A. The client can connect over IPV4 or IPV6 using Dualstack
B. Communication between the load balancer and back-end instances is always through IPV4
C. ELB DNS supports both IPV4 and IPV6
D. The ELB supports either IPV4 or IPV6 but not both

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Elastic Load Balancing supports both Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) and Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4). Clients can connect to the user's load balancer using either IPv4 or IPv6 (in EC2-Classic) DNS. However, communication between the load balancer and its back-end instances uses only IPv4. The user can use the Dualstack-prefixed DNS name to enable IPv6 support for communications between the client and the load balancers. Thus, the clients are able to access the load balancer using either IPv4 or IPv6 as their indMdual connectMty needs dictate.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/EIasticLoadBaIancing/latest/DeveIoperGuide/UserScenariosForEC2.html

**NEW QUESTION 104**
An existing client comes to you and says that he has heard that launching instances into a VPC (virtual private cloud) is a better strategy than launching instances into a EC2-classic which he knows is what you currently do. You suspect that he is correct and he has asked you to do some research about this and get back to him. Which of the following statements is true in regards to what ability launching your instances into a VPC instead of EC2-Classic gives you?

A. All of the things listed here.
B. Change security group membership for your instances while they're running
C. Assign static private IP addresses to your instances that persist across starts and stops
D. Define network interfaces, and attach one or more network interfaces to your instances

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** By launching your instances into a VPC instead of EC2-Classic, you gain the ability to: Assign static private IP addresses to your instances that persist across starts and stops Assign multiple IP addresses to your instances
Define network interfaces, and attach one or more network interfaces to your instances Change security group membership for your instances while they're running
Control the outbound traffic from your instances (egress filtering) in addition to controlling the inbound traffic to them (ingress filtering)
Add an additional layer of access control to your instances in the form of network access control lists (ACL)
Run your instances on single-tenant hardware
Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_CIoud_Best_Practices.pdf

**NEW QUESTION 105**
Which of the following statements is true of creating a launch configuration using an EC2 instance?
A. The launch configuration can be created only using the Query APIs.
B. Auto Scaling automatically creates a launch configuration directly from an EC2 instance.
C. A user should manually create a launch configuration before creating an Auto Scaling group.
D. The launch configuration should be created manually from the AWS CL

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** You can create an Auto Scaling group directly from an EC2 instance. When you use this feature, Auto Scaling automatically creates a launch configuration for you as well.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveIoperGuide/create-Ic-with-instanceID.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 107**
You have been using T2 instances as your CPU requirements have not been that intensive. However you now start to think about larger instance types and start looking at M and IV|3 instances. You are a little confused as to the differences between them as they both seem to have the same ratio of CPU and memory. Which statement below is incorrect as to why you would use one over the other?

A. M3 instances are less expensive than M1 instances.
B. IV|3 instances are configured with more swap memory than M instances.
C. IV|3 instances provide better, more consistent performance that M instances for most use-cases.
D. M3 instances also offer SSD-based instance storage that delivers higher I/O performanc

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Amazon EC2 allows you to set up and configure everything about your instances from your operating system up to your applications. An Amazon Nlachine Image (AMI) is simply a packaged-up environment that includes all the necessary bits to set up and boot your instance.
M1 and M3 Standard instances have the same ratio of CPU and memory, some reasons below as to why you would use one over the other.
IV|3 instances provide better, more consistent performance that M instances for most use-cases. M3 instances also offer SSD-based instance storage that delivers higher I/O performance.
M3 instances are also less expensive than M1 instances. Due to these reasons, we recommend M3 for applications that require general purpose instances with a balance of compute, memory, and network resources.
However, if you need more disk storage than what is provided in M3 instances, you may still find M1 instances useful for running your applications.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/

**NEW QUESTION 112**
You have set up an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) with the usual default settings, which route each request independently to the application instance with the smallest load. However, someone has asked you to bind a user's session to a specific application instance so as to ensure that all requests coming from the user during the session will be sent to the same application instance. AWS has a feature to do this. What is it called?

A. Connection draining
B. Proxy protocol
C. Tagging
D. Sticky session

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** An Elastic Load Balancer(ELB) by default, routes each request independently to the application instance
with the smallest load. However, you can use the sticky session feature (also known as session affinity), which enables the load balancer to bind a user's session to a specific application instance. This ensures that all requests coming from the user during the session will be sent to the same application instance. The key to managing the sticky session is determining how long your load balancer should consistently route the user's request to the same application instance. If your application has its own session cookie, then you can set Elastic Load Balancing to create the session cookie to follow the duration specified by the application's session cookie. If your application does not have its own session cookie, then you can set Elastic Load Balancing to create a session cookie by specifying your own stickiness duration. You can associate stickiness duration for only HTTP/HTTPS load balancer listeners.

An application instance must always receive and send two cookies: A cookie that defines the stickiness duration and a special Elastic Load Balancing cookie named AWSELB, that has the mapping to the application instance.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/E|asticLoadBaIancing/latest/DeveIoperGuide/TerminoIogyandKeyConcepts. htmI#session-stickiness

**NEW QUESTION 114**
A user wants to achieve High Availability with PostgreSQL DB. Which of the below mentioned functionalities helps achieve HA?

A. Mu|ti AZ
B. Read Replica
C. Multi region
D. PostgreSQL does not support HA

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The Multi AZ feature allows the user to achieve High Availability. For Multi AZ, Amazon RDS automatically provisions and maintains a synchronous "standby" replica in a different Availability Zone. Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html

**NEW QUESTION 117**
A user has created an application which will be hosted on EC2. The application makes calls to DynamoDB to fetch certain data. The application is using the DynamoDB SDK to connect with from the EC2 instance. Which of the below mentioned statements is true with respect to the best practice for security in this scenario?

A. The user should create an IAM user with DynamoDB access and use its credentials within the application to connect with DynamoDB
B. The user should attach an IAM role with DynamoDB access to the EC2 instance
C. The user should create an IAM role, which has EC2 access so that it will allow deploying the application
D. The user should create an IAM user with DynamoDB and EC2 acces
E. Attach the user with the application so that it does not use the root account credentials

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** With AWS IAM a user is creating an application which runs on an EC2 instance and makes requests to
AWS, such as DynamoDB or S3 calls. Here it is recommended that the user should not create an IAM user and pass the user's credentials to the application or embed those credentials inside the application. Instead, the user should use roles for EC2 and give that role access to DynamoDB /S3. When the roles are attached to EC2, it will give temporary security credentials to the application hosted on that EC2, to connect with DynamoDB / S3.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using_WorkingWithGroupsAndUsers.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 121**
After setting up several database instances in Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) you decide that you need to track the performance and health of your databases. How can you do this?

