

AWS-Solution-Architect-Associate Dumps

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 provides a virtual computing environments, known as an instance.

After you launch an instance, AWS recommends that you check its status to confirm that it goes from the pending status to the running status, the not terminated status.

The following are a few reasons why an Amazon EBS-backed instance might immediately terminate: You've reached your volume limit.

The AMI is missing a required part. The snapshot is corrupt. Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon allows you to make backups of the data stored in your EBS volumes through snapshots that can later be used to create a new EBS volume.

Reference: <http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Storage.html>

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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 Route 53 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 Route 53 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 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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 10

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

- A. Yes
- B. Amazon SimpleDB
- C. No
- D. Not presently
- E. Yes
- F. Amazon Redshift
- G. Yes
- H. Your choice of relational AMIs on Amazon EC2 and EBS

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 11

In Amazon EC2, while sharing an Amazon EBS snapshot, can the snapshots with AWS Marketplace 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 system

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 13

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 16

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Billing commences when Amazon EC2 initiates the boot sequence of an AM instance. Billing ends when the instance shuts down, which could occur through a web services command, by running "shutdown -h", or through instance failure.

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

NEW QUESTION 18

You log in to IAM on your AWS console and notice the following message. "Delete your root access keys." Why do you think IAM is requesting this?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws-access-keys-best-practices.html#root-password>

NEW QUESTION 20

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 23

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Glacier supports various vault operations.

A vault inventory refers to the list of archives in a vault. For each archive in the list, the inventory provides archive information such as archive ID, creation date, and size. Amazon Glacier updates the vault inventory approximately once a day, starting on the day the first archive is uploaded to the vault. A vault inventory must exist for you to be able to download it.

Downloading a vault inventory is an asynchronous operation. You must first initiate a job to download the inventory. After receiving the job request, Amazon Glacier prepares your inventory for download. After the job completes, you can download the inventory data.

Given the asynchronous nature of the job, you can use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications to notify you when the job completes. You can specify an Amazon SNS topic for each individual job request or configure your vault to send a notification when specific vault events occur. Amazon Glacier prepares an inventory for each vault periodically, every 24 hours. If there have been no archive additions or deletions to the vault since the last inventory, the inventory date is not updated. When you initiate a job for a vault inventory, Amazon Glacier returns the last inventory it generated, which is a point-in-time snapshot and not real-time data. You might not find it useful to retrieve vault inventory for each archive upload. However, suppose you maintain a database on the client-side associating metadata about the archives you upload to Amazon Glacier. Then, you might find the vault inventory useful to reconcile information in your database with the actual vault inventory.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonglacier/latest/dev/working-with-vaults.html>

NEW QUESTION 24

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 25

You are setting up a very complex financial services grid and so far it has 5 Elastic IP (EIP) addresses.

You go to assign another EIP address, but all accounts are limited to 5 Elastic IP addresses per region by default, so you aren't able to. What is the reason for this?

- A. For security reasons.
- B. Hardware restrictions.
- C. Public (IPv4) internet addresses are a scarce resource.
- D. There are only 5 network interfaces per instance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Public (IPv4) internet addresses are a scarce resource. There is only a limited amount of public IP space available, and Amazon EC2 is committed to helping use that space efficiently.

By default, all accounts are limited to 5 Elastic IP addresses per region. If you need more than 5 Elastic IP addresses, AWS asks that you apply for your limit to be raised. They will ask you to think through your use case and help them understand your need for additional addresses.

Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/#How_many_instances_can_I_run_in_Amazon_EC2

NEW QUESTION 29

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can set up a variety of failover configurations using Amazon Route 53 alias: weighted, latency, geolocation routing, and failover resource record sets.

Active-active failover: Use this failover configuration when you want all of your resources to be available the majority of the time. When a resource becomes unavailable, Amazon Route 53 can detect that it's unhealthy and stop including it when responding to queries.

Active-passive failover: Use this failover configuration when you want a primary group of resources to be available the majority of the time and you want a secondary group of resources to be on standby in case all of the primary resources become unavailable. When responding to queries, Amazon Route 53 includes only the healthy primary resources. If all of the primary resources are unhealthy, Amazon Route 53 begins to include only the healthy secondary resources in response to DNS queries.

Active-active-passive and other mixed configurations: You can combine alias and non-alias resource record sets to produce a variety of Amazon Route 53 behaviors.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/dns-failover.html>

NEW QUESTION 33

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

- A. Multi AZ
- B. Read Replica
- C. Multi region
- D. PostgreSQL does not support HA

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 37

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 access
- 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 38

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 40

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 43

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 44

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 45

A scope has been handed to you to set up a super fast gaming server and you decide that you will use Amazon DynamoDB as your database. For efficient access to data in a table, Amazon DynamoDB creates and maintains indexes for the primary key attributes. A secondary index is a data structure that contains a subset of attributes from a table, along with an alternate key to support Query operations. How many types of secondary indexes does DynamoDB support?

- A. 2
- B. 16
- C. 4
- D. As many as you need

Answer: A

Explanation:

DynamoDB supports two types of secondary indexes:

Local secondary index — an index that has the same hash key as the table, but a different range key. A local secondary index is "local" in the sense that every partition of a local secondary index is scoped to a table partition that has the same hash key.

Global secondary index — an index with a hash and range key that can be different from those on the table. A global secondary index is considered "global" because queries on the index can span all of the data in a table, across all partitions.

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

NEW QUESTION 47

Which one of the below is not an AWS Storage Service?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon Glacier
- C. Amazon CloudFront
- D. Amazon EBS

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Storage Services are: Amazon S3

Amazon Glacier Amazon EBS

AWS Storage Gateway

Reference: <https://console.aws.amazon.com/console>

NEW QUESTION 48

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/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/what_is_cloud_trail_top_level.html

NEW QUESTION 51

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.html>

NEW QUESTION 54

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

AWS Storage Gateway billing is as follows. Volume storage usage (per GB per month):

You are billed for the Cached volume data you store in Amazon S3. You are only billed for volume capacity you use, not for the size of the volume you create.

Snapshot Storage usage (per GB per month): You are billed for the snapshots your gateway stores in Amazon S3. These snapshots are stored and billed as Amazon EBS snapshots. Snapshots are incremental backups, reducing your storage charges. When taking a new snapshot, only the data that has changed since your last snapshot is stored.

Virtual Tape Library usage (per GB per month):

You are billed for the virtual tape data you store in Amazon S3. You are only billed for the portion of virtual tape capacity that you use, not for the size of the virtual tape.

Virtual Tape Shelf usage (per GB per month):

You are billed for the virtual tape data you store in Amazon Glacier. You are only billed for the portion of virtual tape capacity that you use, not for the size of the virtual tape.

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

NEW QUESTION 56

You are configuring a new VPC for one of your clients for a cloud migration project, and only a public VPN will be in place. After you created your VPC, you created a new subnet, a new internet gateway, and attached your internet gateway to your VPC. When you launched your first instance into your VPC, you realized that you aren't able to connect to the instance, even if it is configured with an elastic IP. What should be done to access the instance?

