

# Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Solutions-Architect-Professional

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect Professional

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

You want to use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy an application to Amazon EC2 instances running within an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). What criterion must be met for this to be possible?

- A. The AWS CodeDeploy agent installed on the Amazon EC2 instances must be able to access only the public AWS CodeDeploy endpoint.
- B. The AWS CodeDeploy agent installed on the Amazon EC2 instances must be able to access only the public Amazon S3 service endpoint.
- C. The AWS CodeDeploy agent installed on the Amazon EC2 instances must be able to access the public AWS CodeDeploy and Amazon S3 service endpoints.
- D. It is not currently possible to use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy an application to Amazon EC2 instances running within an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC.)

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

You can use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy an application to Amazon EC2 instances running within an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). However, the AWS CodeDeploy agent installed on the Amazon EC2 instances must be able to access the public AWS CodeDeploy and Amazon S3 service endpoints. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/faqs/>

#### NEW QUESTION 2

An IAM user is trying to perform an action on an object belonging to some other root account's bucket. Which of the below mentioned options will AWS S3 not verify?

- A. The object owner has provided access to the IAM user
- B. Permission provided by the parent of the IAM user on the bucket
- C. Permission provided by the bucket owner to the IAM user
- D. Permission provided by the parent of the IAM user

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

If the IAM user is trying to perform some action on the object belonging to another AWS user's bucket, S3 will verify whether the owner of the IAM user has given sufficient permission to him. It also verifies the policy for the bucket as well as the policy defined by the object owner.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/access-control-auth-workflow-object-operation.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 3

In the context of AWS IAM, identify a true statement about user passwords (login profiles).

- A. They must contain Unicode characters.
- B. They can contain any Basic Latin (ASCII) characters.
- C. They must begin and end with a forward slash (/).
- D. They cannot contain Basic Latin (ASCII) characters.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The user passwords (login profiles) of IAM users can contain any Basic Latin (ASCII) characters. Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 4

An organization is setting a website on the AWS VPC. The organization has blocked a few IPs to avoid a D-DOS attack. How can the organization configure that a request from the above mentioned IPs does not access the application instances?

- A. Create an IAM policy for VPC which has a condition to disallow traffic from that IP address.
- B. Configure a security group at the subnet level which denies traffic from the selected IP.
- C. Configure the security group with the EC2 instance which denies access from that IP address.
- D. Configure an ACL at the subnet which denies the traffic from that IP address

**Answer: D**

#### 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. AWS provides two features that the user can use to increase security in VPC: security groups and network ACLs. Security group works at the instance level while ACL works at the subnet level. ACL allows both allow and deny rules.

Thus, when the user wants to reject traffic from the selected IPs it is recommended to use ACL with subnets.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

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

With this policy the user can create four subnets in separate zones and provide IAM user access to each subnet

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

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

An organization is creating a VPC for their application hosting. The organization has created two private subnets in the same AZ and created one subnet in a separate zone. The organization wants to make a

HA system with the internal ELB. Which of these statements is true with respect to an internal ELB in this scenario?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/USVPC\\_creating\\_basic\\_lb.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/USVPC_creating_basic_lb.html)

**NEW QUESTION 9**

IVapMySite is setting up a web application in the AWS VPC. The organization has decided to use an AWS RDS instead of using its own DB instance for HA and DR requirements.

The organization also wants to secure RDS access. How should the web application be setup with RDS?

- A. Create a VPC with one public and one private subne
- B. Launch an application instance in the public subnet while RDS is launched in the private subnet.
- C. Setup a public and two private subnets in different AZs within a VPC and create a subnet group
- D. Launch RDS with that subnet group.
- E. Create a network interface and attach two subnets to i
- F. Attach that network interface with RDS while launching a DB instance.
- G. Create two separate VPCs and launch a Web app in one VPC and RDS in a separate VPC and connect them with VPC peering.

**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, such as RDS into a virtual network that the user has defined. Subnets are segments of a VPC's IP address range that the user can designate to a group of VPC resources based on the security and operational needs.

A DB subnet group is a collection of subnets (generally private) that a user can create in a VPC and assign to the RDS DB instances. A DB subnet group allows the user to specify a particular VPC when creating the DB instances. Each DB subnet group should have subnets in at least two Availability Zones in a given region.

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

What bandwidths do AWS Direct Connect currently support?

- A. 10Mbps and 100Mbps
- B. 10Gbps and 100Gbps
- C. 100Mbps and 1Gbps
- D. 1Gbps and 10 Gbps

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

AWS Direct Connection currently supports 1Gbps and 10 Gbps.

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

**NEW QUESTION 13**

One of your AWS Data Pipeline actMties has failed consequently and has entered a hard failure state after retrying thrice. You want to try it again. Is it possible to increase the number of automatic retries to more than thrice?

- A. Yes, you can increase the number of automatic retries to 6.
- B. Yes, you can increase the number of automatic retries to indefinite number.
- C. No, you cannot increase the number of automatic retries.
- D. Yes, you can increase the number of automatic retries to 10.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

In AWS Data Pipeline, an actMty fails if all of its actMty attempts return with a failed state. By default, an actMty retries three times before entering a hard failure state. You can increase the number of automatic retries to 10. However, the system does not allow indefinite retries.

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

**NEW QUESTION 18**

True or False: In Amazon ElastiCache replication groups of Redis, for performance tuning reasons, you can change the roles of the cache nodes within the replication group, with the primary and one of the replicas exchanging roles.

