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AWS CSA/AWS CDA/AWS SYSOPS

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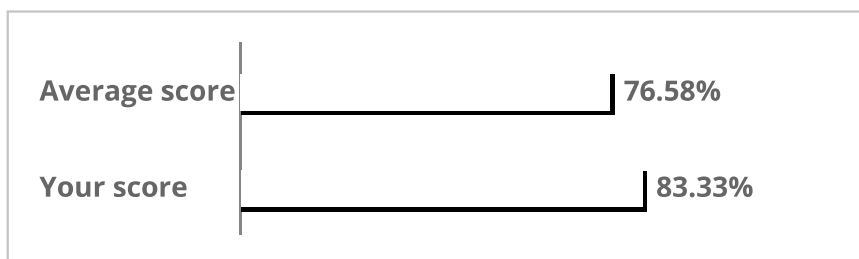
By: cert-school-admin / On: January 4, 2017 / In: AWS,
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Answered Review

1. Question

When using the following AWS services, which should be implemented in multiple Availability Zones for high availability solutions? Choose 2 answers

- ☐ Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
- ☐ Amazon DynamoDB
- ☒ **Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)**
- ☐ Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
- ☒ **Amazon Elastic Load Balancing**

Correct

Amazon EC2 offers a highly reliable environment where replacement instances can be rapidly and predictably commissioned. The service runs within Amazon's proven network infrastructure and data centers. The Amazon EC2 Service Level Agreement commitment is 99.95% availability for each Amazon EC2 Region.

Elastic Load Balancing automatically distributes incoming application traffic across multiple Amazon EC2 instances. It enables you to achieve fault tolerance in your applications,

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seamlessly providing the required amount of load balancing capacity needed to route application traffic.



2. Question

Which technique can be used to integrate AWS IAM (Identity and Access Management) with an on premise LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) directory service?

- ☐ Use an IAM policy that references the LDAP account identifiers and the AWS credentials.
- ☐ Use the LDAP credentials to restrict a group of users from launching specific EC2 instance types.
- ☒ **Use SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language) to enable single sign-on between AWS and LDAP.**
- ☐ Use IAM roles to automatically rotate the IAM credentials when LDAP credentials are updated.
- ☐ Use AWS Security Token Service from an identity broker to issue short-lived AWS credentials.

Correct

Outside the AWS cloud, administrators of corporate systems rely on the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) to manage identities. By using role-based access control (RBAC) and Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) 2.0, corporate IT systems administrators can bridge the IAM and LDAP systems and simplify identity and permissions management across on-premises and cloud based infrastructures.

3. Question

You must assign each server at least ____ security group

TESTIMONIALS

**Alexander
Korolyov**

Thank you the cert school! Your exam quizzes really helpful during the preparation.
Thank you again and continue to do the same!

TAGS

AWS AWS CDA AWS
CSA AWS SysOps

Lessons

- ☐ 4
- ☒ 1
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 2

Correct

You must assign each server at least 1 security group

4. Question

What are the two permission types used by AWS?

- ☐ Product-based and Service-based
- ☐ Service-based
- ☐ Resource-based and Product-based
- ☒ **User-based and Resource-based**

Correct

Permissions can be assigned in two ways: as identity-based or as resource-based.

•Identity-based, or IAM permissions are attached to an IAM user, group, or role and let you specify what that user, group, or role can do.

•Resource-based permissions are attached to a resource.

You can specify resource-based permissions for Amazon S3 buckets, Amazon Glacier vaults, Amazon SNS topics, Amazon SQS queues, and AWS Key Management Service encryption keys. Resource-based permissions let you specify who has access to the resource and what actions they can perform on it.

5. Question

Amazon RDS DB snapshots and automated backups are stored in

- ☐ Amazon EMR
- ☒ **Amazon S3**
- ☐ Amazon RDS
- ☐ Amazon EBS Volume

Correct

Amazon RDS DB snapshots and automated backups are stored in S3. You can use the AWS Management Console or ModifyDBInstance API to manage the period of time your automated backups are retained by modifying the RetentionPeriod parameter.

6. Question

_____ embodies the “share-nothing” architecture and essentially involves breaking a large database into several smaller databases. Common ways to split a database include

- 1) splitting tables that are not joined in the same query onto different hosts (or)
- 2) duplicating a table across multiple hosts and then using a hashing algorithm to determine which host receives a given update.

