

Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Solutions-Architect-Professional

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1

By default, Amazon Cognito maintains the last-written version of the data. You can override this behavior and resolve data conflicts programmatically. In addition, push synchronization allows you to use Amazon Cognito to send a silent notification to all devices associated with an identity to notify them that new data is available.

- A. get
- B. post
- C. pull
- D. push

Answer: D

Explanation:

By default, Amazon Cognito maintains the last-written version of the data. You can override this behavior and resolve data conflicts programmatically. In addition, push synchronization allows you to use Amazon Cognito to send a silent push notification to all devices associated with an identity to notify them that new data is available.

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

NEW QUESTION 2

An organization is planning to extend their data center by connecting their DC with the AWS VPC using the VPN gateway. The organization is setting up a dynamically routed VPN connection. Which of the below mentioned answers is not required to setup this configuration?

- A. The type of customer gateway, such as Cisco ASA, Juniper J-Series, Juniper SSG, Yamaha.
- B. Elastic IP ranges that the organization wants to advertise over the VPN connection to the VPC.
- C. Internet-routable IP address (static) of the customer gateway's external interface.
- D. Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Autonomous System Number (ASN) of the customer gateway

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. The organization wants to extend their network into the cloud and also directly access the internet from their AWS VPC. Thus, the organization should setup a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) with a public subnet and a private subnet, and a virtual private gateway to enable communication with their data center network over an IPsec VPN tunnel. To setup this configuration the organization needs to use the Amazon VPC with a VPN connection. The organization network administrator must designate a physical appliance as a customer gateway and configure it. The organization would need the below mentioned information to setup this configuration:

The type of customer gateway, such as Cisco ASA, Juniper J-Series, Juniper SSG, Yamaha Internet-routable IP address (static) of the customer gateway's external interface

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Autonomous System Number (ASN) of the customer gateway, if the organization is creating a dynamically routed VPN connection.

Internal network IP ranges that the user wants to advertise over the VPN connection to the VPC. Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

An organization is planning to host a Wordpress blog as well a Joomla CMS on a single instance launched with VPC. The organization wants to have separate domains for each application and assign them using Route 53. The organization may have about ten instances each with two applications as mentioned above. While launching the instance, the organization configured two separate network interfaces (primary + ENI) and wanted to have two elastic IPs for that instance. It was suggested to use a public IP from AWS instead of an elastic IP as the number of elastic IPs is restricted. What action will you recommend to the organization?

- A. I agree with the suggestion but will prefer that the organization should use separate subnets with each ENI for different public IPs.
- B. I do not agree as it is required to have only an elastic IP since an instance has more than one ENI and AWS does not assign a public IP to an instance with multiple ENIs.
- C. I do not agree as AWS VPC does not attach a public IP to an ENI; so the user has to use only an elastic IP only.
- D. I agree with the suggestion and it is recommended to use a public IP from AWS since the organization is going to use DNS with Route 53.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. An Elastic Network Interface (ENI) is a virtual network interface that the user can attach to an instance in a VPC.

The user can attach up to two ENIs with a single instance. However, AWS cannot assign a public IP when there are two ENIs attached to a single instance. It is recommended to assign an elastic IP in this scenario. If the organization wants more than 5 EIPs they can request AWS to increase the number.

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

NEW QUESTION 4

An organization has 4 people in the IT operations team who are responsible to manage the AWS infrastructure. The organization wants to setup that each user will have access to launch and manage an instance in a zone which the other user cannot modify. Which of the below mentioned options is the best solution to set this up?

- A. Create four AWS accounts and give each user access to a separate account.
- B. Create an IAM user and allow them permission to launch an instance of a different sizes only.
- C. Create four IAM users and four VPCs and allow each IAM user to have access to separate VPCs.
- D. Create a VPC with four subnets and allow access to each subnet for the individual IAM use

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. The VPC also work with IAM and the organization can create IAM users who have access to various VPC services. The organization can setup access for the IAM user who can modify the security groups of the VPC. The sample policy is given below:

```
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement":
[{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource":
["arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:subnet/subnet-1a2b3c4d", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/sg-123abc123" ]
}]
}
```

With this policy the user can create four subnets in separate zones and provide IAM user access to each subnet
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_IAM.html

NEW QUESTION 5

While implementing the policy keys in AWS Direct Connect, if you use and the request comes from an Amazon EC2 instance, the instance's public IP address is evaluated to determine if access is allowed.

- A. aws:SecureTransport
- B. aws:EpochIP
- C. aws:SourceIp
- D. aws:CurrentTime

Answer: C

Explanation:

While implementing the policy keys in Amazon RDS, if you use aws:SourceIp and the request comes from an Amazon EC2 instance, the instance's public IP address is evaluated to determine if access is allowed. Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/using_iam.html

NEW QUESTION 6

How many g2.2xlarge on-demand instances can a user run in one region without taking any limit increase approval from AWS?

- A. 20
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 10

Answer: C

Explanation:

Generally AWS EC2 allows running 20 on-demand instances and 100 spot instances at a time. This limit can be increased by requesting at <https://aws.amazon.com/contact-us/ec2-request>. Excluding certain types of instances, the limit is lower than mentioned above. For g2.2xlarge, the user can run only 5 on-demand instance at a time.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html#limits_ec2

NEW QUESTION 7

A user has created a MySQL RDS instance with PIOPS. Which of the below mentioned statements will help user understand the advantage of PIOPS?

- A. The user can achieve additional dedicated capacity for the EBS I/O with an enhanced RDS option
- B. It uses a standard EBS volume with optimized configuration the stacks
- C. It uses optimized EBS volumes and optimized configuration stacks
- D. It provides a dedicated network bandwidth between EBS and RDS

Answer: C

Explanation:

RDS DB instance storage comes in two types: standard and provisioned IOPS. Standard storage is allocated on the Amazon EBS volumes and connected to the user's DB instance. Provisioned IOPS uses optimized EBS volumes and an optimized configuration stack. It provides additional, dedicated capacity for the EBS I/O.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 8

Which of the following is the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) condition operator that can be used within an Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to check the case-insensitive matching of the ARN?

- A. ArnCheck
- B. ArnMatch
- C. ArnCase
- D. ArnLike

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Resource Name (ARN) condition operators let you construct Condition elements that restrict access based on comparing a key to an ARN. ArnLike, for instance, is a case-insensitive matching of the ARN. Each of the six colon-delimited components of the ARN is checked separately and each can include a multi-character match wildcard (*) or a single-character match wildcard (?).
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccessPolicyLanguage_ElementDescriptions.html

NEW QUESTION 9

An organization is creating a VPC for their application hosting. The organization has created two private subnets in the same AZ and created one subnet in a separate zone. The organization wants to make a HA system with the internal ELB. Which of these statements is true with respect to an internal ELB in this scenario?

