

AWS-Solution-Architect-Associate Dumps

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 8

After setting up a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) network, a more experienced cloud engineer suggests that to achieve low network latency and high network throughput you should look into setting up a placement group. You know nothing about this, but begin to do some research about it and are especially curious about its limitations. Which of the below statements is wrong in describing the limitations of a placement group?

- A. Although launching multiple instance types into a placement group is possible, this reduces the likelihood that the required capacity will be available for your launch to succeed.
- B. A placement group can span multiple Availability Zones.
- C. You can't move an existing instance into a placement group.
- D. A placement group can span peered VPCs

Answer: B

Explanation:

A placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone. Using placement groups enables applications to participate in a low-latency, 10 Gbps network. Placement groups are recommended for applications that benefit from low network latency, high network throughput, or both. To provide the lowest latency, and the highest packet-per-second network performance for your placement group, choose an instance type that supports enhanced networking. Placement groups have the following limitations:

The name you specify for a placement group a name must be unique within your AWS account. A placement group can't span multiple Availability Zones.

Although launching multiple instance types into a placement group is possible, this reduces the likelihood that the required capacity will be available for your launch to succeed. We recommend using the same instance type for all instances in a placement group.

You can't merge placement groups. Instead, you must terminate the instances in one placement group, and then relaunch those instances into the other placement group.

A placement group can span peered VPCs; however, you will not get full-bisection bandwidth between instances in peered VPCs. For more information about VPC peering connections, see VPC Peering in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

You can't move an existing instance into a placement group. You can create an AM from your existing instance, and then launch a new instance from the AMI into a placement group.

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon RDS gives you access to the capabilities of a familiar MySQL, Oracle, SQL Server, or PostgreSQL database engine. This means that the code, applications, and tools you already use today with your existing databases can be used with Amazon RDS. Amazon RDS automatically patches the database software and backs up your database, storing the backups for a user-defined retention period and enabling point-in-time recovery.

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 14

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 19

Amazon EC2 provides a . It is an HTTP or HTTPS request that uses the HTTP verbs GET or POST.

- A. web database
- B. .net framework
- C. Query API
- D. C library

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 provides a Query API. These requests are HTTP or HTTPS requests that use the HTTP verbs GET or POST and a Query parameter named Action. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/making-api-requests.html>

NEW QUESTION 20

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 23

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 25

Which of the following is true of Amazon EC2 security group?

- A. You can modify the outbound rules for EC2-Classic.
- B. You can modify the rules for a security group only if the security group controls the traffic for just one instance.
- C. You can modify the rules for a security group only when a new instance is created.
- D. You can modify the rules for a security group at any tim

Answer: D

Explanation:

A security group acts as a virtual firewall that controls the traffic for one or more instances. When you launch an instance, you associate one or more security groups with the instance. You add rules to each security group that allow traffic to or from its associated instances. You can modify the rules for a security group at any time; the new rules are automatically applied to all instances that are associated with the security group.

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

NEW QUESTION 30

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 31

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 36

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 39

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 99.99999999% 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 41

In Amazon EC2 Container Service, are other container types supported?

- A. Yes, EC2 Container Service supports any container service you need.
- B. Yes, EC2 Container Service also supports Microsoft container service.
- C. No, Docker is the only container platform supported by EC2 Container Service presently.
- D. Yes, EC2 Container Service supports Microsoft container service and Openstac

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Amazon EC2 Container Service, Docker is the only container platform supported by EC2 Container Service presently.

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

NEW QUESTION 45

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 46

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS CloudFormation is a service that helps you model and set up your Amazon Web Services resources so that you can spend less time managing those resources and more time focusing on your applications that run in AWS. You create a template that describes all the AWS resources that you want (like Amazon EC2 instances or Amazon RDS DB instances), and AWS CloudFormation takes care of provisioning and configuring those resources for you. You don't need to individually create and configure AWS resources and figure out what's dependent on what. AWS CloudFormation handles all of that.