- ☐ Rollbacking
- ☐ WebIdentity
- ☐ SavePoint
- ☒ **Sharding**

Correct

Sharding embodies the “share-nothing” architecture and essentially involves breaking a large database into several smaller databases.

7. Question

Please select the Amazon EC2 resource which cannot be tagged(Select 2 answers)

- ☒ **Elastic IP**
- ☒ **Key Pair**
- ☐ Internet Gateway
- ☐ Network ACL
- ☐ Route Table

Correct

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using_Tags.html

8. Question

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

- ☐ RPC
- ☐ DCOM
- ☒ **SOAP**
- ☐ COM

Correct

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSECommerceService/latest/DG/WSDLLocation.html>

9. Question

_____ enables you to search large collections of data such as web pages, document files, forum posts, or product information

- ☐ Amazon CloudFront
- ☐ Amazon CloudFormation
- ☐ Amazon CloudWatch
- ☒ **Amazon CloudSearch**

Correct

Amazon CloudSearch is a managed service in the AWS Cloud that makes it simple and cost-effective to set up, manage, and scale a search solution for your website or application.

10. Question

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

- ☒ **35**
- ☐ 25
- ☐ 30
- ☐ 5

Correct

Backups created during the backup window are retained for a user-configurable number of days (the backup retention period). If the backup retention period is not set, RDS

defaults the period retention period to one day. Backup retention period can be modified with valid values are 0 (for no backup retention) to a maximum of 35 days.

11. Question

You receive a frantic call from a new DBA who accidentally dropped a table containing all your customers. Which Amazon RDS feature will allow you to reliably restore your database to within 5 minutes of when the mistake was made?

- ☒ **RDS automated backup**
- ☐ Multi-AZ RDS
- ☐ RDS snapshots
- ☐ RDS read replicas

Correct

Turned on by default, the automated backup feature of Amazon RDS enables point-in-time recovery for your database instance. Amazon RDS will backup your database and transaction logs and store both for a user-specified retention period. This allows you to restore your database instance to any second during your retention period, up to the last five minutes. Your automatic backup retention period can be configured to up to thirty-five days.

12. Question

A user has scheduled the maintenance window of an RDS DB on a particular day. Which of the below mentioned events may force to take the DB instance offline during the maintenance window?

- ☐ Making the DB Multi AZ

- ☒ **Security patching**
- ☐ Enabling Read Replica
- ☐ DB password change

Correct

Maintenance items require that Amazon RDS take your DB instance or DB cluster offline for a short time. Maintenance that require a resource to be offline include scale compute operations, which generally take only a few minutes from start to finish, and required operating system or database patching. Required patching is automatically scheduled only for patches that are related to security and instance reliability. Such patching occurs infrequently (typically once every few months) and seldom requires more than a fraction of your maintenance window.

13. Question

An organization is generating digital policy files which are required by the admins for verification. Once the files are verified they may not be required in the future unless there is some compliance issue. If the organization wants to save them in a cost effective way, which is the best possible solution?

- ☐ Amazon RRS
- ☐ Amazon S3
- ☐ Amazon RDS
- ☒ **Amazon Glacier**

Correct

Amazon Glacier is an extremely low-cost storage service that provides secure, durable, and flexible storage for data

backup and archival. With Amazon Glacier, customers can reliably store their data for as little as \$0.007 per gigabyte per month.

14. Question

A user is sending the data to CloudWatch using the CloudWatch API. The user is sending data 115 minutes in the future. What will CloudWatch do in this case?

- ☒ **CloudWatch will accept the data**
- ☐ It is not possible to send data of the future
- ☐ The user cannot send data for more than 60 minutes in the future
- ☐ It is not possible to send the data manually to CloudWatch

Correct

With Amazon CloudWatch, each metric data point must be marked with a time stamp. The time stamp can be up to two weeks in the past and up to two hours into the future. If you do not provide a time stamp, CloudWatch creates a time stamp for you based on the time the data element was received.

