

## AWS-Solution-Architect-Associate Dumps

### Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate

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



**NEW QUESTION 1**

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 2**

You are migrating an internal server on your DC to an EC2 instance with EBS volume. Your server disk usage is around 500GB so you just copied all your data to a 2TB disk to be used with AWS Import/Export. Where will the data be imported once it arrives at Amazon?

- A. to a 2TB EBS volume
- B. to an S3 bucket with 2 objects of 1TB
- C. to an 500GB EBS volume
- D. to an S3 bucket as a 2TB snapshot

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

An import to Amazon EBS will have different results depending on whether the capacity of your storage device is less than or equal to 1 TB or greater than 1 TB. The maximum size of an Amazon EBS snapshot is 1 TB, so if the device image is larger than 1 TB, the image is chunked and stored on Amazon S3. The target location is determined based on the total capacity of the device, not the amount of data on the device.

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

**NEW QUESTION 3**

An edge location refers to which Amazon Web Service?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Amazon CloudFront is a content distribution network. A content delivery network or content distribution network (CDN) is a large distributed system of servers deployed in multiple data centers across the world. The location of the data center used for CDN is called edge location.

Amazon CloudFront can cache static content at each edge location. This means that your popular static content (e.g., your site's logo, navigational images, cascading style sheets, JavaScript code, etc.) will be available at a nearby edge location for the browsers to download with low latency and improved performance for viewers. Caching popular static content with Amazon CloudFront also helps you offload requests for such files from your origin server — CloudFront serves the cached copy when available and only makes a request to your origin server if the edge location receiving the browser's request does not have a copy of the file.

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

**NEW QUESTION 4**

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 5**

In Amazon AWS, which of the following statements is true of key pairs?

- A. Key pairs are used only for Amazon SDKs.
- B. Key pairs are used only for Amazon EC2 and Amazon CloudFront.
- C. Key pairs are used only for Elastic Load Balancing and AWS IAM.
- D. Key pairs are used for all Amazon service

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Key pairs consist of a public and private key, where you use the private key to create a digital signature, and then AWS uses the corresponding public key to validate the signature. Key pairs are used only for Amazon EC2 and Amazon CloudFront.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws-sec-cred-types.html>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 7**

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 8**

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 9**

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 10**

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 10**

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 12**

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 17**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) is a key component in Amazon's Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), providing resizable computing capacity using server instances in AWS's data centers. Amazon EC2 is designed to make web-scale computing easier by enabling you to obtain and configure capacity with minimal friction.

You create and launch instances, which are collections of platform hardware and software. Different instances running on the same physical machine are isolated from each other via the Xen hypervisor.

Amazon is active in the Xen community, which provides awareness of the latest developments. In addition, the AWS firewall resides within the hypervisor layer, between the physical network interface and the instance's virtual interface. All packets must pass through this layer, thus an instance's neighbors have no more access to that instance than any other host on the Internet and can be treated as if they are on separate physical hosts. The physical RAM is separated using similar mechanisms.

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

**NEW QUESTION 19**

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 23**

An organization has created an application which is hosted on the AWS EC2 instance. The application stores images to S3 when the end user uploads to it. The organization does not want to store the AWS secure credentials required to access the S3 inside the instance. Which of the below mentioned options is a possible solution to avoid any security threat?

- A. Use the IAM based single sign between the AWS resources and the organization application.
- B. Use the IAM role and assign it to the instance.
- C. Since the application is hosted on EC2, it does not need credentials to access S3.
- D. Use the X.509 certificates instead of the access and the secret access key

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS IAM role uses temporary security credentials to access AWS services. Once the role is assigned to an instance, it will not need any security credentials to be stored on the instance. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/iam-roles-for-amazon-ec2.html>

**NEW QUESTION 27**

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 32**

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 35**

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 37**

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 38**

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 41**

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 44**

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 45

You have been using T2 instances as your CPU requirements have not been that intensive. However you now start to think about larger instance types and start looking at M and IV|3 instances. You are a little confused as to the differences between them as they both seem to have the same ratio of CPU and memory. Which statement below is incorrect as to why you would use one over the other?

- A. M3 instances are less expensive than M1 instances.
- B. IV|3 instances are configured with more swap memory than M instances.
- C. IV|3 instances provide better, more consistent performance than M instances for most use-cases.
- D. M3 instances also offer SSD-based instance storage that delivers higher I/O performance

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Amazon EC2 allows you to set up and configure everything about your instances from your operating system up to your applications. An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) is simply a packaged-up environment that includes all the necessary bits to set up and boot your instance.

M1 and M3 Standard instances have the same ratio of CPU and memory, some reasons below as to why you would use one over the other.

IV|3 instances provide better, more consistent performance than M instances for most use-cases. M3 instances also offer SSD-based instance storage that delivers higher I/O performance.

M3 instances are also less expensive than M1 instances. Due to these reasons, we recommend M3 for applications that require general purpose instances with a balance of compute, memory, and network resources.