- A. A route should be created as 0.0.0.0/0 and your internet gateway as target.
- B. Attach another ENI to the instance and connect via new ENI.
- C. A NAT instance should be created and all traffic should be forwarded to NAT instance.
- D. A NACL should be created that allows all outbound traffic

Answer: A

Explanation:

All traffic should be routed via Internet Gateway. So, a route should be created with 0.0.0.0/0 as a source, and your Internet Gateway as your target.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario1.html

NEW QUESTION 61

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 64

What is the network performance offered by the c4.8xlarge instance in Amazon EC2?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Networking performance offered by the c4.8xlarge instance is 10 Gigabit. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/>

NEW QUESTION 68

You need to create a JSON-formatted text file for AWS CloudFormation. This is your first template and the only thing you know is that the templates include several major sections but there is only one that is required for it to work. What is the only section required?

- A. Mappings
- B. Outputs
- C. Resources
- D. Conditions

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

A template is a JSON-formatted text file that describes your AWS infrastructure. Templates include several major sections.

The Resources section is the only section that is required.

The first character in the template must be an open brace ({}), and the last character must be a closed brace (}). The following template fragment shows the template structure and sections.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/template-anatomy.html>

NEW QUESTION 72

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 73

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Access to Amazon S3 from within Amazon EC2 in the same region is fast. In this aspect, though the client base is Singapore, the application is being hosted in the US West-1 region. Thus, it is recommended that S3 objects be stored in the US-West-1 region.

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

NEW QUESTION 76

Which of the following statements is true of tagging an Amazon EC2 resource?

- A. You don't need to specify the resource identifier while terminating a resource.
- B. You can terminate, stop, or delete a resource based solely on its tags.
- C. You can't terminate, stop, or delete a resource based solely on its tags.
- D. You don't need to specify the resource identifier while stopping a resourc

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can assign tags only to resources that already exist. You can't terminate, stop, or delete a resource based solely on its tags; you must specify the resource identifier.

Reference: http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using_Tags.html

NEW QUESTION 80

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 85

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

There are 20 Reserved Instances per Availability Zone in each month.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html

NEW QUESTION 88

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 91

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Auto Scaling periodically performs health checks on the instances in your group and replaces instances that fail these checks. By default, these health checks use the results of EC2 instance status checks to determine the health of an instance. If you use a load balancer with your Auto Scaling group, you can optionally choose to include the results of Elastic Load Balancing health checks.

Auto Scaling marks an instance unhealthy if the calls to the Amazon EC2 action DescribeInstanceStatus returns any other state other than running, the system status shows impaired, or the calls to Elastic Load Balancing action DescribeInstanceHealth returns OutOfService in the instance state field.

After an instance is marked unhealthy because of an Amazon EC2 or Elastic Load Balancing health check, it is scheduled for replacement.

You can customize the health check conducted by your Auto Scaling group by specifying additional checks or by having your own health check system and then sending the instance's health information directly from your system to Auto Scaling.

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

NEW QUESTION 95

When does the billing of an Amazon EC2 system begin?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Billing commences when Amazon EC2 initiates the boot sequence of an AM instance. Billing ends when the instance terminates, which could occur through a web services command, by running "shutdown -h", or through instance failure. When you stop an instance, Amazon shuts it down but doesn't charge hourly usage for a stopped instance, or data transfer fees, but charges for the storage for any Amazon EBS volumes.

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

NEW QUESTION 97

A gaming company comes to you and asks you to build them infrastructure for their site. They are not sure how big they will be as with all start ups they have limited money and big ideas. What they do tell you is that if the game becomes successful, like one of their previous games, it may rapidly grow to millions of users and generate tens (or even hundreds) of thousands of writes and reads per second. After considering all of this, you decide that they need a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability. Which of the following databases do you think would best fit their needs?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 98

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 101

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 105

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 107

In Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud, which of the following is used for communication between instances in the same network (EC2-Classic or a VPC)?

- A. Private IP addresses
- B. Elastic IP addresses
- C. Static IP addresses
- D. Public IP addresses

Answer: A

Explanation:

A private IP address is an IP address that's not reachable over the Internet. You can use private IP addresses for communication between instances in the same network (EC2-Classic or a VPC). Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 108

A friend tells you he is being charged \$100 a month to host his WordPress website, and you tell him you can move it to AWS for him and he will only pay a fraction of that, which makes him very happy. He then tells you he is being charged \$50 a month for the domain, which is registered with the same people that set it up, and he asks if it's possible to move that to AWS as well. You tell him you aren't sure, but will look into it. Which of the following statements is true in regards to transferring domain names to AWS?

- A. You can't transfer existing domains to AWS.
- B. You can transfer existing domains into Amazon Route 53's management.
- C. You can transfer existing domains via AWS Direct Connect.
- D. You can transfer existing domains via AWS Import/Export

Answer: B

Explanation:

With Amazon Route 53, you can create and manage your public DNS records with the AWS Management Console or with an easy-to-use API. If you need a domain name, you can find an available name and register it using Amazon Route 53. You can also transfer existing domains into Amazon Route 53's management.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/route53/>

NEW QUESTION 109

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 110

Your company has multiple IT departments, each with their own VPC. Some VPCs are located within the same AWS account, and others in a different AWS account. You want to peer together all VPCs to enable the IT departments to have full access to each others' resources. There are certain limitations placed on VPC peering. Which of the following statements is incorrect in relation to VPC peering?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

You cannot create a VPC peering connection between VPCs that have matching or overlapping CIDR blocks.

You cannot create a VPC peering connection between VPCs in different regions.

You have a limit on the number active and pending VPC peering connections that you can have per VPC. VPC peering does not support transitive peering relationships; in a VPC peering connection, your VPC will not have access to any other VPCs that the peer VPC may be peered with. This includes VPC peering connections that are established entirely within your own AWS account.

You cannot have more than one VPC peering connection between the same two VPCs at the same time. The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) across a VPC peering connection is 1500 bytes.

A placement group can span peered VPCs; however, you will not get full-bisection bandwidth between instances in peered VPCs.

Unicast reverse path forwarding in VPC peering connections is not supported.

You cannot reference a security group from the peer VPC as a source or destination for ingress or egress rules in your security group. Instead, reference CIDR blocks of the peer VPC as the source or destination of your security group's ingress or egress rules.

Private DNS values cannot be resolved between instances in peered VPCs. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/PeeringGuide/vpc-peering-overview.html#vpc-peering-limitations>

NEW QUESTION 113

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 116

All Amazon EC2 instances are assigned two IP addresses at launch. Which are those?

- A. 2 Elastic IP addresses
- B. A private IP address and an Elastic IP address
- C. A public IP address and an Elastic IP address
- D. A private IP address and a public IP address

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Amazon EC2-Classic every instance is given two IP Addresses: a private IP address and a public IP address

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 120

A user has launched an EC2 instance. The instance got terminated as soon as it was launched. Which of the below mentioned options is not a possible reason for this?

