

Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-Solution-Architect-Associate

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate



NEW QUESTION 1

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

- A. 11 minutes
- B. 7 minutes
- C. 10 minutes
- D. 14 minutes

Answer: A

Explanation:

If an Auto Scaling group is launching more than one instance, the cool down period for each instance starts after that instance is launched. The group remains locked until the last instance that was launched has completed its cool down period. In this case the cool down period for the first instance starts after 3 minutes and finishes at the 10th minute (3+7 cool down), while for the second instance it starts at the 4th minute and finishes at the 11th minute (4+7 cool down). Thus, the Auto Scaling group will receive another request only after 11 minutes.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/AS_Concepts.html

NEW QUESTION 2

In Amazon EC2 Container Service components, what is the name of a logical grouping of container instances on which you can place tasks?

- A. A cluster
- B. A container instance
- C. A container
- D. A task definition

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon ECS contains the following components:

A Cluster is a logical grouping of container instances that you can place tasks on.

A Container instance is an Amazon EC2 instance that is running the Amazon ECS agent and has been registered into a cluster.

A Task definition is a description of an application that contains one or more container definitions. A Scheduler is the method used for placing tasks on container instances.

A Service is an Amazon ECS service that allows you to run and maintain a specified number of instances of a task definition simultaneously.

A Task is an instantiation of a task definition that is running on a container instance. A Container is a Linux container that was created as part of a task.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonECS/latest/developerguide/Welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 4

Can a user get a notification of each instance start / terminate configured with Auto Scaling?

- A. Yes, if configured with the Launch Config
- B. Yes, always
- C. Yes, if configured with the Auto Scaling group
- D. No

Answer: C

Explanation:

The user can get notifications using SNS if he has configured the notifications while creating the Auto Scaling group.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/GettingStartedTutorial.html>

NEW QUESTION 5

After you recommend Amazon Redshift to a client as an alternative solution to paying data warehouses to analyze his data, your client asks you to explain why you are recommending Redshift. Which of the following would be a reasonable response to his request?

- A. It has high performance at scale as data and query complexity grows.
- B. It prevents reporting and analytic processing from interfering with the performance of OLTP workloads.
- C. You don't have the administrative burden of running your own data warehouse and dealing with setup, durability, monitoring, scaling, and patching.
- D. All answers listed are a reasonable response to his QUESTION

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Redshift delivers fast query performance by using columnar storage technology to improve I/O efficiency and parallelizing queries across multiple nodes. Redshift uses standard PostgreSQL JDBC and ODBC drivers, allowing you to use a wide range of familiar SQL clients. Data load speed scales linearly with cluster size, with integrations to Amazon S3, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon Elastic MapReduce, Amazon Kinesis or any SSH-enabled host.

AWS recommends Amazon Redshift for customers who have a combination of needs, such as: High performance at scale as data and query complexity grows
Desire to prevent reporting and analytic processing from interfering with the performance of OLTP workloads

Large volumes of structured data to persist and query using standard SQL and existing BI tools
Desire to the administrative burden of running one's own data warehouse and dealing with setup, durability, monitoring, scaling and patching

Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/running_databases/#redshift_anchor

NEW QUESTION 6

One of the criteria for a new deployment is that the customer wants to use AWS Storage Gateway. However you are not sure whether you should use gateway-cached volumes or gateway-stored volumes or even what the differences are. Which statement below best describes those differences?

- A. Gateway-cached lets you store your data in Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and retain a copy of frequently accessed data subsets locally
- B. Gateway-stored enables you to configure your on-premises gateway to store all your data locally and then asynchronously back up point-in-time snapshots of this data to Amazon S3.
- C. Gateway-cached is free whilst gateway-stored is not.
- D. Gateway-cached is up to 10 times faster than gateway-stored.
- E. Gateway-stored lets you store your data in Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and retain a copy of frequently accessed data subsets locally
- F. Gateway-cached enables you to configure your on-premises gateway to store all your data locally and then asynchronously back up point-in-time snapshots of this data to Amazon S3.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Volume gateways provide cloud-backed storage volumes that you can mount as Internet Small Computer System Interface (iSCSI) devices from your on-premises application servers. The gateway supports the following volume configurations:

Gateway-cached volumes — You store your data in Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and retain a copy of frequently accessed data subsets locally. Gateway-cached volumes offer a substantial cost savings on primary storage and minimize the need to scale your storage on-premises. You also retain low-latency access to your frequently accessed data.

Gateway-stored volumes — If you need low-latency access to your entire data set, you can configure your on-premises gateway to store all your data locally and then asynchronously back up point-in-time snapshots of this data to Amazon S3. This configuration provides durable and inexpensive off-site backups that you can recover to your local data center or Amazon EC2. For example, if you need replacement capacity for disaster recovery, you can recover the backups to Amazon EC2.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/latest/userguide/volume-gateway.html>

NEW QUESTION 7

A user is launching an EC2 instance in the US East region. Which of the below mentioned options is recommended by AWS with respect to the selection of the availability zone?

- A. Always select the AZ while launching an instance
- B. Always select the US-East-1-a zone for HA
- C. Do not select the AZ; instead let AWS select the AZ
- D. The user can never select the availability zone while launching an instance

Answer: C

Explanation:

When launching an instance with EC2, AWS recommends not to select the availability zone (AZ). AWS specifies that the default Availability Zone should be accepted. This is because it enables AWS to select the best Availability Zone based on the system health and available capacity. If the user launches additional instances, only then an Availability Zone should be specified. This is to specify the same or different AZ from the running instances.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-regions-availability-zones.html>

NEW QUESTION 8

A user is storing a large number of objects on AWS S3. The user wants to implement the search functionality among the objects. How can the user achieve this?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf

NEW QUESTION 9

What is a placement group in Amazon EC2?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

A placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone. Reference:
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/placement-groups.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

An edge location refers to which Amazon Web Service?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 13

You are looking at ways to improve some existing infrastructure as it seems a lot of engineering resources are being taken up with basic management and monitoring tasks and the costs seem to be excessive.

You are thinking of deploying Amazon ElastiCache to help. Which of the following statements is true in regards to ElastiCache?

- A. You can improve load and response times to user actions and queries however the cost associated with scaling web applications will be more.
- B. You can't improve load and response times to user actions and queries but you can reduce the cost associated with scaling web applications.
- C. You can improve load and response times to user actions and queries however the cost associated with scaling web applications will remain the same.
- D. You can improve load and response times to user actions and queries and also reduce the cost associated with scaling web applications.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon ElastiCache is a web service that makes it easy to deploy and run Memcached or Redis protocol-compliant server nodes in the cloud. Amazon ElastiCache improves the performance of web applications by allowing you to retrieve information from a fast, managed, in-memory caching system, instead of relying entirely on slower disk-based databases. The service simplifies and offloads the management, monitoring and operation of in-memory cache environments, enabling your engineering resources to focus on developing applications.