However, if you need more disk storage than what is provided in M3 instances, you may still find M1 instances useful for running your applications.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 48

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 53

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 55

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

- A. INSUFFICIENT\_DATA
- B. ALARM
- C. OK
- D. STATUS\_CHECK\_FAILED

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch Alarms have three possible states: OK: The metric is within the defined threshold ALARM: The metric is outside of the defined threshold INSUFFICIENT\_DATA: The alarm has just started, the metric is not available, or not enough data is available for the metric to determine the alarm state

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

#### NEW QUESTION 58

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

- A. Force Detach

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

If your volume stays in the detaching state, you can force the detachment by clicking Force Detach. Reference: <http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-detaching-volume.html>

**NEW QUESTION 62**

An organization has a statutory requirement to protect the data at rest for data stored in EBS volumes. Which of the below mentioned options can the organization use to achieve data protection?

- A. Data replication.
- B. Data encryption.
- C. Data snapshot.
- D. All the options listed her

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

For protecting the Amazon EBS data at REST, the user can use options, such as Data Encryption (Windows / Linux / third party based), Data Replication (AWS internally replicates data for redundancy), and Data Snapshot (for point in time backup).

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

**NEW QUESTION 67**

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 receive speeds.
- B. Amazon SQS is for single-threaded sending or receive 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 receive speeds.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon SQS is a distributed queuing system that is optimized for horizontal scalability, not for single-threaded sending or receive 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 68**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/device\\_naming.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/device_naming.html)

**NEW QUESTION 69**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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



**NEW QUESTION 71**

You have been asked to tighten up the password policies in your organization after a serious security breach, so you need to consider every possible security measure. Which of the following is not an account password policy for IAM Users that can be set?

- A. Force IAM users to contact an account administrator when the user has allowed his or her password to expue.
- B. A minimum password length.
- C. Force IAM users to contact an account administrator when the user has entered his password incorrectly.
- D. Prevent IAM users from reusing previous password

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

IAM users need passwords in order to access the AWS Management Console. (They do not need passwords if they will access AWS resources programmatically by using the CLI, AWS SDKs, or the APIs.)

You can use a password policy to do these things: Set a minimum password length.

Require specific character types, including uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, and non-alphanumeric characters. Be sure to remind your users that passwords are case sensitive. Allow all IAM users to change their own passwords.

Require IAM users to change their password after a specified period of time (enable password expiration). Prevent IAM users from reusing previous passwords.

Force IAM users to contact an account administrator when the user has allowed his or her password to expue.

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

**NEW QUESTION 73**

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 76**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws\\_service\\_limits.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html)

**NEW QUESTION 81**

You have just set up yourfirst 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 86**

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 88**

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 89**

You're trying to delete an SSL certificate from the IAM certificate store, and you're getting the message "Certificate: <certificate-id> is being used by CloudFront." Which of the following statements is probably the reason why you are getting this error?

- A. Before you can delete an SSL certificate, you need to either rotate SSL certificates or revert from using a custom SSL certificate to using the default CloudFront certificate.
- B. You can't delete SSL certificates . You need to request it from AWS.
- C. Before you can delete an SSL certificate, you need to set up the appropriate access level in IAM
- D. Before you can delete an SSL certificate you need to set up https on your server

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

CloudFront is a web service that speeds up distribution of your static and dynamic web content, for example, .html, .css, .php, and image files, to end users.

Every CloudFront web distribution must be associated either with the default CloudFront certificate or with a custom SSL certificate. Before you can delete an SSL certificate, you need to either rotate SSL certificates (replace the current custom SSL certificate with another custom SSL certificate) or revert from using a custom SSL certificate to using the default CloudFront certificate.

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

**NEW QUESTION 90**

In relation to AWS CloudHSM, High-availability (HA) recovery is hands-off resumption by failed HA group members.

Prior to the introduction of this function, the HA feature provided redundancy and performance, but required that a failed/lost group member be reinstated.

- A. automatically
- B. periodically
- C. manually
- D. continuously

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

In relation to AWS CloudHSM, High-availability (HA) recovery is hands-off resumption by failed HA group members.

Prior to the introduction of this function, the HA feature provided redundancy and performance, but required that a failed/lost group member be manually reinstated.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/latest/userguide/ha-best-practices.html>

### NEW QUESTION 92

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

AWS Storage Gateway connects an on-premises software appliance with cloud-based storage to provide seamless integration with data security features between your on-premises IT environment and the Amazon Web Services (AWS) storage infrastructure. You can use the service to store data in the AWS cloud for scalable and cost-effective storage that helps maintain data security. AWS Storage Gateway offers both volume-based and tape-based storage solutions:

Volume gateways Gateway-cached volumes Gateway-stored volumes

Gateway-virtual tape library (VTL)

Reference:

[http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS\\_ac\\_ra\\_disasterrecovery\\_07.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS_ac_ra_disasterrecovery_07.pdf)

### NEW QUESTION 93

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 98

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 99

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 101**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 103**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 108**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Even though the user has configured the termination policy, before AutoScaling selects an instance to terminate, it first identifies the Availability Zone that has more instances than the other Availability Zones used by the group. Within the selected Availability Zone, it identifies the instance that matches the specified termination policy.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/us-termination-policy.html>

**NEW QUESTION 113**

Can you encrypt EBS volumes?