- A. The user account has reached the maximum volume limit
- B. The AMI is missing
- C. It is the required part
- D. The snapshot is corrupt
- E. The user account has reached the maximum EC2 instance limit

Answer: D

Explanation:

When the user account has reached the maximum number of EC2 instances, it will not be allowed to launch an instance. AWS will throw an 'Instance Limit Exceeded' error. For all other reasons, such as

"AMI is missing part", "Corrupt Snapshot" or "Volume limit has reached" it will launch an EC2 instance and then terminate it.

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

NEW QUESTION 122

Can I change the EC2 security groups after an instance is launched in EC2-Classic?

- A. Yes, you can change security groups after you launch an instance in EC2-Classic.
- B. No, you cannot change security groups after you launch an instance in EC2-Classic.
- C. Yes, you can only when you remove rules from a security group.
- D. Yes, you can only when you add rules to a security group

Answer: B

Explanation:

After you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you can't change its security groups. However, you can add rules to or remove rules from a security group, and those changes are automatically applied to all instances that are associated with the security group.

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

NEW QUESTION 127

A user is making a scalable web application with compartmentalization. The user wants the log module to be able to be accessed by all the application functionalities in an asynchronous way. Each module of the application sends data to the log module, and based on the resource availability it will process the logs. Which AWS service helps this functionality?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a highly reliable distributed messaging system for storing messages as they travel between computers. By using Amazon SQS, developers can simply move data between distributed application components. It is used to achieve compartmentalization or loose coupling. In this case all the modules will send a message to the logger queue and the data will be processed by queue as per the resource availability.

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

NEW QUESTION 132

Which one of the following can't be used as an origin server with Amazon CloudFront?

- A. A web server running in your infrastructure
- B. Amazon S3
- C. Amazon Glacier
- D. A web server running on Amazon EC2 instances

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon CloudFront is designed to work with Amazon S3 as your origin server, customers can also use Amazon CloudFront with origin servers running on Amazon EC2 instances or with any other custom origin.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/distribution-web.html>

NEW QUESTION 136

You have been asked to set up a database in AWS that will require frequent and granular updates. You know that you will require a reasonable amount of storage space but are not sure of the best option. What is the recommended storage option when you run a database on an instance with the above criteria?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon EBS
- C. AWS Storage Gateway
- D. Amazon Glacier

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon EBS provides durable, block-level storage volumes that you can attach to a running Amazon EC2 instance. You can use Amazon EBS as a primary storage device for data that requires frequent and granular updates. For example, Amazon EBS is the recommended storage option when you run a database on an instance.

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

NEW QUESTION 140

Which of the following statements is NOT true about using Elastic IP Address (EIP) in EC2-Classic and EC2-VPC platforms?

- A. In the EC2-VPC platform, the Elastic IP Address (EIP) does not remain associated with the instance when you stop it.
- B. In the EC2-Classic platform, stopping the instance disassociates the Elastic IP Address (EIP) from it.
- C. In the EC2-VPC platform, if you have attached a second network interface to an instance, when you disassociate the Elastic IP Address (EIP) from that instance, a new public IP address is not assigned to the instance automatically; you'll have to associate an EIP with it manually.
- D. In the EC2-Classic platform, if you disassociate an Elastic IP Address (EIP) from the instance, the instance is automatically assigned a new public IP address within a few minutes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the EC2-Classic platform, when you associate an Elastic IP Address (EIP) with an instance, the instance's current public IP address is released to the EC2-Classic public IP address pool. If you disassociate an EIP from the instance, the instance is automatically assigned a new public IP address within a few minutes. In addition, stopping the instance also disassociates the EIP from it.

But in the EC2-VPC platform, when you associate an EIP with an instance in a default Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), or an instance in which you assigned a public IP to the eth0 network interface during launch, its current public IP address is released to the EC2-VPC public IP address pool. If you disassociate an EIP from the instance, the instance is automatically assigned a new public IP address within a few minutes. However, if you have attached a second network interface to the instance, the instance is not automatically assigned a new public IP address; you'll have to associate an EIP with it manually. The EIP remains associated with the instance when you stop it.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/elastic-ip-addresses-eip.html>

NEW QUESTION 142

You need to develop and run some new applications on AWS and you know that Elastic Beanstalk and CloudFormation can both help as a deployment mechanism for a broad range of AWS resources. Which of the following statements best describes the differences between Elastic Beanstalk and CloudFormation?

- A. Elastic Beanstalk uses Elastic load balancing and CloudFormation doesn't.
- B. CloudFormation is faster in deploying applications than Elastic Beanstalk.
- C. Elastic Beanstalk is faster in deploying applications than CloudFormation.
- D. CloudFormation is much more powerful than Elastic Beanstalk, because you can actually design and script custom resources

Answer: D

Explanation:

These services are designed to complement each other. AWS Elastic Beanstalk provides an environment to easily develop and run applications in the cloud. It is integrated with developer tools and provides a one-stop experience for you to manage the lifecycle of your applications. AWS CloudFormation is a convenient deployment mechanism for a broad range of AWS resources. It supports the infrastructure needs of many different types of applications such as existing enterprise applications, legacy applications, applications built using a variety of AWS resources and container-based solutions (including those built using AWS Elastic Beanstalk).

AWS CloudFormation introduces two new concepts: The template, a JSON-format, text-based file that describes all the AWS resources you need to deploy to run your application and the stack, the set of AWS resources that are created and managed as a single unit when AWS CloudFormation instantiates a template.

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

NEW QUESTION 144

Your company has HQ in Tokyo and branch offices all over the world and is using a logistics software with a multi-regional deployment on AWS in Japan, Europe and USA, The logistic software has a 3- tier architecture and currently uses MySQL 5.6 for data persistence. Each region has deployed its own database In the HQ region you run an hourly batch process reading data from every region to compute cross regional reports that are sent by email to all offices this batch process must be completed as fast as possible to quickly optimize logistics how do you build the database architecture in order to meet the requirements'?

- A. For each regional deployment, use RDS MySQL with a master in the region and a read replica in the HQ region
- B. For each regional deployment, use MySQL on EC2 with a master in the region and send hourly EBS snapshots to the HQ region
- C. For each regional deployment, use RDS MySQL with a master in the region and send hourly RDS snapshots to the HQ region
- D. For each regional deployment, use MySQL on EC2 with a master in the region and use 53 to copy data files hourly to the HQ region
- E. Use Direct Connect to connect all regional MySQL deployments to the HQ region and reduce network latency for the batch process

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 145

You need a persistent and durable storage to trace call actMty of an IVR (Interactive Voice Response) system. Call duration is mostly in the 2-3 minutes timeframe. Each traced call can be either active or terminated. An external application needs to know each minute the list of currently active calls, which are usually a few calls/second. Put once per month there is a periodic peak up to 1000 calls/second for a few hours. The system is open 24/7 and any downtime should be avoided.

Historical data is periodically archived to files. Cost saving is a priority for this project.

What database implementation would better fit this scenario, keeping costs as low as possible?

