

Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Solutions-Architect-Professional

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect Professional



NEW QUESTION 1

What is the default maximum number of VPCs allowed per region?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 100
- D. 15

Answer: A

Explanation:

The maximum number of VPCs allowed per region is 5.

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

RDS DB instance storage comes in two types: standard and provisioned IOPS. Standard storage is allocated on the Amazon EBS volumes and connected to the user's DB instance. Provisioned IOPS uses

optimized EBS volumes and an optimized configuration stack. It provides additional, dedicated capacity for the EBS I/O.

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

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

Doug has created a VPC with CIDR 10.201.0.0/16 in his AWS account. In this VPC he has created a public subnet with CIDR block 10.201.31.0/24. While launching a new EC2 from the console, he is not able to assign the private IP address 10.201.31.6 to this instance. Which is the most likely reason for this issue?

- A. Private address IP 10.201.31.6 is currently assigned to another interface.
- B. Private IP address 10.201.31.6 is reserved by Amazon for IP networking purposes.
- C. Private IP address 10.201.31.6 is blocked via ACLs in Amazon infrastructure as a part of platform security.
- D. Private IP address 10.201.31.6 is not part of the associated subnet's IP address range

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Amazon VPC, you can assign any Private IP address to your instance as long as it is: Part of the associated subnet's IP address range

Not reserved by Amazon for IP networking purposes Not currently assigned to another interface Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/vpc/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 5

A user is configuring MySQL RDS with PIOPS. What should be the minimum size of DB storage provided by the user?

- A. 1 TB
- B. 50 GB
- C. 5 GB
- D. 100 GB

Answer: D

Explanation:

If the user is trying to enable PIOPS with MySQL RDS, the minimum size of storage should be 100 GB. Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

A user has configured EBS volume with PIOPS. The user is not experiencing the optimal throughput. Which of the following could not be factor affecting I/O performance of that EBS volume?

- A. EBS bandwidth of dedicated instance exceeding the PIOPS
- B. EBS volume size
- C. EC2 bandwidth
- D. Instance type is not EBS optimized

Answer: B

Explanation:

If the user is not experiencing the expected IOPS or throughput that is provisioned, ensure that the EC2 bandwidth is not the limiting factor, the instance is EBS-optimized (or include 10 Gigabit network connectMty) and the instance type EBS dedicated bandwidth exceeds the IOPS more than he has provisioned.

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

NEW QUESTION 7

IAM Secure And Scalable is an organization which provides scalable and secure SAAS to its clients. They are planning to host a web server and App server on AWS VPC as separate tiers. The organization wants to implement the scalability by configuring Auto Scaling and load balancer with their app servers (middle tier) too. Which of the below mentioned options suits their requirements?

- A. Since ELB is internet facing, it is recommended to setup HAProxy as the Load balancer within the VPC.
- B. Create an Internet facing ELB with VPC and configure all the App servers with it.
- C. The user should make ELB with EC2-CLASSIC and enable SSH with it for security.
- D. Create an Internal Load balancer with VPC and register all the App sewers with i

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/vpc-loadbalancer-types.html>

NEW QUESTION 8

In IAM, which of the following is true of temporary security credentials?

- A. Once you issue temporary security credentials, they cannot be revoked.
- B. None of these are correct.
- C. Once you issue temporary security credentials, they can be revoked only when the virtual MFA device is used.
- D. Once you issue temporary security credentials, they can be revoke

Answer: A

Explanation:

Temporary credentials in IAM are valid throughout their defined duration of time and hence can't be revoked. However, because permissions are evaluated each time an AWS request is made using the credentials, you can achieve the effect of revoking the credentials by changing the permissions for the credentials even after they have been issued. Reference:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_temp_control-access_disable-perms.html

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

The user has provisioned the PIOPS volume with an EBS optimized instance. Generally speaking, in which I/O chunk should the bandwidth experienced by the user be measured by AWS?

- A. 128 KB
- B. 256 KB
- C. 64 KB
- D. 32 KB

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

How can ExamKiller setup this scenario?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 11

Cognito Sync is an AWS service that you can use to synchronize user profile data across mobile devices without requiring your own backend. When the device is online, you can synchronize data. If you also set up push sync, what does it allow you to do?