- A. True, however, you get lower performance.
- B. FALSE
- C. TRUE
- D. False, you must recreate the replication group to improve performance tunin

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

In Amazon ElastiCache, a replication group is a collection of Redis Cache Clusters, with one primary read-write cluster and up to five secondary, read-only clusters, which are called read replicas. You can change the roles of the cache clusters within the replication group, with the primary cluster and one of the replicas exchanging roles. You might decide to do this for performance tuning reasons.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/UserGuide/Replication.Redis.Groups.html>

**NEW QUESTION 23**

How much memory does the cr1.8xlarge instance type provide?

- A. 224 GB
- B. 124 GB

- C. 184 GB
- D. 244 GB

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The CR1 instances are part of the memory optimized instances. They offer lowest cost per GB RAM among all the AWS instance families. CR1 instances are part of the new generation of memory optimized instances, which can offer up to 244 GB RAM and run on faster CPUs (Intel Xeon E5-2670 with NUMA support) in comparison to the NI2 instances of the same family. They support cluster networking for bandwidth intensive applications. cr1.8xlarge is one of the largest instance types of the CR1 family, which can offer 244 GB RAM.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/>

**NEW QUESTION 24**

Which of the following is NOT an advantage of using AWS Direct Connect?

- A. AWS Direct Connect provides users access to public and private resources by using two different connections while maintaining network separation between the public and private environments.
- B. AWS Direct Connect provides a more consistent network experience than Internet-based connections.
- C. AWS Direct Connect makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from your premises to AWS.
- D. AWS Direct Connect reduces your network cost

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS Direct Connect makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from your premises to AWS. Using AWS Direct Connect, you can establish private connectivity between AWS and your datacenter, office, or colocation environment, which in many cases can reduce your network costs, increase bandwidth throughput, and provide a more consistent network experience than Internet-based connections.

By using industry standard 802.1q VLANs, this dedicated connection can be partitioned into multiple virtual interfaces. This allows you to use the same connection to access public resources such as objects stored in Amazon S3 using public IP address space, and private resources such as Amazon EC2 instances running within an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) using private IP space, while maintaining network separation between the public and private environments.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/directconnect/#details>

**NEW QUESTION 25**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

Reference: [http://d36cz9buwru1tt.cloudfront.net/AWS\\_Disaster\\_Recovery.pdf](http://d36cz9buwru1tt.cloudfront.net/AWS_Disaster_Recovery.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 27**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 29**

By default, what is the maximum number of Cache Nodes you can run in Amazon ElastiCache?

- A. 20
- B. 50
- C. 100
- D. 200

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

In Amazon ElastiCache, you can run a maximum of 20 Cache Nodes. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/elasticache/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 30**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 34**

A user is planning to use EBS for his DB requirement. The user already has an EC2 instance running in the VPC private subnet. How can the user attach the EBS volume to a running instance?

- A. The user can create EBS in the same zone as the subnet of instance and attach that EBS to instance.
- B. It is not possible to attach an EBS to an instance running in VPC until the instance is stopped.
- C. The user can specify the same subnet while creating EBS and then attach it to a running instance.
- D. The user must create EBS within the same VPC and then attach it to a running instance.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. The VPC is always specific to a region. The user can create a VPC which can span multiple Availability Zones by adding one or more subnets in each Availability Zone. The instance launched will always be in the same availability zone of the respective subnet. When creating an EBS the user cannot specify the subnet or VPC. However, the user must create the EBS in the same zone as the instance so that it can attach the EBS volume to the running instance.

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

**NEW QUESTION 37**

An organization is planning to setup a management network on the AWS VPC. The organization is trying to secure the webserver on a single VPC instance such that it allows the internet traffic as well as the back-end management traffic. The organization wants to make so that the back end management network interface can receive the SSH traffic only from a selected IP range, while the internet facing webserver will have an IP address which can receive traffic from all the internet IPs.

How can the organization achieve this by running web server on a single instance?

- A. It is not possible to have two IP addresses for a single instance.
- B. The organization should create two network interfaces with the same subnet and security group to assign separate IPs to each network interface.
- C. The organization should create two network interfaces with separate subnets so one instance can have two subnets and the respective security groups for controlled access.
- D. The organization should launch an instance with two separate subnets using the same network interface which allows to have a separate CIDR as well as security groups.

**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. An Elastic Network Interface (ENI) is a virtual network interface that the user can attach to an instance in a VPC.

The user can create a management network using two separate network interfaces. For the present scenario it is required that the secondary network interface on the instance handles the public facing traffic and the primary network interface handles the back-end management traffic and it is connected to a separate subnet in the VPC that has more restrictive access controls. The public facing interface, which may or may not be behind a load balancer, has an associated security group to allow access to the server from the internet while the private facing interface has an associated security group allowing SSH access only from an allowed range of IP addresses either within the VPC or from the internet, a private subnet within the VPC or a virtual private gateway.

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

**NEW QUESTION 38**

What is the maximum length for an instance profile name in AWS IAM?

- A. 512 characters
- B. 128 characters
- C. 1024 characters
- D. 64 characters

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The maximum length for an instance profile name is 128 characters.

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

**NEW QUESTION 39**

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 42**

What is the maximum length for a certificate ID in AWS IAM?

- A. 1024 characters
- B. 512 characters
- C. 64 characters
- D. 128 characters

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The maximum length for a certificate ID is 128 characters.

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

**NEW QUESTION 44**

Which of the following cache engines does Amazon ElastiCache support?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 49**

You have been given the task to define multiple AWS Data Pipeline schedules for different actMties in the same pipeline. Which of the following would successfully accomplish this task?

