AWS-Solution-Architect-Associate Dumps

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate

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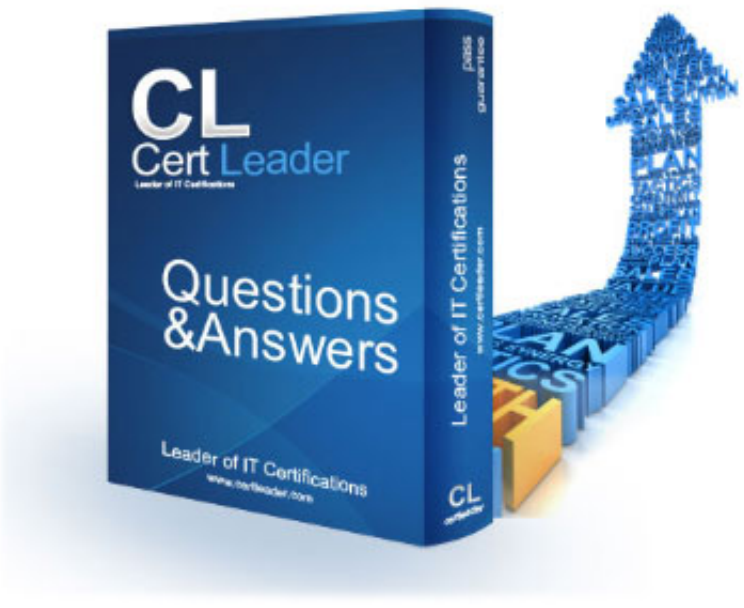

NEW QUESTION 1
Amazon EBS provides the ability to create backups of any Amazon EC2 volume into what is known as

A. snapshots
B. images
C. instance backups
D. mirrors

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon allows you to make backups of the data stored in your EBS volumes through snapshots that can later be used to create a new EBS volume.
Reference: http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Storage.html

NEW QUESTION 2
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 3
In EC2, what happens to the data in an instance store if an instance reboots (either intentionally or unintentionally)?

A. Data is deleted from the instance store for security reasons.
B. Data persists in the instance store.
C. Data is partially present in the instance store.
D. Data in the instance store will be los

Answer: B

Explanation:
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 on instance store volumes is lost under the following circumstances.
Failure of an underlying drive
Stopping an Amazon EBS-backed instance Terminating an instance
Reference: http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/InstanceStorage.html

NEW QUESTION 4
You are setting up a VPC and you need to set up a public subnet within that VPC. Which following requirement must be met for this subnet to be considered a public subnet?

A. Subnet's traffic is not routed to an internet gateway but has its traffic routed to a virtual private gateway.
B. Subnet's traffic is routed to an internet gateway.
C. Subnet's traffic is not routed to an internet gateway.
D. None of these answers can be considered a public subne

Answer: B

Explanation:
A virtual private cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to your AWS account. It is logically isolated from other virtual networks in the AWS cloud. You can launch your AWS resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, into your VPC. You can configure your VPC: you can select its IP address range, create subnets, and configure route tables, network gateways, and security settings.
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.
If a subnet's traffic is routed to an internet gateway, the subnet is known as a public subnet.
If a subnet doesn't have a route to the internet gateway, the subnet is known as a private subnet.
If a subnet doesn't have a route to the internet gateway, but has its traffic routed to a virtual private gateway, the subnet is known as a VPN-only subnet.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Subnets.html

NEW QUESTION 5
Can you specify the security group that you created for a VPC when you launch an instance in EC2-Classic?

A. No, you can specify the security group created for EC2-Classic when you launch a VPC instance.
B. No
C. Yes
D. No, you can specify the security group created for EC2-Classic to a non-VPC based instance onl

Answer: B

Explanation:
If you're using EC2-Classic, you must use security groups created specifically for EC2-Classic. When you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you must specify a security group in the same region as the instance. You can't specify a security group that you created for a VPC when you launch an instance in EC2-Classic.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-network-security.html#ec2-classic-securit y-groups

NEW QUESTION 6
In DynamoDB, could you use IAM to grant access to Amazon DynamoDB resources and API actions?

A. In DynamoDB there is no need to grant access
B. Depended to the type of access
C. No
D. Yes

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon DynamoDB integrates with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). You can use AWS IAM to grant access to Amazon DynamoDB resources and API actions. To do this, you first write an AWS IAM policy, which is a document that explicitly lists the permissions you want to grant. You then attach that policy to an AWS IAM user or role.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/UsingIAMWithDDB.html

NEW QUESTION 7
Much of your company's data does not need to be accessed often, and can take several hours for retrieval time, so it's stored on Amazon Glacier. However someone within your organization has expressed concerns that his data is more sensitive than the other data, and is wondering whether the high level of encryption that he knows is on S3 is also used on the much cheaper Glacier service. Which of the following statements would be most applicable in regards to this concern?

A. There is no encryption on Amazon Glacier, that's why it is cheaper.
B. Amazon Glacier automatically encrypts the data using AES-128 a lesser encryption method than Amazon S3 but you can change it to AES-256 if you are willing to pay more.
C. Amazon Glacier automatically encrypts the data using AES-256, the same as Amazon S3.
D. Amazon Glacier automatically encrypts the data using AES-128 a lesser encryption method than Amazon S3.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Like Amazon S3, the Amazon Glacier service provides low-cost, secure, and durable storage. But where S3 is designed for rapid retrieval, Glacier is meant to be used as an archival service for data that is not accessed often, and for which retrieval times of several hours are suitable.
Amazon Glacier automatically encrypts the data using AES-256 and stores it durably in an immutable form. Amazon Glacier is designed to provide average annual durability of 99.999999999% for an archive. It stores each archive in multiple facilities and multiple devices. Unlike traditional systems which can require laborious data verification and manual repair, Glacier performs regular, systematic data integrity checks, and is built to be automatically self-healing.
Reference: http://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS%20Security%20Whitepaper.pdf

NEW QUESTION 8
A major finance organisation has engaged your company to set up a large data mining application. Using AWS you decide the best service for this is Amazon Elastic MapReduce(EMR) which you know uses Hadoop. Which of the following statements best describes Hadoop?

A. Hadoop is 3rd Party software which can be installed using AMI
B. Hadoop is an open source python web framework
C. Hadoop is an open source Java software framework
D. Hadoop is an open source javascript framework

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon EMR uses Apache Hadoop as its distributed data processing engine.
Hadoop is an open source, Java software framework that supports data-intensive distributed applications running on large clusters of commodity hardware.
Hadoop implements a programming model named "MapReduce," where the data is dMded into many small fragments of work, each of which may be executed on any node in the cluster.
This framework has been widely used by developers, enterprises and startups and has proven to be a reliable software platform for processing up to petabytes of data on clusters of thousands of commodity machines.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/elasticmapreduce/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 9
As AWS grows, most of your clients' main concerns seem to be about security, especially when all of their competitors also seem to be using AWS. One of your clients asks you whether having a competitor who hosts their EC2 instances on the same physical host would make it easier for the competitor to hack into the client's data. Which of the following statements would be the best choice to put your client's mind at rest?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) is a key component in Amazon's Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), providing resizable computing capacity using server instances in AWS's data centers. Amazon EC2 is designed to make web-scale computing easier by enabling you to obtain and configure capacity with minimal friction.
You create and launch instances, which are collections of platform hardware and software. Different instances running on the same physical machine are isolated from each other via the Xen hypervisor.
Amazon is active in the Xen community, which provides awareness of the latest developments. In addition, the AWS firewall resides within the hypervisor layer, between the physical network interface and the instance's virtual interface. All packets must pass through this layer, thus an instance's neighbors have no more access to that instance than any other host on the Internet and can be treated as if they are on
separate physical hosts. The physical RAM is separated using similar mechanisms.
Reference: http://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS%20Security%20Whitepaper.pdf

NEW QUESTION 10
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/DeveloperGuide/AS_Concepts.html

NEW QUESTION 10
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 13
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/#Billing

NEW QUESTION 16
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 19
Your company has been storing a lot of data in Amazon Glacier and has asked for an inventory of what is in there exactly. So you have decided that you need to download a vault inventory. Which of the following statements is incorrect in relation to Vault Operations in Amazon Glacier?

A. You can use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications to notify you when the job completes.
B. A vault inventory refers to the list of archives in a vault.
C. You can use Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) notifications to notify you when the job completes.
D. Downloading a vault inventory is an asynchronous operatio

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon Glacier supports various vault operations.
A vault inventory refers to the list of archives in a vault. For each archive in the list, the inventory provides archive information such as archive ID, creation date, and size. Amazon Glacier updates the vault inventory approximately once a day, starting on the day the first archive is uploaded to the vault. A vault inventory must exist for you to be able to download it.
Downloading a vault inventory is an asynchronous operation. You must first initiate a job to download the inventory. After receMng the job request, Amazon Glacier prepares your inventory for download. After the job completes, you can download the inventory data.
Given the asynchronous nature of the job, you can use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications to notify you when the job completes. You can specify an Amazon SNS topic for each indMdual job request or configure your vault to send a notification when specific vault events occur. Amazon Glacier prepares an inventory for each vault periodically, every 24 hours. If there have been no archive additions or deletions to the vault since the last inventory, the inventory date is not updated. When you initiate a job for a vault inventory, Amazon Glacier returns the last inventory it generated, which is a point-in-time snapshot and not real-time data. You might not find it useful to retrieve vault inventory for each archive upload. However, suppose you maintain a database on the client-side associating metadata about the archives you upload to Amazon Glacier. Then, you might find the vault inventory useful to reconcile information in your database with the actual vault inventory.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazongIacier/latest/dev/working-with-vaults.html

NEW QUESTION 24
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 26
What does the following policy for Amazon EC2 do?
{
"Statement":[{
"Effect":"AI|ow", "Action":"ec2:Describe*", "Resource":"*"
II
}

A. Allow users to use actions that start with "Describe" over all the EC2 resources.
B. Share an AMI with a partner
C. Share an AMI within the account
D. Allow a group to only be able to describe, run, stop, start, and terminate instances

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can use IAM policies to control the actions that your users can perform against your EC2 resources. For instance, a policy with the following statement will allow users to perform actions whose name start with "Describe" against all your EC2 resources.
{
"Statement":[{
"Effect":"AI|ow", "Action":"ec2:Describe*", "Resource":"*"
}I
}
Reference: http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/UsingIAM.htmI

NEW QUESTION 29
A major customer has asked you to set up his AWS infrastructure so that it will be easy to recover in the case of a disaster of some sort. Which of the following is important when thinking about being able to quickly launch resources in AWS to ensure business continuity in case of a disaster?