Using Amazon ElastiCache, you can not only improve load and response times to user actions and queries, but also reduce the cost associated with scaling web applications.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticache/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 14

Do Amazon EBS volumes persist independently from the running life of an Amazon EC2 instance?

- A. Yes, they do but only if they are detached from the instance.
- B. No, you cannot attach EBS volumes to an instance.
- C. No, they are dependent.
- D. Yes, they do

Answer: D

Explanation:

An Amazon EBS volume behaves like a raw, unformatted, external block device that you can attach to a single instance. The volume persists independently from the running life of an Amazon EC2 instance. Reference: <http://docs.amazonaws.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Storage.html>

NEW QUESTION 16

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

File change notifications can be sent via email to users following the resource with Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES), an easy-to-use, cost-effective email solution.

Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS_ac_ra_filesync_08.pdf

NEW QUESTION 19

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf

NEW QUESTION 20

You need to import several hundred megabytes of data from a local Oracle database to an Amazon RDS DB instance. What does AWS recommend you use to accomplish this?

- A. Oracle export/import utilities
- B. Oracle SQL Developer
- C. Oracle Data Pump
- D. DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER

Answer: C

Explanation:

How you import data into an Amazon RDS DB instance depends on the amount of data you have and the number and variety of database objects in your database.

For example, you can use Oracle SQL Developer to import a simple, 20 MB database; you want to use Oracle Data Pump to import complex databases or databases that are several hundred megabytes or several terabytes in size.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Oracle.Procedural.Importing.html>

NEW QUESTION 21

A user has created an EBS volume with 1000 IOPS. What is the average IOPS that the user will get for most of the year as per EC2 SLA if the instance is attached to the EBS optimized instance?

- A. 950
- B. 990
- C. 1000
- D. 900

Answer: D

Explanation:

As per AWS SLA if the instance is attached to an EBS-Optimized instance, then the Provisioned IOPS volumes are designed to deliver within 10% of the provisioned IOPS performance 99.9% of the time in a given year. Thus, if the user has created a volume of 1000 IOPS, the user will get a minimum 900 IOPS 99.9% time of the year.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 25

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Import/Export supports: Import to Amazon S3

Export from Amazon S3 Import to Amazon EBS Import to Amazon Glacier

AWS Import/Export does not currently support export from Amazon EBS or Amazon Glacier. Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSImportExport/latest/DG/whatisdisk.html>

NEW QUESTION 27

You are in the process of creating a Route 53 DNS failover to direct traffic to two EC2 zones. Obviously, if one fails, you would like Route 53 to direct traffic to the other region. Each region has an ELB with some instances being distributed. What is the best way for you to configure the Route 53 health check?

- A. Route 53 doesn't support ELB with an internal health check. You need to create your own Route 53 health check of the ELB
- B. Route 53 natively supports ELB with an internal health check
- C. Turn "Evaluate target health" off and "Associate with Health Check" on and R53 will use the ELB's internal health check.
- D. Route 53 doesn't support ELB with an internal health check
- E. You need to associate your resource record set for the ELB with your own health check
- F. Route 53 natively supports ELB with an internal health check
- G. Turn "Evaluate target health" on and "Associate with Health Check" off and R53 will use the ELB's internal health check.

Answer: D

Explanation:

With DNS Failover, Amazon Route 53 can help detect an outage of your website and redirect your end users to alternate locations where your application is operating properly. When you enable this feature, Route 53 uses health checks-regularly making Internet requests to your application's endpoints from multiple locations around the world-to determine whether each endpoint of your application is up or down.

To enable DNS Failover for an ELB endpoint, create an Alias record pointing to the ELB and set the "Evaluate Target Health" parameter to true. Route 53 creates and manages the health checks for your ELB automatically. You do not need to create your own Route 53 health check of the ELB. You also do not need to associate your resource record set for the ELB with your own health check, because Route 53 automatically associates it with the health checks that Route 53 manages on your behalf. The ELB health check will also inherit the health of your backend instances behind that ELB.

Reference:

<http://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2013/05/30/amazon-route-53-adds-elb-integration-for-dns-failover/>

NEW QUESTION 30

A user wants to use an EBS-backed Amazon EC2 instance for a temporary job. Based on the input data, the job is most likely to finish within a week. Which of the following steps should be followed to terminate the instance automatically once the job is finished?

- A. Configure the EC2 instance with a stop instance to terminate it.
- B. Configure the EC2 instance with ELB to terminate the instance when it remains idle.
- C. Configure the CloudWatch alarm on the instance that should perform the termination action once the instance is idle.
- D. Configure the Auto Scaling schedule action that terminates the instance after 7 days

Answer: C

Explanation:

Auto Scaling can start and stop the instance at a pre-defined time. Here, the total running time is unknown. Thus, the user has to use the CloudWatch alarm, which monitors the CPU utilization. The user can create an alarm that is triggered when the average CPU utilization percentage has been lower than 10 percent for 24 hours, signaling that it is idle and no longer in use. When the utilization is below the threshold limit, it will terminate the instance as a part of the instance action.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/UsingAlarmActions.html>

NEW QUESTION 31

An Elastic IP address (EIP) is a static IP address designed for dynamic cloud computing. With an EIP, you can mask the failure of an instance or software by rapidly remapping the address to another instance in your account. Your EIP is associated with your AWS account, not a particular EC2 instance, and it remains associated with your account until you choose to explicitly release it. By default how many EIPs is each AWS account limited to on a per region basis?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

By default, all AWS accounts are limited to 5 Elastic IP addresses per region for each AWS account, because public (IPv4) Internet addresses are a scarce public resource. AWS strongly encourages you to use an EIP primarily for load balancing use cases, and use DNS hostnames for all other inter-node communication. If you feel your architecture warrants additional EIPs, you would need to complete the Amazon EC2 Elastic IP Address Request Form and give reasons as to your need for additional addresses. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/elastic-ip-addresses-eip.html#using-instance-addressing-limit>

NEW QUESTION 33

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 subnet

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 38

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The endpoint is the URL that serves as the entry point for the web service.

Reference: <http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-query-api.html>

NEW QUESTION 42

You have been asked to build a database warehouse using Amazon Redshift. You know a little about it, including that it is a SQL data warehouse solution, and uses industry standard ODBC and JDBC connections and PostgreSQL drivers. However you are not sure about what sort of storage it uses for database tables. What sort of storage does Amazon Redshift use for database tables?