- A. Creating multiple pipeline definition files
- B. Defining multiple pipeline definitions in your schedule objects file and associating the desired schedule to the correct actMty via its schedule field
- C. Defining multiple schedule objects in your pipeline definition file and associating the desired schedule to the correct actMty via its schedule field
- D. Defining multiple schedule objects in the schedule field

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

To define multiple schedules for different actMties in the same pipeline, in AWS Data Pipeline, you should define multiple schedule objects in your pipeline definition file and associate the desired schedule to the correct actMty via its schedule field. As an example of this, it could allow you to define a pipeline in which log files are stored in Amazon S3 each hour to drive generation of an aggregate report once a day. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 53**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 58

Which statement is NOT true about a stack which has been created in a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in AWS OpsWorks?

- A. Subnets whose instances cannot communicate with the Internet are referred to as public subnets.
- B. Subnets whose instances can communicate only with other instances in the VPC and cannot communicate directly with the Internet are referred to as private subnets.
- C. All instances in the stack should have access to any package repositories that your operating system depends on, such as the Amazon Linux or Ubuntu Linux repositories.
- D. Your app and custom cookbook repositories should be accessible for all instances in the stack.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

In AWS OpsWorks, you can control user access to a stack's instances by creating it in a virtual private cloud (VPC). For example, you might not want users to have direct access to your stack's app servers or databases and instead require that all public traffic be channeled through an Elastic Load Balancer. A VPC consists of one or more subnets, each of which contains one or more instances. Each subnet has an associated routing table that directs outbound traffic based on its destination IP address.

Instances within a VPC can generally communicate with each other, regardless of their subnet. Subnets whose instances can communicate with the Internet are referred to as public subnets. Subnets whose instances can communicate only with other instances in the VPC and cannot communicate directly with the Internet are referred to as private subnets.

AWS OpsWorks requires the VPC to be configured so that every instance in the stack, including instances in private subnets, has access to the following endpoints:

The AWS OpsWorks service, <https://opsworks-instance-service.us-east-1.amazonaws.com> . Amazon S3

The package repositories for Amazon Linux or Ubuntu 12.04 LTS, depending on which operating system you specify.

Your app and custom cookbook repositories. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/workingstacks-vpc.html#workingstacks-vpc-basics>

#### NEW QUESTION 61

By default, temporary security credentials for an IAM user are valid for a maximum of 12 hours, but you can request a duration as long as hours.

- A. 24
- B. 36
- C. 10
- D. 48

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

By default, temporary security credentials for an IAM user are valid for a maximum of 12 hours, but you can request a duration as short as 15 minutes or as long as 36 hours.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 63

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

#### NEW QUESTION 68

How does in-memory caching improve the performance of applications in ElastiCache?

- A. It improves application performance by deleting the requests that do not contain frequently accessed data.
- B. It improves application performance by implementing good database indexing strategies.
- C. It improves application performance by using a part of instance RAM for caching important data.
- D. It improves application performance by storing critical pieces of data in memory for low-latency access.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

In Amazon ElastiCache, in-memory caching improves application performance by storing critical pieces of data in memory for low-latency access. Cached information may include the results of I/O-intensive database queries or the results of computationally intensive calculations.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/elasticache/faqs/#g4>

**NEW QUESTION 70**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 73**

An organization is setting up a multi-site solution where the application runs on premise as well as on AWS to achieve the minimum recovery time objective(RTO). Which of the below mentioned configurations will not meet the requirements of the multi-site solution scenario?

- A. Configure data replication based on RTO.
- B. Keep an application running on premise as well as in AWS with full capacity.
- C. Setup a single DB instance which will be accessed by both sites.
- D. Setup a weighted DNS service like Route 53 to route traffic across site

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

AWS has many solutions for DR(Disaster recovery) and HA(High Availability). When the organization wants to have HA and DR with multi-site solution, it should setup two sites: one on premise and the other on AWS with full capacity. The organization should setup a weighted DNS service which can route traffic to both sites based on the weightage. When one of the sites fails it can route the entire load to another site. The organization would have minimal RTO in this scenario. If the organization setups a single DB instance, it will not work well in failover.

Instead they should have two separate DBs in each site and setup data replication based on RTO(recovery time objective )of the organization.

Reference: [http://d36cz9buwru1tt.cloudfront.net/AWS\\_Disaster\\_Recovery.pdf](http://d36cz9buwru1tt.cloudfront.net/AWS_Disaster_Recovery.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 77**

Which of the following is true of an instance profile when an IAM role is created using the console?

- A. The instance profile uses a different name.
- B. The console gives the instance profile the same name as the role it corresponds to.
- C. The instance profile should be created manually by a user.
- D. The console creates the role and instance profile as separate actions.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Amazon EC2 uses an instance profile as a container for an IAM role. When you create an IAM role using the console, the console creates an instance profile automatically and gives it the same name as the role it corresponds to. If you use the AWS CLI, API, or an AWS SDK to create a role, you create the role and instance profile as separate actions, and you might give them different names.

Reference:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_roles\\_use\\_switch-role-ec2\\_instance-profiles.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_use_switch-role-ec2_instance-profiles.html)

**NEW QUESTION 79**

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 84**

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 86**

In Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL, you can provision up to 3TB storage and 30,000 IOPS per database instance. For a workload with 50% writes and 50% reads running on a cr1.8xlarge instance, you can realize over 25,000 IOPS for PostgreSQL. However, by provisioning more than this limit, you may be able to achieve:

- A. higher latency and lower throughput.
- B. lower latency and higher throughput.
- C. higher throughput only.
- D. higher latency onl

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

You can provision up to 3TB storage and 30,000 IOPS per database instance. For a workload with 50% writes and 50% reads running on a cr1.8xlarge instance, you can realize over 25,000 IOPS for PostgreSQL. However, by provisioning more than this limit, you may be able to achieve lower latency and higher throughput. Your actual realized IOPS may vary from the amount you provisioned based on your database workload, instance type, and database engine choice.

