

## AWS-Solution-Architect-Associate Dumps

### Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate

<https://www.certleader.com/AWS-Solution-Architect-Associate-dumps.html>



**NEW QUESTION 1**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/AS\\_Concepts.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/AS_Concepts.html)

**NEW QUESTION 2**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon ECS contains the following components:

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 3**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 4**

To specify a resource in a policy statement, in Amazon EC2, can you use its Amazon Resource Name (ARN)?

- A. Yes, you can.
- B. No, you can't because EC2 is not related to ARN.
- C. No, you can't because you can't specify a particular Amazon EC2 resource in an IAM policy.
- D. Yes, you can but only for the resources that are not affected by the action

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Some Amazon EC2 API actions allow you to include specific resources in your policy that can be created or modified by the action. To specify a resource in the statement, you need to use its Amazon Resource Name (ARN).

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-ug.pdf>

**NEW QUESTION 5**

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

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

**Answer:**

C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 7**

What is a placement group in Amazon EC2?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/placement-groups.html>

**NEW QUESTION 8**

True or false? A VPC contains multiple subnets, where each subnet can span multiple Availability Zones.

- A. This is true only if requested during the set-up of VPC.
- B. This is true.
- C. This is false.
- D. This is true only for US region

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A VPC can span several Availability Zones. In contrast, a subnet must reside within a single Availability Zone.

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

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

- C. No, they are dependent.  
D. Yes, they d

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS\\_ac\\_ra\\_filesync\\_08.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS_ac_ra_filesync_08.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 11**

Does DynamoDB support in-place atomic updates?

- A. Yes  
B. No  
C. It does support in-place non-atomic updates  
D. It is not defined

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

DynamoDB supports in-place atomic updates.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/WorkingWithItems.html#WorkingWithItems.AtomicCounters>

**NEW QUESTION 16**

Your manager has just given you access to multiple VPN connections that someone else has recently set up between all your company's offices. She needs you to make sure that the communication between the VPNs is secure. Which of the following services would be best for providing a low-cost hub-and-spoke model for primary or backup connectMty between these remote offices?

- A. Amazon CloudFront  
B. AWS Direct Connect  
C. AWS CloudHSM  
D. AWS VPN CloudHub

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

If you have multiple VPN connections, you can provide secure communication between sites using the AWS VPN CloudHub. The VPN CloudHub operates on a simple hub-and-spoke model that you can use with or without a VPC. This design is suitable for customers with multiple branch offices and existing Internet connections who would like to implement a convenient, potentially low-cost hub-and-spoke model for primary or backup connectMty between these remote offices.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPN\\_CloudHub.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPN_CloudHub.html)

**NEW QUESTION 18**

Does Amazon DynamoDB support both increment and decrement atomic operations?

- A. Only increment, since decrement are inherently impossible with DynamoDB's data model.  
B. No, neither increment nor decrement operations.  
C. Yes, both increment and decrement operations.  
D. Only decrement, since increment are inherently impossible with DynamoDB's data mode

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Amazon DynamoDB supports increment and decrement atomic operations.

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

**NEW QUESTION 21**

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

- A. Oracle export/import utilities
- B. Oracle SQL Developer
- C. Oracle Data Pump
- D. DBMS\_FILE\_TRANSFER

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 22**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 27**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS Import/Export supports: Import to Amazon S3

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 31**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

By default, all AWS accounts are limited to 5 Elastic IP addresses per region for each AWS account, because public (IPv4) Internet addresses are a scarce public resource. AWS strongly encourages you to use an EIP primarily for load balancing use cases, and use DNS hostnames for all other inter-node communication.

If you feel your architecture warrants additional EIPs, you would need to complete the Amazon EC2 Elastic IP Address Request Form and give reasons as to your need for additional addresses. Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 34**

In Amazon EC2, partial instance-hours are billed .

- A. per second used in the hour
- B. per minute used
- C. by combining partial segments into full hours
- D. as full hours

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Partial instance-hours are billed to the next hour. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 35**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A virtual private cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to your AWS account. It is logically isolated from other virtual networks in the AWS cloud. You can launch your AWS resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, into your VPC. You can configure your VPC: you can select its IP address range, create subnets, and configure route tables, network gateways, and security settings.

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

If a subnet's traffic is routed to an internet gateway, the subnet is known as a public subnet.

If a subnet doesn't have a route to the internet gateway, the subnet is known as a private subnet.

If a subnet doesn't have a route to the internet gateway, but has its traffic routed to a virtual private gateway, the subnet is known as a VPN-only subnet.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_Subnets.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Subnets.html)

**NEW QUESTION 39**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

If you're using EC2-Classic, you must use security groups created specifically for EC2-Classic. When you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you must specify a security group in the same region as the instance. You can't specify a security group that you created for a VPC when you launch an instance in EC2-Classic.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-network-security.html#ec2-classic-security-groups>

**NEW QUESTION 43**

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 45**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 50**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 54**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 56**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Like Amazon S3, the Amazon Glacier service provides low-cost, secure, and durable storage. But where S3 is designed for rapid retrieval, Glacier is meant to be used as an archival service for data that is not accessed often, and for which retrieval times of several hours are suitable.