A. Subscribe to Amazon RDS events to be notified when changes occur with a DB instance, DB snapshot, DB parameter group, or DB security group.
B. Use the free Amazon CIoudWatch service to monitor the performance and health of a DB instance.
C. All of the items listed will track the performance and health of a database.
D. View, download, or watch database log files using the Amazon RDS console or Amazon RDS API
E. You can also query some database log files that are loaded into database tables.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient, resizeable capacity for an industry-standard relational database and manages common database administration tasks.
There are several ways you can track the performance and health of a database or a DB instance. You can:
Use the free Amazon CIoudWatch service to monitor the performance and health of a DB instance. Subscribe to Amazon RDS events to be notified when changes occur with a DB instance, DB snapshot, DB parameter group, or DB security group.
View, download, or watch database log files using the Amazon RDS console or Amazon RDS APIs. You can also query some database log files that are loaded into database tables.
Use the AWS CIoudTraiI service to record AWS calls made by your AWS account. The calls are recorded in log files and stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP_Monitoring.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 122**
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?

A. Attach one more volume with RAID 1 configuration.
B. Attach one more volume with RAID 0 configuration.
C. Connect multiple volumes and stripe them with RAID 6 configuration.
D. Use the EBS volume as a root devic

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The user can join multiple provisioned IOPS volumes together in a RAID 1 configuration to achieve better fault tolerance. RAID 1 does not provide a write performance improvement; it requires more bandwidth than non-RAID configurations since the data is written simultaneously to multiple volumes.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/raid-config.html

**NEW QUESTION 127**
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?

A. The network I/O are not affected during data download
B. The policy cannot be set on the network I/O
C. There is no way the user can stop scaling as it is already configured
D. Suspend scaling

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** The user may want to stop the automated scaling processes on the Auto Scaling groups either to perform manual operations or during emergency situations. To perform this, the user can suspend one or more scaling processes at any time. Once it is completed, the user can resume all the suspended processes. Reference:http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/Deve|operGuide/AS_Concepts.html

**NEW QUESTION 131**
Select a true statement about Amazon EC2 Security Groups (EC2-Classic).

A. After you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you can't change its security groups.
B. After you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you can change its security groups only once.
C. After you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you can only add rules to a security group.
D. After you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you cannot add or remove rules from a security grou

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** After you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you can't change its security groups. However, you can add rules to or remove rules from a security group, and those changes are automatically applied to all instances that are associated with the security group.
Reference: http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-network-security.html

**NEW QUESTION 132**
Which one of the following answers is not a possible state of Amazon CIoudWatch Alarm?

A. INSUFFICIENT_DATA
B. ALARM
C. OK
D. STATUS_CHECK_FAILED

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Amazon CIoudWatch Alarms have three possible states: OK: The metric is within the defined threshold ALARM: The metric is outside of the defined threshold
INSUFFICIENT_DATA: The alarm has just started, the metric is not available, or not enough data is available for the metric to determine the alarm state
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCIoudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/AlarmThatSendsEmaiI.html

**NEW QUESTION 134**
A user is running a batch process which runs for 1 hour every day. Which of the below mentioned options is the right instance type and costing model in this case if the user performs the same task for the whole year?

A. EBS backed instance with on-demand instance pricing.
B. EBS backed instance with heavy utilized reserved instance pricing.
C. EBS backed instance with low utilized reserved instance pricing.
D. Instance store backed instance with spot instance pricin

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** For Amazon Web Services, the reserved instance helps the user save money if the user is going to run the same instance for a longer period. Generally if the user uses the instances around 30-40% annually it is recommended to use RI. Here as the instance runs only for 1 hour daily it is not recommended to have RI as it will be costlier. The user should use on-demand with EBS in this case.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/purchasing-options/reserved-instances/

**NEW QUESTION 136**
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 Mu|ti-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?

A. 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.
B. Your database will not resume operation without manual administrative intervention.
C. 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.
D. 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.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a managed service that makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient and resizable capacity, while managing time-consuming database administration tasks, freeing you up to focus on your applications and business.
When you create or modify your DB Instance to run as a MuIti-AZ deployment, Amazon RDS automatically provisions and maintains a synchronous "standby" replica in a different Availability Zone. 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.
During certain types of planned maintenance, or in the unlikely event of DB Instance failure or Availability Zone failure, Amazon RDS will automatically failover to the standby so that you can resume database writes and reads as soon as the standby is promoted. Since the name record for your DB Instance remains the same, you application can resume database operation without the need for manual administrative intervention. With Mu|ti-AZ deployments, replication is transparent: you do not interact directly with the standby, and it cannot be used to serve read traffic. If you are using Amazon RDS for MySQL and are looking to scale read traffic beyond the capacity constraints of a single DB Instance, you can deploy one or more Read Replicas.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/

**NEW QUESTION 138**
Which IAM role do you use to grant AWS Lambda permission to access a DynamoDB Stream?

A. Dynamic role
B. Invocation role
C. Execution role
D. Event Source role

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** You grant AWS Lambda permission to access a DynamoDB Stream using an IAM role known as the "execution ro|e".
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/|ambda/latest/dg/intro-permission-model.htm|

**NEW QUESTION 142**
Name the disk storage supported by Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2).

A. None of these
B. Amazon AppStream store
C. Amazon SNS store
D. Amazon Instance Store

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Amazon EC2 supports the following storage options: Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) Amazon EC2 Instance Store Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
Reference: http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Storage.html

**NEW QUESTION 147**
You have a number of image files to encode. In an Amazon SQS worker queue, you create an Amazon SQS message for each file specifying the command (jpeg-encode) and the location of the file in Amazon S3. Which of the following statements best describes the functionality of Amazon SQS?

A. Amazon SQS is a distributed queuing system that is optimized for horizontal scalability, not for single-threaded sending or receMng speeds.
B. Amazon SQS is for single-threaded sending or receMng speeds.
C. Amazon SQS is a non-distributed queuing system.
D. Amazon SQS is a distributed queuing system that is optimized for vertical scalability and for single-threaded sending or receMng speeds.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Amazon SQS is a distributed queuing system that is optimized for horizontal scalability, not for single-threaded sending or receMng speeds. A single client can send or receive Amazon SQS messages at a rate of about 5 to 50 messages per second. Higher receive performance can be achieved by requesting multiple messages (up to 10) in a single call. It may take several seconds before a message that has been to a queue is available to be received.
Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf

**NEW QUESTION 152**
A user is observing the EC2 CPU utilization metric on CIoudWatch. 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 CIoudWatch?