A. Create and maintain AM|s of key sewers where fast recovery is required.
B. Regularly run your sewers, test them, and apply any software updates and configuration changes.
C. All items listed here are important when thinking about disaster recovery.
D. Ensure that you have all supporting custom software packages available in AW

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the event of a disaster to your AWS infrastructure you should be able to quickly launch resources in Amazon Web Services (AWS) to ensure business continuity.
The following are some key steps you should have in place for preparation:
1. Set up Amazon EC2 instances to replicate or mirror data.
2. Ensure that you have all supporting custom software packages available in AWS.
3. Create and maintain AMIs of key servers where fast recovery is required.
4. Regularly run these servers, test them, and apply any software updates and configuration changes.
5. Consider automating the provisioning of AWS resources.
Reference: http://d36cz9buwru1tt.cloudfront.net/AWS_Disaster_Recovery.pdf

NEW QUESTION 34
What does Amazon DynamoDB provide?

A. A predictable and scalable MySQL database
B. A fast and reliable PL/SQL database cluster
C. A standalone Cassandra database, managed by Amazon Web Services
D. A fast, highly scalable managed NoSQL database service

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon DynamoDB is a managed NoSQL database service offered by Amazon. It automatically manages tasks like scalability for you while it provides high availability and durability for your data, allowing you to concentrate in other aspects of your application.
Reference: check link - https://aws.amazon.com/running_databases/

NEW QUESTION 37
Having set up a website to automatically be redirected to a backup website if it fails, you realize that there are different types of failovers that are possible. You need all your resources to be available the majority of the time. Using Amazon Route 53 which configuration would best suit this requirement?

A. Active-active failover.
B. Non
C. Route 53 can't failover.
D. Active-passive failover.
E. Active-active-passive and other mixed configuration

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can set up a variety of failover configurations using Amazon Route 53 alias: weighted, latency, geolocation routing, and failover resource record sets.
Active-active failover: Use this failover configuration when you want all of your resources to be available the majority of the time. When a resource becomes unavailable, Amazon Route 53 can detect that it's unhealthy and stop including it when responding to queries.
Active-passive failover: Use this failover configuration when you want a primary group of resources to be available the majority of the time and you want a secondary group of resources to be on standby in case all of the primary resources become unavailable. When responding to queries, Amazon Route 53 includes only the healthy primary resources. If all of the primary resources are unhealthy, Amazon Route 53 begins to include only the healthy secondary resources in response to DNS queries.
Active-active-passive and other mixed configurations: You can combine alias and non-alias resource record sets to produce a variety of Amazon Route 53 behaviors.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/dns-failover.html

NEW QUESTION 42
AWS CloudFormation is a service that helps you model and set up your Amazon Web Services resources so that you can spend less time managing those resources and more time focusing on your applications that run in AWS. You create a template that describes all the AWS resources that you want (like Amazon EC2 instances or Amazon RDS DB instances), and AWS CloudFormation takes care of provisioning and configuring those resources for you. What formatting is required for this template?

A. JSON-formatted document
B. CSS-formatted document
C. XML-formatted document
D. HTML-formatted document

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can write an AWS CloudFormation template (a JSON-formatted document) in a text editor or pick an existing template. The template describes the resources you want and their settings. For example,
suppose you want to create an Amazon EC2. Your template can declare an instance Amazon EC2 and describe its properties, as shown in the following example:
{
"AWSTemp|ateFormatVersion" : "2010-09-O9",
"Description" : "A simple Amazon EC2 instance", "Resources" : {
"MyEC2Instance" : {
"Type" : "AWS::EC2::Instance", "Properties" : {
"Image|d" : "ami-2f726546", "|nstanceType" : "t1.micro"

}
}
}
}
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCIoudFormation/latest/UserGuide/cfn-whatis-howdoesitwork.html

NEW QUESTION 47
You decide that you need to create a number of Auto Scaling groups to try and save some money as you have noticed that at certain times most of your EC2 instances are not being used. By default, what is the maximum number of Auto Scaling groups that AWS will allow you to create?

A. 12
B. Unlimited
C. 20
D. 2

Answer: C

Explanation:
Auto Scaling is an AWS service that allows you to increase or decrease the number of EC2 instances within your application's architecture. With Auto Scaling, you create collections of EC2 instances, called Auto Scaling groups. You can create these groups from scratch, or from existing EC2 instances that are already in production.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_|imits.htm|#limits_autoscaling

NEW QUESTION 48
Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)?

A. It can be used to launch as many or as few virtual servers as you need.
B. It increases the need to forecast traffic by providing dynamic IP addresses for static cloud computing.
C. It eliminates your need to invest in hardware up front, so you can develop and deploy applications faster.
D. It offers scalable computing capacity in the Amazon Web Services (AWS) clou

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) provides scalable computing capacity in the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. Using Amazon EC2 eliminates your need to invest in hardware up front, so you can develop and deploy applications faster. You can use Amazon EC2 to launch as many or as few virtual servers as you need, configure security and networking, and manage storage. Amazon EC2 enables you
to scale up or down to handle changes in requirements or spikes in popularity, reducing your need to forecast traffic.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/concepts.html

NEW QUESTION 51
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-instancelD.htmI

NEW QUESTION 54
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 59
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 60
A user has created photo editing software and hosted it on EC2. The software accepts requests from the user about the photo format and resolution and sends a message to S3 to enhance the picture accordingly. Which of the below mentioned AWS services will help make a scalable software with the AWS infrastructure in this scenario?

A. AWS Simple Notification Service
B. AWS Simple Queue Service
C. AWS Elastic Transcoder
D. AWS Glacier

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fast, reliable, scalable, and fully managed message queuing service. SQS provides a simple and cost-effective way to decouple the components of an application. The user can configure SQS, which will decouple the call between the EC2 application and S3. Thus, the application does not keep waiting for S3 to provide the data.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 63
Which one of the following answers is not a possible state of Amazon CloudWatch Alarm?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon CloudWatch 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/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/AlarmThatSendsEmail.html

NEW QUESTION 67
Which of the following strategies can be used to control access to your Amazon EC2 instances?

A. DB security groups
B. IAM policies
C. None of these
D. EC2 security groups

Answer: D

Explanation:
IAM policies allow you to specify what actions your IAM users are allowed to perform against your EC2 Instances. However, when it comes to access control, security groups are what you need in order to define and control the way you want your instances to be accessed, and whether or not certain kind of communications are allowed or not.
Reference: http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/UsingIAM.html

NEW QUESTION 70
A client of yours has a huge amount of data stored on Amazon S3, but is concerned about someone stealing it while it is in transit. You know that all data is encrypted in transit on AWS, but which of the following is wrong when describing server-side encryption on AWS?

A. Amazon S3 server-side encryption employs strong multi-factor encryption.
B. Amazon S3 server-side encryption uses one of the strongest block ciphers available, 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256), to encrypt your data.
C. In server-side encryption, you manage encryption/decryption of your data, the encryption keys, and related tools.
D. Server-side encryption is about data encryption at rest—that is, Amazon S3 encrypts your data as it writes it to disks.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon S3 encrypts your object before saving it on disks in its data centers and decrypts it when you download the objects. You have two options depending on

how you choose to manage the encryption keys: Server-side encryption and client-side encryption.
Server-side encryption is about data encryption at rest—that is, Amazon S3 encrypts your data as it writes it to disks in its data centers and decrypts it for you when you access it. As long as you authenticate your request and you have access permissions, there is no difference in the way you access encrypted or unencrypted objects. Amazon S3 manages encryption and decryption for you. For example, if you share your objects using a pre-signed URL, that URL works the same way for both encrypted and unencrypted objects.
In client-side encryption, you manage encryption/decryption of your data, the encryption keys, and related tools. Server-side encryption is an alternative to client-side encryption in which Amazon S3 manages the encryption of your data, freeing you from the tasks of managing encryption and encryption keys.
Amazon S3 server-side encryption employs strong multi-factor encryption. Amazon S3 encrypts each object with a unique key. As an additional safeguard, it encrypts the key itself with a master key that it regularly rotates. Amazon S3 server-side encryption uses one of the strongest block ciphers available, 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256), to encrypt your data.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsingServerSideEncryption.html

NEW QUESTION 72
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 76
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 77
You are signed in as root user on your account but there is an Amazon S3 bucket under your account that you cannot access. What is a possible reason for this?