Amazon Glacier automatically encrypts the data using AES-256 and stores it durably in an immutable form. Amazon Glacier is designed to provide average annual durability of 99.999999999% for an archive. It stores each archive in multiple facilities and multiple devices. Unlike traditional systems which can require laborious data verification and manual repair, Glacier performs regular, systematic data integrity checks, and is built to be automatically self-healing.

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

**NEW QUESTION 60**

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 61**

is a fast, filexible, fully managed push messaging service.

- A. Amazon SNS
- B. Amazon SES
- C. Amazon SQS
- D. Amazon FPS

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a fast, filexible, fully managed push messaging service. Amazon SNS makes it simple and cost-effective to push to mobile devices such as iPhone, iPad, Android, Kindle Fire, and internet connected smart devices, as well as pushing to other distributed services.

Reference: [http://aws.amazon.com/sns/?nc1=h\\_I2\\_as](http://aws.amazon.com/sns/?nc1=h_I2_as)

**NEW QUESTION 66**

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 68**

You need to set up a complex network infrastructure for your organization that will be reasonably easy to deploy, replicate, control, and track changes on. Which AWS service would be best to use to help you accomplish this?

- A. AWS Import/Export
- B. AWS CloudFormation
- C. Amazon Route 53
- D. Amazon CloudWatch

**Answer:** B

**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. You don't need to indMdually create and configure AWS resources

and figure out what's dependent on what. AWS CloudFormation handles all of that.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>

**NEW QUESTION 73**

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. Ye
- B. Amazon SimpleDB
- C. N
- D. Not presently
- E. Ye
- F. Amazon Redshift
- G. Ye
- 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](https://aws.amazon.com/running_databases/#redshift_anchor)

**NEW QUESTION 77**

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 81**

You are running PostgreSQL on Amazon RDS and it seems to be all running smoothly deployed in one availability zone. A database administrator asks you if DB instances running PostgreSQL support Multi-AZ deployments. What would be a correct response to this QUESTION ?

- A. Yes.
- B. Yes but only for small db instances.
- C. No.
- D. Yes but you need to request the service from AW

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon RDS supports DB instances running several versions of PostgreSQL. Currently we support PostgreSQL versions 9.3.1, 9.3.2, and 9.3.3. You can create DB instances and DB snapshots, point-in-time restores and backups.

DB instances running PostgreSQL support Multi-AZ deployments, Provisioned IOPS, and can be created inside a VPC. You can also use SSL to connect to a DB instance running PostgreSQL.

You can use any standard SQL client application to run commands for the instance from your client computer. Such applications include pgAdmin, a popular Open Source administration and development tool for PostgreSQL, or psql, a command line utility that is part of a PostgreSQL installation. In order to deliver a managed service experience, Amazon RDS does not provide host access to DB instances, and it restricts access to certain system procedures and tables that require advanced privileges. Amazon RDS supports access to databases on a DB instance using any standard SQL client application. Amazon RDS does not allow direct host access to a DB instance via Telnet or Secure Shell (SSH).

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP\\_PostgreSQL.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP_PostgreSQL.html)

**NEW QUESTION 83**

Which of the following AWS CLI commands is syntactically incorrect?

- 1. `$ aws ec2 describe-instances`
- 2. `$ aws ec2 start-instances --instance-ids i-1348636c`
- 3. `$ aws sns publish --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:546419318123:OperationsError -message "Script Failure"`
- 4. `$ aws sqs receive-message --queue-url https://queue.amazonaws.com/546419318123/Test`

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The following CLI command is missing a hyphen before "-message".

`aws sns publish --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:546419318123:OperationsError -message "Script Failure"`

It has been added below in red

`aws sns publish --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:546419318123:OperationsError ---message "Script Failure"`

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

**NEW QUESTION 85**

You are architecting an auto-scalable batch processing system using video processing pipelines and Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) for a customer. You are unsure of the limitations of SQS and need to find out. What do you think is a correct statement about the limitations of Amazon SQS?

- A. It supports an unlimited number of queues but a limited number of messages per queue for each user but automatically deletes messages that have been in the queue for more than 4 weeks.
- B. It supports an unlimited number of queues and unlimited number of messages per queue for each user but automatically deletes messages that have been in the queue for more than 4 days.
- C. It supports an unlimited number of queues but a limited number of messages per queue for each user but automatically deletes messages that have been in the queue for more than 4 days.
- D. It supports an unlimited number of queues and unlimited number of messages per queue for each user but automatically deletes messages that have been in the queue for more than 4 weeks.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) is a messaging queue service that handles message or workflows between other components in a system.