- A. Notify other devices that a user profile is available across multiple devices
- B. Synchronize user profile data with less latency
- C. Notify other devices immediately that an update is available
- D. Synchronize online data faster

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cognito Sync is an AWS service that you can use to synchronize user profile data across mobile devices without requiring your own backend. When the device is online, you can synchronize data, and if you have

also set up push sync, notify other devices immediately that an update is available. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cognito/devguide/sync/>

NEW QUESTION 14

A user has configured EBS volume with PIOPS. The user is not experiencing the optimal throughput. Which of the following could not be factor affecting I/O performance of that EBS volume?

- A. EBS bandwidth of dedicated instance exceeding the PIOPS
- B. EC2 bandwidth
- C. EBS volume size
- D. Instance type is not EBS optimized

Answer: C

Explanation:

If the user is not experiencing the expected IOPS or throughput that is provisioned, ensure that the EC2 bandwidth is not the limiting factor, the instance is EBS-optimized (or include 10 Gigabit network

connectMty) and the instance type EBS dedicated bandwidth exceeds the IOPS more than he has provisioned.

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

NEW QUESTION 19

In a VPC, can you modify a set of DHCP options after you create them?

- A. Yes, you can modify a set of DHCP options within 48 hours after creation and there are no VPCs associated with them.
- B. Yes, you can modify a set of DHCP options any time after you create them.
- C. No, you can't modify a set of DHCP options after you create them.
- D. Yes, you can modify a set of DHCP options within 24 hours after creatio

Answer: C

Explanation:

After you create a set of DHCP options, you can't modify them. If you want your VPC to use a different set of DHCP options, you must create a new set and associate them with your VPC. You can also set up your VPC to use no DHCP options at all.

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

NEW QUESTION 21

What RAID method is used on the Cloud Block Storage back-end to implement a very high level of reliability and performance?

- A. RAID 1 (Mirror)
- B. RAID 5 (Blocks striped, distributed parity)
- C. RAID 10 (Blocks mirrored and striped)
- D. RAID 2 (Bit level striping)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cloud Block Storage back-end storage volumes employs the RAID 10 method to provide a very high level of reliability and performance.

Reference: http://www.rackspace.com/knowledge_center/product-faq/cloud-block-storage

NEW QUESTION 26

One of the AWS account owners faced a major challenge in June as his account was hacked and the hacker deleted all the data from his AWS account. This resulted in a major blow to the business.

Which of the below mentioned steps would not have helped in preventing this action?

- A. Setup an MFA for each user as well as for the root account user.
- B. Take a backup of the critical data to offsite / on premise.
- C. Create an AMI and a snapshot of the data at regular intervals as well as keep a copy to separate regions.
- D. Do not share the AWS access and secret access keys with others as well do not store it inside programs, instead use IAM roles.

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS security follows the shared security model where the user is as much responsible as Amazon. If the user wants to have secure access to AWS while hosting applications on EC2, the first security rule to follow is to enable MFA for all users. This will add an added security layer. In the second step, the user should never give his access or secret access keys to anyone as well as store inside programs. The better solution is to use IAM roles. For critical data of the organization, the user should keep an offsite/ in premise backup which will help to recover critical data in case of security breach.

It is recommended to have AWS AMIs and snapshots as well as keep them at other regions so that they will help in the DR scenario. However, in case of a data security breach of the account they may not be very helpful as hacker can delete that.

Therefore, creating an AMI and a snapshot of the data at regular intervals as well as keep a copy to separate regions, would not have helped in preventing this action.

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

NEW QUESTION 31

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 32

A user is thinking to use EBS PIOPS volume. Which of the below mentioned options is a right use case for the PIOPS EBS volume?

- A. Analytics
- B. System boot volume
- C. Nlongo DB
- D. Log processing

Answer: C

Explanation:

Provisioned IOPS volumes are designed to meet the needs of I/O-intensive workloads, particularly database workloads that are sensitive to storage performance and consistency in random access I/O throughput. Provisioned IOPS volumes are designed to meet the needs of I/O-intensive workloads, particularly database workloads, that are sensitive to storage performance and consistency in random access I/O throughput business applications, database workloads, such as NoSQL DB, RDBMS, etc. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVo|umeTypes.html>

NEW QUESTION 34

When using string conditions within IAM, short versions of the available comparators can be used instead of the more verbose ones. streqi is the short version of the string condition.