A. The user can zoom a particular period by selecting that period with the mouse and then releasing the mouse
B. The user can zoom a particular period by specifying the aggregation data for that period
C. The user can zoom a particular period by double clicking on that period with the mouse
D. The user can zoom a particular period by specifying the period in the Time Range

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Amazon CIoudWatch provides the functionality to graph the metric data generated either by the AWS services or the custom metric to make it easier for the user to analyse. The AWS CIoudWatch console provides the option to change the granularity of a graph and zoom in to see data over a shorter time period. To zoom, the user has to click in the graph details pane, drag on the graph area for selection, and then release the mouse button.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/Iatest/Deve|operGuide/zoom_in_on_graph.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 155**
A user has set up the CIoudWatch alarm on the CPU utilization metric at 50%, with a time interval of 5 minutes and 10 periods to monitor. What will be the state of the alarm at the end of 90 minutes, if the CPU utilization is constant at 80%?

A. ALERT
B. ALARM
C. OK
D. INSUFFICIENT_DATA

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** In this case the alarm watches a metric every 5 minutes for 10 intervals. Thus, it needs at least 50 minutes to come to the "OK" state.
Till then it will be in the |NSUFFUCIENT_DATA state.
Since 90 minutes have passed and CPU utilization is at 80% constant, the state of alarm will be "ALARNI". Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCIoudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/AlarmThatSendsEmaiI.html

**NEW QUESTION 156**
You have multiple VPN connections and want to provide secure communication between sites using the AWS VPN CIoudHub. Which statement is the most accurate in describing what you must do to set this up correctly?

A. Create a virtual private gateway with multiple customer gateways, each with unique Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs)
B. Create a virtual private gateway with multiple customer gateways, each with a unique set of keys
C. Create a virtual public gateway with multiple customer gateways, each with a unique Private subnet
D. Create a virtual private gateway with multiple customer gateways, each with unique subnet id

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** If you have multiple VPN connections, you can provide secure communication between sites using the AWS VPN CIoudHub. The VPN CIoudHub operates on a simple hub-and-spoke model that you can use with or without a VPC. This design is suitable for customers with multiple branch offices and existing Internet connections who'd like to implement a convenient, potentially low-cost hub-and-spoke model for primary or backup connectMty between these remote offices.
To use the AWS VPN CIoudHub, you must create a virtual private gateway with multiple customer
gateways, each with unique Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs). Customer gateways advertise the appropriate routes (BGP prefixes) over their VPN connections. These routing advertisements are received and re-advertised to each BGP peer, enabling each site to send data to and receive data from the other sites. The routes for each spoke must have unique ASNs and the sites must not have overlapping IP ranges. Each site can also send and receive data from the VPC as if they were using a standard VPN connection.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPN_CIoudHub.html

**NEW QUESTION 160**
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.

A. security token pool
B. security token
C. security pool
D. security group

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** While creating an Amazon RDS DB, your first task is to set up a DB Security Group that controls what IP addresses or EC2 instances have access to your DB Instance.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_WorkingWithSecurityGroups.html

**NEW QUESTION 163**
Which one of the below is not an AWS Storage Service?

A. Amazon S3
B. Amazon Glacier
C. Amazon CIoudFront
D. Amazon EBS

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** AWS Storage Services are: Amazon S3
Amazon Glacier Amazon EBS
AWS Storage Gateway
Reference: https://consoIe.aws.amazon.com/console

**NEW QUESTION 168**
A user has deployed an application on his private cloud. The user is using his own monitoring tool. He wants to configure it so that whenever there is an error, the monitoring tool will notify him via SMS. Which of the below mentioned AWS services will help in this scenario?

A. AWS SES
B. AWS SNS
C. None because the user infrastructure is in the private cloud.
D. AWS SMS

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a fast, filexible, and fully managed push messaging service. Amazon SNS can be used to make push notifications to mobile devices. Amazon SNS can
deliver notifications by SMS text message or email to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) queues or to any HTTP endpoint. In this case user can use the SNS apis to send SMS.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/sns/

**NEW QUESTION 172**
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?

A. RAID 5 only
B. RAID 5 and RAID 6
C. RAID 1 only
D. RAID 1 and RAID 6

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** With Amazon EBS, you can use any of the standard RAID configurations that you can use with a traditional bare metal server, as long as that particular RAID configuration is supported by the operating system for your instance. This is because all RAID is accomplished at the software level. For greater I/O performance than you can achieve with a single volume, RAID 0 can stripe multiple volumes together; for on-instance redundancy, RAID 1 can mirror two volumes together.
RAID 5 and RAID 6 are not recommended for Amazon EBS because the parity write operations of these RAID modes consume some of the IOPS available to your volumes.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/raid-config.html

**NEW QUESTION 175**
What is the default maximum number of Access Keys per user?

A. 10
B. 15
C. 2
D. 20

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The default maximum number of Access Keys per user is 2.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/LimitationsOnEntities.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 180**
What is the network performance offered by the c4.8xIarge instance in Amazon EC2?

A. 20 Gigabit
B. 10 Gigabit
C. Very High but variable
D. 5 Gigabit

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Networking performance offered by the c4.8xIarge instance is 10 Gigabit. Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/

**NEW QUESTION 185**
Doug has created a VPC with CIDR 10.201.0.0/16 in his AWS account. In this VPC he has created a public subnet with CIDR block 10.201.31.0/24. While launching a new EC2 from the console, he is not able to assign the private IP address 10.201.31.6 to this instance. Which is the most likely reason for this issue?

A. Private IP address 10.201.31.6 is blocked via ACLs in Amazon infrastructure as a part of platform security.
B. Private address IP 10.201.31.6 is currently assigned to another interface.
C. Private IP address 10.201.31.6 is not part of the associated subnet's IP address range.
D. Private IP address 10.201.31.6 is reserved by Amazon for IP networking purpose

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** In Amazon VPC, you can assign any Private IP address to your instance as long as it is: Part of the associated subnet's IP address range
Not reserved by Amazon for IP networking purposes Not currently assigned to another interface Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/vpc/faqs/

**NEW QUESTION 188**
How long does an AWS free usage tier EC2 last for?

A. Forever
B. 12 Months upon signup
C. 1 Month upon signup

D. 6 Months upon signup

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The AWS free usage tier will expire 12 months from the date you sign up. When your free usage expires or if your application use exceeds the free usage tiers, you simply pay the standard, pay-as-you-go service rates.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/free/faqs/

**NEW QUESTION 191**
A user is hosting a website in the US West-1 region. The website has the highest client base from the Asia-Pacific (Singapore / Japan) region. The application is accessing data from S3 before serving it to client. Which of the below mentioned regions gives a better performance for S3 objects?