A. An IAM user assigned a bucket policy to an Amazon S3 bucket and didn't specify the root user as a principal
B. The S3 bucket is full.
C. The S3 bucket has reached the maximum number of objects allowed.
D. You are in the wrong availability zone

Answer: A

Explanation:
With IAM, you can centrally manage users, security credentials such as access keys, and permissions that control which AWS resources users can access.
In some cases, you might have an IAM user with full access to IAM and Amazon S3. If the IAM user assigns a bucket policy to an Amazon S3 bucket and doesn't specify the root user as a principal, the root user is denied access to that bucket. However, as the root user, you can still access the bucket by modifying the bucket policy to allow root user access.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/iam-troubleshooting.htmI#testing2

NEW QUESTION 81
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 CloudWatch 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 CloudWatch 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/latest/DeveloperGuide/zoom_in_on_graph.html

NEW QUESTION 86
The common use cases for DynamoDB Fine-Grained Access Control (FGAC) are cases in which the end user wants .

A. to change the hash keys of the table directly
B. to check if an IAM policy requires the hash keys of the tables directly
C. to read or modify any codecommit key of the table directly, without a middle-tier service
D. to read or modify the table directly, without a middle-tier service

Answer: D

Explanation:
FGAC can benefit any application that tracks information in a DynamoDB table, where the end user (or application client acting on behalf of an end user) wants to read or modify the table directly, without a middle-tier service. For instance, a developer of a mobile app named Acme can use FGAC to track the top score of every Acme user in a DynamoDB table. FGAC allows the application client to modify only the top score for the user that is currently running the application.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/faqs/#security_anchor

NEW QUESTION 91
You are very concerned about security on your network because you have multiple programmers testing APIs and SDKs and you have no idea what is happening. You think CloudTrail may help but are not sure what it does. Which of the following statements best describes the AWS service CloudTrail?

A. With AWS CloudTrail you can get a history of AWS API calls and related events for your account.
B. With AWS CloudTrail you can get a history of IAM users for your account.
C. With AWS CloudTrail you can get a history of S3 logfiles for your account.
D. With AWS CloudTrail you can get a history of CloudFormation JSON scripts used for your accoun

Answer: A

Explanation:
With AWS CloudTrail, you can get a history of AWS API calls for your account, including API calls made via the AWS Management Console, the AWS SDKs, the command line tools, and higher-level AWS services. You can also identify which users and accounts called AWS APIs for services that support CloudTrail, the source IP address the calls were made from, and when the calls occurred.
You can identify which users and accounts called AWS for services that support CloudTrail, the source IP address the calls were made from, and when the calls occurred. You can integrate CloudTrail into applications using the API, automate trail creation for your organization, check the status of your trails, and control how administrators turn CloudTrail logging on and off.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/what_is_cloud_trail_top_level.html

NEW QUESTION 92
Regarding Amazon Route 53, if your application is running on Amazon EC2 instances in two or more Amazon EC2 regions and if you have more than one Amazon EC2 instance in one or more regions, you can use to route traffic to the correct region and then use to route traffic to instances within the region, based on probabilities that you specify.

A. weighted-based routing; alias resource record sets
B. latency-based routing; weighted resource record sets
C. weighted-based routing; weighted resource record sets
D. latency-based routing; alias resource record sets

Answer: B

Explanation:
Regarding Amazon Route 53, if your application is running on Amazon EC2 instances in two or more Amazon EC2 regions, and if you have more than one Amazon EC2 instance in one or more regions, you can use latency-based routing to route traffic to the correct region and then use weighted resource record sets to route traffic to instances within the region based on weights that you specify.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/Tutorials.html

NEW QUESTION 93
You have a lot of data stored in the AWS Storage Gateway and your manager has come to you asking about how the billing is calculated, specifically the Virtual Tape Shelf usage. What would be a correct response to this?

A. You are billed for the virtual tape data you store in Amazon Glacier and are billed for the size of the virtual tape.
B. You are billed for the virtual tape data you store in Amazon Glacier and billed for the portion of virtual tape capacity that you use, not for the size of the virtual tape.
C. You are billed for the virtual tape data you store in Amazon S3 and billed for the portion of virtual tape capacity that you use, not for the size of the virtual tape.
D. You are billed for the virtual tape data you store in Amazon S3 and are billed for the size of the virtual tape.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS Storage Gateway is a service connecting an on-premises software appliance with cloud-based storage to provide seamless and secure integration between an organization's on-premises IT environment and AWS's storage infrastructure.

AWS Storage Gateway billing is as follows. Volume storage usage (per GB per month):
You are billed for the Cached volume data you store in Amazon S3. You are only billed for volume capacity you use, not for the size of the volume you create.
Snapshot Storage usage (per GB per month): You are billed for the snapshots your gateway stores in Amazon S3. These snapshots are stored and billed as Amazon EBS snapshots. Snapshots are incremental backups, reducing your storage charges. When taking a new snapshot, only the data that has changed since your last snapshot is stored.
Virtual Tape Library usage (per GB per month):
You are billed for the virtual tape data you store in Amazon S3. You are only billed for the portion of virtual tape capacity that you use, not for the size of the virtual tape.
Virtual Tape Shelf usage (per GB per month):
You are billed for the virtual tape data you store in Amazon Glacier. You are only billed for the portion of virtual tape capacity that you use, not for the size of the virtual tape.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 97
A user is currently building a website which will require a large number of instances in six months, when a demonstration of the new site will be given upon launch. Which of the below mentioned options allows the user to procure the resources beforehand so that they need not worry about infrastructure availability during the demonstration?

A. Procure all the instances as reserved instances beforehand.
B. Launch all the instances as part of the cluster group to ensure resource availability.
C. Pre-warm all the instances one month prior to ensure resource availability.
D. Ask AWS now to procure the dedicated instances in 6 month

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon Web Services has massive hardware resources at its data centers, but they are finite. The best way for users to maximize their access to these resources is by reserving a portion of the computing capacity that they require. This can be done through reserved instances. With reserved instances, the user literally reserves the computing capacity in the Amazon Web Services cloud.
Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Building_FauIt_To|erant_AppIications.pdf

NEW QUESTION 100
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 103
You receive the following request from a client to quickly deploy a static website for them, specifically on AWS. The requirements are low-cost, reliable, online storage, and a reliable and cost-effective way to route customers to the website, as well as a way to deliver content with low latency and high data transfer speeds so that visitors to his website don't experience unnecessary delays. What do you think would be the minimum AWS services that could fulfill the client's request?

A. Amazon Route 53, Amazon CIoudFront and Amazon VPC.
B. Amazon S3, Amazon Route 53 and Amazon RDS
C. Amazon S3, Amazon Route 53 and Amazon CIoudFront
D. Amazon S3 and Amazon Route 53.

Answer: C

Explanation:
You can easily and inexpensively use AWS to host a website that uses client-side technologies (such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript) and does not require server-side technologies (such as PHP and ASP.NET). This type of site is called a static website, and is used to display content that does not change frequently. Before you create and deploy a static website, you must plan your architecture to ensure that it meets your requirements. Amazon S3, Amazon Route 53, and Amazon CIoudFront would be required in this instance.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/gettingstarted/latest/swh/website-hosting-intro.html

NEW QUESTION 108
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 112
The AWS CIoudHSM service defines a resource known as a high-availability (HA) ,
which is a virtual partition that represents a group of partitions, typically distributed between several physical HSMs for high-availability.

A. proxy group
B. partition group
C. functional group
D. relational group

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS CIoudHSNI service defines a resource known as a high-availability (HA) partition group, which is a virtual partition that represents a group of partitions, typically distributed between several physical HSMs for high-availability.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/latest/userguide/configuring-ha.htmI

NEW QUESTION 115
Mike is appointed as Cloud Consultant in Netcrak Inc. Netcrak has the following VPCs set-up in the US East Region:
A VPC with CIDR block 10.10.0.0/16, a subnet in that VPC with CIDR block 10.10.1.0/24 A VPC with CIDR block 10.40.0.0/16, a subnet in that VPC with CIDR block 10.40.1.0/24
Netcrak Inc is trying to establish network connection between two subnets, a subnet with CIDR block 10.10.1.0/24 and another subnet with CIDR block 10.40.1.0/24. Which one of the following solutions should Mke recommend to Netcrak Inc?

A. Create 2 Virtual Private Gateways and configure one with each VPC.
B. Create one EC2 instance in each subnet, assign Elastic IPs to both instances, and configure a set up Site-to-Site VPN connection between both EC2 instances.
C. Create a VPC Peering connection between both VPCs.
D. Create 2 Internet Gateways, and attach one to each VP

Answer: C

Explanation:
A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them using private IP addresses. EC2 instances in either VPC can communicate with each other as if they are within the same network. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, or with a VPC in another AWS account within a single region.
AWS uses the existing infrastructure of a VPC to create a VPC peering connection; it is neither a gateway nor a VPN connection, and does not rely on a separate piece of physical hardware.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-peering.htm|

NEW QUESTION 117
Having just set up your first Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) network, which defined a default network interface, you decide that you need to create and attach an additional network interface, known as an elastic network interface (ENI) to one of your instances. Which of the following statements is true regarding attaching network interfaces to your instances in your VPC?

A. You can attach 5 EN|s per instance type.
B. You can attach as many ENIs as you want.
C. The number of ENIs you can attach varies by instance type.
D. You can attach 100 ENIs total regardless of instance typ

Answer: C

Explanation:
Each instance in your VPC has a default network interface that is assigned a private IP address from the IP address range of your VPC. You can create and attach an additional network interface, known as an elastic network interface (ENI), to any instance in your VPC. The number of EN|s you can attach varies by instance type.