- A. StringEqualsIgnoreCase
- B. StringNotEqualsIgnoreCase
- C. StringLikeStringEquals
- D. StringNotEquals

Answer: A

Explanation:

When using string conditions within IAM, short versions of the available comparators can be used instead of the more verbose versions. For instance, streqi is the short version of StringEqualsIgnoreCase that checks for the exact match between two strings ignoring their case.

Reference: <http://awsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/SNS/20100331/sns-gsg-2010-03-31.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 39

Attempts, one of the three types of items associated with the schedule pipeline in the AWS Data Pipeline, provides robust data management. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Attempts?

- A. Attempts provide robust data management.
- B. AWS Data Pipeline retries a failed operation until the count of retries reaches the maximum number of allowed retry attempts.
- C. An AWS Data Pipeline Attempt object compiles the pipeline components to create a set of actionable instances.
- D. AWS Data Pipeline Attempt objects track the various attempts, results, and failure reasons if applicable.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Attempts, one of the three types of items associated with a schedule pipeline in AWS Data Pipeline, provides robust data management. AWS Data Pipeline retries a failed operation. It continues to do so until the task reaches the maximum number of allowed retry attempts. Attempt objects track the various attempts, results, and failure reasons if applicable. Essentially, it is the instance with a counter. AWS Data Pipeline performs retries using the same resources from the previous attempts, such as Amazon EMR clusters and EC2 instances.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/latest/DeveloperGuide/dp-how-tasks-scheduled.html>

NEW QUESTION 41

With respect to AWS Lambda permissions model, at the time you create a Lambda function, you specify an IAM role that AWS Lambda can assume to execute your Lambda function on your behalf. This role is also referred to as the role.

- A. configuration
- B. execution
- C. delegation
- D. dependency

Answer: B

Explanation:

Regardless of how your Lambda function is invoked, AWS Lambda always executes the function. At the time you create a Lambda function, you specify an IAM role that AWS Lambda can assume to execute your Lambda function on your behalf. This role is also referred to as the execution role.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/lambda-dg.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 43

IAM users do not have permission to create Temporary Security Credentials for federated users and roles by default. In contrast, IAM users can call without the need of any special permissions

- A. GetSessionName
- B. GetFederationToken
- C. GetSessionToken
- D. GetFederationName

Answer: C

Explanation:

Currently the STS API command GetSessionToken is available to every IAM user in your account without previous permission. In contrast, the GetFederationToken command is restricted and explicit permissions need to be granted so a user can issue calls to this particular Action

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/STS/latest/UsingSTS/STSPermission.html>

NEW QUESTION 44

An organization has developed an application which provides a smarter shopping experience. They need to show a demonstration to various stakeholders who may not be able to access the in premise application so they decide to host a demo version of the application on AWS. Consequently they will need a fixed elastic IP attached automatically to the instance when it is launched.

In this scenario which of the below mentioned options will not help assign the elastic IP automatically?

- A. Write a script which will fetch the instance metadata on system boot and assign the public IP using that metadata.
- B. Provide an elastic IP in the user data and setup a bootstrapping script which will fetch that elastic IP and assign it to the instance.
- C. Create a controlling application which launches the instance and assigns the elastic IP based on the parameter provided when that instance is booted.
- D. Launch instance with VPC and assign an elastic IP to the primary network interface

Answer: A

Explanation:

EC2 allows the user to launch On-Demand instances. If the organization is using an application temporarily only for demo purposes the best way to assign an elastic IP would be:

Launch an instance with a VPC and assign an EIP to the primary network interface. This way on every instance start it will have the same IP Create a bootstrapping script and provide it some metadata, such as user data which can be used to assign an EIP Create a controller instance which can schedule the start and stop of the instance and provide an EIP as a parameter so that the controller instance can check the instance boot and assign an EIP The instance metadata gives the current instance data, such as the public/private IP. It can be of no use for assigning an EIP.

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

NEW QUESTION 48

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 51

How does AWS Data Pipeline execute activities on on-premise resources or AWS resources that you manage?

- A. By supplying a Task Runner package that can be installed on your on-premise hosts
- B. None of these
- C. By supplying a Task Runner file that the resources can access for execution
- D. By supplying a Task Runner script that can be installed on your on-premise hosts

Answer: A

Explanation:

To enable running activities using on-premise resources, AWS Data Pipeline does the following: It supply a Task Runner package that can be installed on your on-premise hosts.

This package continuously polls the AWS Data Pipeline service for work to perform.

When it's time to run a particular activity on your on-premise resources, it will issue the appropriate command to the Task Runner.