A. Japan
B. Singapore
C. US East
D. US West-1

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Access to Amazon S3 from within Amazon EC2 in the same region is fast. In this aspect, though the client base is Singapore, the application is being hosted in the US West-1 region. Thus, it is recommended that S3 objects be stored in the US-West-1 region.
Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf

**NEW QUESTION 196**
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?

A. You can use multiple layers of security, including security groups and network access control lists (ACL).
B. You can only use access control lists (ACL).
C. You don't need any security in subnets.
D. You can use multiple layers of security, including security groups, network access control lists (ACL) and CIoudHSM.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** A subnet is a range of IP addresses in your VPC. You can launch AWS resources into a subnet that you select. Use a public subnet for resources that must be connected to the Internet, and a private subnet for resources that won't be connected to the Internet.
To protect the AWS resources in each subnet, you can use multiple layers of security, including security groups and network access control lists (ACL).
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_|ntroduction.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 201**
In Amazon EC2, what is the limit of Reserved Instances per Availability Zone each month?

A. 5
B. 20
C. 50
D. 10

**Answer:** B
**Explanation:** There are 20 Reserved Instances per Availability Zone in each month.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/generaI/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html

**NEW QUESTION 204**
You have just finshed setting up an advertisement server in which one of the obvious choices for a service was Amazon Elastic Map Reduce( EMR) and are now troubleshooting some weird cluster states that you are seeing. Which of the below is not an Amazon EMR cluster state?

A. STARTING
B. STOPPED
C. RUNNING
D. WAITING

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Amazon Elastic Map Reduce (EMR) is a web service that enables businesses, researchers, data analysts, and developers to easily and cost-effectively process vast amounts of data.
Amazon EMR historically referred to an Amazon EMR cluster (and all processing steps assigned to it) as a "c|uster". Every cluster has a unique identifier that starts with "j-".
The different cluster states of an Amazon EMR cluster are listed below. STARTING — The cluster provisions, starts, and configures EC2 instances.
BOOTSTRAPPING — Bootstrap actions are being executed on the cluster. RUNNING — A step for the cluster is currently being run.
WAITING — The cluster is currently active, but has no steps to run. TERMINATING - The cluster is in the process of shutting down. TERMINATED - The cluster was shut down without error. TERMINATED_W|TH_ERRORS - The cluster was shut down with errors.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/elasticmapreduce/faqs/

**NEW QUESTION 207**
You have just set up yourfirst Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) but it does not seem to be configured properly. You discover that before you start using ELB, you have to configure the listeners for your load balancer. Which protocols does ELB use to support the load balancing of applications?

A. HTTP and HTTPS
B. HTTP, HTTPS , TCP, SSL and SSH
C. HTTP, HTTPS , TCP, and SSL
D. HTTP, HTTPS , TCP, SSL and SFTP

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Before you start using Elastic Load BaIancing(ELB), you have to configure the listeners for your load balancer. A listener is a process that listens for connection requests. It is configured with a protocol and a port number for front-end (client to load balancer) and back-end (load balancer to back-end instance) connections.
Elastic Load Balancing supports the load balancing of applications using HTTP, HTTPS (secure HTTP), TCP, and SSL (secure TCP) protocols. The HTTPS uses the SSL protocol to establish secure connections over the HTTP layer. You can also use SSL protocol to establish secure connections over the TCP layer.
The acceptable ports for both HTTPS/SSL and HTTP/TCP connections are 25, 80, 443, 465, 587, and
1024-65535.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/E|asticLoadBaIancing/latest/DeveIoperGuide/elb-listener-config.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 210**
After setting up some EC2 instances you now need to set up a monitoring solution to keep track of these instances and to send you an email when the CPU hits a certain threshold. Which statement below best describes what thresholds you can set to trigger a CIoudWatch Alarm?

A. Set a target value and choose whether the alarm will trigger when the value is greater than (>), greater than or equal to (>=), less than (<), or less than or equal to (<=) that value.
B. Thresholds need to be set in IAM not CIoudWatch
C. Only default thresholds can be set you can't choose your own thresholds.
D. Set a target value and choose whether the alarm will trigger when the value hits this threshold

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Amazon CIoudWatch is a monitoring service for AWS cloud resources and the applications you run on AWS. You can use Amazon CIoudWatch to collect and track metrics, collect and monitor log files, and set
alarms.
When you create an alarm, you first choose the Amazon CIoudWatch metric you want it to monitor. Next, you choose the evaluation period (e.g., five minutes or one hour) and a statistical value to measure (e.g., Average or Maximum).
To set a threshold, set a target value and choose whether the alarm will trigger when the value is greater than (>), greater than or equal to (>=), less than (<), or less than or equal to (<=) that value.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/cIoudwatch/faqs/

**NEW QUESTION 211**
After moving an E-Commerce website for a client from a dedicated server to AWS you have also set up auto scaling to perform health checks on the instances in your group and replace instances that fail these checks. Your client has come to you with his own health check system that he wants you to use as it has proved to be very useful prior to his site running on AWS. What do you think would be an appropriate response to this given all that you know about auto scaling?

A. It is not possible to implement your own health check syste
B. You need to use AWSs health check system.
C. It is not possible to implement your own health check system due to compatibility issues.
D. It is possible to implement your own health check system and then send the instance's health information directly from your system to Cloud Watch.
E. It is possible to implement your own health check system and then send the instance's health information directly from your system to Cloud Watch but only in the US East (
F. Virginia) region.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Auto Scaling periodically performs health checks on the instances in your group and replaces instances that fail these checks. By default, these health checks use the results of EC2 instance status checks to determine the health of an instance. If you use a load balancer with your Auto Scaling group, you can optionally choose to include the results of Elastic Load Balancing health checks.
Auto Scaling marks an instance unhealthy if the calls to the Amazon EC2 action DescribeInstanceStatus returns any other state other than running, the system status shows impaired, or the calls to Elastic Load Balancing action DescribeInstanceHeaIth returns OutOfService in the instance state field.
After an instance is marked unhealthy because of an Amazon EC2 or Elastic Load Balancing health check, it is scheduled for replacement.
You can customize the health check conducted by your Auto Scaling group by specifying additional checks or by having your own health check system and then sending the instance's health information directly from your system to Auto Scaling.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaIing/latest/Deve|operGuide/healthcheck.html

**NEW QUESTION 215**
When does the billing of an Amazon EC2 system begin?

A. It starts when the Status column for your distribution changes from Creating to Deployed.
B. It starts as soon as you click the create instance option on the main EC2 console.
C. It starts when your instance reaches 720 instance hours.
D. It starts when Amazon EC2 initiates the boot sequence of an AM instanc

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Billing commences when Amazon EC2 initiates the boot sequence of an AM instance. Billing ends when the instance terminates, which could occur through a web services command, by running "shutdown -h", or through instance failure. When you stop an instance, Amazon shuts it down but doesn/Et charge hourly usage for a stopped instance, or data transfer fees, but charges for the storage for any Amazon EBS volumes.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/

**NEW QUESTION 220**
You havejust discovered that you can upload your objects to Amazon S3 using Multipart Upload API. You start to test it out but are unsure of the benefits that it would provide. Which of the following is not a benefit of using multipart uploads?