- A. Use RDS Multi-AZ with two tables, one for -Active calls" and one for -Terminated ca lls". In this way the "Active calls_ table is always small and effective to access.
- B. Use DynamoDB with a "Calls" table and a Global Secondary Index on a "IsActive" attribute that is present for active calls only In this way the Global Secondary index is sparse and more effective.
- C. Use DynamoDB with a 'Calls" table and a Global secondary index on a 'State" attribute that can equal to "active" or "terminated" in this way the Global Secondary index can be used for all Items in the table.
- D. Use RDS Multi-AZ with a "CALLS" table and an Indexed "STATE* field that can be equal to 'ACTIVE" or -TERMNATED" In this way the SOL query Is optimized by the use of the Index.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 149

Your system recently experienced down time during the troubleshooting process. You found that a new administrator mistakenly terminated several production EC2 instances.

Which of the following strategies will help prevent a similar situation in the future? The administrator still must be able to:

- launch, start stop, and terminate development resources.
- launch and start production instances.

- A. Create an IAM user, which is not allowed to terminate instances by leveraging production EC2 termination protection.
- B. Leverage resource based tagging along with an IAM user, which can prevent specific users from terminating production EC2 resources.
- C. Leverage EC2 termination protection and multi-factor authentication, which together require users to authenticate before terminating EC2 instances
- D. Create an IAM user and apply an IAM role which prevents users from terminating production EC2 instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Working with volumes

When an API action requires a caller to specify multiple resources, you must create a policy statement that allows users to access all required resources. If you need to use a Condition element with one or more of these resources, you must create multiple statements as shown in this example.

The following policy allows users to attach volumes with the tag "volume_user=iam-user-name" to instances with the tag "department=dev", and to detach those volumes from those instances. If you attach this policy to an IAM group, the aws:username policy variable gives each IAM user in the group permission to attach or detach volumes from the instances with a tag named volume_ user that has his or her IAM user name as a value.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "A|low", "Action": [ "ec2:AttachVolume",
    "ec2:DetachVolume" ],
    "Resource": "arn :aws:ec2:us-east-1:123456789012:instance/*", "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": { "ec2:ResourceTag/department": "dev" }
    }
  } ],
  {
    "Effect": "A|low", "Action": [ "ec2:AttachVolume", "ec2:DetachVolume" ],
    "Resource": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:123456789012:volume/*", "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "ec2:ResourceTag/volume_user": "${aws:username}"
    }
  }
  } ] ] ] ]
```

Launching instances (RunInstances)

The RunInstances API action launches one or more instances. RunInstances requires an AM and creates an instance; and users can specify a key pair and

security group in the request. Launching into EC2-VPC requires a subnet, and creates a network interface. Launching from an Amazon EBS-backed AM creates a volume. Therefore, the user must have permission to use these Amazon EC2 resources. The caller can also configure the instance using optional parameters to Run Instances, such as the instance type and a subnet. You can create a policy statement that requires users to specify an optional parameter, or restricts users to particular values for a parameter. The examples in this section demonstrate some of the many possible ways that you can control the configuration of an instance that a user can launch.

Note that by default, users don't have permission to describe, start, stop, or terminate the resulting instances. One way to grant the users permission to manage the resulting instances is to create a specific tag for each instance, and then create a statement that enables them to manage instances with that tag. For more information, see 2: Working with instances.

a. AMI

The following policy allows users to launch instances using only the AMIs that have the specified tag, "department=dev", associated with them. The users can't launch instances using other AMIs because the Condition element of the first statement requires that users specify an AMI that has this tag. The users also can't launch into a subnet, as the policy does not grant permissions for the subnet and network interface resources. They can, however, launch into EC2-Classic. The second statement uses a wildcard to enable users to create instance resources, and requires users to specify the key pair project_keypair and the security group sg-1a2b3c4d. Users are still able to launch instances without a key pair.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [ "arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-*" ],
      "Condition": { "StringEquals": {
        "ec2:ResourceTag/department": "dev" }
      }
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [ "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*",
        "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/project_keypair",
        "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/sg-1a2b3c4d" ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Alternatively, the following policy allows users to launch instances using only the specified AMIs, ami-9e1670f7 and ami-45cf5c3c. The users can't launch an instance using other AMIs (unless another statement grants the users permission to do so), and the users can't launch an instance into a subnet.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-9e1670f7", "arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-45cf5c3c", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/*"
    ]
  }
}
```

Alternatively, the following policy allows users to launch instances from all AMIs owned by Amazon. The Condition element of the first statement tests whether ec2:Owner is amazon. The users can't launch an instance using other AMIs (unless another statement grants the users permission to do so).

```
The users are able to launch an instance into a subnet. "Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [ "arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-*" ],
  "Condition": { "StringEquals": { "ec2:Owner": "amazon" }
}
},
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [ "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:subnet/*",
  "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*",
  "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/*"
]
}
}
```

b. Instance type

The following policy allows users to launch instances using only the t2.micro or t2.small instance type, which you might do to control costs. The users can't launch larger instances because the Condition element of the first statement tests whether ec2:InstanceType is either t2.micro or t2.small.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [ "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*" ],
    "Condition": { "StringEquals": {
      "ec2:InstanceType": ["t2.micro", "t2.small"]
    }
  }
},
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [ "arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:subnet/*",
  "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*",
  "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/*"
]
}
}
```

Alternatively, you can create a policy that denies users permission to launch any instances except t2.micro and t2.small instance types.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
```

```
"Effect": "Deny",
"Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [ "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*" ],
"Condition": { "StringNotEquals": {
"ec2:InstanceType": ["t2.micro", "t2.small"]
}
}
},
{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [ "arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/* "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:subnet/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/*"
]
}
}
```

c. Subnet

The following policy allows users to launch instances using only the specified subnet, subnet-12345678. The group can't launch instances into any another subnet (unless another statement grants the users permission to do so). Users are still able to launch instances into EC2-Classic.

```
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [
"arn :aws :ec2: region:account:subnet/subnet-123456 78",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/*"
]
}
}
```

Alternatively, you could create a policy that denies users permission to launch an instance into any other subnet. The statement does this by denying permission to create a network interface, except where subnet subnet-12345678 is specified. This denial overrides any other policies that are created to allow launching instances into other subnets. Users are still able to launch instances into EC2-Classic.

```
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [{
"Effect": "Deny",
"Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*" ],
"Condition": { "ArnNotEquals": {
"ec2:Subnet": "arn :aws :ec2: region:account:subnet/subnet-12345678"
}
}
},
{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [ "arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:subnet/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/*"
]
}
}
```

NEW QUESTION 153

A customer has established an AWS Direct Connect connection to AWS. The link is up and routes are being advertised from the customer's end, however the customer is unable to connect from EC2 instances inside its VPC to servers residing in its datacenter. Which of the following options provide a viable solution to remedy this situation? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. Add a route to the route table with an IPsec VPN connection as the target.
- B. Enable route propagation to the virtual pinnate gateway (VGW).
- C. Enable route propagation to the customer gateway (CGW).
- D. Modify the route table of all Instances using the 'route' command.
- E. Modify the Instances VPC subnet route table by adding a route back to the customer's on-premises environment.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 155

You are designing the network infrastructure for an application sewer in Amazon VPC Users will access all the application instances from the Internet as well as from an on-premises network The on-premises network is connected to your VPC over an AWS Direct Connect link. How would you design routing to meet the above requirements?