- A. InnoDB Tables
- B. NDB data storage
- C. Columnar data storage
- D. NDB CLUSTER Storage

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Redshift achieves efficient storage and optimum query performance through a combination of massively parallel processing, columnar data storage, and very efficient, targeted data compression encoding schemes.

Columnar storage for database tables is an important factor in optimizing analytic query performance because it drastically reduces the overall disk I/O requirements and reduces the amount of data you need to load from disk.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/c_columnar_storage_disk_mem_mgmnt.html

NEW QUESTION 47

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

In EBS workload demand plays an important role in getting the most out of your General Purpose (SSD) and Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volumes. In order for your volumes to deliver the amount of IOPS that are available, they need to have enough I/O requests sent to them. There is a relationship between the demand on the volumes, the amount of IOPS that are available to them, and the latency of the request (the amount of time it takes for the I/O operation to complete).

Latency is the true end-to-end client time of an I/O operation; in other words, when the client sends a IO, how long does it take to get an acknowledgement from the storage subsystem that the IO read or write is complete.

If your I/O latency is higher than you require, check your average queue length to make sure that your application is not trying to drive more IOPS than you have provisioned. You can maintain high IOPS while keeping latency down by maintaining a low average queue length (which is achieved by provisioning more IOPS for your volume).

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-workload-demand.html>

NEW QUESTION 50

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Auto Scaling supports both EC2 classic and EC2-VPC. When an instance is launched as a part of EC2 classic, it will have the public IP and DNS as well as the private IP and DNS.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/GettingStartedTutorial.html>

NEW QUESTION 54

You have been given a scope to deploy some AWS infrastructure for a large organisation. The requirements are that you will have a lot of EC2 instances but may need to add more when the average utilization of your Amazon EC2 fleet is high and conversely remove them when CPU utilization is low. Which AWS services would be best to use to accomplish this?

- A. Auto Scaling, Amazon CloudWatch and AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- B. Auto Scaling, Amazon CloudWatch and Elastic Load Balancing.
- C. Amazon CloudFront, Amazon CloudWatch and Elastic Load Balancing.
- D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk, Amazon CloudWatch and Elastic Load Balancing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Auto Scaling enables you to follow the demand curve for your applications closely, reducing the need to manually provision Amazon EC2 capacity in advance. For example, you can set a condition to add new

Amazon EC2 instances in increments to the Auto Scaling group when the average utilization of your Amazon EC2 fleet is high; and similarly, you can set a condition to remove instances in the same increments when CPU utilization is low. If you have predictable load changes, you can set a schedule through Auto Scaling to plan your scaling activities. You can use Amazon CloudWatch to send alarms to trigger scaling activities and Elastic Load Balancing to help distribute traffic to your instances within Auto Scaling groups. Auto Scaling enables you to run your Amazon EC2 fleet at optimal utilization. Reference:

<http://aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/>

NEW QUESTION 58

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Read Replicas make it easy to take advantage of MySQL's built-in replication functionality to elastically scale out beyond the capacity constraints of a single DB Instance for read-heavy database workloads. There are a variety of scenarios where deploying one or more Read Replicas for a given source DB Instance may make sense. Common reasons for deploying a Read Replica include:

Scaling beyond the compute or I/O capacity of a single DB Instance for read-heavy database workloads. This excess read traffic can be directed to one or more Read Replicas.

Serving read traffic while the source DB Instance is unavailable. If your source DB Instance cannot take I/O requests (e.g. due to I/O suspension for backups or scheduled maintenance), you can direct read traffic to your Read Replica(s). For this use case, keep in mind that the data on the Read Replica may be "stale" since the source DB Instance is unavailable.

Business reporting or data warehousing scenarios; you may want business reporting queries to run against a Read Replica, rather than your primary, production DB Instance.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 62

Your EBS volumes do not seem to be performing as expected and your team leader has requested you look into improving their performance. Which of the following is not a true statement relating to the performance of your EBS volumes?

- A. Frequent snapshots provide a higher level of data durability and they will not degrade the performance of your application while the snapshot is in progress.
- B. General Purpose (SSD) and Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volumes have a throughput limit of 128 MB/s per volume.
- C. There is a relationship between the maximum performance of your EBS volumes, the amount of I/O you are directing to them, and the amount of time it takes for each transaction to complete.
- D. There is a 5 to 50 percent reduction in IOPS when you first access each block of data on a newly created or restored EBS volume

Answer: A

Explanation:

Several factors can affect the performance of Amazon EBS volumes, such as instance configuration, I/O characteristics, workload demand, and storage configuration.

Frequent snapshots provide a higher level of data durability, but they may slightly degrade the

performance of your application while the snapshot is in progress. This trade off becomes critical when you have data that changes rapidly. Whenever possible, plan for snapshots to occur during off-peak times in order to minimize workload impact.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSPerformance.html>

NEW QUESTION 66

You've created your first load balancer and have registered your EC2 instances with the load balancer. Elastic Load Balancing routinely performs health checks on all the registered EC2 instances and automatically distributes all incoming requests to the DNS name of your load balancer across your registered, healthy EC2 instances. By default, the load balancer uses the _ protocol for checking the health of your instances.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Elastic Load Balancing a health configuration uses information such as protocol, ping port, ping path (URL), response timeout period, and health check interval to determine the health state of the instances registered with the load balancer.

Currently, HTTP on port 80 is the default health check. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/TerminologyandKeyConcepts.html>

NEW QUESTION 68

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 70

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 73

In Amazon RDS, security groups are ideally used to:

- A. Define maintenance period for database engines
- B. Launch Amazon RDS instances in a subnet
- C. Create, describe, modify, and delete DB instances
- D. Control what IP addresses or EC2 instances can connect to your databases on a DB instance

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Amazon RDS, security groups are used to control what IP addresses or EC2 instances can connect to your databases on a DB instance.

When you first create a DB instance, its firewall prevents any database access except through rules specified by an associated security group.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/UsingWithRDS.html>

NEW QUESTION 75

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 77

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

- A. AWS reformats the disks and uses them again.
- B. AWS uses the techniques detailed in DoD 5220.22-M to destroy data as part of the decommissioning process.
- C. AWS uses their own proprietary software to destroy data as part of the decommissioning process.
- D. AWS uses a 3rd party security organization to destroy data as part of the decommissioning process

Answer: B

Explanation:

When a storage device has reached the end of its useful life, AWS procedures include a decommissioning process that is designed to prevent customer data from being exposed to unauthorized individuals.