NEW QUESTION 121
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.htmI

NEW QUESTION 124
You have been asked to build AWS infrastructure for disaster recovery for your local applications and within that you should use an AWS Storage Gateway as part of the solution. Which of the following best describes the function of an AWS Storage Gateway?

A. Accelerates transferring large amounts of data between the AWS cloud and portable storage devices .
B. A web service that speeds up distribution of your static and dynamic web content.
C. Connects an on-premises software appliance with cloud-based storage to provide seamless and secure integration between your on-premises IT environment and AWS's storage infrastructure.
D. Is a storage service optimized for infrequently used data, or "cold data."

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS Storage Gateway connects an on-premises software appliance with cloud-based storage to provide seamless integration with data security features between your on-premises IT environment and the Amazon Web Services (AWS) storage infrastructure. You can use the service to store data in the AWS cloud for scalable and cost-effective storage that helps maintain data security. AWS Storage Gateway offers both volume-based and tape-based storage solutions:
Volume gateways Gateway-cached volumes Gateway-stored volumes
Gateway-virtual tape library (VTL)
Reference:
http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS_ac_ra_disasterrecovery_07.pdf

NEW QUESTION 127
A user has created an ELB with the availability zone US-East-1A. The user wants to add more zones to ELB to achieve High Availability. How can the user add more zones to the existing ELB?

A. The user should stop the ELB and add zones and instances as required
B. The only option is to launch instances in different zones and add to ELB
C. It is not possible to add more zones to the existing ELB
D. The user can add zones on the fly from the AWS console

Answer: D

Explanation:
The user has created an Elastic Load Balancer with the availability zone and wants to add more zones to the existing ELB. The user can do so in two ways:
From the console or CLI, add new zones to ELB;
Launch instances in a separate AZ and add instances to the existing ELB. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/enable-disable-az.html

NEW QUESTION 128
AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service that enables Amazon Web Services (AWS) customers to manage users and user permissions in AWS. In addition to supporting IAM user policies, some services support resource-based permissions. Which of the following services are supported by resource-based permissions?

A. Amazon SNS, and Amazon SQS and AWS Direct Connect.
B. Amazon S3 and Amazon SQS and Amazon ElastiCache.
C. Amazon S3, Amazon SNS, Amazon SQS, Amazon Glacier and Amazon EBS.
D. Amazon Glacier, Amazon SNS, and Amazon CloudWatch

Answer: C

Explanation:
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, Amazon SQS, Amazon Glacier and Amazon EBS.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using_SpecificProducts.htm|

NEW QUESTION 132
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 136
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 138
Which one of the below doesn't affect Amazon CloudFront billing?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon CloudFront 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 CloudFront 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.html

NEW QUESTION 142
A company wants to review the security requirements of Glacier. Which of the below mentioned statements is true with respect to the AWS Glacier data security?

A. All data stored on Glacier is protected with AES-256 serverside encryption.
B. All data stored on Glacier is protected with AES-128 serverside encryption.
C. The user can set the serverside encryption flag to encrypt the data stored on Glacier.
D. The data stored on Glacier is not encrypted by defaul

Answer: A

Explanation:
For Amazon Web Services, all the data stored on Amazon Glacier is protected using serverside encryption. AWS generates separate unique encryption keys for each Amazon Glacier archive, and encrypts it using AES-256. The encryption key then encrypts itself using AES-256 with a master key that is stored in a secure location.
Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf

NEW QUESTION 147
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 150
You have been given a scope to set up an AWS Media Sharing Framework for a new start up photo
sharing company similar to flickr. The first thing that comes to mind about this is that it will obviously need a huge amount of persistent data storage for this framework. Which of the following storage options would be appropriate for persistent storage?

A. Amazon Glacier or Amazon S3
B. Amazon Glacier or AWS Import/Export
C. AWS Import/Export or Amazon C|oudFront
D. Amazon EBS volumes or Amazon S3

Answer: D

Explanation:
Persistent storage-If you need persistent virtual disk storage similar to a physical disk drive for files or other data that must persist longer than the lifetime of a single Amazon EC2 instance, Amazon EBS volumes or Amazon S3 are more appropriate.
Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf

NEW QUESTION 154
A user is running a webserver on EC2. The user wants to receive the SMS when the EC2 instance utilization is above the threshold limit. Which AWS services should the user configure in this case?

A. AWS C|oudWatch + AWS SQS.
B. AWS CloudWatch + AWS SNS.
C. AWS CloudWatch + AWS SES.
D. AWS EC2 + AWS Cloudwatc

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon SNS makes it simple and cost-effective to push to mobile devices, such as iPhone, iPad, Android, Kindle Fire, and internet connected smart devices, as well as pushing to other distributed services. In this case, the user can configure that Cloudwatch sends an alarm on when the threshold is crossed to SNS which will trigger an SMS.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/sns/

NEW QUESTION 159
A user has hosted an application on EC2 instances. The EC2 instances are configured with ELB and Auto Scaling. The application server session time out is 2 hours. The user wants to configure connection draining to ensure that all in-flight requests are supported by ELB even though the instance is being deregistered. What time out period should the user specify for connection draining?

A. 1 hour
B. 30 minutes
C. 5 minutes
D. 2 hours

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Elastic Load Balancer connection draining feature causes the load balancer to stop sending new requests to the back-end instances when the instances are deregistering or become unhealthy, while ensuring that in-flight requests continue to be served. The user can specify a maximum time of 3600 seconds (1 hour) for the load balancer to keep the connections alive before reporting the instance as deregistered. If the user does not specify the maximum timeout period, by default, the load balancer will close the connections to the deregistering instance after 300 seconds.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/config-conn-drain.html

NEW QUESTION 162
Identify a true statement about the On-Demand instances purchasing option provided by Amazon EC2.

A. Pay for the instances that you use by the hour, with no long-term commitments or up-front payments.
B. Make a low, one-time, up-front payment for an instance, reserve it for a one- or three-year term, and pay a significantly lower hourly rate for these instances.
C. Pay for the instances that you use by the hour, with long-term commitments or up-front payments.
D. Make a high, one-time, all-front payment for an instance, reserve it for a one- or three-year term, andpay a significantly higher hourly rate for these instance

Answer: A

Explanation:
On-Demand instances allow you to pay for the instances that you use by the hour, with no long-term commitments or up-front payments.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/reserved-instances-offerings.html

NEW QUESTION 165
You have a Business support plan with AWS. One of your EC2 instances is running Mcrosoft Windows Server 2008 R2 and you are having problems with the software. Can you receive support from AWS for this software?

A. Yes
B. No, AWS does not support any third-party software.
C. No, Mcrosoft Windows Server 2008 R2 is not supported.
D. No, you need to be on the enterprise support pla

Answer: A

Explanation:
Third-party software support is available only to AWS Support customers enrolled for Business or Enterprise Support. Third-party support applies only to software running on Amazon EC2 and does not extend to assisting with on-premises software. An exception to this is a VPN tunnel configuration running supported devices for Amazon VPC.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/features/

NEW QUESTION 169
When controlling access to Amazon EC2 resources, each Amazon EBS Snapshot has a attribute that controls which AWS accounts can use the snapshot.

A. createVolumePermission
B. LaunchPermission
C. SharePermission
D. RequestPermission

Answer: A

Explanation:
Each Amazon EBS Snapshot has a createVolumePermission attribute that you can set to one or more AWS Account IDs to share the AM with those AWS Accounts. To allow several AWS Accounts to use a particular EBS snapshot, you can use the snapshots's createVolumePermission attribute to include a list of the accounts that can use it.
Reference: http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/UsingIAM.html

NEW QUESTION 173
You have recently joined a startup company building sensors to measure street noise and air quality in urban areas. The company has been running a pilot deployment of around 100 sensors for 3 months each sensor uploads 1KB of sensor data every minute to a backend hosted on AWS.
During the pilot, you measured a peak or 10 IOPS on the database, and you stored an average of 3GB of sensor data per month in the database.
The current deployment consists of a load-balanced auto scaled Ingestion layer using EC2 instances and a PostgreSQL RDS database with 500GB standard storage.
The pilot is considered a success and your CEO has managed to get the attention or some potential investors. The business plan requires a deployment of at least IOOK sensors which needs to be supported by the backend. You also need to store sensor data for at least two years to be able to compare year over year Improvements.
To secure funding, you have to make sure that the platform meets these requirements and leaves room for further scaling. Which setup win meet the requirements?

A. Add an SQS queue to the ingestion layer to buffer writes to the RDS instance
B. Ingest data into a DynamoDB table and move old data to a Redshift cluster
C. Replace the RDS instance with a 6 node Redshift cluster with 96TB of storage
D. Keep the current architecture but upgrade RDS storage to 3TB and IOK provisioned IOPS

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 175
A web design company currently runs several FTP servers that their 250 customers use to upload and download large graphic files They wish to move this system to AWS to make it more scalable, but they wish to maintain customer privacy and Keep costs to a minimum.
What AWS architecture would you recommend?