- A. Configure a single routing Table with a default route via the Internet gateway Propagate a default route via BGP on the AWS Direct Connect customer route
- B. Associate the routing table with all VPC subnets.
- C. Configure a single routing table with a default route via the internet gateway Propagate specific routes for the on-premises networks via BGP on the AWS Direct Connect customer router Associate the routing table with all VPC subnets.
- D. Configure a single routing table with two default routes: one to the inte rnet via an Internet gateway the other to the on-premises network via the VPN gateway use this routing table across all subnets in your VPC,
- E. Configure two routing tables one that has a default route via the Internet gateway and another that has a default route via the VPN gateway Associate both routing tables with each VPC subnet.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 157

You are tasked with moving a legacy application from a virtual machine running Inside your datacenter to an Amazon VPC Unfortunately this app requires access

to a number of on-premises services and no one who configured the app still works for your company. Even worse there's no documentation for it. What will allow the application running inside the VPC to reach back and access its internal dependencies without being reconfigured? (Choose 3 answers)

- A. An AWS Direct Connect link between the VPC and the network housing the internal services.
- B. An Internet Gateway to allow a VPN connection.
- C. An Elastic IP address on the VPC instance
- D. An IP address space that does not conflict with the one on-premises
- E. Entries in Amazon Route 53 that allow the Instance to resolve its dependencies' IP addresses
- F. A VM Import of the current virtual machine

Answer: ADF

Explanation:

AWS Direct Connect

AWS Direct Connect makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from your premises to AWS. Using AWS Direct Connect, you can establish private connectivity between AWS and your datacenter, office, or colocation environment, which in many cases can reduce your network costs, increase bandwidth throughput, and provide a more consistent network experience than Internet based connections.

AWS Direct Connect lets you establish a dedicated network connection between your network and one of the AWS Direct Connect locations. Using industry standard 802.1q VLANs, this dedicated connection can be partitioned into multiple virtual interfaces. This allows you to use the same connection to access public resources such as objects stored in Amazon S3 using public IP address space, and private resources

such as Amazon EC2 instances running within an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) using private IP space, while maintaining network separation between the public and private environments. Virtual interfaces can be reconfigured at any time to meet your changing needs.

What is AWS Direct Connect?

AWS Direct Connect links your internal network to an AWS Direct Connect location over a standard 1 gigabit or 10 gigabit Ethernet fiber-optic cable. One end of the cable is connected to your router, the other to an AWS Direct Connect router. With this connection in place, you can create virtual interfaces directly to the AWS cloud (for example, to Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) and Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)) and to Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC), bypassing Internet service providers in your network path. An AWS Direct Connect location provides access to Amazon Web Services in the region it is associated with, as well as access to other US regions. For example, you can provision a single connection to any AWS Direct Connect location in the US and use it to access public AWS services in all US Regions and AWS GovCloud (US).

The following diagram shows how AWS Direct Connect interfaces with your network.

Requirements

To use AWS Direct Connect, your network must meet one of the following conditions:

Your network is colocated with an existing AWS Direct Connect location. For more information on available AWS Direct Connect locations, go to <http://aws.amazon.com/directconnect/>.

You are working with an AWS Direct Connect partner who is a member of the AWS Partner Network (APN). For a list of AWS Direct Connect partners who can help you connect, go to <http://aws.amazon.com/directconnect>

You are working with an independent service provider to connect to AWS Direct Connect. In addition, your network must meet the following conditions:

Connections to AWS Direct Connect require single mode fiber, 1000BASE-LX (1310nm) for 1 gigabit Ethernet, or 10GBASE-LR (1310nm) for 10 gigabit Ethernet. Auto Negotiation for the port must be disabled. You must support 802.1Q VLANs across these connections.

Your network must support Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) and BGP MD5 authentication. Optionally, you may configure Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD).

To connect to Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC), you must first do the following: Provide a private Autonomous System Number (ASN). Amazon allocates a private IP address in the 169.x.x.x range to you.

Create a virtual private gateway and attach it to your VPC. For more information about creating a virtual private gateway, see Adding a Hardware Virtual Private Gateway to Your VPC in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

To connect to public AWS products such as Amazon EC2 and Amazon S3, you need to provide the following:

A public ASN that you own (preferred) or a private ASN.

Public IP addresses (/31) (that is, one for each end of the BGP session) for each BGP session. If you do not have public IP addresses to assign to this connection, log on to AWS and then open a ticket with AWS Support.

The public routes that you will advertise over BGP.

NEW QUESTION 161

You are designing a multi-platform web application for AWS. The application will run on EC2 instances and will be accessed from PCs, tablets and smart phones. Supported accessing platforms are Windows, MacOS, IOS and Android. Separate sticky session and SSL certificate setups are required for different platform types. Which of the following describes the most cost effective and performance efficient architecture setup?

- A. Setup a hybrid architecture to handle session state and SSL certificates on-prem and separate EC2 Instance groups running web applications for different platform types running in a VPC
- B. Set up one ELB for all platforms to distribute load among multiple instances under it. Each EC2 instance implements all functionality for a particular platform.
- C. Set up two ELBs. The first ELB handles SSL certificates for all platforms and the second ELB handles session stickiness for all platforms. For each ELB run separate EC2 instance groups to handle the web application for each platform.
- D. Assign multiple ELBs to an EC2 instance or group of EC2 instances running the common components of the web application, one ELB for each platform type. Session stickiness and SSL termination are done at the ELBs.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 162

Your website is serving on-demand training videos to your workforce. Videos are uploaded monthly in high resolution MP4 format. Your workforce is distributed globally, often on the move and using company-provided tablets that require the HTTP Live Streaming (HLS) protocol to watch a video. Your company has no video transcoding expertise and it required you may need to pay for a consultant.

How do you implement the most cost-efficient architecture without compromising high availability and quality of video delivery?

- A. A video transcoding pipeline running on EC2 using SQS to distribute tasks and Auto Scaling to adjust the number of nodes depending on the length of the queue
- B. EBS volumes to host videos and EBS snapshots to incrementally backup original files after a few days
- C. CloudFront to serve HLS transcoded videos from EC2.
- D. Elastic Transcoder to transcode original high-resolution MP4 videos to HL
- E. EBS volumes to host videos and EBS snapshots to incrementally backup original files after a few days
- F. CloudFront to serve HLS transcoded videos from EC2.
- G. Elastic Transcoder to transcode original high-resolution MP4 videos to HL
- H. S3 to host videos with Lifecycle Management to archive original files to Glacier after a few days

- I. CloudFront to serve HLS transcoded videos from S3.
- J. A video transcoding pipeline running on EC2 using SQS to distribute tasks and Auto Scaling to adjust the number of nodes depending on the length of the queue
- K. S3 to host videos with Lifecycle Management to archive all files to Glacier after a few days
- L. CloudFront to serve HLS transcoded videos from Glacier.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 166

You've been hired to enhance the overall security posture for a very large e-commerce site. They have a well-architected multi-tier application running in a VPC that uses ELBs in front of both the web and the app tier with static assets served directly from S3. They are using a combination of RDS and DynamoDB for their dynamic data and then archive nightly into S3 for further processing with EMR. They are concerned because they found suspicious log entries and suspect someone is attempting to gain unauthorized access. Which approach provides a cost-effective, scalable mitigation to this kind of attack?