AWS uses the techniques detailed in DoD 5220.22-M ("National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual ") or NIST 800-88 ("Guidelines for Media Sanitization") to destroy data as part of the decommissioning process.

All decommissioned magnetic storage devices are degaussed and physically destroyed in accordance with industry-standard practices.

Reference: <http://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS%20Security%20Whitepaper.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 81

You are in the process of building an online gaming site for a client and one of the requirements is that it must be able to process vast amounts of data easily. Which AWS Service would be very helpful in processing all this data?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. AWS Data Pipeline
- C. AWS Direct Connect
- D. Amazon EMR

Answer: D

Explanation:

Managing and analyzing high data volumes produced by online games platforms can be difficult. The back-end infrastructures of online games can be challenging to maintain and operate. Peak usage periods, multiple players, and high volumes of write operations are some of the most common problems that operations teams face.

Amazon Elastic MapReduce (Amazon EMR) is a service that processes vast amounts of data easily. Input data can be retrieved from web server logs stored on Amazon S3 or from player data stored in Amazon DynamoDB tables to run analytics on player behavior, usage patterns, etc. Those results can be stored again on Amazon S3, or inserted in a relational database for further analysis with classic business intelligence tools.

Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS_ac_ra_games_10.pdf

NEW QUESTION 84

What would be the best way to retrieve the public IP address of your EC2 instance using the CLI?

- A. Using tags
- B. Using traceroute
- C. Using ipconfig
- D. Using instance metadata

Answer: D

Explanation:

To determine your instance's public IP address from within the instance, you can use instance metadata. Use the following command to access the public IP address: For Linux use, \$ curl

<http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/public-ipv4>, and for Windows use, \$ wget <http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/public-ipv4>.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-instance-addressing.html>

NEW QUESTION 86

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:

```
{
  "AWSTemplateFormatVersion" : "2010-09-09",
  "Description" : "A simple Amazon EC2 instance",
  "Resources" : {
```

```
"MyEC2Instance" : {  
  "Type" : "AWS::EC2::Instance", "Properties" : {  
    "ImageId" : "ami-2f726546", "InstanceType" : "t1.micro"  
  }  
}  
}
```

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/cfn-what-is-how-does-it-work.html>

NEW QUESTION 88

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Amazon Route 53, you cannot create a hosted zone for a top-level domain (TLD).

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/APIReference/API_CreateHostedZone.html

NEW QUESTION 89

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_limits.html#limits_autoscaling

NEW QUESTION 93

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) cloud

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 95

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instances that you launch into a default subnet receive both a public IP address and a private IP address. Instances in a default subnet also receive both public and private DNS hostnames. Instances that you launch into a nondefault subnet in a default VPC don't receive a public IP address or a DNS hostname. You can change your subnet's default public IP addressing behavior.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/default-vpc.html>

NEW QUESTION 97

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing supports both Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) and Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4). Clients can connect to the user's load balancer using either IPv4 or IPv6 (in EC2-Classic) DNS. However, communication between the load balancer and its back-end instances uses only IPv4. The user can use the Dualstack-prefixed DNS name to enable IPv6 support for communications between the client and the load balancers. Thus, the clients are able to access the load balancer using either IPv4 or IPv6 as their indM dual connectMty needs dictate.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/UserScenariosForEC2.html>

NEW QUESTION 102

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/DeveloperGuide/create-lc-with-instanceID.html>

NEW QUESTION 104

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

An application instance must always receive and send two cookies: A cookie that defines the stickiness duration and a special Elastic Load Balancing cookie named AWSELB, that has the mapping to the application instance.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/TerminologyandKeyConcepts.html#session-stickiness>

NEW QUESTION 105

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using_WorkingWithGroupsAndUsers.html

NEW QUESTION 108

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

- A. Subscribe to Amazon RDS events to be notified when changes occur with a DB instance, DB snapshot, DB parameter group, or DB security group.

- B. Use the free Amazon CloudWatch service to monitor the performance and health of a DB instance.
- C. All of the items listed will track the performance and health of a database.
- D. View, download, or watch database log files using the Amazon RDS console or Amazon RDS API
- E. You can also query some database log files that are loaded into database tables.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient, resizable capacity for an industry-standard relational database and manages common database administration tasks.

There are several ways you can track the performance and health of a database or a DB instance. You can:

Use the free Amazon CloudWatch service to monitor the performance and health of a DB instance. Subscribe to Amazon RDS events to be notified when changes occur with a DB instance, DB snapshot, DB parameter group, or DB security group.

View, download, or watch database log files using the Amazon RDS console or Amazon RDS APIs. You can also query some database log files that are loaded into database tables.

Use the AWS CloudTrail service to record AWS calls made by your AWS account. The calls are recorded in log files and stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP_Monitoring.html

NEW QUESTION 110

A user has created a subnet in VPC and launched an EC2 instance within it. The user has not selected the option to assign the IP address while launching the instance. The user has 3 elastic IPs and is trying to assign one of the Elastic IPs to the VPC instance from the console. The console does not show any instance in the IP assignment screen. What is a possible reason that the instance is unavailable in the assigned IP console?

- A. The IP address may be attached to one of the instances
- B. The IP address belongs to a different zone than the subnet zone
- C. The user has not created an internet gateway
- D. The IP addresses belong to EC2 Classic; so they cannot be assigned to VPC

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside that subnet. When the user is launching an instance he needs to select an option which attaches a public IP to the instance. If the user has not selected the option to attach the public IP then it will only have a private IP when launched. If the user wants to connect to an instance from the internet he should create an elastic IP with VPC. If the elastic IP is a part of EC2 Classic it cannot be assigned to a VPC instance.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/GettingStartedGuide/LaunchInstance.html>

NEW QUESTION 111

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 114

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 117

An accountant asks you to design a small VPC network for him and, due to the nature of his business, just needs something where the workload on the network will be low, and dynamic data will be accessed infrequently. Being an accountant, low cost is also a major factor. Which EBS volume type would best suit his requirements?

- A. Magnetic
- B. Any, as they all perform the same and cost the same.
- C. General Purpose (SSD)

D. Magnetic or Provisioned IOPS (SSD)

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can choose between three EBS volume types to best meet the needs of their workloads: General Purpose (SSD), Provisioned IOPS (SSD), and Magnetic. General Purpose (SSD) is the new, SSD-backed, general purpose EBS volume type that we recommend as the default choice for customers. General Purpose (SSD) volumes are suitable for a broad range of workloads, including small to medium sized databases, development and test environments, and boot volumes. Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volumes offer storage with consistent and low-latency performance, and are designed for I/O intensive applications such as large relational or NoSQL databases. Magnetic volumes provide the lowest cost per gigabyte of all EBS volume types. Magnetic volumes are ideal for workloads where data is accessed infrequently, and applications where the lowest storage cost is important.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 122

In Amazon EC2, if your EBS volume stays in the detaching state, you can force the detachment by clicking .