- A. Yes, you can enable encryption when you create a new EBS volume using the AWS Management Console, API, or CLI.
- B. No, you should use a third-party software to perform raw block-level encryption of an EBS volume.
- C. Yes, but you must use a third-party API for encrypting data before it's loaded on EBS.
- D. Yes, you can encrypt with the special "ebs\_encrypt" command through Amazon API

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

With Amazon EBS encryption, you can now create an encrypted EBS volume and attach it to a supported instance type. Data on the volume, disk I/O, and snapshots created from the volume are then all encrypted. The encryption occurs on the servers that host the EC2 instances, providing encryption of data as it moves between EC2 instances and EBS storage. EBS encryption is based on the industry standard AES-256 cryptographic algorithm.  
To get started, simply enable encryption when you create a new EBS volume using the AWS Management Console, API, or CLI. Amazon EBS encryption is available for all the latest EC2 instances in all commercially available AWS regions.  
Reference:  
<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2014/05/21/Amazon-EBS-encryption-now-available/>

**NEW QUESTION 115**

While controlling access to Amazon EC2 resources, which of the following acts as a firewall that controls the traffic allowed to reach one or more instances?



- A. A security group
- B. An instance type
- C. A storage cluster
- D. An object

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A security group acts as a firewall that controls the traffic allowed to reach one or more instances. When you launch an instance, you assign it one or more security groups.

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

**NEW QUESTION 117**

Just when you thought you knew every possible storage option on AWS you hear someone mention Reduced Redundancy Storage (RRS) within Amazon S3. What is the ideal scenario to use Reduced Redundancy Storage (RRS)?

- A. Huge volumes of data
- B. Sensitive data
- C. Non-critical or reproducible data
- D. Critical data

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Reduced Redundancy Storage (RRS) is a new storage option within Amazon S3 that enables customers to reduce their costs by storing non-critical, reproducible data at lower levels of redundancy than Amazon S3's standard storage. RRS provides a lower cost, less durable, highly available storage option that is designed to sustain the loss of data in a single facility.

RRS is ideal for non-critical or reproducible data.

For example, RRS is a cost-effective solution for sharing media content that is durably stored elsewhere. RRS also makes sense if you are storing thumbnails and other resized images that can be easily reproduced from an original image.

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

**NEW QUESTION 118**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The Elastic Load Balancer connection draining feature causes the load balancer to stop sending new requests to the back-end instances when the instances are deregistering or become unhealthy, while ensuring that in-flight requests continue to be served. The user can specify a maximum time of 3600

seconds (1 hour) for the load balancer to keep the connections alive before reporting the instance as deregistered. If the user does not specify the maximum timeout period, by default, the load balancer will close the connections to the deregistering instance after 300 seconds.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 122**

How can you apply more than 100 rules to an Amazon EC2-Classic?

- A. By adding more security groups
- B. You need to create a default security group specifying your required rules if you need to use more than 100 rules per security group.
- C. By default the Amazon EC2 security groups support 500 rules.
- D. You can't add more than 100 rules to security groups for an Amazon EC2 instanc

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

In EC2-Classic, you can associate an instance with up to 500 security groups and add up to 100 rules to a security group.

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

**NEW QUESTION 124**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Each Amazon EBS Snapshot has a createVolumePermission attribute that you can set to one or more AWS Account IDs to share the AM with those AWS

Accounts. To allow several AWS Accounts to use a particular EBS snapshot, you can use the snapshots's createVolumePermission attribute to include a list of the accounts that can use it.

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

**NEW QUESTION 128**

A customer has a 10 GB AWS Direct Connect connection to an AWS region where they have a web application hosted on Amazon Elastic Computer Cloud (EC2). The application has dependencies on an on-premises mainframe database that uses a BASE (Basic Available. Sort stale Eventual consistency) rather than an ACID (Atomicity. Consistency isolation. Durability) consistency model.

The application is exhibiting undesirable behavior because the database is not able to handle the volume of writes. How can you reduce the load on your on-premises database resources in the most cost-effective way?

- A. Use an Amazon Elastic Map Reduce (EMR) S3DistCp as a synchronization mechanism between the on-premises database and a Hadoop cluster on AWS.
- B. Modify the application to write to an Amazon SQS queue and develop a worker process to flush the queue to the on-premises database.
- C. Modify the application to use DynamoDB to feed an EMR cluster which uses a map function to write to the on-premises database.
- D. Provision an RDS read-replica database on AWS to handle the writes and synchronize the two databases using Data Pipeline.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/category/amazon-elastic-map-reduce/>

**NEW QUESTION 130**

You have launched an EC2 instance with four (4) 500GB EBS Provisioned IOPS volumes attached. The EC2 Instance is EBS-Optimized and supports 500 Mbps throughput between EC2 and EBS. The two 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. Larger storage volumes support higher Provisioned IOPS rates: increase the provisioned volume storage of each of the 6 EBS volumes to 1TB.
- B. The EBS-Optimized throughput limits the total IOPS that can be utilized: use an EBS-Optimized instance that provides larger throughput.
- C. Small block sizes cause performance degradation, limiting the I/O throughput, configure the instance device driver and file system to use 64KB blocks to increase throughput.
- D. 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.
- E. 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.