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

NEW QUESTION 47

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

If the minimum size for an Auto Scaling group is 1 instance, when you terminate the running instance, Auto Scaling must launch a new instance to replace it.

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

NEW QUESTION 48

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 50

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The resource record sets contained in a hosted zone must share the same suffix. For example, the example.com hosted zone can contain resource record sets for www.example.com and www.aws.example.com subdomains, but it cannot contain resource record sets for a www.example.ca subdomain.

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

NEW QUESTION 54

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 55

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 58

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 60

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 61

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 63

A customer enquires about whether all his data is secure on AWS and is especially concerned about Elastic Map Reduce (EMR) so you need to inform him of some of the security features in place for AWS. Which of the below statements would be an incorrect response to your customers enquiry?

- A. Amazon EMR customers can choose to send data to Amazon S3 using the HTTPS protocol for secure transmission.
- B. Amazon S3 provides authentication mechanisms to ensure that stored data is secured against unauthorized access.
- C. Every packet sent in the AWS network uses Internet Protocol Security (IPsec).
- D. Customers may encrypt the input data before they upload it to Amazon S3.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon S3 provides authentication mechanisms to ensure that stored data is secured against unauthorized access. Unless the customer who is uploading the data specifies otherwise, only that customer can access the data. Amazon EMR customers can also choose to send data to Amazon S3 using the HTTPS protocol for secure transmission. In addition, Amazon EMR always uses HTTPS to send data between Amazon S3 and Amazon EC2. For added security, customers may encrypt the input data before they upload it to Amazon S3 (using any common data compression tool); they then need to add a decryption step to the beginning of their cluster when Amazon EMR fetches the data from Amazon S3. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticmapreduce/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 67

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 69

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.html#CHAP_Troubleshooting.Security

NEW QUESTION 73

What does the following policy for Amazon EC2 do?

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 78

You are setting up a very complex financial services grid and so far it has 5 Elastic IP (EIP) addresses.
You go to assign another EIP address, but all accounts are limited to 5 Elastic IP addresses per region by default, so you aren't able to. What is the reason for this?

- A. For security reasons.
- B. Hardware restrictions.
- C. Public (IPV4) internet addresses are a scarce resource.
- D. There are only 5 network interfaces per instance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Public (IPV4) internet addresses are a scarce resource. There is only a limited amount of public IP space available, and Amazon EC2 is committed to helping use that space efficiently.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 80

A major customer has asked you to set up his AWS infrastructure so that it will be easy to recover in the case of a disaster of some sort. Which of the following is important when thinking about being able to quickly launch resources in AWS to ensure business continuity in case of a disaster?

- A. Create and maintain AMIs of key servers where fast recovery is required.
- B. Regularly run your servers, test them, and apply any software updates and configuration changes.
- C. All items listed here are important when thinking about disaster recovery.
- D. Ensure that you have all supporting custom software packages available in AWS

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the event of a disaster to your AWS infrastructure you should be able to quickly launch resources in Amazon Web Services (AWS) to ensure business continuity.

The following are some key steps you should have in place for preparation:

1. Set up Amazon EC2 instances to replicate or mirror data.
2. Ensure that you have all supporting custom software packages available in AWS.
3. Create and maintain AMIs of key servers where fast recovery is required.
4. Regularly run these servers, test them, and apply any software updates and configuration changes.
5. Consider automating the provisioning of AWS resources.

Reference: http://d36cz9buwru1tt.cloudfront.net/AWS_Disaster_Recovery.pdf

NEW QUESTION 85

You need to measure the performance of your EBS volumes as they seem to be under performing. You have come up with a measurement of 1,024 KB I/O but your colleague tells you that EBS volume performance is measured in IOPS. How many IOPS is equal to 1,024 KB I/O?

- A. 16
- B. 256
- C. 8
- D. 4

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

IOPS are input/output operations per second. Amazon EBS measures each I/O operation per second

(that is 256 KB or smaller) as one IOPS. I/O operations that are larger than 256 KB are counted in 256 KB capacity units.