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

NEW QUESTION 56

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

- A. RAID 1 only
- B. RAID 5 only
- C. RAID 5 and RAID 6
- D. RAID 0 only

Answer: C

Explanation:

With Amazon EBS, you can use any of the standard RAID configurations that you can use with a traditional bare metal server, as long as that particular RAID configuration is supported by the operating

system for your instance. This is because all RAID is accomplished at the software level. For greater I/O performance than you can achieve with a single volume, RAID 0 can stripe multiple volumes together; for on-instance redundancy, RAID 1 can mirror two volumes together.

RAID 5 and RAID 6 are not recommended for Amazon EBS because the parity write operations of these RAID modes consume some of the IOPS available to your volumes.

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

NEW QUESTION 57

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The queue length is the number of pending I/O requests for a device. The optimal average queue length will vary for every customer workload, and this value depends on a particular application's sensitivity to IOPS and latency. If the workload is not delivering enough I/O requests to maintain the optimal average queue

length, then the EBS volume might not consistently deliver the IOPS that have been provisioned. However, if the workload maintains an average queue length that is higher than the optimal value, then the per-request I/O latency will increase; in this case, the user should provision more IOPS for his volume. AWS recommends that the user should target an optimal average queue length of 1 for every 200 provisioned IOPS and tune that value based on his application requirements. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-workload-demand.html>

NEW QUESTION 59

A user is trying to create a PIOPS EBS volume with 4000 IOPS and 100 GB size. AWS does not allow the user to create this volume. What is the possible root cause for this?

- A. PIOPS is supported for EBS higher than 500 GB size
- B. The maximum IOPS supported by EBS is 3000
- C. The ratio between IOPS and the EBS volume is higher than 30
- D. The ratio between IOPS and the EBS volume is lower than 50

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volume can range in size from 4 GiB to 16 TiB and you can provision up to 20,000 IOPS per volume. The ratio of IOPS provisioned to the volume size requested should be a maximum of 30; for example, a volume with 3000 IOPS must be at least 100 GB.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumeTypes.html#EBSVolumeTypes_piops

NEW QUESTION 61

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 64

A user has set the IAM policy where it denies all requests if a request is not from IP 10.10.10.1/32. The other policy says allow all requests between 5 PM to 7 PM. What will happen when a user is requesting access from IP 55.109.10.12/32 at 6 PM?

- A. It will deny access
- B. It is not possible to set a policy based on the time or IP
- C. IAM will throw an error for policy conflict
- D. It will allow access

Answer: A

Explanation:

When a request is made, the AWS IAM policy decides whether a given request should be allowed or denied. The evaluation logic follows these rules:

By default, all requests are denied. (In general, requests made using the account credentials for resources in the account are always allowed.)

An explicit allow policy overrides this default.

An explicit deny policy overrides any allows.

In this case since there are explicit deny and explicit allow statements. Thus, the request will be denied since deny overrides allow.

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

NEW QUESTION 69

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

- A. No, AWS only allows access from the public Internet.
- B. No, you can create an encrypted tunnel to VPC, but you cannot own the connection.
- C. Yes, you can via Amazon Dedicated Connection.
- D. Yes, you can via AWS Direct Connect

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Direct Connect links your internal network to an AWS Direct Connect location over a standard 1 gigabit or 10 gigabit Ethernet fiber-optic cable. One end of the cable is connected to your router, the other to an AWS Direct Connect router. With this connection in place, you can create virtual interfaces directly to the AWS cloud (for example, to Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) and Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)) and to Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC), bypassing Internet service providers in your network path.

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

NEW QUESTION 71

You are designing a photo-sharing mobile app. The application will store all pictures in a single Amazon S3 bucket. Users will upload pictures from their mobile device directly to Amazon S3 and will be able to view and download their own pictures directly from Amazon S3.

You want to configure security to handle potentially millions of users in the most secure manner possible. What should your server-side application do when a new

user registers on the photo-sharing mobile application?