Amazon SQS supports an unlimited number of queues and unlimited number of messages per queue for each user. Please be aware that Amazon SQS automatically deletes messages that have been in the queue for more than 4 days.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/documentation/sqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 90**

An online gaming site asked you if you can deploy a database that is a fast, highly scalable NoSQL database service in AWS for a new site that he wants to build. Which database should you recommend?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon DynamoDB is ideal for database applications that require very low latency and predictable performance at any scale but don't need complex querying capabilities like joins or transactions. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully-managed NoSQL database service that offers high performance, predictable throughput and low cost. It is easy to set up, operate, and scale.

With Amazon DynamoDB, you can start small, specify the throughput and storage you need, and easily scale your capacity requirements on the fly. Amazon DynamoDB automatically partitions data over a number of servers to meet your request capacity. In addition, DynamoDB automatically replicates your data synchronously across multiple Availability Zones within an AWS Region to ensure high-availability and data durability.

Reference: [https://aws.amazon.com/running\\_databases/#dynamodb\\_anchor](https://aws.amazon.com/running_databases/#dynamodb_anchor)

**NEW QUESTION 94**

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 95**

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 99**

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 proces

**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 101**

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 102**

You need to change some settings on Amazon Relational Database Service but you do not want the database to reboot immediately which you know might happen depending on the setting that you change. Which of the following will cause an immediate DB instance reboot to occur?

- A. You change storage type from standard to PIOPS, and Apply Immediately is set to true.
- B. You change the DB instance class, and Apply Immediately is set to false.
- C. You change a static parameter in a DB parameter group.
- D. You change the backup retention period for a DB instance from 0 to a nonzero value or from a nonzero value to 0, and Apply Immediately is set to false.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A DB instance outage can occur when a DB instance is rebooted, when the DB instance is put into a state that prevents access to it, and when the database is restarted. A reboot can occur when you manually reboot your DB instance or when you change a DB instance setting that requires a reboot before it can take effect.

A DB instance reboot occurs immediately when one of the following occurs:

You change the backup retention period for a DB instance from 0 to a nonzero value or from a nonzero value to 0 and set Apply Immediately to true.

You change the DB instance class, and Apply Immediately is set to true.

You change storage type from standard to PIOPS, and Apply Immediately is set to true.

A DB instance reboot occurs during the maintenance window when one of the following occurs:

You change the backup retention period for a DB instance from 0 to a nonzero value or from a nonzero value to 0, and Apply Immediately is set to false.

You change the DB instance class, and Apply Immediately is set to false. Reference:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP\\_Troubleshooting.Security](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP_Troubleshooting.Security)

**NEW QUESTION 104**

What does the following policy for Amazon EC2 do?

```
{
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow", "Action": "ec2:Describe*", "Resource": "*"
  }]
}
```

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You can use IAM policies to control the actions that your users can perform against your EC2 resources. For instance, a policy with the following statement will allow users to perform actions whose name start with "Describe" against all your EC2 resources.

```
{
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow", "Action": "ec2:Describe*", "Resource": "*"
  }]
}
```

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

**NEW QUESTION 108**

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](http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/#How_many_instances_can_I_run_in_Amazon_EC2)

**NEW QUESTION 112**

You want to use AWS Import/Export to send data from your S3 bucket to several of your branch offices. What should you do if you want to send 10 storage units to AWS?

- A. Make sure your disks are encrypted prior to shipping.
- B. Make sure you format your disks prior to shipping.
- C. Make sure your disks are 1TB or more.
- D. Make sure you submit a separate job request for each device

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

When using Amazon Import/Export, a separate job request needs to be submitted for each physical device even if they belong to the same import or export job.