A. ASK their customers to use an 53 client instead of an FTP clien
B. Create a single 53 bucket Create an IAM user for each customer Put the IAM Users in a Group that has an IAM policy that permits access to sub-directories within the bucket via use of the 'username' Policy variable.
C. Create a single 53 bucket with Reduced Redundancy Storage turned on and ask their customers to use an 53 client instead of an FTP client Create a bucket for each customer with a Bucket Policy that permits access only to that one customer.
D. Create an auto-scaling group of FTP servers with a scaling policy to automatically scale-in when minimum network traffic on the auto-scaling group is below a given threshol
E. Load a central list of ftp users from 53 as part of the user Data startup script on each Instance.
F. Create a single 53 bucket with Requester Pays turned on and ask their customers to use an 53 client instead of an FTP client Create a bucket tor each customer with a Bucket Policy that permits access only to that one customer.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 176
You have been asked to design the storage layer for an application. The application requires disk
performance of at least 100,000 IOPS in addition, the storage layer must be able to survive the loss of an indMdual disk. EC2 instance, or Availability Zone without any data loss. The volume you provide must have a capacity of at least 3 TB. Which of the following designs will meet these objectives'?

A. Instantiate a c3.8x|arge instance in us-east-1. Provision 4x1TB EBS volumes, attach them to the instance, and configure them as a single RAID 5 volum
B. Ensure that EBS snapshots are performed every 15 minutes.
C. Instantiate a c3.8xIarge instance in us-east-1. Provision 3xiTB EBS volumes, attach them to the Instance, and configure them as a single RAID 0 volum
D. Ensure that EBS snapshots are performed every 15 minutes.
E. Instantiate an i2.8xIarge instance in us-east-I
F. Create a RAID 0 volume using the four 800GB SSD ephemeral disks provided with the instanc
G. Provision 3x1TB EBS volumes, attach them to the instance, and configure them as a second RAID 0 volum
H. Configure synchronous, block-level replication from the ephemeral-backed volume to the EBS-backed volume.
I. Instantiate a c3.8xIarge instance in us-east-1. Provision an AWS Storage Gateway and configure it for 3 TB of storage and 100,000 IOP
J. Attach the volume to the instanc
K. Instantiate an i2.8x|arge instance in us-east-I
L. Create a RAID 0 volume using the four 800GB SSD ephemeral disks provided with the instanc
M. Configure synchronous, block- level replication to an identically configured instance inus-east-I

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 178
Your company currently has a 2-tier web application running in an on-premises data center. You have experienced several infrastructure failures in the past two months resu Iting in significant financial losses. Your CIO is strongly agreeing to move the application to AWS. While working on achieving buy-in from the other company executives, he asks you to develop a disaster recovery plan to help improve Business continuity in the short term. He specifies a target Recovery Time Objective (RTO) of 4 hours and a Recovery Point Objective (RPO) of 1 hour or less. He also asks you to implement the solution within 2 weeks. Your database is 200GB in size and you have a 20Mbps Internet connection.
How would you do this while minimizing costs?

A. Create an EBS backed private AMI which includes a fresh install of your applicatio
B. Develop a CIoudFormation template which includes your AMI and the required EC2, AutoScaling, and ELB resources to support deploying the application across Multiple- Availability-Zone
C. Asynchronously replicate transactions from your on-premises database to a database instance in AWS across a secure VPN connection.
D. Deploy your application on EC2 instances within an Auto Scaling group across multiple availability zone
E. Asynchronously replicate transactions from your on-premises database to a database instance in AWS across a secure VPN connection.
F. Create an EBS backed private AMI which includes a fresh install of your applicatio
G. Setup a script in your data center to backup the local database every 1 hour and to encrypt and copy the resulting file to an 53 bucket using multi-part upload.
H. Install your application on a compute-optimized EC2 instance capable of supporting the application 's average loa
I. Synchronously replicate transactions from your on-premises database to a database instance in AWS across a secure Direct Connect connection.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Overview of Creating Amazon EBS-Backed AMIs
First, launch an instance from an AMI that's similar to the AMI that you'd like to create. You can connect to your instance and customize it. When the instance is configured correctly, ensure data integrity by
stopping the instance before you create an AMI, then create the image. When you create an Amazon EBS-backed AMI, we automatically register it for you.
Amazon EC2 powers down the instance before creating the AMI to ensure that everything on the instance is stopped and in a consistent state during the creation process. If you're confident that your instance is in a consistent state appropriate for AMI creation, you can tell Amazon EC2 not to power down and reboot the instance. Some file systems, such as XFS, can freeze and unfreeze actMty, making it safe to create the image without rebooting the instance.
During the AMI-creation process, Amazon EC2 creates snapshots of your instance's root volume and any other EBS volumes attached to your instance. If any volumes attached to the instance are encrypted, the new AMI only launches successfully on instances that support Amazon EBS encryption. For more information, see Amazon EBS Encryption.
Depending on the size of the volumes, it can take several minutes for the AMI-creation process to complete (sometimes up to 24 hours).You may find it more efficient to create snapshots of your volumes prior to creating your AMI. This way, only small, incremental snapshots need to be created when the AMI is created, and the process completes more quickly (the total time for snapshot creation remains the same). For more information, see Creating an Amazon EBS Snapshot.
After the process completes, you have a new AMI and snapshot created from the root volume of the instance. When you launch an instance using the new AMI, we create a new EBS volume for its root volume using the snapshot. Both the AMI and the snapshot incur charges to your account until you delete them. For more information, see Deregistering Your AMI.
If you add instance-store volumes or EBS volumes to your instance in addition to the root device volume, the block device mapping for the new AMI contains information for these volumes, and the block device mappings for instances that you launch from the new AMI automatically contain information for these volumes. The instance-store volumes specified in the block device mapping for the new instance are new and don't contain any data from the instance store volumes of the instance you used to create the AMI. The data on EBS volumes persists. For more information, see Block Device Mapping.

NEW QUESTION 180
You are implementing AWS Direct Connect. You intend to use AWS public service end points such as Amazon 53, across the AWS Direct Connect link. You want other Internet traffic to use your existing link to an Internet Service Provider.
What is the correct way to configure AW5 Direct connect for access to services such as Amazon 53?

A. Configure a public Interface on your AW5 Direct Connect link Configure a static route via your AW5 Direct Connect link that points to Amazon 53 Advertise a default route to AW5 using BGP.
B. Create a private interface on your AW5 Direct Connect lin
C. Configure a static route via your AW5 Direct connect link that points to Amazon 53 Configure specific routes to your network in your VPC,
D. Create a public interface on your AW5 Direct Connect link Redistribute BGP routes into your existing routing infrastructure advertise specific routes for your network to AW5.
E. Create a private interface on your AW5 Direct connect lin
F. Redistribute BGP routes into your existing routing infrastructure and advertise a default route to AW5.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 184
You are migrating a legacy client-server application to AWS. The application responds to a specific DNS domain (e.g. www.examp|e.com) and has a 2-tier architecture, with multiple application sewers and a database server. Remote clients use TCP to connect to the application sewers. The application servers need to know the IP address of the clients in order to function properly and are currently taking that information from the TCP socket. A MuIti-AZ RDS MySQL instance will be used for the database. During the migration you can change the application code, but you have to file a change request.
How would you implement the architecture on AWS in order to maximize scalability and high availability?

A. File a change request to implement Alias Resource support in the applicatio
B. Use Route 53 Alias Resource Record to distribute load on two application servers in different AZs.
C. File a change request to implement Latency Based Routing support in the applicatio
D. Use Route 53 with Latency Based Routing enabled to distribute load on two application servers in different AZs.
E. File a change request to implement Cross-Zone support in the applicatio
F. Use an ELB with a TCP Listener and Cross-Zone Load Balancing enabled, two application servers in different AZs.
G. File a change request to implement Proxy Protocol support in the applicatio
H. Use an ELB with a TCP Listener and Proxy Protocol enabled to distribute load on two application servers in different AZs.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 189
You are the new IT architect in a company that operates a mobile sleep tracking application
When activated at night, the mobile app is sending collected data points of 1 kilobyte every 5 minutes to
your backend
The backend takes care of authenticating the user and writing the data points into an Amazon DynamoDB table.
Every morning, you scan the table to extract and aggregate last night's data on a per user basis, and store the results in Amazon 53.
Users are notified via Amazon 5NI5 mobile push notifications that new data is available, which is parsed and visualized by (The mobile app Currently you have around IOOk users who are mostly based out of North America.
You have been tasked to optimize the architecture of the backend system to lower cost what would you recommend? (Choose 2 answers}

A. Create a new Amazon DynamoDB (able each day and drop the one for the previous day after its data is on Amazon 53.

B. Have the mobile app access Amazon DynamoDB directly instead of J50N files stored on Amazon 53.
C. Introduce an Amazon SQS queue to buffer writes to the Amazon DynamoDB table and reduce provisioned write throughput.
D. Introduce Amazon Elasticache Io cache reads from the Amazon DynamoDB table and reduce provisioned read throughput.
E. Write data directly into an Amazon Redshift cluster replacing both Amazon DynamoDB and Amazon 53.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 190
An administrator is using Amazon CIoudFormation to deploy a three tier web application that consists of a web tier and application tier that will utilize Amazon DynamoDB for storage when creating the CIoudFormation template which of the following would allow the application instance access to the DynamoDB tables without exposing API credentials?