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 131**

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 132**

You would like to create a mirror image of your production environment in another region for disaster recovery purposes. Which of the following AWS resources do not need to be recreated in the second region? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. Route 53 Record Sets
- B. IAM Roles
- C. Elastic IP Addresses (EIP)
- D. EC2 Key Pairs
- E. Launch configurations
- F. Security Groups

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

Reference:

[http://tech.com/wp-content/themes/optimize/download/AWSDisaster\\_Recovery.pdf](http://tech.com/wp-content/themes/optimize/download/AWSDisaster_Recovery.pdf) (page 6)

**NEW QUESTION 134**

Your company currently has a 2-tier web application running in an on-premises data center. You have experienced several infrastructure failures in the past two

months resulting in significant financial losses. Your CIO is strongly agreeing to move the application to AWS. While working on achieving buy-in from the other company executives, he asks you to develop a disaster recovery plan to help improve Business continuity in the short term. He specifies a target Recovery Time Objective (RTO) of 4 hours and a Recovery Point Objective (RPO) of 1 hour or less. He also asks you to implement the solution within 2 weeks. Your database is 200GB in size and you have a 20Mbps Internet connection.

How would you do this while minimizing costs?

- A. Create an EBS backed private AMI which includes a fresh install of your application
- B. Develop a CloudFormation template which includes your AMI and the required EC2, AutoScaling, and ELB resources to support deploying the application across Multiple- Availability-Zone
- C. Asynchronously replicate transactions from your on-premises database to a database instance in AWS across a secure VPN connection.
- D. Deploy your application on EC2 instances within an Auto Scaling group across multiple availability zone
- E. Asynchronously replicate transactions from your on-premises database to a database instance in AWS across a secure VPN connection.
- F. Create an EBS backed private AMI which includes a fresh install of your application
- G. Setup a script in your data center to backup the local database every 1 hour and to encrypt and copy the resulting file to an S3 bucket using multi-part upload.
- H. Install your application on a compute-optimized EC2 instance capable of supporting the application's average load
- I. Synchronously replicate transactions from your on-premises database to a database instance in AWS across a secure Direct Connect connection.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Overview of Creating Amazon EBS-Backed AMIs

First, launch an instance from an AMI that's similar to the AMI that you'd like to create. You can connect to your instance and customize it. When the instance is configured correctly, ensure data integrity by

stopping the instance before you create an AMI, then create the image. When you create an Amazon EBS-backed AMI, we automatically register it for you.

Amazon EC2 powers down the instance before creating the AMI to ensure that everything on the instance is stopped and in a consistent state during the creation process. If you're confident that your instance is in a consistent state appropriate for AMI creation, you can tell Amazon EC2 not to power down and reboot the instance. Some file systems, such as XFS, can freeze and unfreeze activity, making it safe to create the image without rebooting the instance.

During the AMI-creation process, Amazon EC2 creates snapshots of your instance's root volume and any other EBS volumes attached to your instance. If any volumes attached to the instance are encrypted, the new AMI only launches successfully on instances that support Amazon EBS encryption. For more information, see Amazon EBS Encryption.

Depending on the size of the volumes, it can take several minutes for the AMI-creation process to complete (sometimes up to 24 hours). You may find it more efficient to create snapshots of your volumes prior to creating your AMI. This way, only small, incremental snapshots need to be created when the AMI is created, and the process completes more quickly (the total time for snapshot creation remains the same). For more information, see Creating an Amazon EBS Snapshot. After the process completes, you have a new AMI and snapshot created from the root volume of the instance. When you launch an instance using the new AMI, we create a new EBS volume for its root volume using the snapshot. Both the AMI and the snapshot incur charges to your account until you delete them. For more information, see Deregistering Your AMI.

If you add instance-store volumes or EBS volumes to your instance in addition to the root device volume, the block device mapping for the new AMI contains information for these volumes, and the block device mappings for instances that you launch from the new AMI automatically contain information for these volumes. The instance-store volumes specified in the block device mapping for the new instance are new and don't contain any data from the instance store volumes of the instance you used to create the AMI. The data on EBS volumes persists. For more information, see Block Device Mapping.

**NEW QUESTION 135**

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

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Working with volumes

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

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

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

Launching instances (RunInstances)

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

that a user can launch.