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

**NEW QUESTION 113**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 115**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You can write an AWS CloudFormation template (a JSON-formatted document) in a text editor or pick an existing template. The template describes the resources you want and their settings. For example, suppose you want to create an Amazon EC2. Your template can declare an instance Amazon EC2 and describe its properties, as shown in the following example:

```
{
  "AWSTemplateFormatVersion" : "2010-09-09",
  "Description" : "A simple Amazon EC2 instance", "Resources" : {
    "MyEC2Instance" : {
      "Type" : "AWS::EC2::Instance", "Properties" : {
        "ImageId" : "ami-2f726546", "InstanceType" : "t1.micro"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 118**

A user needs to run a batch process which runs for 10 minutes. This will only be run once, or at maximum twice, in the next month, so the processes will be temporary only. The process needs 15 X-Large instances. The process downloads the code from S3 on each instance when it is launched, and then generates a temporary log file. Once the instance is terminated, all the data will be lost. Which of the below mentioned pricing models should the user choose in this case?

- A. Spot instance.
- B. Reserved instance.
- C. On-demand instance.
- D. EBS optimized instance

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

In Amazon Web Services, the spot instance is useful when the user wants to run a process temporarily. The spot instance can terminate the instance if the other user outbids the existing bid. In this case all storage is temporary and the data is not required to be persistent. Thus, the spot instance is a good option to save money.

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

**NEW QUESTION 119**

An existing client comes to you and says that he has heard that launching instances into a VPC (virtual private cloud) is a better strategy than launching instances into a EC2-classic which he knows is what you currently do. You suspect that he is correct and he has asked you to do some research about this and get back to him. Which of the following statements is true in regards to what ability launching your instances into a VPC instead of EC2-Classic gives you?

- A. All of the things listed here.
- B. Change security group membership for your instances while they're running
- C. Assign static private IP addresses to your instances that persist across starts and stops
- D. Define network interfaces, and attach one or more network interfaces to your instances

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

By launching your instances into a VPC instead of EC2-Classic, you gain the ability to: Assign static private IP addresses to your instances that persist across starts and stops Assign multiple IP addresses to your instances

Define network interfaces, and attach one or more network interfaces to your instances Change security group membership for your instances while they're running

Control the outbound traffic from your instances (egress filtering) in addition to controlling the inbound traffic to them (ingress filtering)

Add an additional layer of access control to your instances in the form of network access control lists (ACL)

Run your instances on single-tenant hardware

Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS\\_Cloud\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Cloud_Best_Practices.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 120**

A user is accessing an EC2 instance on the SSH port for IP 10.20.30.40. Which one is a secure way to configure that the instance can be accessed only from this IP?

- A. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40
- B. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40/32
- C. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40/24
- D. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40/0

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

In AWS EC2, while configuring a security group, the user needs to specify the IP address in CIDR notation. The CIDR IP range 10.20.30.40/32 says it is for a single IP 10.20.30.40. If the user specifies the IP as 10.20.30.40 only, the security group will not accept and ask it in a CIRD format.

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

**NEW QUESTION 124**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

An Elastic Load Balancer(ELB) by default, routes each request independently to the application instance

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 125**

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

- A. The user should create an IAM user with DynamoDB access and use its credentials within the application to connect with DynamoDB
- B. The user should attach an IAM role with DynamoDB access to the EC2 instance
- C. The user should create an IAM role, which has EC2 access so that it will allow deploying the application
- D. The user should create an IAM user with DynamoDB and EC2 acces

E. Attach the user with the application so that it does not use the root account credentials

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

With AWS IAM a user is creating an application which runs on an EC2 instance and makes requests to AWS, such as DynamoDB or S3 calls. Here it is recommended that the user should not create an IAM user and pass the user's credentials to the application or embed those credentials inside the application. Instead, the user should use roles for EC2 and give that role access to DynamoDB /S3. When the roles are attached to EC2, it will give temporary security credentials to the application hosted on that EC2, to connect with DynamoDB / S3.  
Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using\\_WorkingWithGroupsAndUsers.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using_WorkingWithGroupsAndUsers.html)

**NEW QUESTION 127**

A user has attached 1 EBS volume to a VPC instance. The user wants to achieve the best fault tolerance of data possible. Which of the below mentioned options can help achieve fault tolerance?

- A. Attach one more volume with RAID 1 configuration.
- B. Attach one more volume with RAID 0 configuration.
- C. Connect multiple volumes and stripe them with RAID 6 configuration.
- D. Use the EBS volume as a root device

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The user can join multiple provisioned IOPS volumes together in a RAID 1 configuration to achieve better fault tolerance. RAID 1 does not provide a write performance improvement; it requires more bandwidth than non-RAID configurations since the data is written simultaneously to multiple volumes.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/raid-config.html>

**NEW QUESTION 131**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 136**

Select a true statement about Amazon EC2 Security Groups (EC2-Classic).

- A. After you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you can't change its security groups.
- B. After you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you can change its security groups only once.
- C. After you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you can only add rules to a security group.
- D. After you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you cannot add or remove rules from a security group

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

After you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you can't change its security groups. However, you can add rules to or remove rules from a security group, and those changes are automatically applied to all instances that are associated with the security group.  
Reference: <http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-network-security.html>

