1. Do Amazon EBS volumes persist independently from the life of an Amazon EC2 instance, for example, if I terminated an EC2 instance, would that EBS volume remain?
2. Yes
3. No
4. **Only if instructed to when created**
5. Depends on Region
6. While creating the snapshots using the command line tools, which command should I be using?
7. **Ec2-create-snapshot**
8. Ec2-fresh-snapshot
9. Ec2-deploy-snapshot
10. Ec2-new-snapshot
11. Can you attach an EBS volume to more than one EC2 instance at the same time?
    1. Yes
    2. **No**
    3. If that EC2 volumes is part of an AMI
    4. Depends on the region
12. Using the console, I can add a role to an EC2 instance, after that instance has been created and powered up.
    1. **True**
    2. False
13. I can change the permissions to a role, even if that role is already assigned to an existing EC2 instance, and these changes will take effect immediately.
    1. **True**
    2. False
14. Which statement best describes IAM
    1. **IAM allows you to manage users, groups, roles, and their corresponding levels of access to the AWS platform**
    2. IAM allows you to manage password only, you must raise the ticket to AWS to add new user to your account
    3. IAM allows you to manage permissions for AWS resources only
    4. It allows you to deploy and manage application in cloud
15. Which of the following is not a feature of IAM?
    1. Centralized control of your AWS account
    2. The ability to control group/user/roles
    3. Allows you to create your own password rotation policy
    4. **Allows you to setup biometric authentication, so that no passwords are required**
16. Power User Access allows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. Full access to all AWS services and resources
    2. Read only access to all AWS services and resources
    3. **Access to all AWS services except for management of groups and users within IAM**
    4. Users to inspect the source code of AWS platform
17. What level of access does the "root" account have?
    1. Read only access
    2. Power user access
    3. **Administrator access**
    4. No access
18. You are a solutions architect working for a large engineering company who are moving their existing legacy hardware to AWS. You have configured their first AWS account and you have set up IAM. Your company will be primarily based out of West Germany, however they will have a small subsidiary operating out of South Korea and you will need an AWS environment configured there as well. Which of the following statements is true?
    1. You will then need to configure Users and Policy Documents for each region respectively.
    2. **You will need to configure Users and Policy Documents only once, as these are applied globally.**
    3. You will need to configure your users regionally, however your policy documents are global.
    4. You will need to configure your policy documents regionally, however your users are global.
19. You have a client who is considering moving to AWS services and do not yet have an account. What is the first thing the company should do to set up an AWS Account?
    1. Set up an account using Cloud Search.
    2. **Set up an account using their company email address.**
    3. Set up an account via SQS (Simple Queue Service)
20. You are a security administrator working for a hotel chain. You have a new member of staff who has started as a systems administrator and they will need full access to the AWS console. You have created the user account and generated the access key id and the secret access key. You have moved this user into the group where the other administrators are and you have provided the new user with their secret access key and their access key id. However when they go to log in to the AWS console, they cannot sign in. What could be the cause of this?
    1. You have not applied the "log in from console" policy document to the user. You must apply this first so that they can log in.
    2. Your user is trying to log in from the AWS console from outside the corporate network. This is not possible.
    3. You have not yet activated multi-factor authentication for the user, so by default they will not be able to log in.
    4. **You cannot log in to the AWS console using the Access Key ID and Secret Access Key, instead you must generate a password for the user and supply the user with this password, as well as the unique link to sign in to the AWS console.**
21. What is an additional way to secure IAM for both the root login and new users alike?
    1. **Implement multi-factor Authentication for all accounts.**
    2. Store the access key id and secret access key of all users in a publically accessible plain text document on S3 of which only you and members of your organization know the address to.