15. Question

Amazon EBS snapshots have which of the following two characteristics? Choose 2 answers

- ☒ **EBS snapshots only save incremental changes from snapshot to snapshot**
- ☒ **EBS snapshots can be created in real-time without stopping an EC2 instance**

- ☐ EBS snapshots can only be restored to an EBS volume of the same size or smaller
- ☐ EBS snapshots can only be restored and mounted to an instance in the same Availability Zone as the original EBS volume

Correct

You can back up the data on your EBS volumes to Amazon S3 by taking point-in-time snapshots. Snapshots are incremental backups, which means that only the blocks on the device that have changed after your most recent snapshot are saved

Snapshots occur asynchronously; the point-in-time snapshot is created immediately, but the status of the snapshot is pending until the snapshot is complete (when all of the modified blocks have been transferred to Amazon S3), which can take several hours for large initial snapshots or subsequent snapshots where many blocks have changed. While it is completing, an in-progress snapshot is not affected by ongoing reads and writes to the volume.

16. Question

An organization has configured Auto Scaling with ELB. One of the instance health check returns the status as Impaired to Auto Scaling. What will Auto Scaling do in this scenario?

- ☒ **Terminate the instance and launch a new instance**
- ☐ Perform a health check until cool down before declaring that the instance has failed

- ☐ Notify the user using SNS for the failed state
- ☐ Notify ELB to stop sending traffic to the impaired instance

Correct

Auto Scaling group starts by launching a desired capacity of instances and maintains this number by performing periodic health checks. If an instance becomes unhealthy, it terminates and launches a new instance

17. Question

You have an Auto Scaling group associated with an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB). You have noticed that instances launched via the Auto Scaling group are being marked unhealthy due to an ELB health check, but these unhealthy instances are not being terminated

What do you need to do to ensure that instances marked unhealthy by the ELB will be terminated and replaced?

- ☐ Change the health check set on the Elastic Load Balancer to use TCP rather than HTTP checks
- ☐ **Add an Elastic Load Balancing health check to your Auto Scaling group**
- ☒ Change the thresholds set on the Auto Scaling group health check
- ☐ Increase the value for the Health check interval set on the Elastic Load Balancer

Incorrect

By default, an Auto Scaling group periodically reviews the results of EC2 instance status to determine the health state of each instance. However, if you have associated your Auto

Scaling group with an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, you can choose to use the Elastic Load Balancing health check. In this case, Auto Scaling determines the health status of your instances by checking the results of both the EC2 instance status check and the Elastic Load Balancing instance health check

18. Question

A _____ is a logical entity that enables creating a cluster of instances by launching instances as part of a group. In addition it provides low latency, full bisection 10 Gigabit Ethernet bandwidth connectivity between instances in the group.

- ☒ **Cluster Placement Group**
- ☐ Multi AZ
- ☐ AWS Lambda
- ☐ AWS Direct Connect
- ☐ AWS Storage Gateway

Correct

A cluster placement group is a logical entity that enables creating a cluster of instances by launching instances as part of a group. The cluster of instances then provides low latency, full bisection 10 Gigabit Ethernet bandwidth connectivity between instances in the group. Cluster placement groups are created through the Amazon EC2 API or AWS Management Console.

19. Question

What happens to my Amazon running EC2 instances if I delete my Auto Scaling Group?

- ☐ you have to terminate instance manually before delete auto scaling group
- ☐ the instances will be terminated and the Auto Scaling group will not be deleted.
- ☐ **the instances will be terminated and the Auto Scaling group will be deleted.**
- ☒ the instances won't get affected and the Auto Scaling group will be deleted.

Incorrect

If you have an Auto Scaling group with running instances and you choose to delete the Auto Scaling group, the instances will be terminated and the Auto Scaling group will be deleted.

20. Question

Can we access the metrics data for a terminated Amazon EC2 instance or a deleted Elastic Load Balancer?

- ☐ **Yes. Amazon CloudWatch stores metrics for terminated Amazon EC2 instances or deleted Elastic Load Balancers for 15 months.**
- ☐ No. CloudWatch metrics would be deleted automatically
- ☒ Yes. Amazon CloudWatch stores metrics for terminated Amazon EC2 instances or deleted Elastic Load Balancers for a month.
- ☐ Yes. Amazon CloudWatch stores metrics for terminated Amazon EC2 instances or deleted Elastic Load Balancers for 1 week.

Incorrect

Amazon CloudWatch stores metrics for terminated Amazon EC2 instances or deleted Elastic Load Balancers for 15 months.