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

a. AMI

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Instance type

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

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

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

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource": [ "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*" ],
    "Condition": { "StringNotEquals": {
      "ec2:InstanceType": ["t2.micro", "t2.small"]
    }
  }
}
```



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

#### c. Subnet

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 139

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 EC2 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 instance's public IP address to the payment validation whitelist API.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 143

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 RD5 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**

**Explanation:**

There is no such thing as "Nlost appropriate" without knowing all your goals. I find your scenarios very fuzzy, since you can obviously mix-n-match between them. I think you should decide by layers instead: Load Balancer Layer: ELB or just DNS, or roll-your-own. (Using DNS+EIPs is slightly cheaper, but less reliable than ELB.)

Storage Layer for 17TB of Images: This is the perfect use case for S3. Off-load all the web requests directly to the relevant JPEGs in S3. Your EC2 boxes just generate links to them.

If your app already serves its own images (not links to images), you might start with EFS. But more than likely, you can just setup a web server to re-write or re-direct all JPEG links to S3 pretty easily.

If you use S3, don't serve directly from the bucket- Serve via a CNAME in domain you control. That way, you can switch in CloudFront easily.

EBS will be way more expensive, and you'll need 2x the drives if you need 2 boxes. Yuck. Consider a smaller storage format. For example, JPEG2000 or WebP or other tools might make for smaller images. There is also the DejaVu format from a while back.

Cache Layer: Adding CloudFront in front of S3 will help people on the other side of the world-- well, possibly. Typical archives follow a power law. The long tail of requests means that most JPEGs won't be requested enough to be in the cache. So you are only speeding up the most popular objects. You can always wait, and switch in CF later after you know your costs better. (In some cases, it can actually lower costs.)

You can also put CloudFront in front of your app, since your archive search results should be fairly static. This will also allow you to run with a smaller instance type, since CF will handle much of the load if you do it right.

Database Layer: A few options:

Use whatever your current server does for now, and replace with something else down the road. Don't under-estimate this approach, sometimes it's better to start now and optimize later.

Use RDS to run MySQL/ Postgres

I'm not as familiar with Elasticsearch or Cloudsearch, but obviously Cloudsearch will be less maintenance+setup.

App Layer:

When creating the app layer from scratch, consider CloudFormation and/or OpsWorks. It's extra stuff to learn, but helps down the road.

Java+ Tomcat is right up the alley of ElasticBeanstalk. (Basically EC2 + Autoscale + ELB).

Preventing Abuse: When you put something in a public S3 bucket, people will hot-link it from their web pages. If you want to prevent that, your app on the EC2 box can generate signed links to S3 that expire in a few hours. Now everyone will be forced to go thru the app, and the app can apply rate limiting, etc. Saving money:

If you don't mind having downtime:

run everything in one AZ (both DBs and EC2s). You can always add servers and AZs down the road, as long as it's architected to be stateless. In fact, you should use multiple regions if you want it to be really robust.

use Reduced Redundancy in S3 to save a few hundred bucks per month (Someone will have to "go fix it" every time it breaks, including having an off-line copy to repair S3.)

Buy Reserved Instances on your EC2 boxes to make them cheaper. (Start with the RI market and buy a partially used one to get started.) It's just a coupon saying "if you run this type of box in this AZ, you will save on the per-hour costs." You can get 1/2 to 1/3 off easily.

Rewrite the application to use less memory and CPU -that way you can run on fewer/ smaller boxes. (May or may not be worth the investment.)

If your app will be used very infrequently, you will save a lot of money by using Lambda. I'd be worried that it would be quite slow if you tried to run a Java application on it though ..

We're missing some information like load, latency expectations from search, indexing speed, size of the search index, etc. But with what you've given us, I would go with S3 as the storage for the files (S3 rocks. It is really, really awesome). If you're stuck with the commercial search application, then on EC2 instances with autoscaling and an ELB. If you are allowed an alternative search engine, Elasticsearch is probably your best bet. I'd run it on EC2 instead of the AWS Elasticsearch service, as IMHO it's not ready yet. Don't autoscale Elasticsearch automatically though, it'll cause all sorts of issues. I have zero experience with CloudSearch so I can't comment on that. Regardless of which option, I'd use CloudFormation for all of it.

#### NEW QUESTION 145

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 149

You've been hired to enhance the overall security posture for a very large e-commerce site. They have a well architected multi-tier application running in a VPC that uses ELBs in front of both the web and the app

tier with static assets served directly from S3. They are using a combination of RDS and DynamoDB for their dynamic data and then archive nightly into S3 for further processing with EMR.

They are concerned because they found AWS CloudTrail log entries and suspect someone is attempting to gain unauthorized access.

Which approach provides a cost effective scalable mitigation to this kind of attack?

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 151

You are designing a connectivity solution between on-premises infrastructure and Amazon VPC. Your server's on-premises will be communicating with your VPC instances. You will be establishing IPsec tunnels over the internet. You will be using VPN gateways and terminating the IPsec tunnels on AWS supported customer gateways.

Which of the following objectives would you achieve by implementing an IPsec tunnel as outlined above? (Choose 4 answers)

- A. End-to-end protection of data in transit
- B. End-to-end Identity authentication
- C. Data encryption across the Internet
- D. Protection of data in transit over the Internet
- E. Peer identity authentication between VPN gateway and customer gateway
- F. Data integrity protection across the Internet

**Answer:** C0EF

#### NEW QUESTION 152

You are designing an intrusion detection prevention (IDS/IPS) solution for a customer web application in a single VPC. You are considering the options for implementing IOS IPS protection for traffic coming from the Internet.

Which of the following options would you consider? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. Implement IDS/IPS agents on each Instance running In VPC