For example, a 1,024 KB I/O operation would count as 4 IOPS.

When you provision a 4,000 IOPS volume and attach it to an EBS-optimized instance that can provide the necessary bandwidth, you can transfer up to 4,000 chunks of data per second (provided that the I/O does not exceed the 128 MB/s per volume throughput limit of General Purpose (SSD) and Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volumes).

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

NEW QUESTION 90

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 92

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can write an AWS CloudFormation template (a JSON-formatted document) in a text editor or pick an existing template. The template describes the resources you want and their settings. For example,

suppose you want to create an Amazon EC2. Your template can declare an instance Amazon EC2 and describe its properties, as shown in the following example:

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 94

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instances that you launch into a default subnet receive both a public IP address and a private IP address. Instances in a default subnet also receive both public

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

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

NEW QUESTION 96

Does AWS CloudFormation support Amazon EC2 tagging?

- A. Yes, AWS CloudFormation supports Amazon EC2 tagging
- B. No, CloudFormation doesn't support any tagging
- C. No, it doesn't support Amazon EC2 tagging.
- D. It depends if the Amazon EC2 tagging has been defined in the template

Answer: A

Explanation:

In AWS CloudFormation, Amazon EC2 resources that support the tagging feature can also be tagged in an AWS template. The tag values can refer to template parameters, other resource names, resource attribute values (e.g. addresses), or values computed by simple functions (e.g., a concatenated list of strings).

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

NEW QUESTION 100

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 102

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 103

You are building a system to distribute confidential documents to employees. Using CloudFront, what method could be used to serve content that is stored in S3, but not publically accessible from S3 directly?

- A. Add the CloudFront account security group "amazon-cf/amazon-cf-sg" to the appropriate S3 bucket policy.
- B. Create a S3 bucket policy that lists the CloudFront distribution ID as the Principal and the target bucket as the Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
- C. Create an Identity and Access Management (IAM) User for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that IAM User.
- D. Create an Origin Access Identity (OAI) for CloudFront and grant access to the objects in your S3 bucket to that OAI.

Answer: D

Explanation:

You restrict access to Amazon S3 content by creating an origin access identity, which is a special CloudFront user. You change Amazon S3 permissions to give the origin access identity permission to access your objects, and to remove permissions from everyone else. When your users access your Amazon S3 objects using CloudFront URLs, the CloudFront origin access identity gets the objects on your users' behalf. If your users try to access objects using Amazon S3 URLs, they're denied access. The origin access identity has permission to access objects in your Amazon S3 bucket, but users don't. Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 104

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The user can join multiple provisioned IOPS volumes together in a RAID 1 configuration to achieve better fault tolerance. RAID 1 does not provide a write performance improvement; it requires more bandwidth than non-RAID configurations since the data is written simultaneously to multiple volumes.

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

NEW QUESTION 107

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 111

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 112

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 113

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 here

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

NEW QUESTION 116

A client of yours has a huge amount of data stored on Amazon S3, but is concerned about someone stealing it while it is in transit. You know that all data is encrypted in transit on AWS, but which of the following is wrong when describing server-side encryption on AWS?

- A. Amazon S3 server-side encryption employs strong multi-factor encryption.
- B. Amazon S3 server-side encryption uses one of the strongest block ciphers available, 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256), to encrypt your data.
- C. In server-side encryption, you manage encryption/decryption of your data, the encryption keys, and related tools.
- D. Server-side encryption is about data encryption at rest—that is, Amazon S3 encrypts your data as it writes it to disks.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon S3 encrypts your object before saving it on disks in its data centers and decrypts it when you download the objects. You have two options depending on how you choose to manage the encryption keys: Server-side encryption and client-side encryption.

Server-side encryption is about data encryption at rest—that is, Amazon S3 encrypts your data as it writes it to disks in its data centers and decrypts it for you when you access it. As long as you authenticate your request and you have access permissions, there is no difference in the way you access encrypted or unencrypted objects. Amazon S3 manages encryption and decryption for you. For example, if you share your objects using a pre-signed URL, that URL works the same way for both encrypted and unencrypted objects.