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

**NEW QUESTION 89**

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 91**

What happens when Dedicated instances are launched into a VPC?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 95**

An organization is setting up RDS for their applications. The organization wants to secure RDS access with VPC. Which of the following options is not required while designing the RDS with VPC?

- A. The organization must create a subnet group with public and private subnet
- B. Both the subnets can be in the same or separate AZ.
- C. The organization should keep minimum of one IP address in each subnet reserved for RDS failover.
- D. If the organization is connecting RDS from the internet it must enable the VPC attributes DNS hostnames and DNS resolution.
- E. The organization must create a subnet group with VPC using more than one subnet which are a part of separate AZs.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources, such as RDS into a virtual

network that the user has defined. Subnets are segments of a VPC's IP address range that the user can designate to a group of VPC resources based on security and operational needs. A DB subnet group is a collection of subnets (generally private) that the user can create in a VPC and assign to the RDS DB instances. A DB subnet group allows the user to specify a particular VPC when creating the DB instances.

Each DB subnet group should have subnets in at least two Availability Zones in a given region. If the RDS instance is required to be accessible from the internet the organization must enable the VPC attributes, DNS hostnames and DNS resolution. For each RDS DB instance that the user runs in a VPC, he should reserve at least one address in each subnet in the DB subnet group for use by Amazon RDS for recovery actions.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 96

An organization is having a VPC for the HR department, and another VPC for the Admin department. The HR department requires access to all the instances running in the Admin VPC while the Admin department requires access to all the resources in the HR department. How can the organization setup this scenario?

- A. Setup VPC peering between the VPCs of Admin and HR.
- B. Setup ACL with both VPCs which will allow traffic from the CIDR of the other VPC.
- C. Setup the security group with each VPC which allows traffic from the CIDR of another VPC.
- D. It is not possible to connect resources of one VPC from another VPC.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. 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/UserGuide/vpc-peering.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 98

ExamKiller has created a multi-tenant Learning Management System (LMS). The application is hosted for five different tenants (clients) in the VPCs of the respective AWS accounts of the tenant. ExamKiller wants to setup a centralized server which can connect with the LMS of each tenant upgrade if required. ExamKiller also wants to ensure that one tenant VPC should not be able to connect to the other tenant VPC for security reasons. How can ExamKiller setup this scenario?

- A. ExamKiller has to setup one centralized VPC which will peer in to all the other VPCs of the tenants.
- B. ExamKiller should setup VPC peering with all the VPCs peering each other but block the IPs from CIDR of the tenant VPCs to deny them.
- C. ExamKiller should setup all the VPCs with the same CIDR but have a centralized VP
- D. This way only the centralized VPC can talk to the other VPCs using VPC peering.
- E. ExamKiller should setup all the VPCs meshed together with VPC peering for all VPC

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. 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. The organization wants to setup that one VPC can connect with all the other VPCs but all other VPCs cannot connect among each other. This can be achieved by configuring VPC peering where one VPC is peered with all the other VPCs, but the other VPCs are not peered to each other. The VPCs are in the same or a separate AWS account and should not have overlapping CIDR blocks.

Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 103

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/t\\_Distributing\\_data.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/t_Distributing_data.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 106

Identify a true statement about using an IAM role to grant permissions to applications running on Amazon EC2 instances.

- A. When AWS credentials are rotated, developers have to update only the root Amazon EC2 instance that uses their credentials.
- B. When AWS credentials are rotated, developers have to update only the Amazon EC2 instance on which the password policy was applied and which uses their credentials.
- C. When AWS credentials are rotated, you don't have to manage credentials and you don't have to worry about long-term security risks.
- D. When AWS credentials are rotated, you must manage credentials and you should consider precautions for long-term security risks.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Using IAM roles to grant permissions to applications that run on EC2 instances requires a bit of extra configuration. Because role credentials are temporary and rotated automatically, you don't have to manage credentials, and you don't have to worry about long-term security risks.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/role-usecase-ec2app.html>

**NEW QUESTION 109**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Amazon designed IAM roles so that your applications can securely make API requests from your instances, without requiring you to manage the security credentials that the applications use. Instead of creating and distributing your AWS credentials, you can delegate permission to make API requests using IAM roles as follows: Create an IAM role. Define which accounts or AWS services can assume the role. Define which API actions and resources the application can use after assuming the role. Specify the role when you launch your instances. Have the application retrieve a set of temporary credentials and use them.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/iam-roles-for-amazon-ec2.html>

**NEW QUESTION 110**

When using Numeric Conditions within IAM, short versions of the available comparators can be used instead of the more verbose versions. Which of the following is the short version of the Numeric Condition "NumericLessThanEquals"?