A. Create an Identity and Access Management Role that has the required permissions to read and write from the required DynamoDB table and associate the Role to the application instances by referencing an instance profile.
B. Use the Parameter section in the Cloud Formation template to nave the user input Access and Secret Keys from an already created IAM user that has me permissions required to read and write from the required DynamoDB table.
C. Create an Identity and Access Management Role that has the required permissions to read and write from the required DynamoDB table and reference the Role in the instance profile property of the application instance.
D. Create an identity and Access Management user in the CIoudFormation template that has permissions to read and write from the required DynamoDB table, use the GetAtt function to retrieve the Access and secret keys and pass them to the application instance through user-data.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 193
You are designing a photo sharing mobile app the application will store all pictures in a single Amazon 53 bucket.
Users will upload pictures from their mobile device directly to Amazon 53 and will be able to view and download their own pictures directly from Amazon 53.
You want to configure security to handle potentially millions of users in the most secure manner possible. What should your server-side application do when a new user registers on the photo sharing mobile application?

A. Create a set of long-term credentials using AWS Security Token Service with appropriate permissions Store these credentials in the mobile app and use them to access Amazon 53.
B. Record the user's Information in Amazon RDS and create a role in IAM with appropriate permission
C. When the user uses their mobile app create temporary credentials using the AWS Security Token Service 'Assume Role' function Store these credentials in the mobile app's memory and use them to access Amazon 53 Generate new credentials the next time the user runs the mobile app.
D. Record the user's Information In Amazon DynamoD
E. When the user uses their mobile app create temporary credentials using AWS Security Token Service with appropriate permissions Store these credentials in the mobile app's memory and use them to access Amazon 53 Generate new credentials the next time the user runs the mobile app.
F. Create IAM use
G. Assign appropriate permissions to the IAM user Generate an access key and secret key for the IAM user, store them in the mobile app and use these credentials to access Amazon 53.
H. Create an IAM use
I. Update the bucket policy with appropriate permissions for the IAM user Generate an access Key and secret Key for the IAM user, store them In the mobile app and use these credentials to access Amazon 53.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 194
Your company policies require encryption of sensitive data at rest. You are considering the possible options for protecting data while storing it at rest on an EBS data volume, attached to an EC2 instance. Which of these options would allow you to encrypt your data at rest? (Choose 3 answers)

A. Implement third party volume encryption tools
B. Do nothing as EBS volumes are encrypted by default
C. Encrypt data inside your applications before storing it on EBS
D. Encrypt data using native data encryption drivers at the file system level
E. Implement SSL/TLS for all services running on the server

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 196
You require the ability to analyze a customer's clickstream data on a website so they can do behavioral analysis. Your customer needs to know what sequence of pages and ads their customer clicked on. This data will be used in real time to modify the page layouts as customers click through the site to increase stickiness and advertising click-through. Which option meets the requirements for captioning and analyzing this data?

A. Log clicks in weblogs by URL store to Amazon 53, and then analyze with Elastic MapReduce
B. Push web clicks by session to Amazon Kinesis and analyze behavior using Kinesis workers
C. Write click events directly to Amazon Redshift and then analyze with SQL
D. Publish web clicks by session to an Amazon SQS queue men periodically drain these events to Amazon RDS and analyze with sol

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: http:/ /www.slideshare.net/AmazonWebServices/aws-webcast-introduction-to-amazon-kinesis

NEW QUESTION 198
To serve Web traffic for a popular product your chief financial officer and IT director have purchased 10 ml large heavy utilization Reserved Instances (Rls) evenly spread across two availability zones:
Route 53 is used to deliver the traffic to an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB). After several months, the product grows even more popular and you need additional capacity As a result, your company purchases two C3.2x|arge medium utilization Rls You register the two c3 2xIarge instances with your ELB and quickly find that

the ml large instances are at 100% of capacity and the c3 2xlarge instances have significant capacity that's unused Which option is the most cost effective and uses EC2 capacity most effectively?

A. Use a separate ELB for each instance type and distribute load to ELBs with Route 53 weighted round robin
B. Configure Autoscaning group and Launch Configuration with ELB to add up to 10 more on-demand ml large instances when triggered by Cloudwatch shut off c3 2xlarge instances
C. Route traffic to EC2 ml large and c3 2xlarge instances directly using Route 53 latency based routing and health checks shut off ELB
D. Configure ELB with two c3 2xiarge Instances and use on-demand Autoscaling group for up to two additional c3.2x|arge instances Shut on mi .|arge instances.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 202
A large real -estate brokerage is exploring the option o(adding a cost-effective location based alert to their existing mobile application The application backend infrastructure currently runs on AWS Users who opt in to this service will receive alerts on their mobile device regarding real-estate otters in proximity to their location. For the alerts to be relevant delivery time needs to be in the low minute count the existing mobile app has 5 million users across the us Which one of the following architectural suggestions would you make to the customer?

A. The mobile application will submit its location to a web service endpoint utilizing Elastic Load Balancing and EC2 instances: DynamoDB will be used to store and retrieve relevant otters EC2 instances will communicate with mobile earners/device providers to push alerts back to mobile application.
B. Use AWS DirectConnect or VPN to establish connectMty with mobile carriers EC2 instances will receive the mobile applications ' location through carrier connection: ROS will be used to store and relevant relevant offers EC2 instances will communicate with mobile carriers to push alerts back to the mobile application
C. The mobile application will send device location using SO
D. EC2 instances will retrieve the re Ievant others from DynamoDB AWS MobiIe Push will be used to send offers to the mobile application
E. The mobile application will send device location using AWS Nlobile Push EC2 instances will retrieve the relevant offers from DynamoDB EC2 instances will communicate with mobile carriers/device providers to push alerts back to the mobile application.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 203
Your team has a tomcat-based Java application you need to deploy into development, test and production environments. After some research, you opt to use Elastic Beanstalk due to its tight integration with your developer tools and RDS due to its ease of management. Your QA team lead points out that you need to roll a sanitized set of production data into your environment on a nightly basis. Similarly, other software teams in your org want access to that same restored data via their EC2 instances in your VPC .The
optimal setup for persistence and security that meets the above requirements would be the following.

A. Create your RDS instance as part of your Elastic Beanstalk definition and alter its security group to allow access to it from hosts in your application subnets.
B. Create your RDS instance separately and add its IP address to your application's DB connection strings in your code Alter its security group to allow access to it from hosts within your VPC's IP address block.
C. Create your RDS instance separately and pass its DNS name to your app's DB connection string as an environment variabl
D. Create a security group for client machines and add it as a valid source for DB traffic to the security group of the RDS instance itself.
E. Create your RDS instance separately and pass its DNS name to your's DB connection string as an environment variable Alter its security group to allow access to It from hosts In your application subnets.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 206
A web company is looking to implement an intrusion detection and prevention system into their deployed VPC. This platform should have the ability to scale to thousands of instances running inside of the VPC, How should they architect t heir solution to achieve these goals?

A. Configure an instance with monitoring software and the elastic network interface (ENI) set to promiscuous mode packet sniffing to see an traffic across the VPC,
B. Create a second VPC and route all traffic from the primary application VPC through the second VPC where the scalable virtualized IDS/IPS platform resides.
C. Configure servers running in the VPC using the host-based 'route' commands to send all traffic through the platform to a scalable virtualized IDS/IPS.
D. Configure each host with an agent that collects all network traffic and sends that traffic to the IDS/IPS platform for inspection.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 209
Before I delete an EBS volume, what can I do if I want to recreate the volume later?

A. Create a copy of the EBS volume (not a snapshot)
B. Store a snapshot of the volume
C. Download the content to an EC2 instance
D. Back up the data in to a physical disk

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 214
All Amazon EC2 instances are assigned two IP addresses at launch, out of which one can only be reached from within the Amazon EC2 network?

A. Multiple IP address
B. Public IP address
C. Private IP address
D. Elastic I P Address

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 215
What is the Reduced Redundancy option in Amazon 53?

A. Less redundancy for a lower cost.
B. It doesn't exist in Amazon 53, but in Amazon EBS.
C. It allows you to destroy any copy of your files outside a specific jurisdiction.
D. It doesn't exist at all

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 219
Fill in the blanks: Resources that are created in AWS are identified by a unique identifier called an

A. Amazon Resource Number
B. Amazon Resource Nametag
C. Amazon Resource Name
D. Amazon Resource Namespace

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 224
Every user you create in the IAM system starts with _ _

A. Partial permissions
B. Full permissions
C. No permissions

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 228
When you view the block device mapping for your instance, you can see only the EBS volumes, not the instance store volumes.

A. Depends on the instance type
B. FALSE
C. Depends on whether you use API call
D. TRUE

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 231
By default, EBS volumes that are created and attached t o an instance at launch are deleted when t hat instance is terminated. You can modify this behavior by changing the value of the flag _ to false when you launch the instance

A. Delete On Termination
B. Remove On Deletion
C. Remove On Termination
D. Terminate On Deletion

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 232
Will my standby RDS instance be in the same Region as my primary?

A. Only for Oracle RDS types
B. Yes
C. Only if configured at launch
D. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 234
True or False: When using IAM to control access to your RDS resources, the key names that can be used are case sensitive. For example, aws:CurrentTime is NOT equivalent to AWS:currenttime.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 236
Amazon RDS automated backups and DB Snapshots are currently supported for only the _ _ storage engine

A. InnoDB
B. MyISAM

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 241
While creating the snapshots using the command line tools, which command should I be using?

A. ec2-deploy-snapshot
B. ec2-fresh-snapshot
C. ec2-create-snapshot
D. ec2-new-snapshot

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 242
Typically, you want your application to check whether a request generated an error before you spend any time processing results. The easiest way to find out if an error occurred is to look for an _ node in the response from the Amazon RDS API.

A. Incorrect
B. Error
C. FALSE

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 246
What are the two permission types used by AWS'?