    3. Configure the AWS console so that you can only log in to it from a specific IP Address range
    4. Configure the AWS console so that you can only log in to it from your internal network IP address range.
22. In what language are policy documents written in?
    1. Node JS
    2. Java
    3. Python
    4. **JSON**
23. Does Route 53 support MX Records?
    1. **True**
    2. False
24. Route53 is named so because
    1. It was invented in 1953
    2. Route 66 was already registered with Microsoft
    3. **The DNS Port is on Port 53 and Route53 is a DNS Service**
    4. Only people in marketing can tell you the reason behind its name
25. Route53 does not support zone apex records (or naked domain names)
    1. **Incorrect**
    2. Correct
    3. Depends on the circumstances
    4. Only in Us-East-1
26. Route53 is Amazon's DNS Service
    1. **TRUE**
    2. False
27. There is a limit to the number of domain names that you can manage using Route 53.
    1. true there is a limit of 10 domains
    2. **True and False. There is a limit of 50 domain names however this limit can be raised by contacting AWS support.**
    3. False. You can support as many domain names on Route53 as you want, by default.
28. You are a solutions architect who works with a large digital media company. The company has decided that they want to operate within the Japanese region and they need a bucket called "testbucket" set up immediately to test their web application on. You log in to the AWS console and try to create this bucket in the Japanese region however you are told that the bucket name is already taken. What should you do to resolve this?
    1. Change region to Korea and create bucket
    2. Raise a ticket with AWS and ask them to release the name "testbucket" to you.
    3. **Bucketnames are global, not regional. This is a popular bucket name and is already taken. You should choose another bucket name.**
    4. Run a WHO IS request on the bucket name and get the registered owners email address. Contact the owner and ask if you can purchase the rights to the bucket.
29. What is the durability on RRS?
    1. **99.99%**
    2. 99.9%
    3. 99.999999%
    4. 99.999999999%
30. What is the durability on S3?
    1. 99.99%
    2. 99.9%
    3. 99.999999%
    4. **99.999999999%**
31. What is the availability on S3?
    1. **99.99%**
    2. 99.9%
    3. 99.999999%
    4. 99.999999999%
32. What is the minimum file size that I can store on S3?
    1. 1kb
    2. 1GB
    3. 1GiB
    4. **1 byte**
33. The difference between S3 and EBS is that EBS is object based where as S3 is block based.
    1. True
    2. **False**
34. You work for a busy digital marketing company who currently store their data on premise. They are looking to migrate to AWS S3 and to store their data in buckets. Each bucket will be named after their individual customers, followed by a random series of letters and numbers. Once written to S3 the data is rarely changed, as it has already been sent to the end customer for them to use as they see fit. However on some occasions, customers may need certain files updated quickly, and this may be for work that has been done months or even years ago. You would need to be able to access this data immediately to make changes in that case, but you must also keep your storage costs extremely low. The data is not easily reproducible if lost. Which S3 storage class should you choose to minimize costs and to maximize retrieval times?
    1. S3
    2. **S3-IA**
    3. Glacier
    4. S3 –RSS
35. You need to use an Object based storage solution to store your critical, non replaceable data in a cost effective way. This data will be frequently updated and will need some form of version control enabled on it. Which S3 storage solution should you use?
    1. **S3**
    2. S3-IA
    3. Glacier
    4. S3 –RSS
36. You work for a health insurance company who collects large amounts of documents regarding patient’s health records. This data will be used usually only once when assessing a customer and will then need to be securely stored for a period of 7 years. In some rare cases you may need to retrieve this data within 24 hours of a claim being lodged. Which storage solution would best suit this scenario? You need to keep your costs as low as possible**.**
    1. S3
    2. S3-IA
    3. **Glacier**
    4. S3 –RSS
37. You run a meme creation website that frequently generates meme images. The original images are stored in S3 and the meta data about the memes are stored in DynamoDB. You need to store the memes themselves in a low cost storage solution. If an object is lost, you have created a Lambda function that will automatically recreate this meme using the original file in S3 and the metadata in Dynamodb. Which storage solution should you consider to store this non-critical, easily reproducible data on in the most cost effective solution as possible?
    1. S3
    2. S3-IA
    3. Glacier
    4. **S3 –RSS**
38. You run a popular photo sharing website that is based off S3. You generate revenue from your website via paid for adverts, however you have discovered that other websites are linking directly to the images on your site, and not to the HTML pages that serve the content. This means that people are not seeing your adverts and every time a request is made to S3 to serve an image it is costing your business money. How could you resolve this issue?
    1. use cloud front to serve the content
    2. **Remove the ability for images to be served publicly to the site and then used signed URL's with expiry dates.**
    3. Use security groups to blacklist the IP addresses of the sites that do this.
    4. Use EBS rather than S3 to store the content.