- A. numlteq
- B. numlteql
- C. numltequals
- D. numeq

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

When using Numeric Conditions within IAM, short versions of the available comparators can be used instead of the more verbose versions. For instance, numlteq is the short version of NumericLessThanEquals.  
Reference: <http://awsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/SQS/2011-10-01/sqs-dg-2011-10-01.pdf>

**NEW QUESTION 114**

AWS has launched T2 instances which come with CPU usage credit. An organization has a requirement which keeps an instance running for 24 hours. However, the organization has high usage only during 11 AM to 12 PM. The organization is planning to use a T2 small instance for this purpose. If the organization already has multiple instances running since Jan 2012, which of the below mentioned options should the organization implement while launching a T2 instance?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. The AWS account provides two platforms: EC2-CLASSIC and EC2-VPC, depending on when the user has created his AWS account and which regions he is using. If the user has created the AWS account after 2013-12-04, it supports only EC2-VPC. In this scenario, since the account is before the required date the supported platform will be EC2-CLASSIC. It is required that the organization creates a VPC as the T2 instances can be launched only as a part of VPC.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/vpc-migrate.html>

**NEW QUESTION 116**

How does AWS Data Pipeline execute actMties 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 Runnerjson script that can be installed on your on-premise hosts

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

To enable running actMties 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 actMty on your on-premise resources, it will issue the appropriate command to the Task Runner.  
Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 119**

Which of following IAM policy elements lets you specify an exception to a list of actions?

- A. NotException
- B. ExceptionAction
- C. Exception
- D. NotAction

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The NotAction element lets you specify an exception to a list of actions. Reference:  
[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccessPolicyLanguage\\_ElementDescriptions.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccessPolicyLanguage_ElementDescriptions.html)

**NEW QUESTION 120**

A user is configuring MySQL RDS with PIOPS. What should be the minimum PIOPS that the user should provision?

- A. 1000
- B. 200
- C. 2000
- D. 500

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

If a user is trying to enable PIOPS with MySQL RDS, the minimum size of storage should be 100 GB and the minimum PIOPS should be 1000. Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER\\_PIOPS.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_PIOPS.html)

**NEW QUESTION 121**

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 124**

In the context of AWS Cloud Hardware Security Module(HSM), does your application need to reside in the same VPC as the CloudHSM instance?

- A. No, but the server or instance on which your application and the HSM client is running must have network (IP) reachability to the HSM.
- B. Yes, always
- C. No, but they must reside in the same Availability Zone.
- D. No, but it should reside in same Availability Zone as the DB instance

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Your application does not need to reside in the same VPC as the CloudHSM instance. However, the server or instance on which your application and the HSM client is running must have network (IP) reachability to the HSM. You can establish network connectivity in a variety of ways, including operating your application in the same VPC, with VPC peering, with a VPN connection, or with Direct Connect. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 125**

What is the role of the PollForTask action when it is called by a task runner in AWS Data Pipeline?

- A. It is used to retrieve the pipeline definition.
- B. It is used to report the progress of the task runner to AWS Data Pipeline.
- C. It is used to receive a task to perform from AWS Data Pipeline.
- D. It is used to inform AWS Data Pipeline of the outcome when the task runner completes a task

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Task runners call PollForTask to receive a task to perform from AWS Data Pipeline. If tasks are ready in the work queue, PollForTask returns a response immediately. If no tasks are available in the queue, PollForTask uses long-polling and holds on to a poll connection for up to 90 seconds, during which time any newly scheduled tasks are handed to the task agent. Your remote worker should not call PollForTask again on the same worker group until it receives a response, and this may take up to 90 seconds. Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/latest/APIReference/AP\\_PollForTask.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/latest/APIReference/AP_PollForTask.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 129

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 134

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 137

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 141

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 145

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

**Answer: D**

**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 148**

What is the network performance offered by the c4.8xlarge instance in Amazon EC2?

- A. Very High but variable
- B. 20 Gigabit
- C. 5 Gigabit
- D. 10 Gigabit

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Networking performance offered by the c4.8xlarge instance is 10 Gigabit. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/>

**NEW QUESTION 152**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

CloudFront is a web service that speeds up distribution of your static and dynamic web content, for example, .html, .css, .php, and image files, to end users. Every CloudFront web distribution must be associated either with the default CloudFront certificate or with a custom SSL certificate. Before you can delete an SSL certificate, you need to either rotate SSL certificates (replace the current custom SSL certificate with another custom SSL certificate) or revert from using a custom SSL certificate to using the default CloudFront certificate. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/Troubleshooting.html>

**NEW QUESTION 157**

Which of the following AWS services can be used to define alarms to trigger on a certain actMty, such as actMty success, failure, or delay in AWS Data Pipeline?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

In AWS Data Pipeline, you can define Amazon SNS alarms to trigger on actMties such as success, failure, or delay by creating an alarm object and referencing it in the onFail, onSuccess, or onLate slots of the actMty object. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 160**

You want to use Amazon Redshift and you are planning to deploy dw1.8xlarge nodes. What is the minimum amount of nodes that you need to deploy with this kind of configuration?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

For a single-node configuration in Amazon Redshift, the only option available is the smallest of the two options. The 8XL extra-large nodes are only available in a multi-node configuration Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/mgmt/working-with-clusters.html>

**NEW QUESTION 164**

Can Provisioned IOPS be used on RDS instances launched in a VPC?

- A. Yes, they can be used only with Oracle based instances.
- B. Yes, they can be used for all RDS instances.
- C. No
- D. Yes, they can be used only with MySQL based instance

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The basic building block of Amazon RDS is the DB instance. DB instance storage comes in three types: Magnetic, General Purpose (SSD), and Provisioned IOPS (SSD). When you buy a server, you get CPU, memory, storage, and IOPS, all bundled together. With Amazon RDS, these are split apart so that you can scale them independently. So, for example, if you need more CPU, less IOPS, or more storage, you can easily allocate them.

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

**NEW QUESTION 168**

Which of the following components of AWS Data Pipeline polls for tasks and then performs those tasks?