A. Resource-based and Product-based
B. Product-based and Service-based
C. Service-based
D. User-based and Resource-based

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 250
In the Amazon cloudwatch, which metric should I be checking to ensure that your DB Instance has enough free storage space?

A. Free Storage
B. Free Storage Space
C. Free Storage Volume
D. Free DB Storage Space

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 253
You must increase storage size in increments of at least _ %

A. 40
B. 20
C. 50
D. 10

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 256
What are the two types of licensing options available for using Amazon RDS for Oracle?

A. BYOL and Enterprise License
B. BYOL and License Included
C. Enterprise License and License Included
D. Role based License and License Included

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 261
Disabling automated backups _ disable the point-in-time recovery.

A. if configured to can
B. will never
C. will

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 262
Which of the following cannot be used in Amazon EC2 to control who has access to specific Amazon EC2 instances?

A. Security Groups
B. IAM System
C. SSH keys
D. Windows passwords

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 267
How can I change the security group membership for interfaces owned by other AWS, such as Elastic Load Balancing?

A. By using the service specific console or API\CLI commands
B. None of these
C. Using Amazon EC2 API/CLI
D. using all these methods

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 271
Will my standby RDS instance be in the same Availability Zone as my primary?

A. Only for Oracle RDS types
B. Yes
C. Only if configured at launch
D. No

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 272
How many types of block devices does Amazon EC2 support A

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 273
While performing the volume status checks, if the status is insufficient-data, what does it mean?

A. the checks may still be in progress on the volume
B. the check has passed
C. the check has failed

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 277
What is an isolated database environment running in the cloud (Amazon RDS) called?

A. DB Instance
B. DB Sewer
C. DB Unit
D. DB Volume

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 278
While signing in REST/ Query requests, for additional security, you should transmit your requests using Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) by using

A. HTIP
B. Internet Protocol Security(IPsec)
C. TLS (Transport Layer Security)
D. HTIPS

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 282
Amazon RDS automated backups and DB Snapshots are currently supported for only the _ _ storage engine

A. MyISAM
B. InnoDB

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 287
If you have chosen Multi-AZ deployment, in the event of a planned or unplanned outage of your primary DB Instance, Amazon RDS automatically switches to the standby replica. The automatic failover mechanism simply changes the record of the main DB Instance to point to the standby DB Instance.

A. DNAME
B. CNAME
C. TXT
D. MX

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 289
In regards to IAM you can edit user properties later, but you cannot use the console to change the

A. user name
B. password
C. default group

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 292
True or False: If you add a tag that has the same key as an existing tag on a DB Instance, the new value ovenrvrites the old value.

A. FALSE
B. TRUE

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 293
What are the four levels of AWS Premium Support?

A. Basic, Developer, Business, Enterprise
B. Basic, Startup, Business, Enterprise
C. Free, Bronze, Silver, Gold
D. All support is free

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 298
Please select the Amazon EC2 resource which cannot be tagged.

A. images (AM|s, kernels, RAM disks)
B. Amazon EBS volumes
C. Elastic IP addresses
D. VPCs

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 301
Through which of the following interfaces is AWS Identity and Access Management available?
A) AWS Management Console
B) Command line interface (CLI}
C) IAM Query API
D) Existing libraries

A. Only through Command line interface (CLI)
B. A, Band C
C. A and C
D. All of the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 303
Can I test my DB Instance against a new version before upgrading?

A. Only in VPC
B. No
C. Yes

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 308
What is the maximum response time for a Business level Premium Support case?

A. 120 seconds

B. 1 hour
C. 10 minutes
D. 12 hours

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 311
When automatic failover occurs, Amazon RDS will emit a DB Instance event to inform you that automatic failover occurred. You can use the to ret urn information about events related to your DB Instance

A. FetchFai|ure
B. DescriveFai|ure
C. DescribeEvents
D. FetchEvents

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 312
What does Amazon Route53 provide?

A. A global Content Delivery Network.
B. None of these.
C. A scalable Domain Name System.
D. An SSH endpoint for Amazon EC2.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 314
What does Amazon E|astiCache provide?

A. A senrice by this name doesn't exis
B. Perhaps you mean Amazon C|oudCache.
C. A virtual server with a huge amount of memory.
D. A managed In-memory cache service.
E. An Amazon EC2 instance with the Memcached software already pre-installe

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 315
If an Amazon EBS volume is the root device of an instance, can I detach it without stopping the instance?

A. Yes but only if Windows instance
B. No
C. Yes
D. Yes but only if a Linux instance

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 319
Amazon EC2 has no Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) because you can't specify a particular Amazon EC2 resource in an IAM policy.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 324
A group can contain many users. Can a user belong to multiple groups?

A. Yes always
B. No
C. Yes but only if they are using two factor authentication
D. Yes but only in VPC

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 325
Is the encryption of connections between my application and my DB Instance using SSL for the MySQL server engines available?

A. Yes
B. Only in VPC
C. Only in certain regions
D. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 329
My Read Replica appears "stuck" after a MuIti-AZ failover and is unable to obtain or apply updates from the source DB Instance. What do I do?

A. You will need to delete the Read Replica and create a new one to rep lace it.
B. You will need to disassociate the DB Engine and re associate it.
C. The instance should be deployed to Single AZ and then moved to MuIti- AZ once again
D. You will need to delete the DB Instance and create a new one to replace i

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 330
If your DB instance runs out of storage space or file system resources, its status will change to _ and your DB Instance will no longer be available.

A. storage-overflow
B. storage-full
C. storage-exceed
D. storage-overage

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 331
Because of the extensibility limitations of striped storage attached to Windows Server, Amazon RDS does not currently support increasing storage on a _ DB Instance.

A. SQL Server
B. MySQL
C. Oracle

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 336
Which Amazon storage do you think is the best for my database-style applications that frequently encounter many random reads and writes across the dataset?

A. None of these.
B. Amazon Instance Storage
C. Any of these
D. Amazon EBS

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 337
Is decreasing the storage size of a DB Instance permitted?

A. Depends on the ROMS used
B. Yes
C. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 340
In the context of MySQL, version numbers are organized as MySQL version = X.Y.Z. What does X denote here?

A. release level
B. minor version
C. version number
D. major version

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 345
In the 'Detailed ' monitoring data available for your Amazon EBS volumes, Provisioned IOPS volumes automatically send _ minute metrics to Amazon C|oudWatch.

A. 5
B. 2
C. 1
D. 3

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 347
It is advised that you watch the Amazon C|oudWatch " _ " metric (available via the AWS Management Console or Amazon Cloud Watch APIs) carefully and recreate the Read Replica should it fall behind due to replication errors.

A. Write Lag
B. Read Replica
C. Replica Lag
D. Single Replica

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 349
Can the string value of 'Key' be prefixed with laws'?

A. No
B. Only for EC2 not 53
C. Yes
D. Only for 53 not EC

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 351
If I want my instance to run on a single-tenant hardware, which value do I have to set the instance's tenancy attribute to?

A. dedicated
B. isolated
C. one
D. reserved

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 355
What is the maximum response time for a Business level Premium Support case?

A. 30 minutes
B. You always get instant responses (within a few seconds).
C. 10 minutes
D. 1 hour

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 357
What does Amazon ELB stand for?

A. Elastic Linux Box.
B. Encrypted Linux Box.
C. Encrypted Load Balancing.
D. Elastic Load Balancin

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 360
Is there a limit to the number of groups you can have?

A. Yes for all users except root
B. No
C. Yes unless special permission granted
D. Yes for all users

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 364
Is there any way to own a direct connection to Amazon Web Services'?

A. You can create an encrypted tunnel to VPC, but you don't own the connection.
B. Yes, it's called Amazon Dedicated Connection.
C. No, AWS only allows access from the public Internet.
D. Yes, it's called Direct Connec

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 365
Amazon 53 doesn't automatically give a user who creates _ permission to perform other actions on that bucket or object.

A. a file
B. a bucket or object
C. a bucket orfile
D. a object or file

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 370
Fill in the blanks: A _ is a storage device that moves data in sequences of bytes or bits (blocks). Hint: These devices support random access and generally use buffered 1/0.

A. block map
B. storage block
C. mapping device
D. block device

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 374
After an Amazon VPC instance is launched, can I change the VPC security groups it belongs to?

A. N
B. You cannot.
C. Ye
D. You can.
E. Only if you are the root user
F. Only if the tag "VPC_Change_Group" is true

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 379
Do the system resources on the Micro instance meet the recommended configuration for Oracle?

A. Yes completely
B. Yes but only for certain situations
C. Not in any circumstance

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 381
Willi be charged if the DB instance is idle?

A. No
B. Yes
C. Only is running in GovC|oud
D. Only if running in VPC

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 383
Can I initiate a "forced failover" for my Oracle Multi-AZ DB Instance deployment?

A. Yes
B. Only in certain regions
C. Only in VPC
D. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 387
Is creating a Read Replica of another Read Replica supported?

A. Only in VPC
B. Yes
C. Only in certain regions
D. No

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 390
HTIP Query-based requests are HTIP requests that use the HTIP verb GET or POST and a Query parameter named _ _

A. Action
B. Value
C. Reset
D. Retrieve

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 395
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 _ is stored at https://rds.amazonaws.com/doc/rds-ssl-ca-cert.pem.

A. private key
B. foreign key
C. public key
D. protected key

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 397
Willi be alerted when automatic fail over occurs?

A. Only if SNS configured
B. No
C. Yes
D. Only if Cloudwatch configured

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 398
Which of the following features ensures even distribution of traffic to Amazon EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones registered with a load balancer?