- A. Recommend that they lease space at a DirectConnect partner location and establish a DirectConnect connection to their VPC. They would then establish Internet connectivity into their space, filter the traffic in hardware Web Application Firewall (WAF). And then pass the traffic through the DirectConnect connection into their application running in their VPC.
- B. Add previously identified hostile source IPs as an explicit INBOUND DENY NACL to the web tier sub net.
- C. Add a WAF tier by creating a new ELB and an AutoScaling group of EC2 instances running a host-based WAF. They would redirect Route 53 to resolve to the new WAF tier ELB. The WAF tier would then pass the traffic to the current web tier. The web tier Security Groups would be updated to only allow traffic from the WAF tier Security Group.
- D. Remove all but TLS 1.2 from the web tier ELB and enable Advanced Protocol Filtering. This will enable the ELB itself to perform WAF functionality.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 169

Your company has recently extended its datacenter into a VPC on AWS to add burst computing capacity as needed. Members of your Network Operations Center need to be able to go to the AWS Management Console and administer Amazon EC2 instances as necessary. You don't want to create new IAM users for each NOC member and make those users sign in again to the AWS Management Console. Which option below will meet the needs for your NOC members?

- A. Use OAuth 2.0 to retrieve temporary AWS security credentials to enable your NOC members to sign in to the AWS Management Console.
- B. Use Web Identity Federation to retrieve AWS temporary security credentials to enable your NOC members to sign in to the AWS Management Console.
- C. Use your on-premises SAML 2.0-compliant identity provider (IDP) to grant the NOC members federated access to the AWS Management Console via the AWS Sign-In endpoint.
- D. Use your on-premises SAML 2.0-compliant identity provider (IDP) to retrieve temporary security credentials to enable NOC members to sign in to the AWS Management Console.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 174

You are designing an S3 solution that requires HTTPS clients to be authenticated by the Web server using client certificate authentication. The solution must be resilient. Which of the following options would you consider for configuring the web server infrastructure? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. Configure ELB with TCP listeners on TCP/443. And place the Web servers behind it.
- B. Configure your Web servers with HTTPS. Place the Web servers in a Route 53 Record Set and configure health checks against all Web servers.
- C. Configure ELB with HTTPS listeners, and place the Web servers behind it.
- D. Configure your web servers as the origins for a CloudFront distribution.
- E. Use custom SSL certificates on your CloudFront distribution.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 176

To serve Web traffic for a popular product, your chief financial officer and IT director have purchased 10 m1 large heavy utilization Reserved Instances (RIs) evenly spread across two availability zones. Route 53 is used to deliver the traffic to an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB). After several months, the product grows even more popular and you need additional capacity. As a result, your company purchases two C3.2xlarge medium utilization RIs. You register the two c3.2xlarge instances with your ELB and quickly find that the m1 large instances are at 100% of capacity and the c3.2xlarge instances have significant capacity that's unused. Which option is the most cost-effective and uses EC2 capacity most effectively?

- A. Use a separate ELB for each instance type and distribute load to ELBs with Route 53 weighted round robin.
- B. Configure an AutoScaling group and Launch Configuration with ELB to add up to 10 more on-demand m1 large instances when triggered by CloudWatch. Shut off c3.2xlarge instances.
- C. Route traffic to EC2 m1 large and c3.2xlarge instances directly using Route 53 latency-based routing and health checks. Shut off ELB.
- D. Configure ELB with two c3.2xlarge instances and use on-demand AutoScaling group for up to two additional c3.2xlarge instances. Shut on m1 large instances.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 177

A read-only news reporting site with a combined web and application tier and a database tier that receives large and unpredictable traffic demands must be able to respond to these traffic fluctuations automatically. What AWS services should be used to meet these requirements?

- A. Stateless instances for the web and application tier synchronized using ElastiCache Memcached in an AutoScaling group monitored with CloudWatch.
- B. And RDS with read replicas.
- C. Stateful instances for the web and application tier in an AutoScaling group monitored with CloudWatch and RDS with read replicas.
- D. Stateful instances for the web and application tier in an AutoScaling group monitored with CloudWatch.
- E. And multi-AZ RDS.

F. Stateless instances for the web and application tier synchronized using ElastiCache Memcached in an autoscaling group monitored with CloudWatch and multi-AZ RDS.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 179

You are running a news website in the eu-west-1 region that updates every 15 minutes. The website has a world-wide audience it uses an Auto Scaling group behind an Elastic Load Balancer and an Amazon RDS database. Static content resides on Amazon S3, and is distributed through Amazon CloudFront. Your Auto Scaling group is set to trigger a scale up event at 60% CPU utilization, you use an Amazon RDS extra large DB instance with 10,000 Provisioned IOPS its CPU utilization is around 80%. While freeable memory is in the 2GB range.

Web analytics reports show that the average load time of your web pages is around 1.5 to 2 seconds, but your SEO consultant wants to bring down the average load time to under 0.5 seconds.

How would you improve page load times for your users? (Choose 3 answers)

- A. Lower the scale up trigger of your Auto Scaling group to 30% so it scales more aggressively.
- B. Add an Amazon ElastiCache caching layer to your application for storing sessions and frequent DB queries
- C. Configure Amazon CloudFront dynamic content support to enable caching of re-usable content from your site
- D. Switch Amazon RDS database to the high memory extra large Instance type
- E. Set up a second installation in another region, and use the Amazon Route 53 latency-based routing feature to select the right region.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 180

Your customer is willing to consolidate their log streams (access logs application logs security logs etc.) in one single system. Once consolidated, the customer wants to analyze these logs in real time based on heuristics. From time to time, the customer needs to validate heuristics, which requires going back to data samples extracted from the last 12 hours?

What is the best approach to meet your customer's requirements?

- A. Send all the log events to Amazon SQS
- B. Setup an Auto Scaling group of EC2 servers to consume the logs and apply the heuristics.
- C. Send all the log events to Amazon Kinesis develop a client process to apply heuristics on the logs
- D. Configure Amazon Cloud Trail to receive custom logs, use EMR to apply heuristics the logs
- E. Setup an Auto Scaling group of EC2 syslogd servers, store the logs on S3 use EMR to apply heuristics on the logs

Answer: B

Explanation:

The throughput of an Amazon Kinesis stream is designed to scale without limits via increasing the number of shards within a stream. However, there are certain limits you should keep in mind while using Amazon Kinesis Streams:

By default, Records of a stream are accessible for up to 24 hours from the time they are added to the stream. You can raise this limit to up to 7 days by enabling extended data retention.

The maximum size of a data blob (the data payload before Base64-encoding) within one record is 1 megabyte (MB).

Each shard can support up to 1000 PUT records per second.

For more information about other API level limits, see Amazon Kinesis Streams Limits.

NEW QUESTION 183

You deployed your company website using Elastic Beanstalk and you enabled log file rotation to S3. An Elastic Map Reduce job is periodically analyzing the logs on S3 to build a usage dashboard that you share with your CIO.