- A. Create an IAM use
- B. Update the bucket policy with appropriate permissions for the IAM use
- C. Generate an access key and secret key for the IAM user, store them in the mobile app and use these credentials to access Amazon S3.
- D. Create an IAM use
- E. Assign appropriate permissions to the IAM use
- F. Generate an access key and secret key for the IAM user, store them in the mobile app and use these credentials to access Amazon S3.
- G. Create a set of long-term credentials using AWS Security Token Service with appropriate permission
- H. Store these credentials in the mobile app and use them to access Amazon S3.
- I. Record the user's information in Amazon RDS and create a role in IAM with appropriate permission
- J. When the user uses their mobile app, create temporary credentials using the AWS Security Token Service "AssumeRole" function
- K. Store these credentials in the mobile app's memory and use them to access Amazon S3. Generate new credentials the next time the user runs the mobile app.
- L. Record the user's information in Amazon DynamoDB
- M. When the user uses their mobile app, create temporary credentials using AWS Security Token Service with appropriate permission
- N. Store these credentials in the mobile app's memory and use them to access Amazon S3. Generate new credentials the next time the user runs the mobile app.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 75

A large real-estate brokerage is exploring the option of adding a cost-effective location based alert to their existing mobile application. The application backend infrastructure currently runs on AWS. Users who opt in to this service will receive alerts on their mobile device regarding real-estate offers in proximity to their location. For the alerts to be relevant, delivery time needs to be in the low minute count. The existing mobile app has 5 million users across the US. Which one of the following architectural suggestions would you make to the customer?

- A. The mobile application will submit its location to a web service endpoint utilizing Elastic Load Balancing and EC2 instances. DynamoDB will be used to store and retrieve relevant offers. EC2 instances will communicate with mobile carriers/device providers to push alerts back to the mobile application.
- B. Use AWS DirectConnect or VPN to establish connectivity with mobile carriers. EC2 instances will receive the mobile applications' location through carrier connection. RDS will be used to store and relevant offers. EC2 instances will communicate with mobile carriers to push alerts back to the mobile application.
- C. The mobile application will send device location using SQS
- D. EC2 instances will retrieve the relevant offers from DynamoDB. AWS Mobile Push will be used to send offers to the mobile application.
- E. The mobile application will send device location using AWS Mobile Push. EC2 instances will retrieve the relevant offers from DynamoDB. EC2 instances will communicate with mobile carriers/device providers to push alerts back to the mobile application.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 77

Your department creates regular analytics reports from your company's log files. All log data is collected in Amazon S3 and processed by daily Amazon Elastic MapReduce (EMR) jobs that generate daily PDF reports and aggregated tables in CSV format for an Amazon Redshift data warehouse. Your CFO requests that you optimize the cost structure for this system.

Which of the following alternatives will lower costs without compromising average performance of the system or data integrity for the raw data?

- A. Use reduced redundancy storage (RRS) for all data in S3. Use a combination of Spot Instances and Reserved Instances for Amazon EMR job.
- B. Use Reserved Instances for Amazon Redshift.
- C. Use reduced redundancy storage (RRS) for PDF and .csv data in S3. Add Spot Instances to EMR job.
- D. Use Spot Instances for Amazon Redshift.
- E. Use reduced redundancy storage (RRS) for PDF and .csv data in Amazon S3. Add Spot Instances to Amazon EMR job.
- F. Use Reserved Instances for Amazon Redshift.
- G. Use reduced redundancy storage (RRS) for all data in Amazon S3. Add Spot Instances to Amazon EMR job.
- H. Use Reserved Instances for Amazon Redshift.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 78

You require the ability to analyze a large amount of data, which is stored on Amazon S3 using Amazon Elastic MapReduce. You are using the cc2.8xlarge Instance type, whose CPUs are mostly idle during processing. Which of the below would be the most cost efficient way to reduce the runtime of the job?

- A. Create more smaller files on Amazon S3.
- B. Add additional cc2.8xlarge instances by introducing a task group.
- C. Use smaller instances that have higher aggregate I/O performance.
- D. Create fewer, larger files on Amazon S3.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 81

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 84

Your company currently has a 2-tier web application running in an on-premises data center. You have experienced several infrastructure failures in the past two months resulting in significant financial losses. Your CIO is strongly agreeing to move the application to AWS. While working on achieving buy-in from the other company executives, he asks you to develop a disaster recovery plan to help improve Business continuity in the short term. He specifies a target Recovery Time Objective (RTO) of 4 hours and a Recovery Point Objective (RPO) of 1 hour or less. He also asks you to implement the solution within 2 weeks. Your database is 200GB in size and you have a 20Mbps Internet connection. How would you do this while minimizing costs?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 88