**NEW QUESTION 138**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 142**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 144**

A user is planning to launch a scalable web application. Which of the below mentioned options will not affect the latency of the application?

- A. Region.
- B. Provisioned IOPS.
- C. Availability Zone.
- D. Instance siz

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

In AWS, the instance size decides the I/O characteristics. The provisioned IOPS ensures higher throughput, and lower latency. The region does affect the latency; latency will always be less when the instance is near to the end user. Within a region the user uses any AZ and this does not affect the latency. The AZ is mainly for fault toleration or HA.

Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS\\_Security\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 145**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

IAM policies allow you to specify what actions your IAM users are allowed to perform against your EC2 Instances. However, when it comes to access control, security groups are what you need in order to define and control the way you want your instances to be accessed, and whether or not certain kind of communications are allowed or not.

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

**NEW QUESTION 146**

Name the disk storage supported by Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2).

- A. None of these
- B. Amazon AppStream store
- C. Amazon SNS store
- D. Amazon Instance Store

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Amazon EC2 supports the following storage options: Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) Amazon EC2 Instance Store Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)

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

**NEW QUESTION 147**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon SQS is a distributed queuing system that is optimized for horizontal scalability, not for single-threaded sending or receiving speeds. A single client can send or receive Amazon SQS messages at a rate of about 5 to 50 messages per second. Higher receive performance can be achieved by requesting multiple messages (up to 10) in a single call. It may take several seconds before a message that has been to a queue is available to be received.

Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS\\_Storage\\_Options.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 152**

A user is observing the EC2 CPU utilization metric on CloudWatch. The user has observed some interesting patterns while filtering over the 1 week period for a particular hour. The user wants to zoom that data point to a more granular period. How can the user do that easily with CloudWatch?

- A. The user can zoom a particular period by selecting that period with the mouse and then releasing the mouse
- B. The user can zoom a particular period by specifying the aggregation data for that period
- C. The user can zoom a particular period by double clicking on that period with the mouse
- D. The user can zoom a particular period by specifying the period in the Time Range

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon CloudWatch provides the functionality to graph the metric data generated either by the AWS services or the custom metric to make it easier for the user to analyse. The AWS CloudWatch console provides the option to change the granularity of a graph and zoom in to see data over a shorter time period. To zoom, the user has to click in the graph details pane, drag on the graph area for selection, and then release the mouse button.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/zoom\\_in\\_on\\_graph.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/zoom_in_on_graph.html)

**NEW QUESTION 156**

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 160**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

Reference: [http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/faqs/#security\\_anchor](http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/faqs/#security_anchor)

**NEW QUESTION 165**

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

- A. ALERT
- B. ALARM
- C. OK
- D. INSUFFICIENT\_DATA

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

In this case the alarm watches a metric every 5 minutes for 10 intervals. Thus, it needs at least 50 minutes to come to the "OK" state.

Till then it will be in the INSUFFICIENT\_DATA state.

Since 90 minutes have passed and CPU utilization is at 80% constant, the state of alarm will be "ALARM". Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 168**

You need to set up security for your VPC and you know that Amazon VPC provides two features that you can use to increase security for your VPC: security groups and network access control lists (ACLs). You have already looked into security groups and you are now trying to understand ACLs. Which statement below is incorrect in relation to ACLs?

- A. Supports allow rules and deny rules.
- B. Is stateful: Return traffic is automatically allowed, regardless of any rules.
- C. Processes rules in number order when deciding whether to allow traffic.
- D. Operates at the subnet level (second layer of defense).

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Amazon VPC provides two features that you can use to increase security for your VPC:

Security groups—Act as a firewall for associated Amazon EC2 instances, controlling both inbound and outbound traffic at the instance level

Network access control lists (ACLs)—Act as a firewall for associated subnets, controlling both inbound and outbound traffic at the subnet level

Security groups are stateful: (Return traffic is automatically allowed, regardless of any rules) Network ACLs are stateless: (Return traffic must be explicitly allowed by rules)

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_Security.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Security.html)

**NEW QUESTION 173**

A user comes to you and wants access to Amazon CloudWatch but only wants to monitor a specific LoadBalancer. Is it possible to give him access to a specific set of instances or a specific LoadBalancer?

- A. No because you can't use IAM to control access to CloudWatch data for specific resources.
- B. Yes
- C. You can use IAM to control access to CloudWatch data for specific resources.
- D. No because you need to be Sysadmin to access CloudWatch data.
- E. Yes
- F. Any user can see all CloudWatch data and needs no access right

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Amazon CloudWatch integrates with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) so that you can

specify which CloudWatch actions a user in your AWS Account can perform. For example, you could create an IAM policy that gives only certain users in your organization permission to use GetMetricStatistics. They could then use the action to retrieve data about your cloud resources.

You can't use IAM to control access to CloudWatch data for specific resources. For example, you can't give a user access to CloudWatch data for only a specific set of instances or a specific LoadBalancer. Permissions granted using IAM cover all the cloud resources you use with CloudWatch. In addition, you can't use IAM roles with the Amazon CloudWatch command line tools.

Using Amazon CloudWatch with IAM doesn't change how you use CloudWatch. There are no changes to CloudWatch actions, and no new CloudWatch actions related to users and access control.

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

**NEW QUESTION 174**

A user is planning to make a mobile game which can be played online or offline and will be hosted on EC2.