You recently improved overall performance of the website using Cloud Front for dynamic content delivery and your website as the origin.

After this architectural change, the usage dashboard shows that the traffic on your website dropped by an order of magnitude. How do you fix your usage dashboard?

- A. Enable Cloud Front to deliver access logs to S3 and use them as input of the Elastic Map Reduce job.
- B. Turn on Cloud Trail and use trail log files on S3 as input of the Elastic Map Reduce job
- C. Change your log collection process to use Cloud Watch ELB metrics as input of the Elastic MapReduce job
- D. Use Elastic Beanstalk "Rebuild Environment" option to update log delivery to the Elastic Map Reduce job.
- E. Use Elastic Beanstalk "Restart App server(s)" option to update log delivery to the Elastic Map Reduce job.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 185

You are running a successful multitier web application on AWS and your marketing department has asked you to add a reporting tier to the application. The reporting tier will aggregate and publish status reports every 30 minutes from user-generated information that is being stored in your web application's database. You are currently running a Multi-AZ RDS MySQL instance for the database tier. You also have implemented ElastiCache as a database caching layer between the application tier and database tier. Please select the answer that will allow you to successfully implement the reporting tier with as little impact as possible to your database.

- A. Continually send transaction logs from your master database to an S3 bucket and generate the reports off the S3 bucket using S3 byte range requests.
- B. Generate the reports by querying the synchronously replicated standby RDS MySQL instance maintained through Multi-AZ.
- C. Launch a RDS Read Replica connected to your Multi AZ master database and generate reports by querying the Read Replica.
- D. Generate the reports by querying the ElastiCache database caching tier

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon RDS allows you to use read replicas with Multi-AZ deployments. In Multi-AZ deployments for MySQL, Oracle, SQL Server, and PostgreSQL, the data in your primary DB Instance is synchronously replicated to a standby instance in a different Availability Zone (AZ). Because of their synchronous replication, Multi-AZ deployments for these engines offer greater data durability benefits than do read replicas. (In all Amazon RDS for Aurora deployments, your data is automatically

replicated across 3 Availability Zones.)

You can use Multi-AZ deployments and read replicas in conjunction to enjoy the complementary benefits of each. You can simply specify that a given Multi-AZ deployment is the source DB Instance for your Read replicas. That way you gain both the data durability and availability benefits of Multi -AZ deployments and the read scaling benefits of read replicas.

Note that for Multi-AZ deployments, you have the option to create your read replica in an AZ other than that of the primary and the standby for even more redundancy. You can identify the AZ corresponding to your standby by looking at the "Secondary Zone" field of your DB Instance in the AWS Management Console.

NEW QUESTION 187

What does Amazon SWF stand for?

- A. Simple Web Flow
- B. Simple Work Flow
- C. Simple Wireless Forms
- D. Simple Web Form

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 188

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 190

If I write the below command, what does it do? `ec2-run ami-e3a5408a -n 20 -g appserver`

- A. Start twenty instances as members of appserver group.
- B. Creates 20 rules in the security group named appserver
- C. Terminate twenty instances as members of appserver group.
- D. Start 20 security groups

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 195

While creating an Amazon RDS DB, your first task is to set up a DB _ that controls what IP addresses or EC2 instances have access to your DB Instance.

- A. Security Pool
- B. Secure Zone
- C. Security Token Pool
- D. Security Group

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 196

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 201

What are the initial settings of an user created security group?

- A. Allow all inbound traffic and Allow no outbound traffic
- B. All low no inbound traffic and All low no outbound traffic
- C. All low no inbound traffic and All low all outbound traffic
- D. Allow all inbound traffic and Allow all outbound traffic

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 205

What does Amazon Elastic Beanstalk provide?

- A. A scalable storage appliance on top of Amazon Web Services.
- B. An application container on top of Amazon Web Services.
- C. A service by this name doesn't exist.
- D. A scalable cluster of EC2 instance

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 208

Can we attach an EBS volume to more than one EC2 instance at the same time?

- A. No
- B. Yes.
- C. Only EC2-optimized EBS volumes.
- D. Only in read mod

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 213

True or False: Automated backups are enabled by default for a new DB Instance.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 215

Amazon RDS automated backups and DB Snapshots are currently supported for only the __ storage engine

- A. InnoDB
- B. MyISAM

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 220

Fill in the blanks: The base URI for all requests for instance metadata is __

- A. http://254.169.169.254/latest/
- B. http://169.169.254.254/latest/
- C. http://127.0.0.1/latest/
- D. http://169.254.169.254/latest/

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 224

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 228

What are the two permission types used by AWS'?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 232

Groups can't __.

- A. be nested more than 3 levels
- B. be nested at all
- C. be nested more than 4 levels
- D. be nested more than 2 levels

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 237

Out of the stripping options available for the EBS volumes, which one has the following disadvantage : 'Doubles the amount of 1/0 required from the instance to EBS compared to RAID 0, because you're mirroring all writes to a pair of volumes, limiting how much you can stripe.'?

- A. Raid 0
- B. RAID 1+0 (RAID 10)

- C. Raid 1
- D. Raid

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 240

Is creating a Read Replica of another Read Replica supported?

- A. Only in certain regions
- B. Only with MSSQL based RDS
- C. Only for Oracle RDS types
- D. No

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 241

Can Amazon S3 uploads resume on failure or do they need to restart?

- A. Restart from beginning
- B. You can resume them, if you flag the "resume on failure" option before uploading.
- C. Resume on failure
- D. Depends on the file size

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 246

What does the following command do with respect to the Amazon EC2 security groups? `ec2-revoke RevokeSecurityGroup Ingress`

- A. Removes one or more security groups from a rule.
- B. Removes one or more security groups from an Amazon EC2 instance.
- C. Removes one or more rules from a security group.
- D. Removes a security group from our account

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 250

True or False: Manually created DB Snapshots are deleted after the DB Instance is deleted.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 254

True or False: When you perform a restore operation to a point in time or from a DB Snapshot, a new DB Instance is created with a new endpoint.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 258

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 262

In the Launch Db Instance Wizard, where can I select the backup and maintenance options?

- A. Under DB INSTANCE DETAILS
- B. Under REVIEW
- C. Under MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
- D. Under ENGINE SELECTION

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 263

What happens to the data on an instance if the instance reboots (intentionally or unintentionally)?

- A. Data will be lost
- B. Data persists
- C. Data may persist however cannot be sure

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 266

IAM's Policy Evaluation Logic always starts with a default _ for every request, except for those that use the AWS account's root security credentials b

- A. Permit
- B. Deny
- C. Cancel

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 268

By default, when an EBS volume is attached to a Windows instance, it may show up as any drive letter on the instance. You can change the settings of the _ Service to set the drive letters of the EBS volumes per your specifications.

- A. EBS Config Service
- B. AMI Config Service
- C. Ec2 Config Service
- D. Ec2-AMI Config Service

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 269

Does Amazon RDS allow direct host access via Telnet, Secure Shell (SSH), or Windows Remote Desktop Connection?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Depends on if it is in VPC or not

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 272

What happens to the I/O operations while you take a database snapshot?