- A. Force Detach
- B. Detach Instance
- C. AttachVolume
- D. AttachInstance

Answer: A

Explanation:

If your volume stays in the detaching state, you can force the detachment by clicking Force Detach. Reference:

<http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-detaching-volume.html>

NEW QUESTION 126

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

- A. No, you only need to shutdown an instance before deleting it.
- B. Yes
- C. No, the snapshot would turn off your instance automatically.
- D. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Yes, to create a snapshot for Amazon EBS volumes that serve as root devices, you should stop the instance before taking the snapshot.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-creating-snapshot.html>

NEW QUESTION 130

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/purchasing-options/reserved-instances/>

NEW QUESTION 135

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

- 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 Multi-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, your application can resume database operation without the need for manual administrative intervention. With Multi-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 140

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 role".

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/intro-permission-model.html>

NEW QUESTION 141

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.html#testing2>

NEW QUESTION 143

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon SQS is a distributed queuing system that is optimized for horizontal scalability, not for

single-threaded sending or receiving speeds. A single client can send or receive Amazon SQS messages at a rate of about 5 to 50 messages per second. Higher receive performance can be achieved by requesting multiple messages (up to 10) in a single call. It may take several seconds before a message that has been to a queue is available to be received.

Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf

NEW QUESTION 145

Select the correct statement: Within Amazon EC2, when using Linux instances, the device name /dev/sda1 is .

- A. reserved for EBS volumes
- B. recommended for EBS volumes
- C. recommended for instance store volumes
- D. reserved for the root device

Answer: D

Explanation:

Within Amazon EC2, when using a Linux instance, the device name /dev/sda1 is reserved for the root device.

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

NEW QUESTION 147

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

- A. ALERT
- B. ALARM

- C. OK
- D. INSUFFICIENT_DATA

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 149

A user is planning to make a mobile game which can be played online or offline and will be hosted on EC2. The user wants to ensure that if someone breaks the highest score or they achieve some milestone they can inform all their colleagues through email. Which of the below mentioned AWS services helps achieve this goal?

- A. AWS Simple Workflow Service.
- B. AWS Simple Email Service.
- C. Amazon Cognito
- D. AWS Simple Queue Service

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) is a highly scalable and cost-effective email-sending service for businesses and developers. It integrates with other AWS services, making it easy to send emails from applications that are hosted on AWS.
Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/ses/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 151

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 account.

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 152

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 153

After setting up an EC2 security group with a cluster of 20 EC2 instances, you find an error in the security group settings. You quickly make changes to the security group settings. When will the changes to the settings be effective?

- A. The settings will be effective immediately for all the instances in the security group.
- B. The settings will be effective only when all the instances are restarted.
- C. The settings will be effective for all the instances only after 30 minutes.
- D. The settings will be effective only for the new instances added to the security group.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Redshift applies changes to a cluster security group immediately. So if you have associated the cluster security group with a cluster, inbound cluster access rules in the updated cluster security group apply immediately.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/mgmt/working-with-security-groups.htm>

NEW QUESTION 156

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 157

You receive a bill from AWS but are confused because you see you are incurring different costs for the exact same storage size in different regions on Amazon S3. You ask AWS why this is so. What response would you expect to receive from AWS?

- A. We charge less in different time zones.
- B. We charge less where our costs are less.
- C. This will balance out next bill.
- D. It must be a mistake

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon S3 is storage for the internet. It's a simple storage service that offers software developers a highly-scalable, reliable, and low-latency data storage infrastructure at very low costs.

AWS charges less where their costs are less.

For example, their costs are lower in the US Standard Region than in the US West (Northern California) Region.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/s3/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 162

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 CloudFront and Amazon VPC.
- B. Amazon S3, Amazon Route 53 and Amazon RDS
- C. Amazon S3, Amazon Route 53 and Amazon CloudFront
- 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 CloudFront would be required in this instance.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/gettingstarted/latest/swl/website-hosting-intro.html>

NEW QUESTION 163

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The default maximum number of Access Keys per user is 2.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/LimitationsOnEntities.html>

NEW QUESTION 164

You are planning and configuring some EBS volumes for an application. In order to get the most performance out of your EBS volumes, you should attach them to an instance with enough to support your volumes.

- A. Redundancy

- B. Storage
- C. Bandwidth
- D. Memory

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you plan and configure EBS volumes for your application, it is important to consider the configuration of the instances that you will attach the volumes to. In order to get the most performance out of your EBS volumes, you should attach them to an instance with enough bandwidth to support your volumes, such as an EBS-optimized instance or an instance with 10 Gigabit network connectMty. This is especially important when you use General Purpose (SSD) or Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volumes, or when you stripe multiple volumes together in a RAID configuration.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-ec2-config.html>

NEW QUESTION 166

How long does an AWS free usage tier EC2 last for?

- A. Forever
- B. 12 Months upon signup
- C. 1 Month upon signup
- D. 6 Months upon signup

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS free usage tier will expire 12 months from the date you sign up. When your free usage expires or if your application use exceeds the free usage tiers, you simply pay the standard, pay-as-you-go service rates.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/free/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 170

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

A subnet is a range of IP addresses in your VPC. You can launch AWS resources into a subnet that you select. Use a public subnet for resources that must be connected to the Internet, and a private subnet for resources that won't be connected to the Internet.

To protect the AWS resources in each subnet, you can use multiple layers of security, including security groups and network access control lists (ACL).

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Introduction.html

NEW QUESTION 172

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

- A. 500Mbps and 1Gbps
- B. 1Gbps and 10Gbps
- C. 100Mbps and 1Gbps
- D. 1Gbps

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Direct Connect is a network service that provides an alternative to using the internet to utilize AWS cloud services.

Using AWS Direct Connect, data that would have previously been transported over the Internet can now be delivered through a private network connection between AWS and your datacenter or corporate network.

1Gbps and 10Gbps ports are available. Speeds of 50Mbps, 100Mbps, 200Mbps, 300Mbps, 400Mbps, and 500Mbps can be ordered from any APN partners supporting AWS Direct Connect.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/directconnect/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 175

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Elastic Map Reduce (EMR) is a web service that enables businesses, researchers, data analysts, and developers to easily and cost-effectively process

vast amounts of data.

Amazon EMR historically referred to an Amazon EMR cluster (and all processing steps assigned to it) as a "cluster". Every cluster has a unique identifier that starts with "j-".