The user wants to ensure that if someone breaks the highest score or they achieve some milestone they can inform all their colleagues through email. Which of the below mentioned AWS services helps achieve this goal?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) is a highly scalable and cost-effective email-sending service for businesses and developers. It integrates with other AWS services, making it easy to send emails from applications that are hosted on AWS.

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

**NEW QUESTION 176**

You have multiple VPN connections and want to provide secure communication between sites using the AWS VPN CloudHub. Which statement is the most accurate in describing what you must do to set this up correctly?

- A. Create a virtual private gateway with multiple customer gateways, each with unique Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs)
- B. Create a virtual private gateway with multiple customer gateways, each with a unique set of keys
- C. Create a virtual public gateway with multiple customer gateways, each with a unique Private subnet
- D. Create a virtual private gateway with multiple customer gateways, each with unique subnet id

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

If you have multiple VPN connections, you can provide secure communication between sites using the AWS VPN CloudHub. The VPN CloudHub operates on a simple hub-and-spoke model that you can use with or without a VPC. This design is suitable for customers with multiple branch offices and existing Internet connections who'd like to implement a convenient, potentially low-cost hub-and-spoke model for primary or backup connectivity between these remote offices.

To use the AWS VPN CloudHub, you must create a virtual private gateway with multiple customer

gateways, each with unique Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs). Customer gateways advertise the appropriate routes (BGP prefixes) over their VPN connections. These routing advertisements are received and re-advertised to each BGP peer, enabling each site to send data to and receive data from the other sites. The routes for each spoke must have unique ASNs and the sites must not have overlapping IP ranges. Each site can also send and receive data from the VPC as if they were using a standard VPN connection.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPN\\_CloudHub.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPN_CloudHub.html)

**NEW QUESTION 180**

While creating an Amazon RDS DB, your first task is to set up a DB that controls which IP address or EC2 instance can access your DB Instance.

- A. security token pool
- B. security token
- C. security pool
- D. security group

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER\\_WorkingWithSecurityGroups.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_WorkingWithSecurityGroups.html)

**NEW QUESTION 181**

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 184**

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](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario1.html)

**NEW QUESTION 185**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

AWS charges less where their costs are less.

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 188**

You are setting up some EBS volumes for a customer who has requested a setup which includes a RAID (redundant array of inexpensive disks). AWS has some recommendations for RAID setups. Which RAID setup is not recommended for Amazon EBS?

- A. RAID 5 only
- B. RAID 5 and RAID 6
- C. RAID 1 only

D. RAID 1 and RAID 6

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

With Amazon EBS, you can use any of the standard RAID configurations that you can use with a traditional bare metal server, as long as that particular RAID configuration is supported by the operating system for your instance. This is because all RAID is accomplished at the software level. For greater I/O performance than you can achieve with a single volume, RAID 0 can stripe multiple volumes together; for on-instance redundancy, RAID 1 can mirror two volumes together. RAID 5 and RAID 6 are not recommended for Amazon EBS because the parity write operations of these RAID modes consume some of the IOPS available to your volumes.

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

**NEW QUESTION 192**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

You can easily and inexpensively use AWS to host a website that uses client-side technologies (such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript) and does not require server-side technologies (such as PHP and ASP.NET). This type of site is called a static website, and is used to display content that does not change frequently. Before you create and deploy a static website, you must plan your architecture to ensure that it meets your requirements. Amazon S3, Amazon Route 53, and Amazon CloudFront would be required in this instance.

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

**NEW QUESTION 193**

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 195**

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 199**

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 201**

Can a single EBS volume be attached to multiple EC2 instances at the same time?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Only for high-performance EBS volumes.
- D. Only when the instances are located in the US region

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

You can't attach an EBS volume to multiple EC2 instances. This is because it is equivalent to using a single hard drive with many computers at the same time.

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

**NEW QUESTION 204**

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](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 206**

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.

How many EC2 instances would be sufficient to distribute requests in other regions?

- A. 3
- B. 9
- C. 2
- D. 1

**Answer:** D

**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 208**

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 211**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 213**

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 215**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 218**

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 221**

What happens to Amazon EBS root device volumes, by default, when an instance terminates?

- A. Amazon EBS root device volumes are moved to IAM.
- B. Amazon EBS root device volumes are copied into Amazon RDS.
- C. Amazon EBS root device volumes are automatically deleted.
- D. Amazon EBS root device volumes remain in the database until you delete the

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

By default, Amazon EBS root device volumes are automatically deleted when the instance terminates. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/terminating-instances.html>

**NEW QUESTION 226**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

You can list AWS Import/Export jobs with the ListJobs command using the command line client or REST API. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSImportExport/latest/DG/ListingYourJobs.html>

**NEW QUESTION 229**

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 232**

You need to set up security for your VPC and you know that Amazon VPC provides two features that you can use to increase security for your VPC: Security groups and network access control lists (ACLs). You start to look into security groups first. Which statement below is incorrect in relation to security groups?

- A. Are stateful: Return traffic is automatically allowed, regardless of any rules.
- B. Evaluate all rules before deciding whether to allow traffic.
- C. Support allow rules and deny rules.