- B. Configure an instance in each subnet to switch its network interface card to promiscuous mode and analyze network traffic.
- C. Implement Elastic Load Balancing with SSL listeners In front of the web applications
- D. Implement a reverse proxy layer in front of web servers and configure IDS/ IPS agents on each reverse proxy server.

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 153

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

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

**Answer:** ACD

#### NEW QUESTION 155

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

optimal setup for persistence and security that meets the above requirements would be the following.

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 158

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 SQ
- B. Setup an Auto Scaling group of EC2 sewers to consume the logs and apply the heuristics.
- C. Send all the log events to Amazon Kinesis develop a client process to apply heuristics on the logs
- D. Configure Amazon Cloud Trail to receive custom logs, use EMR to apply heuristics the logs
- E. Setup an Auto Scaling group of EC2 syslogd servers, store the logs on 53 use EMR to apply heuristics on the logs

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 161

What does Amazon 53 stand for?

- A. Simple Storage Solution.
- B. Storage Storage Storage (triple redundancy Storage).

- C. Storage Sewer Solution.
- D. Simple Storage Sewic

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 164

If I want an instance to have a public IP address, which IP address should I use'?

- A. Elastic I P Address
- B. Class B IP Address
- C. Class A IP Address
- D. Dynamic IP Address

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 167

Every user you create in the IAM system starts with \_ \_

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 172

Can you create IAM security credentials for existing users?

- A. Yes, existing users can have security credentials associated with their account.
- B. No, IAM requires that all users who have credentials set up are not existing users
- C. No, security credentials are created within GROUPS, and then users are associated to GROUPS at a later time.
- D. Yes, but only IAM credentials, not ordinary security credential

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 173

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 176

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 178

What does Amazon Elastic Beanstalk provide?

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 179

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

- A. <http://254.169.169.254/latest/>
- B. <http://169.169.254.254/|atesU>
- C. <http://127.0.0.1/|atest/>
- D. <http://l69.254.169.254/|atest/>

**Answer:** D



**NEW QUESTION 184**

What is the maximum key length of a tag'?

- A. 512 Unicode characters
- B. 64 Unicode characters
- C. 256 Unicode characters
- D. 128 Unicode characters

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 188**

Which is the default region in AWS?

- A. eu-west-1
- B. us-east-1
- C. us-east-2
- D. ap-southeast-1

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 193**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 195**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 199**

Fill in the blanks: \_ let you categorize your EC2 resources in different ways, for example, by purpose, owner, or environment.

- A. wildcards
- B. pointers
- C. Tags
- D. special filters

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 202**

What is the maximum write throughput I can provision for a single Dynamic DB table?

- A. 1,000 write capacity units
- B. 100,000 write capacity units
- C. Dynamic DB is designed to scale without limits, but if you go beyond 10,000 you have to contact AWS first.
- D. 10,000 write capacity units

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 206**

What is Amazon Glacier?

- A. You mean Amazon "Iceberg": it's a low-cost storage service.
- B. A security tool that allows to "freeze" an EBS volume and perform computer forensics on it.
- C. A low-cost storage service that provides secure and durable storage for data archMng and backup.
- D. It's a security tool that allows to "freeze" an EC2 instance and perform computer forensics on i

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 209**

What does specifying the mapping /dev/sdc=none when launching an instance do'?

- A. Prevents /dev/sdc from creating the instance.

- B. Prevents /dev/sdc from deleting the instance.
- C. Set the value of /dev/sdc to 'zero'.
- D. Prevents /dev/sdc from attaching to the instanc

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 211

A/An \_ acts as a firewall that controls the traffic allowed to reach one or more instances.

- A. security group
- B. ACL
- C. IAM
- D. Private IP Addresses

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 215

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 220

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 222

SQL Sewer \_ store log ins and passwords in the master database.

- A. can be configured to but by default does not
- B. doesn't
- C. does

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 225

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 227

What happens to the 1/0 operations while you take a database snapshot?

- A. 1/0 operations to the database are suspended for a few minutes while the backup is in progress.
- B. 1/0 operations to the database are sent to a Replica (if available) for a few minutes while the backup is in progress.
- C. 1/0 operations will be functioning normally
- D. 1/0 operations to the database are suspended for an hour while the backup is in progress

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 231

When running my DB Instance as a Multi-AZ deployment, can I use the standby for read or write operations?

- A. Yes
- B. Only with MSSQL based RDS
- C. Only for Oracle RDS instances
- D. No

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 234**

When should I choose Provisioned IOPS over Standard RDS storage?

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 237**

Which service enables AWS customers to manage users and permissions in AWS?

- A. AWS Access Control Service (ACS}
- B. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM}
- C. AWS Identity Manager (AIM}

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 239**

Can I use Provisioned IOPS with VPC?

- A. Only Oracle based RDS
- B. No
- C. Only with MSSQL based RDS
- D. Yes for all RDS instances

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 242**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 246**

What are the four levels of AWS Premium Support?

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 247**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 252**

Please select the Amazon EC2 resource which cannot be tagged.

- A. images (AMIs, kernels, RAM disks)
- B. Amazon EBS volumes
- C. Elastic IP addresses
- D. VPCs

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 253**

Can the string value of 'Key' be prefixed with :aws:"?

- A. Only in GovCloud
- B. Only for 53 not EC2
- C. Yes
- D. No

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 255**