In client-side encryption, you manage encryption/decryption of your data, the encryption keys, and related tools. Server-side encryption is an alternative to client-side encryption in which Amazon S3 manages the encryption of your data, freeing you from the tasks of managing encryption and encryption keys.

Amazon S3 server-side encryption employs strong multi-factor encryption. Amazon S3 encrypts each object with a unique key. As an additional safeguard, it encrypts the key itself with a master key that it regularly rotates. Amazon S3 server-side encryption uses one of the strongest block ciphers available, 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256), to encrypt your data.

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

NEW QUESTION 117

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 119

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

- A. Updates to your DB Instance are synchronously replicated across Availability Zones to the standby in order to keep both in sync and protect your latest database updates against DB Instance failure.
- B. Your database will not resume operation without manual administrative intervention.
- C. Updates to your DB Instance are asynchronously replicated across Availability Zones to the standby in order to keep both in sync and protect your latest database updates against DB Instance failure.
- D. Updates to your DB Instance are synchronously replicated across S3 to the standby in order to keep both in sync and protect your latest database updates against DB Instance failure.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a managed service that makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient and resizable capacity, while managing time-consuming database administration tasks, freeing you up to focus on your applications and business.

When you create or modify your DB Instance to run as a Multi-AZ deployment, Amazon RDS automatically provisions and maintains a synchronous "standby" replica in a different Availability Zone. Updates to your DB Instance are synchronously replicated across Availability Zones to the standby in order to keep both in sync and protect your latest database updates against DB Instance failure.

During certain types of planned maintenance, or in the unlikely event of DB Instance failure or Availability Zone failure, Amazon RDS will automatically failover to the standby so that you can resume database writes and reads as soon as the standby is promoted. Since the name record for your DB Instance remains the same, your application can resume database operation without the need for manual administrative intervention. With Multi-AZ deployments, replication is transparent: you do not interact directly with the standby, and it cannot be used to serve read traffic. If you are using Amazon RDS for MySQL and are looking to scale read traffic beyond the capacity constraints of a single DB Instance, you can deploy one or more Read Replicas.

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

NEW QUESTION 121

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 126

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

DynamoDB supports two types of secondary indexes:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 128

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/faqs/#security_anchor

NEW QUESTION 129

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 131

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

- A. No because you can't use IAM to control access to CloudWatch data for specific resources.
- B. Yes
- C. You can use IAM to control access to CloudWatch data for specific resources.
- D. No because you need to be Sysadmin to access CloudWatch data.

- E. Ye
- F. Any user can see all CloudWatch data and needs no access right

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch integrates with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) so that you can specify which CloudWatch actions a user in your AWS Account can perform. For example, you could create an IAM policy that gives only certain users in your organization permission to use GetMetricStatistics. They could then use the action to retrieve data about your cloud resources. You can't use IAM to control access to CloudWatch data for specific resources. For example, you can't give a user access to CloudWatch data for only a specific set of instances or a specific LoadBalancer. Permissions granted using IAM cover all the cloud resources you use with CloudWatch. In addition, you can't use IAM roles with the Amazon CloudWatch command line tools. Using Amazon CloudWatch with IAM doesn't change how you use CloudWatch. There are no changes to CloudWatch actions, and no new CloudWatch actions related to users and access control. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/UsingIAM.html>

NEW QUESTION 133

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 135

You need to create an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) for a customer for an application which does not appear to be part of the standard AWS AMI template that you can see in the AWS console. What are the alternative possibilities for creating an AMI on AWS?