21. Question

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

- ☐ Auto Scaling tags
- ☐ Auto Scaling group
- ☒ **Auto Scaling launch configuration**
- ☐ Auto Scaling policy

Correct

A launch configuration is a template that an Auto Scaling group uses to launch EC2 instances. When you create a launch configuration, you specify information for the instances such as the ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI), the instance type, a key pair, one or more security groups, and a block device mapping.

22. Question

When an EC2 EBS-backed (EBS root) instance is stopped, what happens to the data on any ephemeral store volumes?

- ☐ Data is automatically saved in an EBS volume.
- ☒ **Data will be deleted and will no longer be accessible.**
- ☐ Data is unavailable until the instance is restarted.
- ☐ Data is automatically saved as an EBS snapshot.

Correct

You can specify instance store volumes for an instance only when you launch it. The data in an instance store persists only during the lifetime of its associated instance. If an instance reboots (intentionally or unintentionally), data in the instance store persists. However, data in the instance store is lost under the following circumstances.

- **The underlying disk drive fails**
- **The instance stops**
- **The instance terminates**

23. Question

Which of the following items are required to allow an application deployed on an EC2 instance to write data to DynamoDB table?

Assume that no security keys are allowed to be stored on the EC2 instance. (Choose 2 answers)

- ☐ Add an IAM Role to a running EC2 instance.
- ☒ **Create an IAM Role that allows write access to the DynamoDB table.**
- ☐ Add an IAM User to a running EC2 instance.
- ☐ Create an IAM User that allows write access to the DynamoDB table
- ☐ Controlling physical access to compute resources
- ☒ **Launch an EC2 Instance with the IAM Role included in the launch configuration.**

Correct

24. Question

When you put objects in Amazon S3, what is the indication that an object was successfully stored?

- ☒ **A HTTP 200 result code and MD5 checksum, taken together, indicate that the operation was successful.**
- ☐ Each S3 account has a special bucket named _s3_logs. Success codes are written to this bucket with a timestamp and checksum.
- ☐ Amazon S3 is engineered for 99.999999999% durability. Therefore there is no need to confirm that data was inserted.
- ☐ A success code is inserted into the S3 object metadata.

Correct

Amazon S3 is a distributed system. If Amazon S3 receives multiple write requests for the same object simultaneously, all but the last object written will be overwritten. To ensure that data is not corrupted traversing the network, use the Content-MD5 form field. When you use this form field, Amazon S3 checks the object against the provided MD5 value. To configure your application to send the Request Headers prior to sending the request body, use the 100-continue HTTP status code

25. Question

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

- ☐ By using an Amazon Route 53 CNAME record
- ☐ By using an A record
- ☐ By using an AAAA record

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

Correct

Amazon Route 53 as your DNS service. You create a hosted zone, which contains information about how to route traffic on the Internet for your domain, and an alias resource record set, which routes queries for your domain name to your load balancer. Amazon Route 53 doesn't charge for DNS queries for alias record sets, and you can use alias record sets to route DNS queries to your load balancer for the zone apex of your domain (for example, example.com

26. Question

An instance is launched into a VPC subnet with the network ACL configured to allow all inbound traffic and deny all outbound traffic. The instance's security group is configured to allow SSH from any IP address and deny all outbound traffic. What changes need to be made to allow SSH access to the instance?

- ☐ Nothing, it can be accessed from any IP address using SSH.
- ☐ The outbound security group needs to be modified to allow outbound traffic.
- ☒ **The outbound network ACL needs to be modified to allow outbound traffic.**
- ☐ Both the outbound security group and outbound network ACL need to be modified to allow outbound traffic.

Correct

Network ACLs are stateless; responses to allowed inbound traffic are subject to the rules for outbound traffic

27. Question

What is a placement group?

- ☐ A collection of Auto Scaling groups in the same region
- ☐ A collection of authorized CloudFront edge locations for a distribution
- ☒ **A feature that enables EC2 instances to interact with each other via high bandwidth, low latency connections**
- ☐ A collection of Elastic Load Balancers in the same Region or Availability Zone

Correct

A placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone. Using placement groups enables applications to participate in a low-latency, 10 Gigabits per second(Gbps) network. Placement groups are recommended for applications that benefit from low network latency, high network throughput, or both.