What is the type of monitoring data (for Amazon EBS volumes) which is available automatically in 5- minute periods at no charge called?

- A. Basic
- B. Primary
- C. Detailed
- D. Local

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 257**

What happens when you create a topic on Amazon SNS?

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 258**

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

- A. FetchFailure
- B. DescribeFailure
- C. DescribeEvents
- D. FetchEvents

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 260**

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

- A. Only if instructed to when created
- B. Yes
- C. No

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 261**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 263**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 265**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 270**

Which AWS instance address has the following characteristics? : " If you stop an instance, its Elastic IP address is unmapped, and you must remap it when you



restart the instance."

- A. Both A and B
- B. None of these
- C. VPC Addresses
- D. EC2 Addresses

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 273**

Is it possible to access your EBS snapshots?

- A. Yes, through the Amazon 53 APIs.
- B. Yes, through the Amazon EC2 APIs.
- C. No, EBS snapshots cannot be accessed; they can only be used to create a new EBS volume.
- D. EBS doesn't provide snapshot

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 274**

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

- A. No
- B. Yes

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 276**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 278**

Is decreasing the storage size of a DB Instance permitted?

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 281**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 282**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 287**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 292**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 297**

Location of Instances are -----

- A. Regional
- B. based on Availability Zone
- C. Global

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 298**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 303**

Can I detach the primary (eth0) network interface when the instance is running or stopped?

- A. Yes, You can.
- B. N
- C. You cannot
- D. Depends on the state of the interface at the time

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 308**

REST or Query requests are HTTP or HTTPS requests that use an HTTP verb (such as GET or POST) and a parameter named Action or Operation that specifies the API you are calling.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 313**

Does AWS Direct Connect allow you access to all Availability Zones within a Region?

- A. Depends on the type of connection
- B. No
- C. Yes
- D. Only when there's just one availability zone in a region
- E. If there are more than one, only one availability zone can be accessed directly.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 318**

What does Amazon EBS stand for?

- A. Elastic Block Storage
- B. Elastic Business Server
- C. Elastic Blade Server
- D. Elastic Block Store

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 322**

To help you manage your Amazon EC2 instances, images, and other Amazon EC2 resources, you can assign your own metadata to each resource in the form of

--

- A. special filters
- B. functions
- C. tags
- D. wildcards

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 325**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 328**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 332**

In the Amazon RDS Oracle DB engine, the Database Diagnostic Pack and the Database Tuning Pack are only available with \_\_ \_\_

- A. Oracle Standard Edition
- B. Oracle Express Edition
- C. Oracle Enterprise Edition
- D. None of these

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 333**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 336**

Amazon RDS supports SOAP only through \_\_ \_\_

- A. HTTP or HTTPS
- B. TCP/IP
- C. HTIP
- D. HTIPS

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 341**

The Amazon EC2 web service can be accessed using the \_\_ web services messaging protocol. This interface is described by a Web Services Description Language (WSDL) document.

- A. SOAP
- B. DCOM
- C. CORBA
- D. XML-RPC

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 343**

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

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

D. 1/0 operations to the database are suspended for a few minutes while the backup is in progres

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 344

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 348

When you resize the Amazon RDS DB instance, Amazon RDS will perform the upgrade during the next maintenance window. If you want the upgrade to be performed now, rather than waiting for the maintenance window, specify the \_ option.

- A. Apply Now
- B. Apply Soon
- C. Apply This
- D. Apply Immediately

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 349

Does Amazon Route 53 support NS Records?

- A. Yes, it supports Name Service records.
- B. No
- C. It supports only MX records.
- D. Yes, it supports Name Sewer record

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 350

When using consolidated billing there are two account types. What are they?

- A. Paying account and Linked account
- B. Parent account and Child account
- C. Main account and Sub account.
- D. Main account and Secondary accoun

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 354

A Provisioned IOPS volume must be at least\_ GB in size

- A. 1
- B. 50
- C. 20
- D. 10

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 356

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 360

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

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

**Answer:** A



**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 364**

After launching an instance that you intend to serve as a NAT (Network Address Translation) device in a public subnet you modify your route tables to have the NAT device be the target of internet bound traffic of your private subnet. When you try and make an outbound connection to the internet from an instance in the private subnet, you are not successful. Which of the following steps could resolve the issue?

- A. Disabling the Source/Destination Check attribute on the NAT instance
- B. Attaching an Elastic IP address to the instance in the private subnet
- C. Attaching a second Elastic Network Interface (ENI) to the NAT instance, and placing it in the private sub net
- D. Attaching a second Elastic Network Interface (ENI) to the instance in the private subnet, and placing it in the public subnet

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/workspaces/latest/adminguide/gsg\\_create\\_vpc.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/workspaces/latest/adminguide/gsg_create_vpc.html)

**NEW QUESTION 369**

You have decided to change the instance type for instances running in your application tier that is using Auto Scaling. In which area below would you change the instance type definition?

- A. Auto Scaling policy
- B. Auto Scaling group
- C. Auto Scaling tags