- A. Pipeline Definition
- B. Task Runner
- C. Amazon Elastic MapReduce (EMR)
- D. AWS Direct Connect

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Task Runner polls for tasks and then performs those tasks.

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

**NEW QUESTION 172**

A user is hosting a public website on AWS. The user wants to have the database and the app server on the AWS VPC. The user wants to setup a database that can connect to the Internet for any patch upgrade but cannot receive any request from the internet. How can the user set this up?

- A. Setup DB in a private subnet with the security group allowing only outbound traffic.
- B. Setup DB in a public subnet with the security group allowing only inbound data.
- C. Setup DB in a local data center and use a private gateway to connect the application with DB.
- D. Setup DB in a private subnet which is connected to the internet via NAT for outbound.

**Answer:** D

**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. AWS provides two features that the user can use to increase security in VPC: security groups and network ACLs. When the user wants to setup both the DB and App on VPC, the user should make one public and one private subnet. The DB should be hosted in a private subnet and instances in that subnet cannot reach the internet. The user can allow an instance in his VPC to initiate outbound connections to the internet but prevent unsolicited inbound connections from the internet by using a Network Address Translation (NAT) instance.

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

**NEW QUESTION 176**

An organization is setting up their website on AWS. The organization is working on various security measures to be performed on the AWS EC2 instances. Which of the below mentioned security mechanisms will not help the organization to avoid future data leaks and identify security weaknesses?

- A. Run penetration testing on AWS with prior approval from Amazon.
- B. Perform SQL injection for application testing.
- C. Perform a Code Check for any memory leaks.
- D. Perform a hardening test on the AWS instanc

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS security follows the shared security model where the user is as much responsible as Amazon. Since Amazon is a public cloud it is bound to be targeted by hackers. If an organization is planning to host their application on AWS EC2, they should perform the below mentioned security checks as a measure to find any security weakness/data leaks:

Perform penetration testing as performed by attackers to find any vulnerability. The organization must take an approval from AWS before performing penetration testing

Perform hardening testing to find if there are any unnecessary ports open Perform SQL injection to find any DB security issues

The code memory checks are generally useful when the organization wants to improve the application performance.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/security/penetration-testing/>

**NEW QUESTION 180**

In Amazon ElastiCache, the default cache port is:

- A. for Memcached 11210 and for Redis 6380.
- B. for Memcached 11211 and for Redis 6380.
- C. for Memcached 11210 and for Redis 6379.
- D. for Memcached 11211 and for Redis 6379.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

In Amazon ElastiCache, you can specify a new port number for your cache cluster, which by default is 11211 for Memcached and 6379 for Redis.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/UserGuide/GettingStarted.AuthorizeAccess.htm>

**NEW QUESTION 185**

A user has created a VPC with public and private subnets using the VPC wizard. The VPC has CIDR 20.0.0.0/16. The private subnet uses CIDR 20.0.0.0/24. The NAT instance ID is i-a12345. Which of the below mentioned entries are required in the main route table attached with the private subnet to allow instances to connect with the internet?

- A. Destination: 20.0.0.0/0 and Target: 80
- B. Destination: 20.0.0.0/0 and Target: i-a12345
- C. Destination: 20.0.0.0/24 and Target: i-a12345
- D. Destination: 0.0.0.0/0 and Target: i-a12345

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside that subnet. If the user has created a public private subnet, the instances in the public subnet can receive inbound traffic directly from the Internet, whereas the instances in the private subnet cannot. If these subnets are created with Wizard, AWS will create two route tables and attach to the subnets. The main route table will have the entry "Destination: 0.0.0.0/0 and Target: i-a12345", which allows all the instances in the private subnet to connect to the internet using NAT.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_Scenario2.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario2.html)

**NEW QUESTION 189**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 194**

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 IAM 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 SAML 2.0-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 197**

You are looking to migrate your Development (Dev) and Test environments to AWS. You have decided to use separate AWS accounts to host each environment. You plan to link each account's bill to a Master AWS account using Consolidated Billing. To make sure you keep within budget, you would like to implement a way for administrators in the Master account to have access to stop, delete and/or terminate resources in both the Dev and Test accounts. Identify which option will allow you to achieve this goal.

- A. Create IAM users in the Master account with full Admin permission
- B. Create cross-account roles in the Dev and Test accounts that grant the Master account access to the resources in the account by inheriting permissions from the Master account.
- C. Create IAM users and a cross-account role in the Master account that grants full Admin permissions to the Dev and Test accounts.
- D. Create IAM users in the Master account. Create cross-account roles in the Dev and Test accounts that have full Admin permissions and grant the Master account access.
- E. Link the accounts using Consolidated Billing
- F. This will give IAM users in the Master account access to resources in the Dev and Test accounts

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 200**

To serve Web traffic for a popular product, your chief financial officer and IT director have purchased 10 m1 large heavy utilization Reserved Instances (RIs) evenly spread across two availability zones. Route 53 is used to deliver the traffic to an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB). After several months, the product grows even more popular and you need additional capacity. As a result, your company purchases two C3.2xlarge medium utilization RIs. You register the two c3 2xlarge instances with your ELB and quickly find that the m1 large instances are at 100% of capacity and the c3 2xlarge instances have significant capacity that's unused. Which option is the most cost effective and uses EC2 capacity most effectively?