The different cluster states of an Amazon EMR cluster are listed below. STARTING — The cluster provisions, starts, and configures EC2 instances.

BOOTSTRAPPING — Bootstrap actions are being executed on the cluster. RUNNING — A step for the cluster is currently being run.

WAITING — The cluster is currently active, but has no steps to run. TERMINATING - The cluster is in the process of shutting down. TERMINATED - The cluster was shut down without error. TERMINATED_WITH_ERRORS - The cluster was shut down with errors.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticmapreduce/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 177

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

- A. Yes, by default, the history of your API calls is logged.
- B. Yes, you should turn on the CloudTrail in the AWS console.
- C. No, you can only get a history of VPC API calls.
- D. No, you cannot store history of EC2 API calls on Amazon.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To get a history of all EC2 API calls (including VPC and EBS) made on your account, you simply turn on CloudTrail in the AWS Management Console.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 180

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Before you start using Elastic Load Balancing (ELB), you have to configure the listeners for your load balancer. A listener is a process that listens for connection requests. It is configured with a protocol and a port number for front-end (client to load balancer) and back-end (load balancer to back-end instance) connections. Elastic Load Balancing supports the load balancing of applications using HTTP, HTTPS (secure HTTP), TCP, and SSL (secure TCP) protocols. The HTTPS uses the SSL protocol to establish secure connections over the HTTP layer. You can also use SSL protocol to establish secure connections over the TCP layer.

The acceptable ports for both HTTPS/SSL and HTTP/TCP connections are 25, 80, 443, 465, 587, and 1024-65535.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/elb-listener-config.html>

NEW QUESTION 182

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch is a monitoring service for AWS cloud resources and the applications you run on AWS. You can use Amazon CloudWatch to collect and track metrics, collect and monitor log files, and set alarms.

When you create an alarm, you first choose the Amazon CloudWatch metric you want it to monitor. Next, you choose the evaluation period (e.g., five minutes or one hour) and a statistical value to measure (e.g., Average or Maximum).

To set a threshold, set a target value and choose whether the alarm will trigger when the value is greater than (>), greater than or equal to (>=), less than (<), or less than or equal to (<=) that value.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 186

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Multipart upload in Amazon S3 allows you to upload a single object as a set of parts. Each part is a contiguous portion of the object's data. You can upload these

object parts independently and in any order.

If transmission of any part fails, you can re-transmit that part without affecting other parts. After all parts of your object are uploaded, Amazon S3 assembles these parts and creates the object. In general, when

your object size reaches 100 MB, you should consider using multipart uploads instead of uploading the object in a single operation.

Using multipart upload provides the following advantages:

Improved throughput—You can upload parts in parallel to improve throughput.

Quick recovery from any network issues—Smaller part size minimizes the impact of restarting a failed upload due to a network error.

Pause and resume object uploads—You can upload object parts over time. Once you initiate a multipart upload there is no expiry; you must explicitly complete or abort the multipart upload.

Begin an upload before you know the final object size—You can upload an object as you are creating it. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/uploadobjusingmpu.html>

NEW QUESTION 188

What is the data model of DynamoDB?

- A. Since DynamoDB is schema-less, there is no data model.
- B. "Items", with Keys and one or more Attribute; and "Attribute", with Name and Value.
- C. "Table", a collection of Items; "Items", with Keys and one or more Attribute; and "Attribute", with Name and Value.
- D. "Database", which is a set of "Tables", which is a set of "Items", which is a set of "Attributes".

Answer: C

Explanation:

The data model of DynamoDB is: "Table", a collection of Items;

"Items", with Keys and one or more Attribute; "Attribute", with Name and Value.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DataModel.html>

NEW QUESTION 189

Which of the following would you use to list your AWS Import/Export jobs?

- A. Amazon RDS
- B. AWS Import/Export Web Service Tool
- C. Amazon S3 REST API
- D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can list AWS Import/Export jobs with the ListJobs command using the command line client or REST API.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSImportExport/latest/DG/ListingYourJobs.html>

NEW QUESTION 193

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.html>

NEW QUESTION 196

How many types of block devices does Amazon EC2 support?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 2
- D. 1

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 supports 2 types of block devices. Reference:

<http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/block-device-mapping-concepts.html>

NEW QUESTION 198

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service that enables Amazon Web Services (AWS) customers to manage users and user permissions in AWS. The service is targeted at organizations with multiple users or systems that use AWS products such as Amazon EC2, Amazon RDS, and the AWS Management Console. With IAM, you can centrally manage users, security credentials such as access keys, and permissions that control which AWS resources users can access.

In addition to supporting IAM user policies, some services support resource-based permissions, which let you attach policies to the service's resources instead of to IAM users or groups. Resource-based permissions are supported by Amazon S3, Amazon SNS, and Amazon SQS.

The resource-level permissions service supports IAM policies in which you can specify individual resources using Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) in the policy's Resource element.

Some services support resource-level permissions only for some actions.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using_SpecificProducts.html

NEW QUESTION 202

You have created a Route 53 latency record set from your domain to a machine in Northern Virginia and a similar record to a machine in Sydney. When a user located in U S visits your domain he will be routed to:

- A. Northern Virginia
- B. Sydney
- C. Both, Northern Virginia and Sydney
- D. Depends on the Weighted Resource Record Sets

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

For example, suppose you have three Amazon EC2 instances with Elastic IP addresses in the US East (Virginia) region and you want to distribute requests across all three IPs evenly for users for whom US East (Virginia) is the appropriate region. Just one Amazon EC2 instance is sufficient in the other regions, although you can apply the same technique to many regions at once.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/Tutorials.html>

NEW QUESTION 203

Any person or application that interacts with AWS requires security credentials. AWS uses these credentials to identify who is making the call and whether to allow the requested access. You have just set up a VPC network for a client and you are now thinking about the best way to secure this network. You set up a security group called vpcsecuritygroup. Which following statement is true in respect to the initial settings that will be applied to this security group if you choose to use the default settings for this group?

- A. Allow all inbound traffic and allow no outbound traffic.
- B. Allow no inbound traffic and allow all outbound traffic.
- C. Allow inbound traffic on port 80 only and allow all outbound traffic.
- D. Allow all inbound traffic and allow all outbound traffic

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon VPC provides advanced security features such as security groups and network access control lists to enable inbound and outbound filtering at the instance level and subnet level.

AWS assigns each security group a unique ID in the form sg-xxxxxxx. The following are the initial settings for a security group that you create:

Allow no inbound traffic Allow all outbound traffic

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-network-security.html>

NEW QUESTION 205

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 ENIs 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 type

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 ENIs you can attach varies by instance type.