- A. You can purchase an AMIs from a third party but cannot create your own AMI.
- B. You can purchase an AMIs from a third party or can create your own AMI.
- C. Only AWS can create AMIs and you need to wait till it becomes available.
- D. Only AWS can create AMIs and you need to request them to create one for you

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can purchase an AMIs from a third party, including AMIs that come with service contracts from organizations such as Red Hat. You can also create an AMI and sell it to other Amazon EC2 users. After you create an AMI, you can keep it private so that only you can use it, or you can share it with a specified list of AWS accounts. You can also make your custom AMI public so that the community can use it. Building a safe, secure, usable AMI for public consumption is a fairly straightforward process, if you follow a few simple guidelines. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/AMIs.html>

NEW QUESTION 138

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

While creating an Amazon RDS DB, your first task is to set up a DB Security Group that controls what IP addresses or EC2 instances have access to your DB Instance. Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_WorkingWithSecurityGroups.html

NEW QUESTION 141

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a fast, filexible, and fully managed push messaging service. Amazon SNS can be used to make push notifications to mobile devices. Amazon SNS can deliver notifications by SMS text message or email to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) queues or to any HTTP endpoint. In this case user can use the SNS apis to send SMS.

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

NEW QUESTION 146

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 147

Regarding Amazon Route 53, if your application is running on Amazon EC2 instances in two or more Amazon EC2 regions and if you have more than one Amazon EC2 instance in one or more regions, you can use to route traffic to the correct region and then use to route traffic to instances within the region, based on probabilities that you specify.

- A. weighted-based routing; alias resource record sets
- B. latency-based routing; weighted resource record sets
- C. weighted-based routing; weighted resource record sets
- D. latency-based routing; alias resource record sets

Answer: B

Explanation:

Regarding Amazon Route 53, if your application is running on Amazon EC2 instances in two or more Amazon EC2 regions, and if you have more than one Amazon EC2 instance in one or more regions, you can use latency-based routing to route traffic to the correct region and then use weighted resource record sets to route traffic to instances within the region based on weights that you specify.

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

NEW QUESTION 150

A user is currently building a website which will require a large number of instances in six months, when a demonstration of the new site will be given upon launch. Which of the below mentioned options allows the user to procure the resources beforehand so that they need not worry about infrastructure availability during the demonstration?

- A. Procure all the instances as reserved instances beforehand.
- B. Launch all the instances as part of the cluster group to ensure resource availability.
- C. Pre-warm all the instances one month prior to ensure resource availability.
- D. Ask AWS now to procure the dedicated instances in 6 month

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Web Services has massive hardware resources at its data centers, but they are finite. The best way for users to maximize their access to these resources is by reserving a portion of the computing capacity that they require. This can be done through reserved instances. With reserved instances, the user literally reserves the computing capacity in the Amazon Web Services cloud.

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

NEW QUESTION 152

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 153

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 158

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 163

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 165

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 connectivity. 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 168

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

The different cluster states of an Amazon EMR cluster are listed below. STARTING — The cluster provisions, starts, and configures EC2 instances. BOOTSTRAPPING — Bootstrap actions are being executed on the cluster. RUNNING — A step for the cluster is currently being run. WAITING — The cluster is currently active, but has no steps to run. TERMINATING - The cluster is in the process of shutting down. TERMINATED - The cluster was shut down without error. TERMINATED_WITH_ERRORS - The cluster was shut down with errors.
Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticmapreduce/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 170

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

To get a history of all EC2 API calls (including VPC and EBS) made on your account, you simply turn on CloudTrail in the AWS Management Console.
Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 171

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 176

When does the billing of an Amazon EC2 system begin?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 178

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

Using multipart upload provides the following advantages:

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

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

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

abort the multipart upload.

Begin an upload before you know the final object size—You can upload an object as you are creating it. Reference:
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/uploadobjusingmpu.html>

NEW QUESTION 181

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 182

How many types of block devices does Amazon EC2 support?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 supports 2 types of block devices. Reference:
<http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/block-device-mapping-concepts.html>

NEW QUESTION 185

A user wants to increase the durability and availability of the EBS volume. Which of the below mentioned actions should he perform?