- D. Operate at the instance level (first layer of defense).

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Amazon VPC provides two features that you can use to increase security for your VPC:

Security groups—Act as a firewall for associated Amazon EC2 instances, controlling both inbound and outbound traffic at the instance level and supports allow rules only.

Network access control lists (ACLs)—Act as a firewall for associated subnets, controlling both inbound and outbound traffic at the subnet level and supports allow rules and deny rules.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_Security.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Security.html)

**NEW QUESTION 236**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service that enables Amazon Web Services (AWS) customers to manage users and user permissions in AWS. The service is targeted at organizations with multiple users or systems that use AWS products such as Amazon EC2, Amazon RDS, and the AWS Management

Console. With IAM, you can centrally manage users, security credentials such as access keys, and permissions that control which AWS resources users can access.

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

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

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

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using\\_SpecificProducts.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using_SpecificProducts.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 240

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS\\_Security\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf)

#### NEW QUESTION 244

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 249

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 251

Which of the following features are provided by Amazon EC2?

- A. Exadata Database Machine, Optimized Storage Management, Flashback Technology, and Data Warehousing
- B. Instances, Amazon Machine Images (AMIs), Key Pairs, Amazon EBS Volumes, Firewall, Elastic IP address, Tags, and Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs)
- C. Real Application Clusters (RAC), ElastiCache Machine Images (EMIs), Data Warehousing, Flashback Technology, Dynamic IP address
- D. Exadata Database Machine, Real Application Clusters (RAC), Data Guard, Table and Index Partitioning, and Data Pump Compression

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Amazon EC2 provides the following features:

- Virtual computing environments, known as instances;
  - Pre-configured templates for your instances, known as Amazon Machine Images (AMIs), that package the bits you need for your server (including the operating system and additional software)
  - Various configurations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity for your instances, known as instance types
  - Secure login information for your instances using key pairs (AWS stores the public key, and you store the private key in a secure place)
  - Storage volumes for temporary data that's deleted when you stop or terminate your instance, known as instance store volumes
  - Persistent storage volumes for your data using Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS), known as Amazon EBS volumes
  - Multiple physical locations for your resources, such as instances and Amazon EBS volumes, known as regions and Availability Zones
  - A firewall that enables you to specify the protocols, ports, and source IP ranges that can reach your instances using security groups
  - Static IP addresses for dynamic cloud computing, known as Elastic IP addresses
  - Metadata, known as tags, that you can create and assign to your Amazon EC2 resources
  - Virtual networks you can create that are logically isolated from the rest of the AWS cloud, and that you can optionally connect to your own network, known as virtual private clouds (VPCs).
- Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/concepts.html>

**NEW QUESTION 253**

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 256**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 261**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The user has created an Elastic Load Balancer with the availability zone and wants to add more zones to the existing ELB. The user can do so in two ways: From the console or CLI, add new zones to ELB;

Launch instances in a separate AZ and add instances to the existing ELB. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/enable-disable-az.html>

**NEW QUESTION 264**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Any data on the instance store volumes persists as long as the instance is running, but this data is deleted when the instance is terminated or if it fails (such as if an underlying drive has issues). After an instance store-backed instance fails or terminates, it cannot be restored.

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

**NEW QUESTION 267**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Domain Keys Identified Mail (DKIM) is a standard that allows senders to sign their email messages and ISPs, and use those signatures to verify that those messages are legitimate and have not been modified by a third party in transit.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide/dkim.html>

**NEW QUESTION 270**

You are setting up your first Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) network so you decide you should probably use the AWS Management Console and the VPC Wizard. Which of the following is not an option for network architectures after launching the "Start VPC Wizard" in Amazon VPC page on the AWS Management Console?

- A. VPC with a Single Public Subnet Only
- B. VPC with a Public Subnet Only and Hardware VPN Access
- C. VPC with Public and Private Subnets and Hardware VPN Access
- D. VPC with a Private Subnet Only and Hardware VPN Access

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon VPC enables you to build a virtual network in the AWS cloud - no VPNs, hardware, or physical datacenters required.

Your AWS resources are automatically provisioned in a ready-to-use default VPC. You can choose to create additional VPCs by going to Amazon VPC page on the AWS Management Console and click on the "Start VPC Wizard" button.

You'll be presented with four basic options for network architectures. After selecting an option, you can modify the size and IP address range of the VPC and its subnets. If you select an option with Hardware VPN Access, you will need to specify the IP address of the VPN hardware on your network. You can modify the VPC to add more subnets or add or remove gateways at any time after the VPC has been created.

The four options are:

VPC with a Single Public Subnet Only VPC with Public and Private Subnets

VPC with Public and Private Subnets and Hardware VPN Access VPC with a Private Subnet Only and Hardware VPN Access Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/vpc/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 271**

An EC2 instance is connected to an ENI (Elastic Network Interface) in one subnet. What happens when you attach an ENI of a different subnet to this EC2 instance?

- A. The EC2 instance follows the rules of the older subnet
- B. The EC2 instance follows the rules of both the subnets
- C. Not possible, cannot be connected to 2 ENIs
- D. The EC2 instance follows the rules of the newer subnet

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AWS allows you create an elastic network interface (ENI), attach an ENI to an EC2 instance, detach an ENI from an EC2 instance and attach this ENI to another EC2 instance. The attributes of a network traffic follow the ENI which is attached to an EC2 instance or detached from an EC2 instance. When you move an ENI from one EC2 instance to another, network traffic is redirected to the new EC2 instance. You can create and attach additional ENIs to an EC2 instance.