A. You can begin an upload before you know the final object size.
B. Quick recovery from any network issues.
C. Pause and resume object uploads.
D. It's more secure than normal uploa

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Multipart upload in Amazon S3 allows you to upload a single object as a set of parts. Each part is a contiguous portion ofthe object's data. You can upload these object parts independently and in any order.
If transmission of any part fails, you can re-transmit that part without affecting other parts. After all parts of your object are uploaded, Amazon S3 assembles these parts and creates the object. In general, when
your object size reaches 100 MB, you should consider using multipart uploads instead of uploading the object in a single operation.
Using multipart upload provides the following advantages:
Improved throughput—You can upload parts in parallel to improve throughput.
Quick recovery from any network issues—Smaller part size minimizes the impact of restarting a failed upload due to a network error.
Pause and resume object uploads—You can upload object parts over time. Once you initiate a multipart upload there is no expiry; you must explicitly complete or abort the multipart upload.
Begin an upload before you know the final object size—You can upload an object as you are creating it. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/uploadobjusingmpu.html

**NEW QUESTION 224**
What happens to Amazon EBS root device volumes, by default, when an instance terminates?

A. Amazon EBS root device volumes are moved to IAM.
B. Amazon EBS root device volumes are copied into Amazon RDS.
C. Amazon EBS root device volumes are automatically deleted.
D. Amazon EBS root device volumes remain in the database until you delete the

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** By default, Amazon EBS root device volumes are automatically deleted when the instance terminates. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/terminating-instances.html

**NEW QUESTION 225**
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?

A. Amazon DynamoDB
B. Amazon Redshift
C. Any non-relational database.
D. Amazon SimpIeDB

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable
performance with seamless scalability. Amazon DynamoDB enables customers to offload the administrative burdens of operating and scaling distributed databases to AWS, so they don’t have to worry about hardware provisioning, setup and configuration, replication, software patching, or cluster scaHng.
Today’s web-based applications generate and consume massive amounts of data. For example, an
online game might start out with only a few thousand users and a light database workload consisting of 10 writes per second and 50 reads per second. However, if the game becomes successful, it may rapidly grow to millions of users and generate tens (or even hundreds) of thousands of writes and reads per second. It may also create terabytes or more of data per day. Developing your applications against Amazon DynamoDB enables you to start small and simply dial-up your request capacity for a table as your requirements scale, without incurring downtime. You pay highly cost-efficient rates for the request capacity you provision, and let Amazon DynamoDB do the work over partitioning your data and traffic over sufficient server capacity to meet your needs. Amazon DynamoDB does the database management and administration, and you simply store and request your data. Automatic replication and failover provides built-in fault tolerance, high availability, and data durability. Amazon DynamoDB gives you the peace of mind that your database is fully managed and can grow with your application requirements.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/faqs/

**NEW QUESTION 230**
A favored client needs you to quickly deploy a database that is a relational database service with minimal administration as he wants to spend the least amount of time administering it. Which database would be the best option?

A. Amazon SimpJeDB
B. Your choice of relational AMs on Amazon EC2 and EBS.

C. Amazon RDS
D. Amazon Redshift

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a web service that makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient and resizable capacity while managing time-consuming database administration tasks, freeing you up to focus on your applications and business.
Amazon RDS gives you access to the capabilities of a familiar MySQL, Oracle, SQL Server, or PostgreSQL database engine. This means that the code, applications, and tools you already use today with your existing databases can be used with Amazon RDS. Amazon RDS automatically patches the database software and backs up your database, storing the backups for a user-defined retention period and enabling point-in-time recovery.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/running_databases/#rds_anchor

**NEW QUESTION 232**
You're trying to delete an SSL certificate from the IAM certificate store, and you're getting the message "Certificate: <certificate-id> is being used by CloudFront." Which of the following statements is probably the reason why you are getting this error?

A. 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.
B. You can't delete SSL certificates . You need to request it from AWS.
C. Before you can delete an SSL certificate, you need to set up the appropriate access level in IAM
D. Before you can delete an SSL certificate you need to set up https on your serve

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** CloudFront is a web service that speeds up distribution of your static and dynamic web content, for example, .html, .css, .php, and image files, to end users.
Every CloudFront web distribution must be associated either with the default CloudFront certificate or with a custom SSL certificate. Before you can delete an SSL certificate, you need to either rotate SSL certificates (replace the current custom SSL certificate with another custom SSL certificate) or revert from using a custom SSL certificate to using the default CloudFront certificate.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/Deve|operGuide/Troubleshooting.htm|

**NEW QUESTION 234**
You are setting up some IAM user policies and have also become aware that some services support resource-based permissions, which let you attach policies to the service's resources instead of to IAM users or groups. Which of the below statements is true in regards to resource-level permissions?

A. All services support resource-level permissions for all actions.
B. Resource-level permissions are supported by Amazon CloudFront
C. All services support resource-level permissions only for some actions.
D. Some services support resource-level permissions only for some action

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service that enables Amazon Web Services (AWS) customers to manage users and user permissions in AWS. The service is targeted at organizations with multiple users or systems that use AWS products such as Amazon EC2, Amazon RDS, and the AWS Management Console. With IAM, you can centrally manage users, security credentials such as access keys, and permissions that control which AWS resources users can access.
In addition to supporting IAM user policies, some services support resource-based permissions, which let you attach policies to the service's resources instead of to IAM users or groups. Resource-based permissions are supported by Amazon S3, Amazon SNS, and Amazon SQS.
The resource-level permissions service supports IAM policies in which you can specify indMdual resources using Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) in the poIicy's Resource element.
Some services support resource-level permissions only for some actions.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using_SpecificProducts.html

**NEW QUESTION 235**
A user wants to increase the durability and availability of the EBS volume. Which of the below mentioned actions should he perform?

A. Take regular snapshots.
B. Create an AMI.
C. Create EBS with higher capacity.
D. Access EBS regularl

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** In Amazon Web Services, Amazon EBS volumes that operate with 20 GB or less of modified data since their most recent snapshot can expect an annual failure rate (AFR) between 0.1% and 0.5%. For this reason, to maximize both durability and availability of their Amazon EBS data, the user should frequently create snapshots of the Amazon EBS volumes.
Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf

**NEW QUESTION 239**
In relation to AWS CloudHSM, High-availability (HA) recovery is hands-off resumption by failed HA group members.
Prior to the introduction of this function, the HA feature provided redundancy and performance, but required that a failed/lost group member be reinstated.