- A. Configure Autoscaling group and Launch Configuration with ELB to add up to 10 more on-demand m1 large instances when triggered by CloudWatch

- B. Shut off c3.2xlarge instances.
- C. Configure ELB with two c3.2xlarge instances and use on-demand Autoscaling group for up to two additional c3.2xlarge instance
- D. Shut off m1 .large instances.
- E. Route traffic to EC2 m1 .large and c3.2xlarge instances directly using Route 53 latency based routing and health check
- F. Shut off ELB.
- G. Use a separate ELB for each instance type and distribute load to ELBs with Route 53 weighted round robin.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 204

Your startup wants to implement an order fulfillment process for selling a personalized gadget that needs an average of 3-4 days to produce with some orders taking up to 6 months you expect 10 orders per day on your first day. 1000 orders per day after 6 months and 10,000 orders after 12 months. Orders coming in are checked for consistency then dispatched to your manufacturing plant for production quality control packaging shipment and payment processing. If the product does not meet the quality standards at any stage of the process employees may force the process to repeat a step. Customers are notified via email about order status and any critical issues with their orders such as payment failure. Your case architecture includes AWS Elastic Beanstalk for your website with an RDS MySQL instance for customer data and orders. How can you implement the order fulfillment process while making sure that the emails are delivered reliably?

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 205

A read only news reporting site with a combined web and application tier and a database tier that receives large and unpredictable traffic demands must be able to respond to these traffic fluctuations automatically. What AWS services should be used meet these requirements?

- A. Stateless instances for the web and application tier synchronized using ElastiCache Memcached in an autoscaling group monitored with CloudWatch and RDS with read replicas.
- B. Stateful instances for the web and application tier in an autoscaling group monitored with CloudWatch and RDS with read replicas.
- C. Stateful instances for the web and application tier in an autoscaling group monitored with CloudWatc
- D. And multi-AZ RDS.
- E. Stateless instances for the web and application tier synchronized using ElastiCache Memcached in an autoscaling group monitored with CloudWatch and multi-AZ RDS.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 209

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 user
- B. Update the bucket policy with appropriate permissions for the IAM user
- 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 user
- E. Assign appropriate permissions to the IAM user
- 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 213

You have been asked to design the storage layer for an application. The application requires disk performance of at least 100,000 IOPS. In addition, the storage layer must be able to survive the loss of an individual disk, EC2 instance, or Availability Zone without any data loss. The volume you provide must have a capacity of at least 3 TB. Which of the following designs will meet these objectives?

- A. Instantiate a c3.8xlarge instance in us-east-1. Provision 4x1TB EBS volumes, attach them to the instance, and configure them as a single RAID 5 volume
- B. Ensure that EBS snapshots are performed every 15 minutes.
- C. Instantiate a c3.8xlarge instance in us-east-1. Provision 3x1TB EBS volumes, attach them to the Instance, and configure them as a single RAID 0 volume
- D. Ensure that EBS snapshots are performed every 15 minutes.
- E. Instantiate an i2.8xlarge instance in us-east-1
- F. Create a RAID 0 volume using the four 800GB SSD ephemeral disks provided with the instance
- G. Provision 3x1TB EBS volumes, attach them to the instance, and configure them as a second RAID 0 volume
- H. Configure synchronous, block-level replication from the ephemeral-backed volume to the EBS-backed volume.

- I. Instantiate a c3.8xlarge instance in us-east-1. Provision an AWS Storage Gateway and configure it for 3 TB of storage and 100,000 IOP
- J. Attach the volume to the instance.
- K. Instantiate an i2.8xlarge instance in us-east-1
- L. Create a RAID 0 volume using the four 800GB SSD ephemeral disks provided with the instance
- M. Configure synchronous, blocklevel replication to an identically configured instance in us-east-1b.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 218

You currently operate a web application in the AWS US-East region. The application runs on an auto-scaled layer of EC2 instances and an RDS Multi-AZ database. Your IT security compliance officer has tasked you to develop a reliable and durable logging solution to track changes made to your EC2, IAM, and RDS resources. The solution must ensure the integrity and confidentiality of your log data. Which of these solutions would you recommend?

- A. Create a new CloudTrail trail with one new S3 bucket to store the logs and with the global services option selected. Use IAM roles, S3 bucket policies, and Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) Delete on the S3 bucket that stores your logs.
- B. Create a new CloudTrail with one new S3 bucket to store the logs. Configure SNS to send log file delivery notifications to your management system. Use IAM roles and S3 bucket policies on the S3 bucket that stores your logs.
- C. Create a new CloudTrail trail with an existing S3 bucket to store the logs and with the global services option selected. Use S3 ACLs and Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) Delete on the S3 bucket that stores your logs.
- D. Create three new CloudTrail trails with three new S3 buckets to store the logs: one for the AWS Management console, one for AWS SDKs, and one for command line tools. Use IAM roles and S3 bucket policies on the S3 buckets that store your logs.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 221

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 jobs.
- 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 jobs.
- 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 jobs.
- 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 jobs.
- H. Use Reserved Instances for Amazon Redshift.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 222

Your company runs a customer-facing event registration site. This site is built with a 3-tier architecture with web and application tier servers and a MySQL database. The application requires 6 web tier servers and 6 application tier servers for normal operation, but can run on a minimum of 65% server capacity and a single MySQL database. When deploying this application in a region with three availability zones (AZs), which architecture provides high availability?