A customer has a 10 GB AWS Direct Connect connection to an AWS region where they have a web application hosted on Amazon Elastic Computer Cloud (EC2). The application has dependencies on an on-premises mainframe database that uses a BASE (Basic Available. Sort stale Eventual consistency) rather than an ACID (Atomicity. Consistency isolation. Durability) consistency model. The application is exhibiting undesirable behavior because the database is not able to handle the volume of writes. How can you reduce the load on your on-premises database resources in the most cost-effective way?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 92

Your company hosts a social media website for storing and sharing documents. The web application allows user to upload large files while resuming and pausing the upload as needed. Currently, files are uploaded to your PHP front end backed by Elastic load Balancing and an autoscaling fileet of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instances that scale upon average of bytes received (NetworkIn). After a file has been uploaded, it is copied to Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3). Amazon EC2 instances use an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that allows Amazon S3 uploads. Over the last six months, your user base and scale have increased significantly, forcing you to increase the Auto Scaling group's Max parameter a few times. Your CFO is concerned about rising costs and has asked you to adjust the architecture where needed to better optimize costs.

Which architecture change could you introduce to reduce costs and still keep your web application secure and scalable?

- A. Replace the Auto Scaling launch configuration to include c3.8xlarge instances; those instances can potentially yield a network throuthput of 10gbps.
- B. Re-architect your ingest pattern, have the app authenticate against your identity provider, and use your identity provider as a broker fetching temporary AWS credentials from AWS Secure Token Service (GetFederationToken). Securely pass the credentials and S3 endpoint/prefix to your ap
- C. Implement client-side logic to directly upload the file to Amazon S3 using the given credentials and S3 prefix.
- D. Re-architect your ingest pattern, and move your web application instances into a VPC public subne
- E. Attach a public IP address for each EC2 instance (using the Auto Scaling launch configuration settings). Use Amazon Route 53 Round Robin records set and HTTP health check to DNS load balance the apprequests; this approach will significantly reduce the cost by bypassing Elastic Load Balancing.
- F. Re-architect your ingest pattern, have the app authenticate against your identity provider, and use your identity provider as a broker fetching temporary AWS credentials from AWS Secure Token Service (GetFederationToken). Securely pass the credentials and S3 endpoint/prefix to your ap
- G. Implement client-side logic that used the S3 multipart upload API to directly upload the file to Amazon S3 using the given credentials and S3 prefix.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 95

You require the ability to analyze a customer's clickstream data on a website so they can do behavioral analysis. Your customer needs to know what sequence of pages and ads their customer clicked on. This data will be used in real time to modify the page layouts as customers click through the site to increase stickiness and advertising click-through. Which option meets the requirements for captioning and analyzing this data?

- A. Log clicks in weblogs by URL store to Amazon S3, and then analyze with Elastic MapReduce
- B. Push web clicks by session to Amazon Kinesis and analyze behavior using Kinesis workers
- C. Write click events directly to Amazon Redshift and then analyze with SQL
- D. Publish web clicks by session to an Amazon SQS queue then periodically drain these events to Amazon RDS and analyze with SQL.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 100

You are migrating a legacy client-server application to AWS. The application responds to a specific DNS domain (e.g. www.example.com) and has a 2-tier architecture, with multiple application sewers and a database sewer. Remote clients use TCP to connect to the application servers. The application servers need to know the IP address of the clients in order to function properly and are currently taking that information from the TCP socket. A Multi-AZ RDS MySQL instance will be used for the database. During the migration you can change the application code, but you have to file a change request. How would you implement the architecture on AWS in order to maximize scalability and high availability?

- A. File a change request to implement Alias Resource support in the applicatio
- B. Use Route 53 Alias Resource Record to distribute load on two application servers in different Azs.
- C. File a change request to implement Latency Based Routing support in the applicatio
- D. Use Route 53 with Latency Based Routing enabled to distribute load on two application servers in different Azs.

- E. File a change request to implement Cross-Zone support in the applicatio
- F. Use an ELB with a TCP Listener and Cross-Zone Load Balancing enabled, two application servers in different AZs.
- G. File a change request to implement Proxy Protocol support in the applicatio
- H. Use an ELB with a TCP Listener and Proxy Protocol enabled to distribute load on two application servers in different Azs.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 104

You are designing a connectMty solution between on-premises infrastructure and Amazon VPC. Your servers on-premises will be communicating with your VPC instances. You will be establishing IPSec tunnels over the Internet You will be using VPN gateways, and terminating the IPSec tunnels on AWS supported customer gateways.