A. Elastic Load Balancing request routing
B. An Amazon Route 53 weighted routing policy
C. Elastic Load Balancing cross-zone load balancing
D. An Amazon Route 53 latency routing pol icy

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/eIasticIoadba|ancing/

NEW QUESTION 403
You are building a solution for a customer to extend their on-premises data center to AWS. The customer
requires a 50-Mbps dedicated and private connection to their VPC. Which AWS product or feature satisfies this requirement?

A. Amazon VPC peering
B. Elastic IP Addresses
C. AWS Direct Connect
D. Amazon VPC virtual private gateway

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 405
You nave multiple Amazon EC2 instances running in a cluster across multiple Availability Zones within the same region. What combination of the following should be used to ensure the highest network performance (packets per second), lowest latency, and Iowestjitter? Choose 3 answers

A. Amazon EC2 placement groups
B. Enhanced networking
C. Amazon PV AMI
D. Amazon HVM AM
E. Amazon Linux
F. Amazon VPC

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 409
You have a video transcoding application running on Amazon EC2. Each instance pol Is a queue to find out which video should be transcoded, and then runs a transcoding process. If this process is interrupted, the video will be transcoded by another instance based on the queuing system. You have a large backlog of videos which need to be transcoded and would like to reduce this backlog by adding more instances. You will need these instances only until the backlog is reduced. Which type of Amazon EC2 instances should you use to reduce the backlog in the most cost efficient way?

A. Reserved instances
B. Spot instances
C. Dedicated instances
D. On-demand instances

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/purchasing-options/spot-instances/

NEW QUESTION 413
You have an EC2 Security Group with several running EC2 instances. You change the Security Group rules to allow inbound traffic on a new port and protocol,

and launch several new instances in the same Security Group. The new rules apply:

A. Immediately to all instances in the security group.
B. Immediately to the new instances only.
C. Immediately to the new instances, but old instances must be stopped and restarted before the new rules apply.
D. To all instances, but it may take several minutes for old instances to see the change

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 416
A company is building a two-tier web application to serve dynamic transaction-based content. The data tier is leveraging an Online Transactional Processing (OLTP) database. What services should you leverage to enable an elastic and scalable web tier?

A. Elastic Load Balancing, Amazon EC2, and Auto Scaling
B. Elastic Load Balancing, Amazon RDS with Multi-AZ, and Amazon 53
C. Amazon RDS with Multi-AZ and Auto Scaling
D. Amazon EC2, Amazon DynamoDB, and Amazon 53

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 417
Which technique can be used to integrate AWS IAM (Identity and Access Management) with an on-premise LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) directory service?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 421
Your web application front end consists of multiple EC2 instances behind an Elastic Load Balancer. You configured ELB to perform health checks on these EC2 instances, if an instance fails to pass health checks, which statement will be true?

A. The instance gets terminated automatically by the ELB
B. The instance gets quarantined by the ELB for root cause analysis.
C. The instance is replaced automatically by the ELB
D. The ELB stops sending traffic to the instance that failed its health chec

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 424
What is one key difference between an Amazon EBS-backed and an instance-store backed instance?

A. Amazon EBS-backed instances can be stopped and restarted.
B. Instance-store backed instances can be stopped and restarted.
C. Auto scaling requires using Amazon EBS-backed instances.
D. Virtual Private Cloud requires EBS backed instance

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ComponentsAIV|is.html#storage-for-theroot-devi ce

NEW QUESTION 427
If you want to launch Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instances and assign each instance a predetermined private IP address you should:

A. Launch the instance from a private Amazon Machine Image (AMI).
B. Assign a group of sequential Elastic IP address to the instances.
C. Launch the instances in the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).
D. Launch the instances in a Placement Group.
E. Use standard EC2 instances since each instance gets a private Domain Name Service (DNS) alread

Answer: B

Explanation:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-vpc.html

NEW QUESTION 430
Which features can be used to restrict access to data in 53? Choose 2 answers

A. Set an 53 ACL on the bucket or the object.
B. Create a Cloud Front distribution for the bucket.

C. Set an 53 bucket policy.
D. Enable IAM Identity Federation
E. Use 53 Virtua I Hosting

Answer: CD

Explanation:
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCioudFront/latest/DeveIoperGuide/private-contentrestricting-access
-to-s3.html

NEW QUESTION 433
You have an environment that consists of a public subnet using Amazon VPC and 3 instances that are running in this subnet. These three instances can successfully communicate with other hosts on the Internet. You launch a fourth instance in the same subnet, using the same AM and security group configuration you used for the others, but find that this instance cannot be accessed from the internet. What should you do to enable Internet access?

A. Deploy a NAT instance into the public subnet.
B. Assign an Elastic IP address to the fourth instance.
C. Configure a publically routable IP Address in the host OS of the fourth instance.
D. Modify the routing table for the public subne

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 438
You have a content management system running on an Amazon EC2 instance that is approaching 100% CPU utilization. Which option will reduce load on the Amazon EC2 instance?

A. Create a load balancer, and register the Amazon EC2 instance with it
B. Create a Cloud Front distribution, and configure the Amazon EC2 instance as the origin
C. Create an Auto Scaling group from the instance using the Create AutoScaling Group action
D. Create a launch configuration from the instance using the Create launch Configuration action

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-amazon-ec2-micro-instances/

NEW QUESTION 439
Which of the following notification endpoints or clients are supported by Amazon Simple Notification Service? Choose 2 answers

A. Email
B. Cloud Front distribution
C. Fi Ie Transfer Protocol
D. Short Message Service
E. Simple Network Management Protocol

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Reference: http://docs.aws.a mazon.com/sns/latest/dg/welcome.html

NEW QUESTION 441
Which set of Amazon 53 features helps to prevent and recoverfrom accidental data loss?

A. Object lifecycle and service access logging
B. Object versioning and Multi-factor authentication
C. Access controls and server-side encryption
D. Website hosting and Amazon 53 policies

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS Security_Best_Practices.pdf

NEW QUESTION 444
You are deploying an application to track GPS coordinates of delivery trucks in the United States. Coordinates are transmitted from each delivery t ruck once every three seconds. You need to design an architecture that will enable real-time processing of these coordinates from multiple consumers. Which service should you use to implement data ingestion?

A. Amazon Kinesis
B. AWS Data Pipeline
C. Amazon AppStream
D. Amazon Simple Queue Sen/ice

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 449
Which of the following instance types are available as Amazon EBS-backed only? Choose 2 answers

A. General purpose T2
B. General purpose M3
C. Compute-optimized C4
D. Compute-optimized C3
E. Storage-optimized 12

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 452
A customer is hosting t heir company website on a cluster of web servers that are behind a public facing load balancer. The customer also uses Amazon Route 53 to manage their public DNS. How should the customer configure the DNS zone apex record to point to the load balancer?

A. Create an A record pointing to the IP address of the load balancer
B. Create a CNAME record pointing to the load balancer DNS name.
C. Create a CNAME record aliased to the load balancer DNS name.
D. Create an A record aliased to the load balancer DNS name

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/EiasticloadBaIancing/latest/Deve|operGuide/using-domain-names-with-elb. html

NEW QUESTION 454
A company is building software on AWS that requires access to various AWS services. Which configuration should be used to ensure mat AWS credentials (i.e ., Access Key ID/Secret Access Key combination) are not compromised?

A. Enable Multi-Factor Authentication for your AWS root account.
B. Assign an IAM role to the Amazon EC2 instance.
C. Store the AWS Access Key ID/Secret Access Key combination in software comments.
D. Assign an IAM user to the Amazon EC2 Instanc

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/Iatest/UserGuide/IAMBestPractices.htm|

NEW QUESTION 456
An existing application stores sensitive information on a non-boot Amazon EBS data volume attached to an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud instance. Which of the following approaches would protect the sensitive data on an Amazon EBS volume?

A. Upload your customer keys to AWS CIoudHS
B. Associate the Amazon EBS volume with AWS C|oudHS
C. Re-mount the Amazon EBS volume.
D. Create and mount a new, encrypted Amazon EBS volum
E. Move the data to the new volum
F. Delete the old Amazon EBS volume.
G. Unmount the EBS volum
H. Toggle the encryption attribute to Tru
I. Re-mount the Amazon EBS volume.
J. Snapshot the current Amazon EBS volum
K. Restore the snapshot to a new, encrypted Amazon EBS volum
L. Mount the Amazon EBS volume

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 460
A US-based company is expanding their web presence into Europe. The company wants to extend their AWS infrastructure from Northern Virginia (us-east-1) into the Dublin (eu-west-1) region. Which of the following options would enable an equivalent experience for users on both continents?

A. Use a public-facing load balancer per region to load-balance web traffic, and enable HTIP health checks.
B. Use a public-facing load balancer per region to load-balance web traffic, and enable sticky sessions.
C. Use Amazon Route 53, and apply a geolocation routing policy to distribute traffic across both regions.
D. Use Amazon Route 53, and apply a weighted routing policy to distribute traffic across both region

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveIoperGuide/routing-policy.html

NEW QUESTION 462
Which of the following are use cases for Amazon DynamoDB? Choose 3 answers

A. Storing BLOB data.

B. Managing web sessions.
C. Storing JSON documents.
D. Storing metadata for Amazon 53 objects.
E. Running relational joins and complex updates.
F. Storing large amounts of infrequently accessed dat

Answer: CEF

NEW QUESTION 467
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