A. automatically
B. periodically

C. manually
D. continuosly

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** In relation to AWS CIoudHS|VI, High-availability (HA) recovery is hands-off resumption by failed HA group members.
Prior to the introduction of this function, the HA feature provided redundancy and performance, but required that a failed/lost group member be manually reinstated.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/latest/userguide/ha-best-practices.html

**NEW QUESTION 241**
A for a VPC is a collection of subnets (typically private) that you may want to designate for your backend RDS DB Instances.

A. DB Subnet Set
B. RDS Subnet Group
C. DB Subnet Group
D. DB Subnet Collection

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** DB Subnet Groups are a set of subnets (one per Availability Zone of a particular region) designed for your DB instances that reside in a VPC. They make easy to manage Multi-AZ deployments as well as the conversion from a Single-AZ to a Mut|i-AZ one.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.RDSVPC.html

**NEW QUESTION 244**
Amazon Elastic Load Balancing is used to manage traffic on a fileet 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?

A. ELB uses a four-tier, key-based architecture for encryption.
B. ELB offers clients a single point of contact, and can also serve as the first line of defense against attacks on your network.
C. ELB takes over the encryption and decryption work from the Amazon EC2 instances and manages it centrally on the load balancer.
D. ELB supports end-to-end traffic encryption using TLS (previously SSL) on those networks that use secure HTTP (HTTPS) connections.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Amazon Elastic Load Balancing is used to manage traffic on a fileet 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:
Takes over the encryption and decryption work from the Amazon EC2 instances and manages it centrally on the load balancer
Offers clients a single point of contact, and can also serve as the first line of defense against attacks on your network
When used in an Amazon VPC, supports creation and management of security groups associated with your Elastic Load Balancing to provide additional networking and security options
Supports end-to-end traffic encryption using TLS (previously SSL) on those networks that use secure HTTP (HTTPS) connections. When TLS is used, the TLS server certificate used to terminate client connections can be managed centrally on the load balancer, rather than on every indMdual instance. Reference: http://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS%20Security%20Whitepaper.pdf

**NEW QUESTION 248**
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.

A. hash tag (#)
B. anonymous user
C. wildcard (*)
D. S3 user

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** You can use the AWS Policy Generator to create a bucket policy for your Amazon S3 bucket. You can then use the generated document to set your bucket policy by using the Amazon S3 console, by a number of third-party tools, or via your application.
You use an Amazon S3 bucket policy that specifies a wildcard (*) in the principal element, which means anyone can access the bucket. With anonymous access, anyone (including users without an AWS account) will be able to access the bucket.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/|atest/UserGuide/iam-troubleshooting.htm|#d0e20565

**NEW QUESTION 250**
A government client needs you to set up secure cryptographic key storage for some of their extremely confidential data. You decide that the AWS CIoudHSM 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. A security group that has port 22 (for SSH) or port 3389 (for RDP) open to your network.
B. A security group that has no ports open to your network.
C. A security group that has only port 3389 (for RDP) open to your network.
D. A security group that has only port 22 (for SSH) open to your network.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** AWS CloudHSM provides secure cryptographic key storage to customers by making hardware security modules (HSMs) available in the AWS cloud. AWS C|oudHSM requires the following environment before an HSM appliance can be provisioned. A virtual private cloud (VPC) in the region where you want the AWS CloudHSM service.
One private subnet (a subnet with no Internet gateway) in the VPC. The HSM appliance is provisioned into this subnet.
One public subnet (a subnet with an Internet gateway attached). The control instances are attached to this subnet.
An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that delegates access to your AWS resources to AWS CloudHSM.
An EC2 instance, in the same VPC as the HSM appliance, that has the SafeNet client software installed. This instance is referred to as the control instance and is used to connect to and manage the HSM appliance.
A security group that has port 22 (for SSH) or port 3389 (for RDP) open to your network. This security group is attached to your control instances so you can access them remotely.

**NEW QUESTION 251**
In AWS CloudHSM, in addition to the AWS recommendation that you use two or more HSM appliances in a high-availability configuration to prevent the loss of keys and data, you can also perform a remote backup/restore of a Luna SA partition if you have purchased a:

A. Luna Restore HSNI.
B. Luna Backup HSM.
C. Luna HSNI.
D. Luna SA HSM.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** In AWS CloudHSM, you can perform a remote backup/restore of a Luna SA partition if you have purchased a Luna Backup HSM.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/latest/userguide/cloud-hsm-backup-restore.html

**NEW QUESTION 252**
A user has launched a large EBS backed EC2 instance in the US-East-1a region. The user wants to achieve Disaster Recovery (DR) for that instance by creating another small instance in Europe. How can the user achieve DR?

A. Copy the instance from the US East region to the EU region
B. Use the "Launch more like this" option to copy the instance from one region to another
C. Copy the running instance using the "|nstance Copy" command to the EU region
D. Create an AMI of the instance and copy the AMI to the EU regio
E. Then launch the instance from the EU AMI

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** To launch an EC2 instance it is required to have an AMI in that region. If the AMI is not available in that region, then create a new AMI or use the copy command to copy the AMI from one region to the other region.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/CopyingAMIs.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 254**
Content and IV|edia 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?

A. Amazon S3 as both the origin server and for caching
B. AWS Storage Gateway as the origin server and Amazon EC2 for caching
C. AWS CloudFront as both the origin server and for caching
D. Amazon S3 as the origin server and Amazon CloudFront for caching

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** As your customer base grows and becomes more geographically distributed, using a high- performance edge cache like Amazon CloudFront can provide substantial improvements in latency, fault tolerance, and cost.
By using Amazon S3 as the origin server for the Amazon CloudFront distribution, you gain the advantages of fast in-network data transfer rates, simple publishing/caching workflow, and a unified security framework.
Amazon S3 and Amazon CloudFront can be configured by a web service, the AWS Management Console, or a host of third-party management tools.
Reference:http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS_ac_ra_media_02.pdf

**NEW QUESTION 256**
You are setting up your first Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) network so you decide you should probably use the AWS Management Console and the VPC Wizard. Which of the following is not an option for network architectures after launching the "Start VPC Wizard" in Amazon VPC page on the AWS Management Console?

A. VPC with a Single Public Subnet Only
B. VPC with a Public Subnet Only and Hardware VPN Access
C. VPC with Public and Private Subnets and Hardware VPN Access
D. VPC with a Private Subnet Only and Hardware VPN Access

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Amazon VPC enables you to build a virtual network in the AWS cloud - no VPNs, hardware, or physical datacenters required.