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

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

Answer: CDEF

NEW QUESTION 107

You are responsible for a web application that consists of an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer in front of an Auto Scaling group of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instances. For a recent deployment of a new version of the application, a new Amazon Machine Image (AMI) was created, and the Auto Scaling group was updated with a new launch configuration that refers to this new AMI. During the deployment, you received complaints from users that the website was responding with errors. All instances passed the ELB health checks.

What should you do in order to avoid errors for future deployments? (Choose 2 answer)

- A. Add an Elastic Load Balancing health check to the Auto Scaling grou
- B. Set a short period for the health checks to operate as soon as possible in order to prevent premature registration of the instance to theload balancer.
- C. Enable EC2 instance C|oudWatch alerts to change the launch configuration's AMI to the previous on
- D. Gradually terminate instances that are using the new AMI.
- E. Set the Elastic Load Balancing health check configuration to target a part of the application that fully tests application health and returns an error if the tests fail.
- F. Create a new launch configuration that refers to the new AMI, and associate it with the grou
- G. Double the size of the group, wait for the new instances to become healthy, and reduce back to the original size.If new instances do not become healthy, associate the previous launch configuration.
- H. Increase the Elastic Load Balancing Unhealthy Threshold to a higher value to prevent an unhealthy instance from going into service behind the load balancer.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 111

Dave is the main administrator in Example Corp., and he decides to use paths to help delineate the users in the company and set up a separate administrator group for each path-based dMsion. Following is a subset of the full list of paths he plans to use:

```
. /marketing
. /sales
.Hegal
```

Dave creates an administrator group for the marketing part of the company and calls it Nlarketing_Admin. He assigns it the /marketing path. The group's ARN is arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/marketing/Nlarketing_Admin.