- A. ELB can support only one subnet in each availability zone.
- B. ELB does not allow subnet selection; instead it will automatically select all the available subnets of the VPC.
- C. If the user is creating an internal ELB, he should use only private subnets.
- D. ELB can support all the subnets irrespective of their zone

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. Within this virtual private cloud, the user can launch AWS resources, such as an ELB, and EC2 instances.

There are two ELBs available with VPC: internet facing and internal (private) ELB. For internal servers, such as App servers the organization can create an internal load balancer in their VPC and then place back-end application instances behind the internal load balancer. The internal load balancer will route requests to the back-end application instances, which are also using private IP addresses and only accept requests from the internal load balancer.

The Internal ELB supports only one subnet in each AZ and asks the user to select a subnet while configuring internal ELB.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/USVPC_creating_basic_lb.html

NEW QUESTION 10

When does an AWS Data Pipeline terminate the AWS Data Pipeline-managed compute resources?

- A. AWS Data Pipeline terminates AWS Data Pipeline-managed compute resources every 2 hours.
- B. When the final actMty that uses the resources is running
- C. AWS Data Pipeline terminates AWS Data Pipeline-managed compute resources every 12 hours.
- D. When the final actMty that uses the resources has completed successfully or failed

Answer: D

Explanation:

Compute resources will be provisioned by AWS Data Pipeline when the first actMty for a scheduled time that uses those resources is ready to run, and those instances will be terminated when the final actMty that uses the resources has completed successfully or failed.

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

NEW QUESTION 10

The Principal element of an IAM policy refers to the specific entity that should be allowed or denied permission, whereas the translates to everyone except the specified entity.

- A. NotPrincipal
- B. Vendor
- C. Principal
- D. Action

Answer: A

Explanation:

The element NotPrincipal that is included within your IAM policy statements allows you to specify an exception to a list of principals to whom the access to a specific resource is either allowed or denied. Use the NotPrincipal element to specify an exception to a list of principals. For example, you can deny access to all principals except the one named in the NotPrincipal element.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_elements.html#Principal

NEW QUESTION 11

An organization is hosting a scalable web application using AWS. The organization has configured ELB and Auto Scaling to make the application scalable. Which of the below mentioned statements is not required to be followed for ELB when the application is planning to host a web application on VPC?

- A. The ELB and all the instances should be in the same subnet.
- B. Configure the security group rules and network ACLs to allow traffic to be routed between the subnets in the VPC.
- C. The internet facing ELB should have a route table associated with the internet gateway.
- D. The internet facing ELB should be only in a public subne

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. Within this virtual private cloud, the user can launch AWS resources, such as an ELB, and EC2 instances. There are two ELBs available with VPC: internet facing and internal (private) ELB. For the internet facing ELB it is required that the ELB should be in a public subnet. After the user creates the public subnet, he should ensure to associate the route table of the public subnet with the internet gateway to enable the load balancer in the subnet to connect with the internet. The ELB and instances can be in a separate subnet. However, to allow communication between the instance and the

ELB the user must configure the security group rules and network ACLs to allow traffic to be routed between the subnets in his VPC.

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

NEW QUESTION 13

How many cg1.4xlarge on-demand instances can a user run in one region without taking any limit increase approval from AWS?

- A. 20

- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 10

Answer: B

Explanation:

Generally AWS EC2 allows running 20 on-demand instances and 100 spot instances at a time. This limit can be increased by requesting at <https://aws.amazon.com/contact-us/ec2-request>. Excluding certain types of instances, the limit is lower than mentioned above. For cg1.4xlarge, the user can run only 2 on-demand instances at a time.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html#limits_ec2

NEW QUESTION 16

Regarding Amazon SNS, you can send notification messages to mobile devices through any of the following supported push notification services, EXCEPT:

- A. Microsoft Windows Mobile Messaging (MWMM)
- B. Google Cloud Messaging for Android (GCM)
- C. Amazon Device Messaging (ADM)
- D. Apple Push Notification Service (APNS)

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Amazon SNS, you have the ability to send notification messages directly to apps on mobile devices. Notification messages sent to a mobile endpoint can appear in the mobile app as message alerts, badge updates, or even sound alerts. Microsoft Windows Mobile Messaging (MWMM) doesn't exist and is not supported by Amazon SNS.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/SNSMobilePush.html>

NEW QUESTION 20

True or False: Amazon ElastiCache supports the Redis key-value store.

- A. True, ElastiCache supports the Redis key-value store, but with limited functionalities.
- B. False, ElastiCache does not support the Redis key-value store.
- C. True, ElastiCache supports the Redis key-value store.
- D. False, ElastiCache supports the Redis key-value store only if you are in a VPC environment

Answer: C

Explanation:

This is true. ElastiCache supports two open-source in-memory caching engines: 1. Memcached - a widely adopted memory object caching system. ElastiCache is protocol compliant with Memcached, so popular tools that you use today with existing Memcached environments will work seamlessly with the service. 2. Redis - a popular open-source in-memory key-value store that supports data structures such as sorted sets and lists. ElastiCache supports Master / Slave replication and Multi-AZ which can be used to achieve cross AZ redundancy.
Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticache/>

NEW QUESTION 23

An organization is setting up an application on AWS to have both High Availability (HA) and Disaster Recovery (DR). The organization wants to have both Recovery point objective (RPO) and Recovery time objective (RTO) of 10 minutes. Which of the below mentioned service configurations does not help the organization achieve the said RPO and RTO?

- A. Take a snapshot of the data every 10 minutes and copy it to the other region.
- B. Use an elastic IP to assign to a running instance and use Route 53 to map the user's domain with that IP.
- C. Create ELB with multi-region routing to allow automated failover when required.
- D. Use an AMI copy to keep the AMI available in other region

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS provides an on demand, scalable infrastructure. AWS EC2 allows the user to launch On-Demand instances and the organization should create an AMI of the running instance. Copy the AMI to another region to enable Disaster Recovery (DR) in case of region failure. The organization should also use EBS for persistent storage and take a snapshot every 10 minutes to meet Recovery time objective (RTO). They should also setup an elastic IP and use it with Route 53 to route requests to the same IP.

When one of the instances fails the organization can launch new instances and assign the same EIP to a new instance to achieve High Availability (HA). The ELB works only for a particular region and does not route requests across regions.