Your AWS resources are automatically provisioned in a ready-to-use default VPC. You can choose to create additional VPCs by going to Amazon VPC page on the AWS Management Console and click on the "Start VPC Wizard" button.
You'll be presented with four basic options for network architectures. After selecting an option, you can modify the size and IP address range of the VPC and its subnets. If you select an option with Hardware VPN Access, you will need to specify the IP address of the VPN hardware on your network. You can modify the VPC to add more subnets or add or remove gateways at any time after the VPC has been created.
The four options are:
VPC with a Single Public Subnet Only VPC with Public and Private Subnets
VPC with Public and Private Subnets and Hardware VPN Access VPC with a Private Subnet Only and Hardware VPN Access Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/vpc/faqs/

**NEW QUESTION 259**
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?

A. The EC2 instance follows the rules of the older subnet
B. The EC2 instance follows the rules of both the subnets
C. Not possible, cannot be connected to 2 ENIs
D. The EC2 instance follows the rules of the newer subnet

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** AWS allows you create an elastic network interface (ENI), attach an ENI to an EC2 instance, detach an ENI from an EC2 instance and attach this ENI to another EC2 instance. The attributes of a network traffic follow the ENI which is attached to an EC2 instance or detached from an EC2 instance. When you move an ENI from one EC2 instance to another, network traffic is redirected to the new EC2 instance. You can create and attach additional ENIs to an EC2 instance.
Attaching multiple network interfaces (ENIs) to an EC2 instance is useful to: Create a management network.
Use network and security appliances in your VPC.
Create dual-homed instances with workloads/roles on distinct subnets Create a low-budget, high-availability solution.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-eni.htm|

**NEW QUESTION 263**
Which one of the below doesn't affect Amazon CIoudFront billing?

A. Distribution Type
B. Data Transfer Out
C. Dedicated IP SSL Certificates
D. Requests

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Amazon CIoudFront is a web service for content delivery. C|oudFront delivers your content using a global network of edge locations and works seamlessly with Amazon S3 which durably stores the original and definitive versions of your files.
Amazon CIoudFront billing is maily affected by Data Transfer Out
Edge Location Traffic Distribution Requests
Dedicated IP SSL Certificates
Reference: http://calcu|ator.s3.amazonaws.com/index.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 267**
A user is trying to launch a similar EC2 instance from an existing instance with the option "Launch More like this". The AMI ofthe selected instance is deleted. What will happen in this case?

A. AWS does not need an AMI for the "Launch more like this" option
B. AWS will launch the instance but will not create a new AMI
C. AWS will create a new AMI and launch the instance
D. AWS will throw an error saying that the AMI is deregistered

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** If the user has deregistered the AMI of an EC2 instance and is trying to launch a similar instance with the option "Launch more like this", AWS will throw an error saying that the AMI is deregistered or not available.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/launching-instance.html

**NEW QUESTION 269**
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?

A. Private DNS values cannot be resolved between instances in peered VPCs.
B. You can have up to 3 VPC peering connections between the same two VPCs at the same time.
C. You cannot create a VPC peering connection between VPCs in different regions.
D. You have a limit on the number active and pending VPC peering connections that you can have per VPC.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** To create a VPC peering connection with another VPC, you need to be aware of the following limitations and rules:

You cannot create a VPC peering connection between VPCs that have matching or overlapping CIDR blocks.
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 VPC. VPC peering does not support transitive peering relationships; in a VPC peering connection, your VPC will not have access to any other VPCs that the peer VPC may be peered with. This includes VPC peering connections that are established entirely within your own AWS account.
You cannot have more than one VPC peering connection between the same two VPCs at the same time. The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) across a VPC peering connection is 1500 bytes.
A placement group can span peered VPCs; however, you will not get full-bisection bandwidth between instances in peered VPCs.
Unicast reverse path forwarding in VPC peering connections is not supported.
You cannot reference a security group from the peer VPC as a source or destination for ingress or egress rules in your security group. Instead, reference CIDR blocks of the peer VPC as the source or destination of your security group's ingress or egress rules.
Private DNS values cannot be resolved between instances in peered VPCs. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/Iatest/PeeringGuide/vpc-peering-overview.htmI#vpc-peering-Ii mitations

**NEW QUESTION 270**
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?

A. Amazon S3 does not support the BitTorrent protocol because it is used for pirated software.
B. You can use the BitTorrent protocol but only for objects that are less than 100 GB in size.
C. You can use the BitTorrent protocol but you need to ask AWS for specific permissions first.
D. You can use the BitTorrent protocol but only for objects that are less than 5 GB in siz

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** BitTorrent is an open, peer-to-peer protocol for distributing files. You can use the BitTorrent protocol to retrieve any publicly-accessible object in Amazon S3.
Amazon S3 supports the BitTorrent protocol so that developers can save costs when distributing content at high scale. Amazon S3 is useful for simple, reliable storage of any data. The default distribution mechanism for Amazon S3 data is via client/server download. In client/server distribution, the entire object is transferred point-to-point from Amazon S3 to every authorized user who requests that object. While client/server delivery is appropriate for a wide variety of use cases, it is not optimal for everybody. Specifically, the costs of client/server distribution increase linearly as the number of users downloading objects increases. This can make it expensive to distribute popular objects.
BitTorrent addresses this problem by recruiting the very clients that are downloading the object as distributors themselves: Each client downloads some pieces of the object from Amazon S3 and some from other clients, while simultaneously uploading pieces of the same object to other interested "peers." The benefit for publishers is that for large, popular files the amount of data actually supplied by Amazon S3 can be substantially lower than what it would have been sewing the same clients via client/server download. Less data transferred means lower costs for the publisher of the object.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/S3Torrent.html

**NEW QUESTION 273**
After a major security breach your manager has requested a report of all users and their credentials in AWS. You discover that in IAM you can generate and download a credential report that lists all users in your account and the status of their various credentials, including passwords, access keys, MFA devices, and signing certificates. Which following statement is incorrect in regards to the use of credential reports?