- A. Take regular snapshots.
- B. Create an AMI.
- C. Create EBS with higher capacity.
- D. Access EBS regularly

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Amazon Web Services, Amazon EBS volumes that operate with 20 GB or less of modified data since their most recent snapshot can expect an annual failure rate (AFR) between 0.1% and 0.5%. For this reason, to maximize both durability and availability of their Amazon EBS data, the user should frequently create snapshots of the Amazon EBS volumes.
Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf

NEW QUESTION 187

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon VPC provides advanced security features such as security groups and network access control lists to enable inbound and outbound filtering at the instance level and subnet level.
AWS assigns each security group a unique ID in the form sg-xxxxxxx. The following are the initial settings for a security group that you create:
Allow no inbound traffic Allow all outbound traffic
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-network-security.html>

NEW QUESTION 191

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Volume gateways Gateway-cached volumes Gateway-stored volumes

Gateway-virtual tape library (VTL)

Reference:

http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS_ac_ra_disasterrecovery_07.pdf

NEW QUESTION 196

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 198

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

By default, Amazon EC2 metric data is automatically sent to CloudWatch in 5-minute periods. However, you can, enable detailed monitoring on an Amazon EC2 instance, which sends data to CloudWatch in 1-minute periods

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

NEW QUESTION 199

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 200

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 205

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 210

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 215

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 219

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service that enables Amazon Web Services (AWS) customers to manage users and user permissions in AWS. In addition to supporting IAM user policies, some services support resource-based permissions. Which of the following services are supported by resource-based permissions?

- A. Amazon SNS, and Amazon SQS and AWS Direct Connect.
- B. Amazon S3 and Amazon SQS and Amazon ElastiCache.
- C. Amazon S3, Amazon SNS, Amazon SQS, Amazon Glacier and Amazon EBS.
- D. Amazon Glacier, Amazon SNS, and Amazon CloudWatch

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 222

Content and IV|edia Server is the latest requirement that you need to meet for a client.

The client has been very specific about his requirements such as low latency, high availability, durability, and access control. Potentially there will be millions of views on this server and because of "spiky" usage patterns, operations teams will need to provision static hardware, network, and management resources to

support the maximum expected need. The Customer base will be initially low but is expected to grow and become more geographically distributed. Which of the following would be a good solution for content distribution?

- A. Amazon S3 as both the origin server and for caching
- B. AWS Storage Gateway as the origin server and Amazon EC2 for caching
- C. AWS CloudFront as both the origin server and for caching
- D. Amazon S3 as the origin server and Amazon CloudFront for caching

Answer: D

Explanation:

As your customer base grows and becomes more geographically distributed, using a high-performance edge cache like Amazon CloudFront can provide substantial improvements in latency, fault tolerance, and cost.

By using Amazon S3 as the origin server for the Amazon CloudFront distribution, you gain the advantages of fast in-network data transfer rates, simple publishing/caching workflow, and a unified security framework.

Amazon S3 and Amazon CloudFront can be configured by a web service, the AWS Management Console, or a host of third-party management tools.

Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS_ac_ra_media_02.pdf

NEW QUESTION 226

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Use network and security appliances in your VPC.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 228

Which one of the below doesn't affect Amazon CloudFront billing?

- A. Distribution Type
- B. Data Transfer Out
- C. Dedicated IP SSL Certificates
- D. Requests

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon CloudFront is a web service for content delivery. CloudFront delivers your content using a global network of edge locations and works seamlessly with Amazon S3 which durably stores the original and definitive versions of your files.

Amazon CloudFront billing is mainly affected by Data Transfer Out

Edge Location Traffic Distribution Requests

Dedicated IP SSL Certificates

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

NEW QUESTION 230

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

blocks of the peer VPC as the source or destination of your security group's ingress or egress rules.
Private DNS values cannot be resolved between instances in peered VPCs. Reference:
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/PeeringGuide/vpc-peering-overview.html#vpc-peering-limitations>

NEW QUESTION 235

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 239

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

You can use credential reports to assist in your auditing and compliance efforts. You can use the report to audit the effects of credential lifecycle requirements, such as password rotation. You can provide the report to an external auditor, or grant permissions to an auditor so that he or she can download the report directly.