Reference: http://d36cz9buwru1tt.c|oudfront.net/AWS_Disaster_Recovery.pdf

NEW QUESTION 26

An organization is having an application which can start and stop an EC2 instance as per schedule. The organization needs the MAC address of the instance to be registered with its software. The instance is launched in EC2-CLASSIC. How can the organization update the MAC registration every time an instance is booted?

- A. The organization should write a boot strapping script which will get the MAC address from the instance metadata and use that script to register with the application.
- B. The organization should provide a MAC address as a part of the user data
- C. Thus, whenever the instance is booted the script assigns the fixed MAC address to that instance.
- D. The instance MAC address never change
- E. Thus, it is not required to register the MAC address every time.
- F. AWS never provides a MAC address to an instance; instead the instance ID is used for identifying the instance for any software registration.

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS provides an on demand, scalable infrastructure. AWS EC2 allows the user to launch On-Demand instances. AWS does not provide a fixed MAC address to the instances launched in EC2-CLASSIC. If the instance is launched as a part of EC2-VPC, it can have an ENI which can have a fixed MAC. However, with EC2-CLASSIC, every time the instance is started or stopped it will have a new MAC address.

To get this MAC, the organization can run a script on boot which can fetch the instance metadata and get the MAC address from that instance metadata. Once the MAC is received, the organization can register that MAC with the software.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/AESDG-chapter-instancedata.html>

NEW QUESTION 27

Which of the following components of AWS Data Pipeline specifies the business logic of your data management?

- A. Task Runner
- B. Pipeline definition
- C. AWS Direct Connect
- D. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)

Answer: B

Explanation:

A pipeline definition specifies the business logic of your data management.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/latest/DeveloperGuide/what-is-datapipeline.html>

NEW QUESTION 32

The CFO of a company wants to allow one of his employees to view only the AWS usage report page. Which of the below mentioned IAM policy statements allows the user to have access to the AWS usage report page?

- A. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["Describe"], "Resource": "Billing"
- B. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["aws-portal:ViewBilling"], "Resource": ""
- C. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["aws-portal:ViewUsage"], "Resource": ""
- D. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["AccountUsage"], "Resource": ""