NEW QUESTION 210

Amazon Elastic Load Balancing is used to manage traffic on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances, distributing traffic to instances across all availability zones within a region. Elastic Load Balancing has all the advantages of an on-premises load balancer, plus several security benefits. Which of the following is not an advantage of ELB over an on-premise load balancer?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Elastic Load Balancing is used to manage traffic on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances, distributing traffic to instances across all availability zones within a region. Elastic Load Balancing has all the advantages of an on-premises load balancer, plus several security benefits:

Takes over the encryption and decryption work from the Amazon EC2 instances and manages it centrally on the load balancer

Offers clients a single point of contact, and can also serve as the first line of defense against attacks on your network

When used in an Amazon VPC, supports creation and management of security groups associated with your Elastic Load Balancing to provide additional networking and security options

Supports end-to-end traffic encryption using TLS (previously SSL) on those networks that use secure HTTP (HTTPS) connections. When TLS is used, the TLS server certificate used to terminate client connections can be managed centrally on the load balancer, rather than on every individual instance. Reference:

<http://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS%20Security%20Whitepaper.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 211

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can use the AWS Policy Generator to create a bucket policy for your Amazon S3 bucket. You can then use the generated document to set your bucket policy by using the Amazon S3 console, by a number of third-party tools, or via your application.

You use an Amazon S3 bucket policy that specifies a wildcard (*) in the principal element, which means anyone can access the bucket. With anonymous access, anyone (including users without an AWS account) will be able to access the bucket.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/iam-troubleshooting.html#d0e20565>

NEW QUESTION 214

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 216

An organization has a statutory requirement to protect the data at rest for the S3 objects. Which of the below mentioned options need not be enabled by the organization to achieve data security?

- A. MFA delete for S3 objects
- B. Client side encryption
- C. Bucket versioning
- D. Data replication

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS S3 provides multiple options to achieve the protection of data at REST. The options include Permission (Policy), Encryption (Client and Server Side), Bucket Versioning and MFA based delete. The user can enable any of these options to achieve data protection. Data replication is an internal facility by AWS where S3 replicates each object across all the Availability Zones and the organization need not enable it in this case.

Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf

NEW QUESTION 217

In Amazon CloudFront, if you use Amazon EC2 instances and other custom origins with CloudFront, it is recommended to .

- A. not use Elastic Load Balancing
- B. restrict Internet communication to private instances while allowing outgoing traffic
- C. enable access key rotation for CloudWatch metrics
- D. specify the URL of the load balancer for the domain name of your origin server

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Amazon CloudFront, you should use an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer to handle traffic across multiple Amazon EC2 instances and to isolate your application from changes to Amazon EC2 instances. When you create your CloudFront distribution, specify the URL of the load balancer for the domain name of your origin server.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/CustomOriginBestPractices.html>

NEW QUESTION 222

What is the time period with which metric data is sent to CloudWatch when detailed monitoring is enabled on an Amazon EC2 instance?

- A. 15 minutes
- B. 5 minutes
- C. 1 minute
- D. 45 seconds

Answer: C

Explanation:

By default, Amazon EC2 metric data is automatically sent to CloudWatch in 5-minute periods. However, you can, enable detailed monitoring on an Amazon EC2 instance, which sends data to CloudWatch in

1-minute periods

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-cloudwatch.html>

NEW QUESTION 227

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

- A. A security group that has port 22 (for SSH) or port 3389 (for RDP) open to your network.
- B. A security group that has no ports open to your network.
- C. A security group that has only port 3389 (for RDP) open to your network.
- D. A security group that has only port 22 (for SSH) open to your network.

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS CloudHSM provides secure cryptographic key storage to customers by making hardware security modules (HSMs) available in the AWS cloud.

AWS CloudHSM requires the following environment before an HSM appliance can be provisioned. A virtual private cloud (VPC) in the region where you want the AWS CloudHSM service.

One private subnet (a subnet with no Internet gateway) in the VPC. The HSM appliance is provisioned into this subnet.

One public subnet (a subnet with an Internet gateway attached). The control instances are attached to this subnet.

An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that delegates access to your AWS resources to AWS CloudHSM.

An EC2 instance, in the same VPC as the HSM appliance, that has the SafeNet client software installed. This instance is referred to as the control instance and is used to connect to and manage the HSM appliance.

A security group that has port 22 (for SSH) or port 3389 (for RDP) open to your network. This security group is attached to your control instances so you can access them remotely.

NEW QUESTION 230

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

- A. Yes, they are allowed but only for selected regions.
- B. No, they are never allowed.
- C. Yes, they are allowed without any permission.
- D. Yes, they are allowed but only with approval.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Penetration tests are allowed after obtaining permission from AWS to perform them. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/security/penetration-testing/>

NEW QUESTION 232

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 235

What happens to data on an ephemeral volume of an EBS-backed EC2 instance if it is terminated or if it fails?

- A. Data is automatically copied to another volume.
- B. The volume snapshot is saved in S3.
- C. Data persists.
- D. Data is delete

Answer: D

Explanation:

Any data on the instance store volumes persists as long as the instance is running, but this data is deleted when the instance is terminated or if it fails (such as if an underlying drive has issues). After an instance store-backed instance fails or terminates, it cannot be restored.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/RootDeviceStorage.html>

NEW QUESTION 239

A user is sending bulk emails using AWS SES. The emails are not reaching some of the targeted audience because they are not authorized by the ISPs. How can the user ensure that the emails are all delivered?

- A. Send an email using DKINI with SES.
- B. Send an email using SMTP with SES.
- C. Open a ticket with AWS support to get it authorized with the ISP.
- D. Authorize the ISP by sending emails from the development account

Answer: A

Explanation:

Domain Keys Identified Mail (DKIM) is a standard that allows senders to sign their email messages and ISPs, and use those signatures to verify that those messages are legitimate and have not been modified by a third party in transit.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide/dkim.html>

NEW QUESTION 244

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

- A. Luna Restore HSNL.
- B. Luna Backup HSM.
- C. Luna HSNL.
- D. Luna SA HSM.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 248

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 252

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 257

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 261

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. CloudFront 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 mainly affected by Data Transfer Out

Edge Location Traffic Distribution Requests

Dedicated IP SSL Certificates

Reference: <http://calculator.s3.amazonaws.com/index.html>

NEW QUESTION 265

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

- A. Metrics for CloudWatch are available only when you choose the same region as the application you are monitoring.
- B. You need to pay for CloudWatch for it to become active.
- C. Metrics for CloudWatch are available only when you choose the US East (
- D. Virginia)
- E. Metrics for CloudWatch are not available for the Asia Pacific region as ye