28. Question

A client application requires operating system privileges on a relational database server. What is an appropriate configuration for highly available database architecture?

- ☐ A standalone Amazon EC2 instance
- ☒ Amazon RDS in a Multi-AZ configuration
- ☐ **Amazon EC2 instances in a replication configuration utilizing two different Availability Zones**
- ☐ Amazon EC2 instances in a replication configuration utilizing a single Availability Zone

Incorrect

AWS does not provide root privileges for managed services like RDS, DynamoDB, S3, Glacier etc. For RDS, if you need Admin privileges or want to use features not enabled by RDS, you can go with the Database on EC2 approach

29. Question

In AWS, which security aspects are the customer's responsibilities?

Choose 4 answers

- ☒ **Security Group and ACL (Access Control List) settings**
- ☐ Decommissioning storage devices
- ☐ Controlling physical access to compute resources
- ☒ **Patch management on the EC2 instance's operating system**
- ☒ **Encryption of EBS (Elastic Block Storage) volumes**
- ☒ **Life-cycle management of IAM credentials**

Correct

- 1.AWS Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) products for e.g. EC2, VPC, S3 are completely under your control and require you to perform all of the necessary security configuration and management tasks.**
- 2.Management of the guest OS (including updates and security patches), any application software or utilities you install on the instances, and the configuration of the AWS-provided firewall (called a security group) on each instance**
- 3.For most of these managed services, all you have to do is configure logical access controls for the resources and protect your account credentials. A few of them may require additional tasks, such as setting up database user**

accounts, but overall the security configuration work is performed by the service

30. Question

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

- ☐ Deploy 6 EC2 instances in one availability zone and use Amazon Elastic Load Balancer
- ☐ **Deploy 3 EC2 instances in one availability zone and 3 in another availability zone and use Amazon Elastic Load Balancer**
- ☒ Deploy 3 EC2 instances in one region and 3 in another region and use Amazon Elastic Load Balancer
- ☐ Deploy 2 EC2 instances in three regions and use Amazon Elastic Load Balancer

Incorrect

A load balancer accepts incoming traffic from clients and routes requests to its registered EC2 instances in one or more Availability Zones.

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Quiz2

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6 COMMENTS

For this question, aren't all the options valid namespaces in AWS?

A user is trying to understand the CloudWatch metrics for the AWS services. It is required that the user should first understand the namespace for the AWS services. Which of the below mentioned is not a valid namespace for the AWS services?

AWS/CloudTrail

AWS/ElastiCache

AWS/StorageGateway

AWS/SWF

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws-arns-and-namespaces.html#genref-aws-service-namespaces>

SHAFIL AHMED | 3 MONTHS AGO | [PERMALINK](#) |

[REPLY](#)

AUTHOR Hi Shafil

Yes, this question is deprecated and i removed it

Thanks for the update

CERT-SCHOOL-ADMIN |

3 MONTHS AGO | [PERMALINK](#) | [REPLY](#)

Below question is ambiguous, please correct it

Amazon RDS creates an SSL certificate and installs the certificate on the DB instance when Amazon RDS provisions the instance. These certificates are signed by a certificate authority. The SSL certificate includes the DB instance endpoint as the Common Name (CN) for the SSL certificate to guard against spoofing attacks.

The public key is stored at

<https://s3.amazonaws.com/rds-downloads/rds-combined-ca-bundle.pem>.

AN | 3 MONTHS AGO | [PERMALINK](#) | [REPLY](#)

AUTHOR Hello Sir

Yes, I have removed this question

Thanks for you feedback

CERT-SCHOOL-ADMIN |

3 MONTHS AGO | [PERMALINK](#) | [REPLY](#)

I am confused with this answer, documentation says 15 months?

Can we access the metrics data for a terminated Amazon EC2 instance or a deleted Elastic Load Balancer?

Amazon CloudWatch stores metrics for terminated Amazon EC2 instances or deleted Elastic Load Balancers for 2 weeks.

SREE | 2 MONTHS AGO | [PERMALINK](#) | [REPLY](#)

AUTHOR Thank you for your feedback.

It's typo in the answer and corrected it.

CERT-SCHOOL-ADMIN |

2 MONTHS AGO | [PERMALINK](#) | [REPLY](#)

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