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. If the CFO wants to allow only AWS usage report page access, the policy for that IAM user will be as given below:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow", "Action": [
        "aws-portal:ViewUsage"
      ],
      "Resource": ""
    }
  ]
}
```

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/billing-permissions-ref.html>

NEW QUESTION 34

An organization has created 5 IAM users. The organization wants to give them the same login ID but different passwords. How can the organization achieve this?

- A. The organization should create each user in a separate region so that they have their own URL to login
- B. The organization should create a separate login ID but give the IAM users the same alias so that each one can login with their alias
- C. It is not possible to have the same login ID for multiple IAM users of the same account
- D. The organization should create various groups and add each user with the same login ID to different group
- E. The user can login with their own group ID

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. Whenever the organization is creating an IAM user, there should be a unique ID for each user. It is not possible to have the same login ID for multiple users. The names of users, groups, roles, instance profiles must be alphanumeric, including the following common characters: plus (+), equal (=), comma (,), period (.), at (@), and dash (-).

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

NEW QUESTION 35

ExamKiller has three separate departments and each department has their own AWS accounts. The HR department has created a file sharing site where all the on roll employees' data is uploaded. The Admin department uploads data about the employee presence in the office to their DB hosted in the VPC. The Finance department needs to access data from the HR department to know the on roll employees to calculate the salary based on the number of days that an employee is present in the office.

How can ExamKiller setup this scenario?

- A. It is not possible to configure VPC peering since each department has a separate AWS account.
- B. Setup VPC peering for the VPCs of Admin and Finance.
- C. Setup VPC peering for the VPCs of Finance and HR as well as between the VPCs of Finance and Admin.
- D. Setup VPC peering for the VPCs of Admin and HR

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. A VPC peering connection allows the user to route traffic between the peer VPCs using private IP addresses as if they are a part of the same network. This is helpful when one VPC from the same or different AWS account wants to connect with resources of the other VPC.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/PeeringGuide/peering-configurations-full-access.html#three-vpcs-full-access>

NEW QUESTION 40

An organization is planning to create a secure scalable application with AWS VPC and ELB. The organization has two instances already running and each instance has an ENI attached to it in addition to a primary network interface. The primary network interface and additional ENI both have an elastic IP attached to it.

If those instances are registered with ELB and the organization wants ELB to send data to a particular EIP of the instance, how can they achieve this?

- A. The organization should ensure that the IP which is required to receive the ELB traffic is attached to a primary network interface.
- B. It is not possible to attach an instance with two ENIs with ELB as it will give an IP conflict error.
- C. The organization should ensure that the IP which is required to receive the ELB traffic is attached to an additional ENI.
- D. It is not possible to send data to a particular IP as ELB will send to any one EIP

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. Within this virtual private cloud, the user can launch AWS resources, such as an ELB, and EC2 instances. There are two ELBs available with VPC: internet facing and internal (private) ELB. For the internet facing ELB it is required that the ELB should be in a public subnet.

When the user registers a multi-homed instance (an instance that has an Elastic Network Interface (ENI) attached) with a load balancer, the load balancer will route the traffic to the IP address of the primary network interface (eth0).

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/gs-ec2VPC.html>

NEW QUESTION 42

Which of the following cache engines does Amazon ElastiCache support?

- A. Amazon ElastiCache supports Memcached and Redis.
- B. Amazon ElastiCache supports Redis and WinCache.
- C. Amazon ElastiCache supports Memcached and Hazelcast.
- D. Amazon ElastiCache supports Memcached only

Answer: A

Explanation:

The cache engines supported by Amazon ElastiCache are Memcached and Redis.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/UserGuide/SelectEngine.html>

NEW QUESTION 45

An organization is setting up a highly scalable application using Elastic Beanstalk. They are using Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) as well as a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) with public and private subnets. They have the following requirements:

- . All the EC2 instances should have a private IP
- . All the EC2 instances should receive data via the ELB's. Which of these will not be needed in this setup?

- A. Launch the EC2 instances with only the public subnet.
- B. Create routing rules which will route all inbound traffic from ELB to the EC2 instances.
- C. Configure ELB and NAT as a part of the public subnet only.
- D. Create routing rules which will route all outbound traffic from the EC2 instances through NAT

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. If the organization wants the Amazon EC2 instances to have a private IP address, he should create a public and private subnet for VPC in each Availability Zone (this is an AWS Elastic Beanstalk requirement). The organization should add their public resources, such as ELB and NAT to the public subnet, and AWS Elastic Beanstalk will assign them unique elastic IP addresses (a static, public IP address). The organization should launch Amazon EC2 instances in a private subnet so that AWS Elastic Beanstalk assigns them non-routable private IP addresses. Now the organization should configure route tables with the following rules:

- . route all inbound traffic from ELB to EC2 instances
- . route all outbound traffic from EC2 instances through NAT

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/AWSHowTo-vpc.html>

NEW QUESTION 49

An organization has created multiple components of a single application for compartmentalization. Currently all the components are hosted on a single EC2 instance. Due to security reasons the organization wants to implement two separate SSLs for the separate modules although it is already using VPC. How can the organization achieve this with a single instance?

- A. You have to launch two instances each in a separate subnet and allow VPC peering for a single IP.
- B. Create a VPC instance which will have multiple network interfaces with multiple elastic IP addresses.
- C. Create a VPC instance which will have both the ACL and the security group attached to it and have separate rules for each IP address.
- D. Create a VPC instance which will have multiple subnets attached to it and each will have a separate IP address.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. With VPC the user can specify multiple private IP addresses for his instances.

The number of network interfaces and private IP addresses that a user can specify for an instance depends on the instance type. With each network interface the organization can assign an EIP. This scenario helps when the user wants to host multiple websites on a single EC2 instance by using multiple SSL certificates on a single server and associating each certificate with a specific EIP address. It also helps in scenarios for operating network appliances, such as firewalls or load balancers that have multiple private IP addresses for each network interface.

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

NEW QUESTION 51

How can a user list the IAM Role configured as a part of the launch config?

- A. `as-describe-launch-configs --iam-profile`
- B. `as-describe-launch-configs --show-long`
- C. `as-describe-launch-configs --iam-role`
- D. `as-describe-launch-configs --role`

Answer: B

Explanation:

`as-describe-launch-configs` describes all the launch config parameters created by the AWS account in the specified region. Generally it returns values, such as Launch Config name, Instance Type and AMI ID. If the user wants additional parameters, such as the IAM Profile used in the config, he has to run command: `as-describe-launch-configs --show-long`

NEW QUESTION 52

In the context of policies and permissions in AWS IAM, the Condition element is .

- A. crucial while writing the IAM policies
- B. an optional element
- C. always set to null
- D. a mandatory element

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Condition element (or Condition block) lets you specify conditions for when a policy is in effect. The Condition element is optional.

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

NEW QUESTION 53

What happens when Dedicated instances are launched into a VPC?

- A. If you launch an instance into a VPC that has an instance tenancy of dedicated, you must manually create a Dedicated instance.
- B. If you launch an instance into a VPC that has an instance tenancy of dedicated, your instance is created as a Dedicated instance, only based on the tenancy of the instance.
- C. If you launch an instance into a VPC that has an instance tenancy of dedicated, your instance is automatically a Dedicated instance, regardless of the tenancy of the instance.
- D. None of these are true

Answer: C

Explanation:

If you launch an instance into a VPC that has an instance tenancy of dedicated, your instance is automatically a Dedicated instance, regardless of the tenancy of the instance.