You can generate a credential report as often as once every four hours. When you request a report, IAM first checks whether a report for the account has been generated within the past four hours. If so, the most recent report is downloaded. If the most recent report for the account is more than four hours old, or if there are no previous reports for the account, IAM generates and downloads a new report.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 243

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 246

You have been given a scope to set up an AWS Media Sharing Framework for a new start up photo sharing company similar to flickr. The first thing that comes to mind about this is that it will obviously need a huge amount of persistent data storage for this framework. Which of the following storage options would be appropriate for persistent storage?

- A. Amazon Glacier or Amazon S3
- B. Amazon Glacier or AWS Import/Export
- C. AWS Import/Export or Amazon CloudFront
- D. Amazon EBS volumes or Amazon S3

Answer: D

Explanation:

Persistent storage-If you need persistent virtual disk storage similar to a physical disk drive for files or other data that must persist longer than the lifetime of a single Amazon EC2 instance, Amazon EBS volumes or Amazon S3 are more appropriate.

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

NEW QUESTION 247

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 249

Which of the following statements is true of Amazon EC2 security groups?

- A. You can change the outbound rules for EC2-Classi
- B. Also, you can add and remove rules to a group at any time.
- C. You can modify an existing rule in a grou
- D. However, you can't add and remove rules to a group.
- E. None of the statements are correct.
- F. You can't change the outbound rules for EC2-Classi
- G. However, you can add and remove rules to a group at any tim

Answer: D

Explanation:

When dealing with security groups, bear in mind that you can freely add and remove rules from a group, but you can't change the outbound rules for EC2-Classic. If you're using the Amazon EC2 console, you can modify existing rules, and you can copy the rules from an existing security group to a new security group.

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

NEW QUESTION 250

Which DNS name can only be resolved within Amazon EC2?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 253

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 258

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

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

reside in the same Availability Zone.

E. Attaching another network interface to an instance is a valid method to increase or double the network bandwidth to or from the dual-homed instance

Answer: D

Explanation:

Best Practices for Configuring Network Interfaces

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 260

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 261

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

Inbound SSH traffic.

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 262

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 263

In Amazon EC2, you are billed instance-hours when .

- A. your EC2 instance is in a running state
- B. the instance exits from Amazon S3 console
- C. your instance still exits the EC2 console
- D. EC2 instances stop

Answer: A

Explanation:

You are billed instance-hours as long as your EC2 instance is in a running state. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 264

A user has created an ELB with Auto Scaling. Which of the below mentioned offerings from ELB helps the user to stop sending new requests traffic from the load balancer to the EC2 instance when the instance is being deregistered while continuing in-flight requests?

- A. ELB sticky session
- B. ELB deregistration check
- C. ELB auto registration Off
- D. ELB connection draining

Answer: D

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.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 267

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 271

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 275

You have some very sensitive data stored on AWS S3 and want to try every possible alternative to keeping it secure in regards to access control. What are the mechanisms available for access control on AWS S3?

- A. (IAM) policies, Access Control Lists (ACLs), bucket policies, and query string authentication.
- B. (IAM) policies, Access Control Lists (ACLs) and bucket policies.
- C. Access Control Lists (ACLs), bucket policies, and query string authentication
- D. (IAM) policies, Access Control Lists (ACLs), bucket policies, query string authentication and encryption.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon S3 supports several mechanisms that give you flexibility to control who can access your data as well as how, when, and where they can access it.

Amazon S3 provides four different access control mechanisms:

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies, Access Control Lists (ACLs), bucket policies, and query string authentication.

IAM enables organizations to create and manage multiple users under a single AWS account. With IAM policies, you can grant IAM users fine-grained control to your Amazon S3 bucket or objects. You can use ACLs to selectively add (grant) certain permissions on individual objects.

Amazon S3 bucket policies can be used to add or deny permissions across some or all of the objects within a single bucket.

With Query string authentication, you have the ability to share Amazon S3 objects through URLs that are valid for a specified period of time.

NEW QUESTION 279

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