Dave assigns the following policy to the Nlarketing_Admin group that gives the group permission to use all IAM actions with all groups and users in the /marketing path. The policy also gives the IV|arketing_Admin group permission to perform any AWS S3 actions on the objects in the portion of the corporate bucket.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "iam:*", "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/marketing/*", "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/marketing/*"
      ]
    },
    {
      "Effect": "A||ow",
      "Action": "s3:*",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::example_bucket/marketing/*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "A||ow", "Action": "s3:ListBucket*",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::example_bucket", "Condition":{"StringLike":{"s3:prefix": "marketing/*"}} }
  ]
}
```

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 112

Your company hosts a social media site supporting users in multiple countries. You have been asked to provide a highly available design tor the application that leverages multiple regions tor the most recently accessed content and latency sensitive portions of the wet) site The most latency sensitive component of the application involves reading user preferences to support web site personalization and ad selection. In addition to running your application in multiple regions, which

option will support this application's requirements?

- A. Serve user content from S3. CloudFront and use Route53 latency-based routing between ELBs in each region Retrieve user preferences from a local DynamoDB table in each region and leverage SQS to capture changes to user preferences with SOS workers for propagating updates to each table.
- B. Use the S3 Copy API to copy recently accessed content to multiple regions and serve user content from S3. CloudFront with dynamic content and an ELB in each region Retrieve user preferences from an ElasticCache cluster in each region and leverage SNS notifications to propagate user preference changes to a worker node in each region.
- C. Use the S3 Copy API to copy recently accessed content to multiple regions and serve user content from S3 CloudFront and Route53 latency-based routing Between ELBs In each region Retrieve user preferences from a DynamoDB table and leverage SQS to capture changes to user preferences with SOS workers for propagating DynamoDB updates.
- D. Serve user content from S3. CloudFront with dynamic content, and an ELB in each region Retrieve user preferences from an ElasticCache cluster in each region and leverage Simple Workflow (SWF) to manage the propagation of user preferences from a centralized OB to each ElasticCache cluster.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 113

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

- A. Use OAuth 2.0 to retrieve temporary AWS security credentials to enable your NOC members to sign in to the AWS Management Console.
- B. Use web Identity Federation to retrieve AWS temporary security credentials to enable your NOC members to sign in to the AWS Management Console.
- C. Use your on-premises SAML 2.0-compliant identity provider (IDP) to grant the NOC members federated access to the AWS Management Console via the AWS single sign-on (SSO) endpoint.
- D. Use your on-premises SAML2.0-compliant identity provider (IDP) to retrieve temporary security credentials to enable NOC members to sign in to the AWS Management Console.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 115

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 118

Your application provides data transformation services. Files containing data to be transformed are first uploaded to Amazon S3 and then transformed by a fleet of spot EC2 instances. Files submitted by your premium customers must be transformed with the highest priority. How should you implement such a system?

- A. Use a DynamoDB table with an attribute defining the priority level
- B. Transformation instances will scan the table for tasks, sorting the results by priority level.
- C. Use Route 53 latency based-routing to send high priority tasks to the closest transformation instances.
- D. Use two SQS queues, one for high priority messages, the other for default priority
- E. Transformation instances first poll the high priority queue; if there is no message, they poll the default priority queue.
- F. Use a single SQS queue
- G. Each message contains the priority level
- H. Transformation instances poll high-priority messages first.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 119

When you put objects in Amazon S3, what is the indication that an object was successfully stored?

- A. A HTTP 200 result code and MD5 checksum, taken together, indicate that the operation was successful.
- B. Amazon S3 is engineered for 99.999999999% durability
- C. Therefore there is no need to confirm that data was inserted.
- D. A success code is inserted into the S3 object metadata.
- E. Each S3 account has a special bucket named _s3_log
- F. Success codes are written to this bucket with a timestamp and checksum.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 123

You are designing Internet connectivity for your VPC. The Web servers must be available on the Internet. The application must have a highly available architecture. Which alternatives should you consider? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. Configure a NAT instance in your VPC Create a default route via the NAT instance and associate it with all subnets Configure a DNS A record that points to the NAT instance public IP address.
- B. Configure a CloudFront distribution and configure the origin to point to the private IP addresses of your Web servers Configure a Route53 CNAME record to

your CloudFront distribution.

C. Place all your web servers behind ELB Configure a Route53 CNMIE to point to the ELB DNS name.

D. Assign EIPs to all web sewer

E. Configure a Route53 record set with all E|Ps, with health checks and DNS failover.

F. Configure ELB with an EIP Place all your Web servers behind ELB Configure a Route53 A record that points to the EIP.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 126

Your team has a tomcat-based Java application you need to deploy into development, test and production environments. After some research, you opt to use Elastic Beanstalk due to its tight integration with your developer tools and RDS due to its ease of management. Your QA team lead points out that you need to roll a sanitized set of production data into your environment on a nightly basis.

Similarly, other software teams in your org want access to that same restored data via their EC2 instances in your VPC .The optimal setup for persistence and security that meets the above requirements would be the following.

A. Create your RDS instance as part of your Elastic Beanstalk definition and alter its security group to allow access to it from hosts in your application subnets.

B. Create your RDS instance separately and add its IP address to your application's DB connection strings in your code Alter its security group to allow access to it from hosts within your VPC's IP address block.

C. Create your RDS instance separately and pass its DNS name to your app's DB connection string as an environment variabl

D. Create a security group for client machines and add it as a valid source for DB traffic to the security group of the RDS instance itself.

E. Create your RDS instance separately and pass its DNS name to your's DB connection string as an environment variable Alter its security group to allow access to It from hosts In your application subnets.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 130

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

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

A. Take hourly DB backups to S3, with transaction logs stored in S3 every 5 minutes.

B. Use synchronous database master-slave replication between two availability zones.

C. Take hourly DB backups to EC2 Instance store volumes with transaction logs stored In S3 every 5 minutes.

D. Take 15 minute DB backups stored In Glacier with transaction logs stored in S3 every 5 minute

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 133

The AWS IT infrastructure that AWS provides, complies with the following IT security standards, including:

A. SOC 1/SSAE 16/ISAE 3402 (formerly SAS 70 Type II), SOC 2 and SOC 3

B. FISMA, DIACAP, and FedRA|V|P

C. PCI DSS Level 1, ISO 27001, ITAR and FIPS 140-2

D. HIPAA, Cloud Security Alliance (CSA) and Motion Picture Association of America (NIPAA)

E. All of the above

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 135

How is AWS readily distinguished from other vendors in the traditional IT computing landscape?

A. Experience

B. Scalable and elasti

C. Secur

D. Cost-effectiv

E. Reliable

F. Secur

G. Flexibl

H. Cost-effectiv

I. Scalable and elasti

J. Global

K. Secur

L. Flexibl

M. Cost-effectiv

N. Scalable and elasti

O. Experienced

P. Flexibl

Q. Cost-effectiv

R. Dynami

S. Secur

T. Experience

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 140

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 142

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