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

NEW QUESTION 57

True or False: The Amazon ElastiCache clusters are not available for use in VPC at this time.

- A. TRUE
- B. True, but they are available only in the GovCloud.
- C. True, but they are available only on request.
- D. FALSE

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon ElastiCache clusters can be run in an Amazon VPC. With Amazon VPC, you can define a virtual network topology and customize the network configuration to closely resemble a traditional network that you might operate in your own datacenter. You can now take advantage of the manageability, availability and scalability benefits of Amazon ElastiCache Clusters in your own isolated network. The same functionality of Amazon ElastiCache, including automatic failure detection, recovery, scaling, auto discovery, Amazon CloudWatch metrics, and software patching, are now available in Amazon VPC. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2012/12/20/amazon-elasticache-announces-support-for-a-mazon-vpc/>

NEW QUESTION 59

In Amazon Redshift, how many slices does a `dw2.8xlarge` node have?

- A. 16
- B. 8
- C. 32
- D. 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

The disk storage for a compute node in Amazon Redshift is divided into a number of slices, equal to the number of processor cores on the node. For example, each DW1.XL compute node has two slices, and each DW2.8XL compute node has 32 slices.

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

NEW QUESTION 64

In the context of IAM roles for Amazon EC2, which of the following NOT true about delegating permission to make API requests?

- A. You cannot create an IAM role.
- B. You can have the application retrieve a set of temporary credentials and use them.
- C. You can specify the role when you launch your instances.
- D. You can define which accounts or AWS services can assume the role

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon designed IAM roles so that your applications can securely make API requests from your instances, without requiring you to manage the security credentials that the applications use. Instead of creating and distributing your AWS credentials, you can delegate permission to make API requests using IAM roles as follows: Create an IAM role. Define which accounts or AWS services can assume the role. Define which API actions and resources the application can use after assuming the role. Specify the role when you launch your instances. Have the application retrieve a set of temporary credentials and use them.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/iam-roles-for-amazon-ec2.html>

NEW QUESTION 66

In Amazon Cognito what is a silent push notification?

- A. It is a push message that is received by your application on a user's device that will not be seen by the user
- B. It is a push message that is received by your application on a user's device that will return the user's geolocation.
- C. It is a push message that is received by your application on a user's device that will not be heard by the user
- D. It is a push message that is received by your application on a user's device that will return the user's authentication credentials.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Cognito uses the Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) to send silent push notifications to devices. A silent push notification is a push message that is received by your application on a user's device that will not be seen by the user.

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

NEW QUESTION 70

AWS has launched T2 instances which come with CPU usage credit. An organization has a requirement which keeps an instance running for 24 hours. However, the organization has high usage only during 11 AM to 12 PM. The organization is planning to use a T2 small instance for this purpose.

If the organization already has multiple instances running since Jan 2012, which of the below mentioned options should the organization implement while launching a T2 instance?

- A. The organization must migrate to the EC2-VPC platform first before launching a T2 instance.
- B. While launching a T2 instance the organization must create a new AWS account as this account does not have the EC2-VPC platform.
- C. Create a VPC and launch a T2 instance as part of one of the subnets of that VPC.
- D. While launching a T2 instance the organization must select EC2-VPC as the platform.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. The AWS account provides two platforms:

EC2-CLASSIC and EC2-VPC, depending on when the user has created his AWS account and which regions he is using. If the user has created the AWS account after 2013-12-04, it supports only EC2-VPC. In this scenario, since the account is before the required date the supported platform will be EC2-CLASSIC. It is required that the organization creates a VPC as the T2 instances can be launched only as a part of VPC.

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

NEW QUESTION 72

Once the user has set ElastiCache for an application and it is up and running, which services, does Amazon not provide for the user:

- A. The ability for client programs to automatically identify all of the nodes in a cache cluster, and to initiate and maintain connections to all of these nodes
- B. Automating common administrative tasks such as failure detection and recovery, and software patching
- C. Providing default Time To Live (TTL) in the AWS ElastiCache Redis Implementation for different type of data.
- D. Providing detailed monitoring metrics associated with your Cache Nodes, enabling you to diagnose and react to issues very quickly

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon provides failure detection and recovery, and software patching and monitoring tools which is called CloudWatch. In addition it provides also Auto Discovery to automatically identify and initialize all nodes of cache cluster for Amazon ElastiCache.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/UserGuide/WhatIs.html>

NEW QUESTION 74

What is the average queue length recommended by AWS to achieve a lower latency for the 200 PIOPS EBS volume?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The queue length is the number of pending I/O requests for a device. The optimal average queue length will vary for every customer workload, and this value depends on a particular application's sensitivity to IOPS and latency. If the workload is not delivering enough I/O requests to maintain the optimal average queue length, then the EBS volume might not consistently deliver the IOPS that have been provisioned. However, if the workload maintains an average queue length that is higher than the optimal value, then the per-request I/O latency will increase; in this case, the user should provision more IOPS for his volume. AWS recommends that the user should target an optimal average queue length of 1 for every 200 provisioned IOPS and tune that value based on his application requirements.

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

NEW QUESTION 78

Who is responsible for modifying the routing tables and networking ACLs in a VPC to ensure that a DB instance is reachable from other instances in the VPC?

- A. AWS administrators
- B. The owner of the AWS account
- C. Amazon
- D. The DB engine vendor

Answer: B

Explanation:

You are in charge of configuring the routing tables of your VPC as well as the network ACLs rules needed to make your DB instances accessible from all the instances of your VPC that need to communicate with it.

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

NEW QUESTION 83

A user is planning to host a Highly Available system on the AWS VPC. Which of the below mentioned statements is helpful in this scenario?

- A. Create VPC subnets in two separate availability zones and launch instances in different subnets.
- B. Create VPC with only one public subnet and launch instances in different AZs using that subnet.
- C. Create two VPCs in two separate zones and setup failover with ELB such that if one VPC fails it will divert traffic to another VPC.
- D. Create VPC with only one private subnet and launch instances in different AZs using that subnet.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. The VPC is always specific to a region. The user can create a VPC which can span multiple Availability Zones by adding one or more subnets in each Availability Zone. Each subnet must reside entirely within one Availability Zone and cannot span across zones.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Subnets.html#VPCSubnet

NEW QUESTION 87

A user is creating a PIOPS volume. What is the maximum ratio the user should configure between PIOPS and the volume size?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 20
- D. 30

Answer: D

Explanation:

Provisioned IOPS volumes are designed to meet the needs of I/O-intensive workloads, particularly database workloads that are sensitive to storage performance and consistency in random access I/O throughput. A provisioned IOPS volume can range in size from 10 GB to 1 TB and the user can provision up to 4000 IOPS per volume.

The ratio of IOPS provisioned to the volume size requested can be a maximum of 30; for example, a volume with 3000 IOPS must be at least 100 GB.

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

NEW QUESTION 89

What is a possible reason you would need to edit claims issued in a SAML token?

- A. The NameIdentifier claim cannot be the same as the username stored in AD.
- B. Authentication fails consistently.
- C. The NameIdentifier claim cannot be the same as the claim URI.
- D. The NameIdentifier claim must be the same as the username stored in A

Answer: A

Explanation:

The two reasons you would need to edit claims issued in a SAML token are: The NameIdentifier claim cannot be the same as the username stored in AD, and The app requires a different set of claim URIs.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/documentation/articles/active-directory-saml-claims-customization/>

NEW QUESTION 93

An organization is setting up a web application with the JEE stack. The application uses the JBoss app server and MySQL DB. The application has a logging module which logs all the actMties whenever a business function of the JEE application is called. The logging actMty takes some time due to the large size of the log file. If the application wants to setup a scalable infrastructure which of the below mentioned options will help achieve this setup?

- A. Host the log files on EBS with PIOPS which will have higher I/O.
- B. Host logging and the app server on separate servers such that they are both in the same zone.
- C. Host logging and the app server on the same instance so that the network latency will be shorter.
- D. Create a separate module for logging and using SQS compartmentalize the module such that all calls to logging are asynchronous.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The organization can always launch multiple EC2 instances in the same region across multiple AZs for HA and DR. The AWS architecture practice recommends compartmentalizing the functionality such that they can both run in parallel without affecting the performance of the main application. In this scenario logging takes a longer time due to the large size of the log file. Thus, it is recommended that the organization should separate them out and make separate modules and make asynchronous calls among them. This way the application can scale as per the requirement and the performance will not bear the impact of logging.

Reference: <http://www.awsarchitectureblog.com/2014/03/aws-and-compartmentalization.html>

NEW QUESTION 94

Which of the following statements is correct about AWS Direct Connect?

- A. Connections to AWS Direct Connect require double clad fiber for 1 gigabit Ethernet with Auto Negotiation enabled for the port.
- B. An AWS Direct Connect location provides access to Amazon Web Services in the region it is associated with.
- C. AWS Direct Connect links your internal network to an AWS Direct Connect location over a standard 50 gigabit Ethernet cable.
- D. To use AWS Direct Connect, your network must be colocated with a new AWS Direct Connect location

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Direct Connect links your internal network to an AWS Direct Connect location over a standard 1 gigabit or 10 gigabit Ethernet fiber-optic cable. An AWS Direct Connect location provides access to Amazon Web Services in the region it is associated with, as well as access to other US regions. To use AWS Direct Connect, your network is colocated with an existing AWS Direct Connect location. Connections to AWS Direct Connect require single mode fiber, 1000BASE-LX (1310nm) for 1 gigabit Ethernet, or 10GBASE-LR (1310nm) for 10 gigabit Ethernet. Auto Negotiation for the port must be disabled.

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

NEW QUESTION 99

An organization, which has the AWS account ID as Q99988887777, has created 50 IAM users. All the users are added to the same group examkiller. If the organization has enabled that each IAM user can login with the AWS console, which AWS login URL will the IAM users use??

- A. <https://Q99988887777.aws.amazon.com/examkiller/>
- B. <https://signin.aws.amazon.com/examkiller/>
- C. <https://examkiller.signin.aws.amazon.com/999988887777/console/>
- D. <https://999988887777.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/>

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. Once the organization has created the IAM users, they will have a separate AWS console URL to login to the AWS console. The console login URL for the IAM user will be https://AWS_Account_ID.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/. It uses only the AWS account ID and does not depend on the group or user ID.

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

NEW QUESTION 104

You're running an application on-premises due to its dependency on non-x86 hardware and want to use AWS for data backup. Your backup application is only able to write to POSIX-compatible block-based storage. You have 140TB of data and would like to mount it as a single folder on your file server. Users must be able to access portions of this data while the backups are taking place. What backup solution would be most appropriate for this use case?

- A. Use Storage Gateway and configure it to use Gateway Cached volumes.
- B. Configure your backup software to use S3 as the target for your data backups.
- C. Configure your backup software to use Glacier as the target for your data backups.
- D. Use Storage Gateway and configure it to use Gateway Stored volume

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 108

Your startup wants to implement an order fulfillment process for selling a personalized gadget that needs an average of 3-4 days to produce with some orders taking up to 6 months you expect 10 orders per day on your first day. 1000 orders per day after 6 months and 10,000 orders after 12 months.

Orders coming in are checked for consistency then dispatched to your manufacturing plant for production quality control packaging shipment and payment processing. If the product does not meet the quality standards at any stage of the process employees may force the process to repeat a step. Customers are notified via email about order status and any critical issues with their orders such as payment failure.

Your case architecture includes AWS Elastic Beanstalk for your website with an RDS MySQL instance for customer data and orders. How can you implement the order fulfillment process while making sure that the emails are delivered reliably?

- A. Add a business process management application to your Elastic Beanstalk app servers and re-use the RDS database for tracking order status use one of the Elastic Beanstalk instances to send emails to customers.
- B. Use SWF with an Auto Scaling group of actMty workers and a decider instance in another Auto Scaling group with min/max=1 Use the decider instance to send emails to customers.
- C. Use SWF with an Auto Scaling group of actMty workers and a decider instance in another Auto Scaling group with min/max=1 use SES to send emails to customers.
- D. Use an SQS queue to manage all process tasks Use an Auto Scaling group of EC2 Instances that poll the tasks and execute the
- E. Use SES to send emails to customers.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 112

You are tasked with moving a legacy application from a virtual machine running inside your datacenter to an Amazon VPC Unfortunately this app requires access to a number of on-premises services and no one who configured the app still works for your company. Even worse there's no documentation for it. What will allow the application running inside the VPC to reach back and access its internal dependencies without being reconfigured? (Choose 3 answers)

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

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 113

You are the new IT architect in a company that operates a mobile sleep tracking application. When activated at night, the mobile app is sending collected data points of 1 kilobyte every 5 minutes to your backend. The backend takes care of authenticating the user and writing the data points into an Amazon DynamoDB table. Every morning, you scan the table to extract and aggregate last night's data on a per user basis, and store the results in Amazon S3. Users are notified via Amazon SNS mobile push notifications that new data is available, which is parsed and visualized by the mobile app. Currently you have around 100k users who are mostly based out of North America. You have been tasked to optimize the architecture of the backend system to lower cost. What would you recommend? Choose 2 answers

- A. Have the mobile app access Amazon DynamoDB directly Instead of JSON files stored on Amazon S3.
- B. Write data directly into an Amazon Redshift cluster replacing both Amazon DynamoDB and Amazon S3.
- C. Introduce an Amazon SQS queue to buffer writes to the Amazon DynamoDB table and reduce provisioned write throughput.
- D. Introduce Amazon ElastiCache to cache reads from the Amazon DynamoDB table and reduce provisioned read throughput.
- E. Create a new Amazon DynamoDB table each day and drop the one for the previous day after its data is on Amazon S3.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 115

An AWS customer is deploying an application that is composed of an AutoScaling group of EC2 Instances. The customer's security policy requires that every outbound connection from these instances to any other service within the customer's Virtual Private Cloud must be authenticated using a unique x.509 certificate that contains the specific instance-id. In addition an x.509 certificate must be designed by the customer's Key management service in order to be trusted for authentication. Which of the following configurations will support these requirements?

- A. Configure an IAM Role that grants access to an Amazon S3 object containing a signed certificate and configure the Auto Scaling group to launch instances with this role Have the instances bootstrap get the certificate from Amazon S3 upon first boot.
- B. Embed a certificate into the Amazon Machine Image that is used by the Auto Scaling group Have the launched instances generate a certificate signature request with the instance's assigned instance-id to the Key management service for signature.
- C. Configure the Auto Scaling group to send an SNS notification of the launch of a new instance to the trusted key management service
- D. Have the Key management service generate a signed certificate and send it directly to the newly launched instance.