Attaching multiple network interfaces (ENIs) to an EC2 instance is useful to: Create a management network.

Use network and security appliances in your VPC.

Create dual-homed instances with workloads/roles on distinct subnets Create a low-budget, high-availability solution.

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

**NEW QUESTION 274**

A user is trying to launch a similar EC2 instance from an existing instance with the option "Launch More like this". The AMI of the selected instance is deleted. What will happen in this case?

- A. AWS does not need an AMI for the "Launch more like this" option
- B. AWS will launch the instance but will not create a new AMI
- C. AWS will create a new AMI and launch the instance
- D. AWS will throw an error saying that the AMI is deregistered

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

If the user has deregistered the AMI of an EC2 instance and is trying to launch a similar instance with the option "Launch more like this", AWS will throw an error saying that the AMI is deregistered or not available.

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

**NEW QUESTION 279**

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 281**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 284**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

Characteristics of a truly scalable application:

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

A scalable service is operationally efficient A scalable service is resilient

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

Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS\\_Cloud\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Cloud_Best_Practices.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 285**

A user has defined an AutoScaling termination policy to first delete the instance with the nearest billing hour. AutoScaling has launched 3 instances in the US-East-1A region and 2 instances in the US-East-1B region. One of the instances in the US-East-1B region is running nearest to the billing hour. Which instance will AutoScaling terminate first while executing the termination action?

- A. Random Instance from US-East-1A
- B. Instance with the nearest billing hour in US-East-1B
- C. Instance with the nearest billing hour in US-East-1A
- D. Random instance from US-East-1B

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Even though the user has configured the termination policy, before AutoScaling selects an instance to terminate, it first identifies the Availability Zone that has more instances than the other Availability Zones used by the group. Within the selected Availability Zone, it identifies the instance that matches the specified termination policy.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/us-termination-policy.html>

**NEW QUESTION 290**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 294**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

[http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS\\_Web\\_Hosting\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Web_Hosting_Best_Practices.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 298**

You are playing around with setting up stacks using JSON templates in CloudFormation to try and understand them a little better. You have set up about 5 or 6 but now start to wonder if you are being charged for these stacks. What is AWS's billing policy regarding stack resources?

- A. You are not charged for the stack resources if they are not taking any traffic.
- B. You are charged for the stack resources for the time they were operating (even if you deleted the stack right away)
- C. You are charged for the stack resources for the time they were operating (but not if you deleted the stack within 60 minutes)
- D. You are charged for the stack resources for the time they were operating (but not if you deleted the stack within 30 minutes)

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A stack is a collection of AWS resources that you can manage as a single unit. In other words, you can create, update, or delete a collection of resources by creating, updating, or deleting stacks. All the resources in a stack are defined by the stack's AWS CloudFormation template. A stack, for instance, can include all the resources required to run a web application, such as a web server, a database, and networking rules. If you no longer require that web application, you can simply delete the stack, and all of its related resources are deleted.

You are charged for the stack resources for the time they were operating (even if you deleted the stack right away).

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/stacks.html>

**NEW QUESTION 302**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 305**

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 310**

You need to create a management network using network interfaces for a virtual private cloud (VPC) network. Which of the following statements is incorrect pertaining to Best Practices for Configuring Network Interfaces.

- A. You can detach secondary (ethN) network interfaces when the instance is running or stoppe
- B. However, you can't detach the primary (eth0) interface.
- C. Launching an instance with multiple network interfaces automatically configures interfaces, private IP addresses, and route tables on the operating system of the instance.
- D. You can attach a network interface in one subnet to an instance in another subnet in the same VPC, however, both the network interface and the instance must reside in the same Availability Zone.
- E. Attaching another network interface to an instance is a valid method to increase or double the network bandwidth to or from the dual-homed instance

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Best Practices for Configuring Network Interfaces

You can attach a network interface to an instance when it's running (hot attach), when it's stopped (warm attach), or when the instance is being launched (cold attach).

You can detach secondary (ethN) network interfaces when the instance is running or stopped. However, you can't detach the primary (eth0) interface.

You can attach a network interface in one subnet to an instance in another subnet in the same VPC, however, both the network interface and the instance must reside in the same Availability Zone.

When launching an instance from the CLI or API, you can specify the network interfaces to attach to the instance for both the primary (eth0) and additional network interfaces.

Launching an instance with multiple network interfaces automatically configures interfaces, private IP addresses, and route tables on the operating system of the instance.

A warm or hot attach of an additional network interface may require you to manually bring up the second interface, configure the private IP address, and modify the route table accordingly. (Instances running Amazon Linux automatically recognize the warm or hot attach and configure themselves.)

Attaching another network interface to an instance is not a method to increase or double the network bandwidth to or from the dual-homed instance.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-eni.html#use-network-and-security-applia nces-in-your-vpc>

**NEW QUESTION 312**

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

Inbound SSH traffic.

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_Appendix\\_NACLs.htm|#VPC\\_Appendi x\\_NAC Ls\\_Scenario\\_2](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Appendix_NACLs.htm|#VPC_Appendi x_NAC Ls_Scenario_2)

**NEW QUESTION 313**

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