- A. I/O operations to the database are suspended for a few minutes while the backup is in progress.
- B. I/O operations to the database are sent to a Replica (if available) for a few minutes while the backup is in progress.
- C. I/O operations will be functioning normally
- D. I/O operations to the database are suspended for an hour while the backup is in progress

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 275

When should I choose Provisioned IOPS over Standard RDS storage?

- A. If you have batch-oriented workloads
- B. If you use production online transaction processing (OLTP) workloads.
- C. If you have workloads that are not sensitive to consistent performance

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 276

In the 'Detailed' monitoring data available for your Amazon EBS volumes, Provisioned IOPS volumes automatically send _ minute metrics to Amazon CloudWatch.

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 278

Which Amazon Storage behaves like raw, unformatted, external block devices that you can attach to your instances?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 283

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

- A. MyISAM
- B. InnoDB

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 284

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 288

If I modify a DB Instance or the DB parameter group associated with the instance, should I reboot the instance for the changes to take effect?

- A. No
- B. Yes

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 293

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

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 294

Can I encrypt connections between my application and my DB Instance using SSL?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 296

What are the four levels of AWS Premium Support?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 298

What can I access by visiting the URL: <http://status.aws.amazon.com/>?

- A. Amazon Cloud Watch
- B. Status of the Amazon RDS DB
- C. AWS Service Health Dashboard
- D. AWS Cloud Monitor

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 301

Select the incorrect statement

- A. In Amazon EC2, the private IP addresses only returned to Amazon EC2 when the instance is stopped or terminated
- B. In Amazon VPC, an instance retains its private IP addresses when the instance is stopped.
- C. In Amazon VPC, an instance does NOT retain its private IP addresses when the instance is stopped.
- D. In Amazon EC2, the private IP address is associated exclusively with the instance for its lifetime

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 304

What happens when you create a topic on Amazon SNS?

- A. The topic is created, and it has the name you specified for it.
- B. An ARN (Amazon Resource Name) is created.
- C. You can create a topic on Amazon SQS, not on Amazon SNS.
- D. This QUESTION doesn't make sense

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 306

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

- A. Only in VPC
- B. No
- C. Yes

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 310

The _ service is targeted at organizations with multiple users or systems that use AWS products such as Amazon EC2, Amazon SimpleDB, and the AWS Management Console.

- A. Amazon RDS
- B. AWS Integrity Management
- C. AWS Identity and Access Management
- D. Amazon EMR

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 311

True or False: Without IAM, you cannot control the tasks a particular user or system can do and what AWS resources they might use.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 313

Can we attach an EBS volume to more than one EC2 instance at the same time?

- A. Yes.
- B. No
- C. Only EC2-optimized EBS volumes.
- D. Only in read mode.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 315

Select the correct set of options. These are the initial settings for the default security group:

- A. Allow no inbound traffic, Allow all outbound traffic and Allow instances associated with this security group to talk to each other
- B. Allow all inbound traffic, Allow no outbound traffic and Allow instances associated with this security group to talk to each other
- C. Allow no inbound traffic, Allow all outbound traffic and Does NOT allow instances associated with this security group to talk to each other
- D. Allow all inbound traffic, Allow all outbound traffic and Does NOT allow instances associated with this security group to talk to each other

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 318

Please select the most correct answer regarding the persistence of the Amazon Instance Store

- A. The data on an instance store volume persists only during the life of the associated Amazon EC2 instance
- B. The data on an instance store volume is lost when the security group rule of the associated instance is changed.
- C. The data on an instance store volume persists even after associated Amazon EC2 instance is deleted

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 323

What does Amazon Elastic Beanstalk provide?

- A. An application container on top of Amazon Web Services.
- B. A scalable storage appliance on top of Amazon Web Services.
- C. A scalable cluster of EC2 instances.
- D. A service by this name doesn't exist

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 325

Does Amazon RDS for SQL Server currently support importing data into the msdb database'?

- A. No
- B. Yes

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 327

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

- A. SQL Server
- B. MySQL
- C. Oracle

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 329

In the 'Detailed ' monitoring data available for your Amazon EBS volumes, Provisioned IOPS volumes automatically send _ minute metrics to Amazon CloudWatch.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 333

Are you able to integrate a multi-factor token service with the AW5 Platform?

- A. Yes, you can integrate private multi-factor token devices to authenticate users to the AW5 platform.
- B. No, you cannot integrate multi-factor token devices with the AW5 platform.
- C. Yes, using the AW5 multi-factor token devices to authenticate users on the AW5 platform.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 337

Fill in the blanks: _ is a durable, block-level storage volume that you can attach to a single, running Amazon EC2 instance.

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon EBS
- C. None of these
- D. All of these

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 342

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

- A. DB Instance
- B. DB Unit
- C. DB Sen/er
- D. DB Volume

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 347

What does the "Server Side Encryption" option on Amazon S3 provide?

- A. It provides an encrypted virtual disk in the Cloud.
- B. It doesn't exist for Amazon S3, but only for Amazon EC2.
- C. It encrypts the files that you send to Amazon S3, on the server side.
- D. It allows to upload files using an SSL endpoint, for a secure transfer.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 348

A _ is the concept of allowing (or disallowing) an entity such as a user, group, or role some type of access to one or more resources.

- A. user

- B. AWS Account
- C. resource
- D. permission

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 349

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 352

Without -' you must either create multiple AWS accounts-each with its own billing and subscriptions to AWS products-or your employees must share the security credentials of a single AWS account.

- A. Amazon RDS
- B. Amazon Glacier
- C. Amazon EMR
- D. Amazon IAM

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 355

Amazon RDS creates an SSL certificate and installs the certificate on the DB Instance when Amazon RDS provisions the instance. These certificates are signed by a certificate authority. The _ is stored at <https://rds.amazonaws.com/doc/rds-ssl-ca-cert.pem>.

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 356

What is the name of licensing model in which I can use your existing Oracle Database licenses to run Oracle deployments on Amazon RDS?

- A. Bring Your Own License
- B. Role Bases License
- C. Enterprise License
- D. License Included

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 357

A _ is a document that provides a formal statement of one or more permissions.

- A. policy
- B. permission
- C. Role
- D. resource

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 361

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

- A. 45
- B. 35
- C. 15
- D. 5

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 364

How can an EBS volume that is currently attached to an EC2 instance be migrated from one Availability Zone to another?

- A. Detach the volume and attach it to another EC2 instance in the other AZ.
- B. Simply create a new volume in the other AZ and specify the original volume as the source.
- C. Create a snapshot of the volume, and create a new volume from the snapshot in the other AZ.
- D. Detach the volume, then use the `ec2-migrate-volume` command to move it to another A

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 367

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 368

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

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 369

Which services allow the customer to retain full administrative privileges of the underlying EC2 instances? Choose 2 answers

- A. Amazon Relational Database Service
- B. Amazon Elastic Map Reduce
- C. Amazon ElastiCache
- D. Amazon DynamoDB
- E. AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 374

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

- A. Data is automatically saved in an EBS volume.
- B. Data is unavailable until the instance is restarted.
- C. Data will be deleted and will no longer be accessible.
- D. Data is automatically saved as an EBS snapshot

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 375

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