- E. Configure the launched instances to generate a new certificate upon first boot Have the Key management service poll the Auto Scaling group for associated instances and send new instances a certificate signature (that contains the specific instance-id).

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 119

Your company has HQ in Tokyo and branch offices all over the world and is using a logistics software with a multi-regional deployment on AWS in Japan, Europe and US

- A. The logistic software has a 3-tier architecture and currently uses MySQL 5.6 for data persistence
- B. Each region has deployed its own database In the HQ region you run an hourly batch process reading data from every region to compute cross-regional reports that are sent by email to all offices this batch process must be completed as fast as possible to quickly optimize logistics how do you build the database architecture in order to meet the requirements?
- C. For each regional deployment, use RDS MySQL with a master in the region and a read replica in the HQ region
- D. For each regional deployment, use MySQL on EC2 with a master in the region and send hourly EBS snapshots to the HQ region
- E. For each regional deployment, use RDS MySQL with a master in the region and send hourly RDS snapshots to the HQ region
- F. For each regional deployment, use MySQL on EC2 with a master in the region and use S3 to copy data files hourly to the HQ region
- G. Use Direct Connect to connect all regional MySQL deployments to the HQ region and reduce network latency for the batch process

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 124

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

- A. ASK their customers to use an S3 client instead of an FTP client
- B. Create a single S3 bucket. Create an IAM user for each customer. Put the IAM Users in a Group that has an IAM policy that permits access to sub-directories within the bucket via use of the 'username' Policy variable.
- C. Create a single S3 bucket with Reduced Redundancy Storage turned on and ask their customers to use an S3 client instead of an FTP client. Create a bucket for each customer with a Bucket Policy that permits access only to that one customer.
- D. Create an auto-scaling group of FTP servers with a scaling policy to automatically scale-in when minimum network traffic on the auto-scaling group is below a given threshold.
- E. Load a central list of ftp users from S3 as part of the user Data startup script on each Instance.
- F. Create a single S3 bucket with Requester Pays turned on and ask their customers to use an S3 client instead of an FTP client. Create a bucket for each customer with a Bucket Policy that permits access only to that one customer.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 128

You are implementing a URL whitelisting system for a company that wants to restrict outbound HTTP'S connections to specific domains from their EC2-hosted applications. You deploy a single EC2 instance running proxy software and configure it to accept traffic from all subnets and EC2 instances in the VPC. You configure the proxy to only pass through traffic to domains that you define in its whitelist configuration. You have a nightly maintenance window of 10 minutes where all instances fetch new software updates. Each update is about 200MB in size and there are 500 instances in the VPC that routinely fetch updates. After a few days you notice that some machines are failing to successfully download some, but not all of their updates within the maintenance window. The download URLs used for these updates are correctly listed in the proxy's whitelist configuration and you are able to access them manually using a web browser on the instances. What might be happening? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. You are running the proxy on an undersized EC2 instance type so network throughput is not sufficient for all instances to download their updates in time.
- B. You are running the proxy on a sufficiently-sized EC2 instance in a private subnet and its network throughput is being throttled by a NAT running on an undersized EC2 instance.
- C. The route table for the subnets containing the affected EC2 instances is not configured to direct network traffic for the software update locations to the proxy.
- D. You have not allocated enough storage to the EC2 instance running the proxy so the network buffer is filling up, causing some requests to fail.
- E. You are running the proxy in a public subnet but have not allocated enough EIPs to support the needed network throughput through the Internet Gateway (IGW).

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 133

Company B is launching a new game app for mobile devices. Users will log into the game using their existing social media account to streamline data capture. Company B would like to directly save player data and scoring information from the mobile app to a DynamoDB table named Score Data. When a user saves their game the progress data will be stored to the Game state S3 bucket. What is the best approach for storing data to DynamoDB and S3?

- A. Use an EC2 Instance that is launched with an EC2 role providing access to the Score Data DynamoDB table and the GameState S3 bucket that communicates with the mobile app via web services.
- B. Use temporary security credentials that assume a role providing access to the Score Data DynamoDB table and the Game State S3 bucket using web identity federation.
- C. Use Login with Amazon allowing users to sign in with an Amazon account providing the mobile app with access to the Score Data DynamoDB table and the Game State S3 bucket.
- D. Use an IAM user with access credentials assigned a role providing access to the Score Data DynamoDB table and the Game State S3 bucket for distribution with the mobile app.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 135

You are designing a social media site and are considering how to mitigate distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks. Which of the below are viable mitigation techniques? (Choose 3 answers)

- A. Add multiple elastic network interfaces (ENIs) to each EC2 instance to increase the network bandwidth.
- B. Use dedicated instances to ensure that each instance has the maximum performance possible.
- C. Use an Amazon CloudFront distribution for both static and dynamic content.
- D. Use an Elastic Load Balancer with auto scaling groups at the web
- E. App and Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) tiers
- F. Add alert Amazon CloudWatch to look for high Network in and CPU utilization.
- G. Create processes and capabilities to quickly add and remove rules to the instance OS firewall

Answer: CEF

NEW QUESTION 138

A web company is looking to implement an external payment service into their highly available application deployed in a VPC. Their application EC2 instances are behind a public-facing ELB. Auto scaling is used to add additional instances as traffic increases. Under normal load the application runs 2 instances in the Auto Scaling group but at peak it can scale 3x in size. The application instances need to communicate with the payment service over the Internet which requires whitelisting of all public IP addresses used to communicate with it. A maximum of 4 whitelisting IP addresses are allowed at a time and can be added through an API. How should they architect their solution?

- A. Route payment requests through two NAT instances setup for High Availability and whitelist the Elastic IP addresses attached to the NAT instances.
- B. Whitelist the VPC Internet Gateway Public IP and route payment requests through the Internet Gateway.
- C. Whitelist the ELB IP addresses and route payment requests from the Application servers through the ELB.

D. Automatically assign public IP addresses to the application instances in the Auto Scaling group and run a script on boot that adds each instances public IP address to the payment validation whitelist API.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 141

Your website is serving on-demand training videos to your workforce. Videos are uploaded monthly in high resolution MP4 format. Your workforce is distributed globally often on the move and using company-provided tablets that require the HTTP Live Streaming (HLS) protocol to watch a video. Your company has no video transcoding expertise and it required you may need to pay for a consultant. How do you implement the most cost-efficient architecture without compromising high availability and quality of video delivery'?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 146

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

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 148

Which is a valid Amazon Resource name (ARN) for IAM?

- A. aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/Nebserver
- B. arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/Webserver
- C. 123456789012:aws:iam::instance-profile/Nebserver
- D. arn:aws:iam::123456789012::instance-profile/Nebserver

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 153

You have an application running on an EC2 instance which will allow users to download files from a private S3 bucket using a pre-signed URL. Before generating the URL, the application should verify the existence of the file in S3. How should the application use AWS credentials to access the S3 bucket securely?

- A. Use the AWS account access keys; the application retrieves the credentials from the source code of the application.
- B. Create an IAM role for EC2 that allows list access to objects In the S3 bucket; launch the Instance with the role, and retrieve the role's credentials from the EC2 instance metadata.
- C. Create an IAM user for the application with permissions that allow list access to the S3 bucket; the application retrieves the IAM user credentials from a temporary directory with permissions that allow read access only to the Application user.