Answer: C

Explanation:

CloudFront is a global service, and metrics are available only when you choose the US East (N. Virginia) region in the AWS console. If you choose another region, no CloudFront metrics will appear in the CloudWatch console.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/monitoring-using-cloudwatch.html>

NEW QUESTION 270

A friend wants you to set up a small BitTorrent storage area for him on Amazon S3. You tell him it is highly unlikely that AWS would allow such a thing in their infrastructure. However you decide to investigate. Which of the following statements best describes using BitTorrent with Amazon S3?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

BitTorrent is an open, peer-to-peer protocol for distributing files. You can use the BitTorrent protocol to retrieve any publicly-accessible object in Amazon S3. Amazon S3 supports the BitTorrent protocol so that developers can save costs when distributing content at high scale. Amazon S3 is useful for simple, reliable storage of any data. The default distribution mechanism for Amazon S3 data is via client/server download. In client/server distribution, the entire object is transferred point-to-point from Amazon S3 to every authorized user who requests that object. While client/server delivery is appropriate for a wide variety of use cases, it is not optimal for everybody. Specifically, the costs of client/server distribution increase linearly as the number of users downloading objects increases. This can make it expensive to distribute popular objects.

BitTorrent addresses this problem by recruiting the very clients that are downloading the object as distributors themselves: Each client downloads some pieces of the object from Amazon S3 and some from other clients, while simultaneously uploading pieces of the same object to other interested "peers." The benefit for publishers is that for large, popular files the amount of data actually supplied by Amazon S3 can be substantially lower than what it would have been sewing the same clients via client/server download. Less data transferred means lower costs for the publisher of the object.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/S3Torrent.html>

NEW QUESTION 273

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

To access your AWS account resources, users must have credentials.

You can generate and download a credential report that lists all users in your account and the status of their various credentials, including passwords, access keys, MFA devices, and signing certificates. You can get a credential report using the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the IAM API.

You can use credential reports to assist in your auditing and compliance efforts. You can use the report to audit the effects of credential lifecycle requirements, such as password rotation. You can provide the report to an external auditor, or grant permissions to an auditor so that he or she can download the report directly. You can generate a credential report as often as once every four hours. When you request a report, IAM first checks whether a report for the account has been generated within the past four hours. If so, the most recent report is downloaded. If the most recent report for the account is more than four hours old, or if there are no previous reports for the account, IAM generates and downloads a new report.

Credential reports are downloaded as comma-separated values (CSV) files.

You can open CSV files with common spreadsheet software to perform analysis, or you can build an application that consumes the CSV files programmatically and performs custom analysis. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/credential-reports.html>

NEW QUESTION 274

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Characteristics of a truly scalable application:

Increasing resources results in a proportional increase in performance A scalable service is capable of handling heterogeneity

A scalable service is operationally efficient A scalable service is resilient

A scalable service should become more cost effective when it grows (Cost per unit reduces as the number of units increases)

Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Cloud_Best_Practices.pdf

NEW QUESTION 278

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

- A. Configure the security group of EC2, which allows access to the ELB source security group
- B. Configure the EC2 instance so that it only listens on the ELB port
- C. Open the port for an ELB static IP in the EC2 security group
- D. Configure the security group of EC2, which allows access only to the ELB listener

Answer: A

Explanation:

When a user is configuring ELB and registering the EC2 instances with it, ELB will create a source security group. If the user wants to allow traffic only from ELB, he should remove all the rules set for the other requests and open the port only for the ELB source security group.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/using-elb-security-groups.html>

NEW QUESTION 282

A user is planning a highly available application deployment with EC2. Which of the below mentioned options will not help to achieve HA?

- A. Elastic IP address
- B. PIOPS
- C. AMI
- D. Availability Zones

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Amazon Web Service, the user can achieve HA by deploying instances in multiple zones. The elastic IP helps the user achieve HA when one of the instances is down but still keeps the same URL. The AM helps launching the new instance. The PIOPS is for the performance of EBS and does not help for HA. Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Web_Hosting_Best_Practices.pdf

NEW QUESTION 285

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

With DNS Failover, Amazon Route 53 can help detect an outage of your website and redirect your end users to alternate locations where your application is operating properly.

Reference:

<http://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2013/02/11/announcing-dns-failover-for-route-53/>

NEW QUESTION 288

In Route 53, what does a Hosted Zone refer to?

- A. A hosted zone is a collection of geographical load balancing rules for Route 53.
- B. A hosted zone is a collection of resource record sets hosted by Route 53.
- C. A hosted zone is a selection of specific resource record sets hosted by CloudFront for distribution to Route 53.
- D. A hosted zone is the Edge Location that hosts the Route 53 records for a use

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Hosted Zone refers to a selection of resource record sets hosted by Route 53.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/AboutHostedZones.html>

NEW QUESTION 290

Which DNS name can only be resolved within Amazon EC2?

- A. Public DNS name
- B. Internal DNS name
- C. External DNS name
- D. Global DNS name

Answer: B

Explanation:

Only Internal DNS name can be resolved within Amazon EC2. Reference:

<http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-instance-addressing.html>

NEW QUESTION 292

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-nat.html>

NEW QUESTION 293

Your manager has asked you to set up a public subnet with instances that can send and receive internet traffic, and a private subnet that can't receive traffic directly from the internet, but can initiate traffic to the internet (and receive responses) through a NAT instance in the public subnet. Hence, the following 3 rules need to be allowed:

Inbound SSH traffic.

Web servers in the public subnet to read and write to MS SQL servers in the private subnet Inbound RDP traffic from the Microsoft Terminal Services gateway in the public private subnet What are the respective ports that need to be opened for this?

- A. Ports 22,1433,3389
- B. Ports 21,1433,3389
- C. Ports 25,1433,3389
- D. Ports 22,1343,3999

Answer: A

Explanation:

A network access control list (ACL) is an optional layer of security that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of a subnet. You might set up network ACLs with rules similar to your security groups in order to add an additional layer of security to your VPC.

The following ports are recommended by AWS for a single subnet with instances that can receive and send Internet traffic and a private subnet that can't receive traffic directly from the Internet. However, it can initiate traffic to the Internet (and receive responses) through a NAT instance in the public subnet. Inbound SSH traffic. Port 22

Web servers in the public subnet to read and write to MS SQL servers in the private subnet. Port 1433 Inbound RDP traffic from the Microsoft Terminal Services gateway in the public private subnet. Port 3389 Reference:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Appendix_NACLs.html#VPC_Appendix_NACLs_Scenario_2

NEW QUESTION 294

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