- D. Auto Scaling launch configuration

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 374**

How can the domain's zone apex, for example, "myzoneapexdomain.com", be pointed towards an Elastic Load Balancer?

- A. By using an Amazon Route 53 Alias record
- B. By using an AAAA record
- C. By using an Amazon Route 53 CNAME record
- D. By using an A record

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 376**

A company has a workflow that sends video files from their on-premise system to AWS for transcoding. They use EC2 worker instances that pull transcoding jobs from SQS. Why is SQS an appropriate service for this scenario?

- A. SQS guarantees the order of the messages.
- B. SQS synchronously provides transcoding output.
- C. SQS checks the health of the worker instances.
- D. SQS helps to facilitate horizontal scaling of encoding task

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 381**

What are characteristics of Amazon S3? Choose 2 answers

- A. S3 allows you to store objects of virtually unlimited size.
- B. S3 offers Provisioned IOPS.
- C. S3 allows you to store unlimited amounts of data.
- D. S3 should be used to host a relational database.
- E. Objects are directly accessible via a URL

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/private-contentrestricting-access-to-s3.html>

**NEW QUESTION 384**

After creating a new IAM user which of the following must be done before they can successfully make API calls?

- A. Add a password to the user.
- B. Enable Multi-Factor Authentication for the user.
- C. Assign a Password Policy to the user.
- D. Create a set of Access Keys for the user

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 389**

You run an ad-supported photo sharing website using S3 to serve photos to visitors of your site. At some point you find out that other sites have been linking to the photos on your site, causing loss to your business. What is an effective method to mitigate this?

- A. Remove public read access and use signed URLs with expiry dates.
- B. Use Cloud Front distributions for static content.
- C. Block the IPs of the offending websites in Security Groups.
- D. Store photos on an EBS volume of the web server

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 393**

Which of the following are true regarding AWS CloudTrail? Choose 3 answers

- A. CloudTrail is enabled globally
- B. CloudTrail is enabled by default
- C. CloudTrail is enabled on a per-region basis
- D. CloudTrail is enabled on a per-service basis.
- E. Logs can be delivered to a single Amazon S3 bucket for aggregation.
- F. CloudTrail is enabled for all available services within a region.
- G. Logs can only be processed and delivered to the region in which they are generated

**Answer:** CDE

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 394**

Which set of Amazon S3 features helps to prevent and recover from accidental data loss?

- A. Object lifecycle and service access logging
- B. Object versioning and Multi-factor authentication
- C. Access controls and server-side encryption
- D. Website hosting and Amazon S3 policies

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 396**

A company needs to monitor the read and write IOPS metrics for their AWS MySQL RDS instance and send real-time alerts to their operations team. Which AWS services can accomplish this? Choose 2 answers

- A. Amazon Simple Email Service
- B. Amazon CloudWatch
- C. Amazon Simple Queue Service
- D. Amazon Route 53
- E. Amazon Simple Notification Service

**Answer:** BE

**NEW QUESTION 398**

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

- A. Amazon Kinesis
- B. AWS Data Pipeline
- C. Amazon AppStream
- D. Amazon Simple Queue Service

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 401**

A photo-sharing service stores pictures in Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) and allows application sign-in using an OpenID Connect-compatible identity provider. Which AWS Security Token Service approach to temporary access should you use for the Amazon S3 operations?

- A. SAML-based Identity Federation
- B. Cross-Account Access
- C. AWS Identity and Access Management roles
- D. Web Identity Federation

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 402

A company is deploying a two-tier, highly available web application to AWS. Which service provides durable storage for static content while utilizing lower Overall CPU resources for the web tier?

- A. Amazon EBS volume
- B. Amazon S3
- C. Amazon EC2 instance store
- D. Amazon RD5 instance

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 405

You need to pass a custom script to new Amazon Linux instances created in your Auto Scaling group. Which feature allows you to accomplish this?

- A. User data
- B. EC2Config service
- C. IAM roles
- D. AWS Config

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 408

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 411

Which of the following are true regarding encrypted Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS) volumes? Choose 2 answers

- A. Supported on all Amazon EBS volume types
- B. Snapshots are automatically encrypted
- C. Available to all instance types
- D. Existing volumes can be encrypted
- E. shared volumes can be encrypted

**Answer:** AB

#### Explanation:

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-ebs.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 414

A company is deploying a new two-tier web application in AWS. The company has limited staff and requires high availability, and the application requires complex queries and table joins. Which configuration provides the solution for the company's requirements?

- A. MySQL Installed on two Amazon EC2 Instances in a single Availability Zone
- B. Amazon RDS for MySQL with Multi-AZ
- C. Amazon ElastiCache
- D. Amazon DynamoDB

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Reference: <http://www.althingsdistributed.com/2013/03/dynamodb-one-year-later.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 415

A t2.medium EC2 instance type must be launched with what type of Amazon Machine Image (AMI)?

- A. An Instance store Hardware Virtual Machine AMI
- B. An Instance store Paravirtual AMI
- C. An Amazon EBS-backed Hardware Virtual Machine AMI
- D. An Amazon EBS-backed Paravirtual AMI

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

**NEW QUESTION 417**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 420**

A customer implemented AWS Storage Gateway with a gateway-cached volume at their main office.

An event takes the link between the main and branch office offline. Which methods will enable the branch office to access their data? Choose 3 answers

- A. Use a HTTPS GET to the Amazon S3 bucket where the files are located.
- B. Restore by implementing a lifecycle policy on the Amazon S3 bucket.
- C. Invoke an Amazon Glacier Restore API call to load the files into another Amazon S3 bucket within four to six hours.
- D. Launch a new AWS Storage Gateway instance in Amazon EC2, and restore from a gateway snapshot
- E. Create an Amazon EBS volume from a gateway snapshot, and mount it to an Amazon EC2 instance.
- F. Launch an AWS Storage Gateway virtual iSCSI device at the branch office, and restore from a gateway snapshot

**Answer:** ADF

**NEW QUESTION 423**

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