- D. Create an IAM user for the application with permissions that allow list access to the S3 bucket; launch the instance as the IANI user, and retrieve the IAM user's credentials from the EC2 instance user data.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 156

Your company plans to host a large donation website on Amazon Web Sewices (AWS). You anticipate a large and undetermined amount of traffic that will create many database writes. To be certain that you do not drop any writes to a database hosted on AWS. Which sewice should you use?

- A. Amazon RDS with provisioned IOPS up to the anticipated peak write throughput.
- B. Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) for capturing the writes and draining the queue to write to the database.
- C. Amazon ElastiCache to store the writes until the writes are committed to the database.
- D. Amazon DynamoDB with provisioned write throughput up to the anticipated peak write throughpu

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 158

You deployed your company website using Elastic Beanstalk and you enabled log file rotation to S3. An Elastic Map Reduce job is periodically analyzing the logs

on S3 to build a usage dashboard that you share with your CIO.

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 161

Which of the following are characteristics of Amazon VPC subnets? Choose 2 answers

- A. Each subnet spans at least 2 Availability Zones to provide a high-availability environment.
- B. Each subnet maps to a single Availability Zone.
- C. CIDR block mask of /25 is the smallest range supported.
- D. By default, all subnets can route between each other, whether they are private or public.
- E. Instances in a private subnet can communicate with the Internet only if they have an Elastic I

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 164

You are implementing AWS Direct Connect. You intend to use AWS public service end points such as Amazon S3, across the AWS Direct Connect link. You want other Internet traffic to use your existing link to an Internet Service Provider.

What is the correct way to configure AWS Direct connect for access to services such as Amazon S3?

- A. Configure a public Interface on your AWS Direct Connect link Configure a static route via your AWS Direct Connect link that points to Amazon S3 Advertise a default route to AWS using BGP.
- B. Create a private interface on your AWS Direct Connect lin
- C. Configure a static route via your AWS Direct connect link that points to Amazon S3 Configure specific routes to your network in your VPC.
- D. Create a public interface on your AWS Direct Connect link Redistribute BGP routes into your existing routing infrastructure; advertise specific routes for your network to AWS.
- E. Create a private interface on your AWS Direct connect lin
- F. Redistribute BGP routes into your existing routing infrastructure and advertise a default route to AWS.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 166

Your application is using an ELB in front of an Auto Scaling group of web/application sewers deployed across two AZs and a Multi-AZ RDS Instance for data persistence.

The database CPU is often above 80% usage and 90% of I/O operations on the database are reads. To improve performance you recently added a single-node Memcached ElastiCache Cluster to cache frequent DB query results. In the next weeks the overall workload is expected to grow by 30%.

Do you need to change anything in the architecture to maintain the high availability or the application with the anticipated additional load? Why?

- A. Yes, you should deploy two Memcached ElastiCache Clusters in different AZs because the RDS instance will not be able to handle the load if the cache node fails.
- B. No, if the cache node fails you can always get the same data from the DB without having any availability impact.
- C. No, if the cache node fails the automated ElastiCache node recovery feature will prevent any availability impact.
- D. Yes, you should deploy the Memcached ElastiCache Cluster with two nodes in the same AZ as the RDS DB master instance to handle the load if one cache node fails.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 171

An ERP application is deployed across multiple AZs in a single region. In the event of failure, the Recovery Time Objective (RTO) must be less than 3 hours, and the Recovery Point Objective (RPO) must be 15 minutes the customer realizes that data corruption occurred roughly 1.5 hours ago.

What DR strategy could be used to achieve this RTO and RPO in the event of this kind of failure?

- A. Take hourly DB backups to S3, with transaction logs stored in S3 every 5 minutes.
- B. Use synchronous database master-slave replication between two availability zones.
- C. Take hourly DB backups to EC2 Instance store volumes with transaction logs stored In S3 every 5 minutes.
- D. Take 15 minute DB backups stored In Glacier with transaction logs stored in S3 every 5 minute

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 173

You are designing the network infrastructure for an application server in Amazon VPC. Users will access all application instances from the Internet, as well as from an on-premises network. The on-premises

network is connected to your VPC over an AWS Direct Connect link. How would you design routing to meet the above requirements?

- A. Configure a single routing table with a default route via the Internet gatewa
- B. Propagate a default route via BGP on the AWS Direct Connect customer route
- C. Associate the routing table with all VPC subnets.
- D. Configure a single routing table with a default route via the Internet gatewa
- E. Propagate specific routes for the on-premises networks via BGP on the AWS Direct Connect customer route

- F. Associate the routing table with all VPC subnets.
- G. Configure a single routing table with two default routes: one to the Internet via an Internet gateway, the other to the on-premises network via the VPN gateway.
- H. Use this routing table across all subnets in the VPC.
- I. Configure two routing tables: one that has a default route via the Internet gateway, and another that has a default route via the VPN gateway.
- J. Associate both routing tables with each VPC subnet.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 176

The following are AWS Storage services? Choose 2 Answers

- A. AWS Relational Database Service (AWS RDS)
- B. AWS ElastiCache
- C. AWS Glacier
- D. AWS Import/Export

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 180

You have launched an EC2 instance with four (4) 500 GB EBS Provisioned IOPS volumes attached. The EC2 instance is EBS-Optimized and supports 500 Mbps throughput between EC2 and EBS. The four EBS volumes are configured as a single RAID 0 device, and each Provisioned IOPS volume is provisioned with 4,000 IOPS (4,000 16KB reads or writes), for a total of 16,000 random IOPS on the instance. The EC2 instance initially delivers the expected 16,000 IOPS random read and write performance. Sometime later, in order to increase the total random I/O performance of the instance, you add an additional two 500 GB EBS Provisioned IOPS volumes to the RAID. Each volume is provisioned to 4,000 IOPS like the original four, for a total of 24,000 IOPS on the EC2 instance. Monitoring shows that the EC2 instance CPU utilization increased from 50% to 70%, but the total random IOPS measured at the instance level does not increase at all.

What is the problem and a valid solution?

- A. The EBS-Optimized throughput limits the total IOPS that can be utilized; use an EBS-Optimized instance that provides larger throughput.
- B. Small block sizes cause performance degradation, limiting the I/O throughput; configure the instance device driver and filesystem to use 64KB blocks to increase throughput.
- C. The standard EBS Instance root volume limits the total IOPS rate; change the instance root volume to also be a 500GB 4,000 Provisioned IOPS volume.
- D. Larger storage volumes support higher Provisioned IOPS rates; increase the provisioned volume storage of each of the 6 EBS volumes to 1TB.
- E. RAID 0 only scales linearly to about 4 devices; use RAID 0 with 4 EBS Provisioned IOPS volumes, but increase each Provisioned IOPS EBS volume to 6,000 IOPS.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 184

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 187

A newspaper organization has a on-premises application which allows the public to search its back catalogue and retrieve individual newspaper pages via a website written in Java. They have scanned the old newspapers into JPEGs (approx 17TB) and used Optical Character Recognition (OCR) to populate a commercial search product. The hosting platform and software are now end of life and the organization wants to migrate its archive to AWS and produce a cost efficient architecture and still be designed for availability and durability. Which is the most appropriate?

- A. Use S3 with reduced redundancy to store and serve the scanned files, install the commercial search application on EC2 Instances and configure with auto-scaling and an Elastic Load Balancer.
- B. Model the environment using CloudFormation use an EC2 instance running Apache webserver and an open source search application, stripe multiple standard EBS volumes together to store the JPEGs and search index.
- C. Use S3 with standard redundancy to store and serve the scanned files, use CloudSearch for query processing, and use Elastic Beanstalk to host the website across multiple availability zones.
- D. Use a single-AZ RDS MySQL instance to store the search index and the JPEG images use an EC2 instance to serve the website and translate user queries into SQL.
- E. Use a CloudFront download distribution to serve the JPEGs to the end users and install the current commercial search product, along with a Java Container on the website on EC2 instances and use Route53 with DNS round-robin.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 190

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