A. Credential reports are downloaded XML files.
B. You can get a credential report using the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the IAM API.
C. You can use the report to audit the effects of credential lifecycle requirements, such as password rotation.
D. You can generate a credential report as often as once every four hour

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** To access your AWS account resources, users must have credentials.
You can generate and download a credential report that lists all users in your account and the status of their various credentials, including passwords, access keys, MFA devices, and signing certificates. You can get a credential report using the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the IAM API.
You can use credential reports to assist in your auditing and compliance efforts. You can use the report to audit the effects of credential lifecycle requirements, such as password rotation. You can provide the report to an external auditor, or grant permissions to an auditor so that he or she can download the report directly.
You can generate a credential report as often as once every four hours. When you request a report, IAM first checks whether a report for the account has been generated within the past four hours. If so, the most recent report is downloaded. If the most recent report for the account is more than four hours old, or if there are no previous reports for the account, IAM generates and downloads a new report.
Credential reports are downloaded as comma-separated values (CSV) files.
You can open CSV files with common spreadsheet software to perform analysis, or you can build an application that consumes the CSV files programmatically and performs custom analysis. Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/credential-reports.html

**NEW QUESTION 278**
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. A scalable service is capable of handling heterogeneity.
B. A scalable service is resilient.
C. A scalable architecture won't be cost effective as it grows.
D. Increasing resources results in a proportional increase in performanc

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** In AWS it is critical to build a scalable architecture in order to take advantage of a scalable infrastructure. The cloud is designed to provide conceptually infinite scalability. However, you cannot leverage all that scalability in infrastructure if your architecture is not scalable. Both have to work together. You will have to identify the monolithic components and bottlenecks in your architecture, identify the areas where you cannot leverage the on-demand provisioning capabilities in your architecture, and work to refactor your application, in order to leverage the scalable infrastructure and take advantage of the cloud.

Characteristics of a truly scalable application:
Increasing resources results in a proportional increase in performance A scalable service is capable of handling heterogeneity
A scalable service is operationally efficient A scalable service is resilient
A scalable service should become more cost effective when it grows (Cost per unit reduces as the number of units increases)
Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_CIoud_Best_Practices.pdf

**NEW QUESTION 279**
A user has defined an AutoScaling termination policy to first delete the instance with the nearest billing hour. AutoScaling has launched 3 instances in the US-East-1A region and 2 instances in the US-East-1 B region. One of the instances in the US-East-1B region is running nearest to the billing hour. Which instance will AutoScaling terminate first while executing the termination action?

A. Random Instance from US-East-1A
B. Instance with the nearest billing hour in US-East-1 B
C. Instance with the nearest billing hour in US-East-1A
D. Random instance from US-East-1B

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Even though the user has configured the termination policy, before AutoScaling selects an instance to terminate, it first identifies the Availability Zone that has more instances than the other Availability Zones used by the group. Within the selected Availability Zone, it identifies the instance that matches the specified termination policy.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/us-termination-policy.html

**NEW QUESTION 280**
You are playing around with setting up stacks using JSON templates in C|oudFormation to try and understand them a little better. You have set up about 5 or 6 but now start to wonder if you are being charged for these stacks. What is AWS's billing policy regarding stack resources?

A. You are not charged for the stack resources if they are not taking any traffic.
B. You are charged for the stack resources for the time they were operating (even if you deleted the stack right away)
C. You are charged for the stack resources for the time they were operating (but not if you deleted the stack within 60 minutes)
D. You are charged for the stack resources for the time they were operating (but not if you deleted the stack within 30 minutes)

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** A stack is a collection of AWS resources that you can manage as a single unit. In other words, you can create, update, or delete a collection of resources by creating, updating, or deleting stacks. All the resources in a stack are defined by the stack's AWS CIoudFormation template. A stack, for instance, can include all the resources required to run a web application, such as a web server, a database, and networking rules. If you no longer require that web application, you can simply delete the stack, and all of its related resources are deleted.
You are charged for the stack resources for the time they were operating (even if you deleted the stack right away).
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCIoudFormation/latest/UserGuide/stacks.html

**NEW QUESTION 283**
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?

A. Amazon Route 53 can't help detect an outag
B. You need to use another service.
C. Amazon Route 53 can help detect an outage of your website and redirect your end users to alternate locations.
D. Amazon Route 53 can help detect an outage of your website but can't redirect your end users to alternate locations.
E. Amazon Route 53 can't help detect an outage of your website, but can redirect your end users to alternate locations.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** With DNS Failover, Amazon Route 53 can help detect an outage of your website and redirect your end users to alternate locations where your application is operating properly.
Reference:
http://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2013/02/11/announcing-dns-faiIover-for-route-53/

**NEW QUESTION 287**
Which of the following statements is true of Amazon EC2 security groups?

A. You can change the outbound rules for EC2-Classi
B. Also, you can add and remove rules to a group at any time.
C. You can modify an existing rule in a grou
D. However, you can't add and remove rules to a group.
E. None of the statements are correct.
F. You can't change the outbound rules for EC2-Classi
G. However, you can add and remove rules to agroup at any tim

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** When dealing with security groups, bear in mind that you can freely add and remove rules from a group, but you can't change the outbound rules for EC2-Classic. If you're using the Amazon EC2 console, you can modify existing rules, and you can copy the rules from an existing security group to a new security group.

Reference: http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-network-security.html

**NEW QUESTION 288**
While creating a network in the VPC, which of the following is true of a NAT device?

A. You have to administer the NAT Gateway Service provided by AWS.
B. You can choose to use any of the three kinds of NAT devices offered by AWS for special purposes.
C. You can use a NAT device to enable instances in a private subnet to connect to the Internet.
D. You are recommended to use AWS NAT instances over NAT gateways, as the instances provide better availability and bandwidth.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** You can use a NAT device to enable instances in a private subnet to connect to the Internet (for example, for software updates) or other AWS services, but prevent the Internet from initiating connections with the instances. AWS offers two kinds of NAT devices u a NAT gateway or a NAT instance. We recommend NAT gateways, as they provide better availability and bandwidth over NAT instances. The NAT Gateway service is also a managed service that does not require your administration efforts. A NAT instance is launched from a NAT AM. You can choose to use a NAT instance for special purposes.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-nat.html

**NEW QUESTION 291**
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 Configuring Network Interfaces.

A. You can detach secondary (ethN) network interfaces when the instance is running or stoppe
B. However, you can't detach the primary (eth0) interface.
C. Launching an instance with multiple network interfaces automatically configures interfaces, private IP addresses, and route tables on the operating system of the instance.
D. 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.
E. 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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Best Practices for Configuring Network Interfaces
You can attach a network interface to an instance when it's running (hot attach), when it's stopped (warm attach), or when the instance is being launched (cold attach).
You can detach secondary (ethN) network interfaces when the instance is running or stopped. However, you can't detach the primary (eth0) interface.
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.
When launching an instance from the CLI or API, you can specify the network interfaces to attach to the instance for both the primary (eth0) and additional network interfaces.
Launching an instance with multiple network interfaces automatically configures interfaces, private IP addresses, and route tables on the operating system of the instance.
A warm or hot attach of an additional network interface may require you to manually bring up the second interface, configure the private IP address, and modify the route table accordingly. (Instances running Amazon Linux automatically recognize the warm or hot attach and configure themselves.)
Attaching another network interface to an instance is not a method to increase or double the network bandwidth to or from the dual-homed instance.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-eni.html#use-network-and-security-applia nces-in-your-vpc

**NEW QUESTION 294**
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