- A. A web tier deployed across 2 AZs with 3 EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) instances in each AZ inside an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB (elastic load balancer), and an application tier deployed across 2 AZs with 3 EC2 instances in each AZ inside an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB and one RDS (Relational Database Service) instance deployed with read replicas in the other AZ.
- B. A web tier deployed across 3 AZs with 2 EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) instances in each AZ inside an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB (elastic load balancer) and an application tier deployed across 3 AZs with 2 EC2 instances in each AZ inside an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB and one RDS (Relational Database Service) instance deployed with read replicas in the two other AZs.
- C. A web tier deployed across 2 AZs with 3 EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) instances in each AZ inside an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB (elastic load balancer) and an application tier deployed across 2 AZs with 3 EC2 instances in each AZ inside an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB and a Multi-AZ RDS (Relational Database Service) deployment.
- D. A web tier deployed across 3 AZs with 2 EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) instances in each AZ inside an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB (elastic load balancer). And an application tier deployed across 3 AZs with 2 EC2 instances in each AZ inside an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB and a Multi-AZ RDS (Relational Database Service) deployment.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 227

An enterprise wants to use a third-party SaaS application. The SaaS application needs to have access to issue several API commands to discover Amazon EC2 resources running within the enterprise's account. The enterprise has internal security policies that require any outside access to their environment must conform to the principles of least privilege and there must be controls in place to ensure that the credentials used by the SaaS vendor cannot be used by any other third party. Which of the following would meet all of these conditions?

- A. From the AWS Management Console, navigate to the Security Credentials page and retrieve the access and secret key for your account.
- B. Create an IAM user within the enterprise account, assign a user policy to the IAM user that allows only the actions required by the SaaS application, create a new access and secret key for the user, and provide these credentials to the SaaS provider.
- C. Create an IAM role for cross-account access that allows the SaaS provider's account to assume the role and assign it a policy that allows only the actions required by the SaaS application.
- D. Create an IAM role for EC2 instances, assign it a policy that allows only the actions required for the SaaS application to work, provide the role ARN to the SaaS provider to use when launching their application instances.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 231

You are responsible for a legacy web application whose server environment is approaching end of life. You would like to migrate this application to AWS as quickly as possible, since the application environment currently has the following limitations:  
 The VM's single 10GB VNIC is almost full; The virtual network interface still uses the 10Gbps driver, which leaves your 100Mbps WAN connection completely underutilized;  
 It is currently running on a highly customized Windows VM within a VMware environment; You do not have the installation media;  
 This is a mission critical application with an RTO (Recovery Time Objective) of 8 hours. RPO (Recovery Point Objective) of 1 hour. How could you best migrate this application to AWS while meeting your business continuity requirements?

- A. Use the EC2 VM Import Connector for vCenter to import the VNI into EC2.
- B. Use Import/Export to import the VNI as an ESS snapshot and attach to EC2.
- C. Use S3 to create a backup of the VM and restore the data into EC2.
- D. Use the ec2-bundle-instance API to import an Image of the VNI into EC2.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 234

Your company is getting ready to do a major public announcement of a social media site on AWS. The website is running on EC2 instances deployed across multiple Availability Zones with a Multi-AZ RDS MySQL Extra Large DB Instance. The site performs a high number of small reads and writes per second and relies on an eventual consistency model. After comprehensive tests you discover that there is read contention on RDS MySQL. Which are the best approaches to meet these requirements? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. Deploy ElastiCache in-memory cache running in each availability zone
- B. Implement sharding to distribute load to multiple RDS MySQL instances
- C. Increase the RDS MySQL Instance size and implement provisioned IOPS
- D. Add an RDS MySQL read replica in each availability zone

**Answer: AC**

#### NEW QUESTION 236

Refer to the architecture diagram above of a batch processing solution using Simple Queue Service (SQS) to set up a message queue between EC2 instances which are used as batch processors. CloudWatch monitors the number of Job requests (queued messages) and an Auto Scaling group adds or deletes batch servers automatically based on parameters set in CloudWatch alarms. You can use this architecture to implement which of the following features in a cost effective and efficient manner?

- A. Reduce the overall time for executing jobs through parallel processing by allowing a busy EC2 instance that receives a message to pass it to the next instance in a daisy-chain setup.
- B. Implement fault tolerance against EC2 instance failure since messages would remain in SQS and work can continue with recovery of EC2 instances implement fault tolerance against SQS failure by backing up messages to S3.
- C. Implement message passing between EC2 instances within a batch by exchanging messages through SQS.
- D. Coordinate number of EC2 instances with number of job requests automatically thus improving cost effectiveness.
- E. Handle high priority jobs before lower priority jobs by assigning a priority metadata field to SQS messages.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 238

An International company has deployed a multi-tier web application that relies on DynamoDB in a single region. For regulatory reasons they need disaster recovery capability in a separate region with a Recovery Time Objective of 2 hours and a Recovery Point Objective of 24 hours. They should synchronize their data on a regular basis and be able to provision the web application rapidly using CloudFormation. The objective is to minimize changes to the existing web application, control the throughput of DynamoDB used for the synchronization of data and synchronize only the modified elements. Which design would you choose to meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Data Pipeline to schedule a DynamoDB cross region copy once a day, create a "LastUpdated" attribute in your DynamoDB table that would represent the timestamp of the last update and use it as a filter.
- B. Use EMR and write a custom script to retrieve data from DynamoDB in the current region using a SCAN operation and push it to DynamoDB in the second region.
- C. Use AWS Data Pipeline to schedule an export of the DynamoDB table to S3 in the current region once a day then schedule another task immediately after it that will import data from S3 to DynamoDB in the other region.
- D. Send also each item into an SQS queue in the second region; use an auto-scaling group behind the SQS queue to replay the write in the second region.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 241

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

- A. Route payment requests through two NAT instances setup for High Availability and whitelist the Elastic IP addresses attached to the NAT instances.
- B. Whitelist the VPC Internet Gateway Public IP and route payment requests through the Internet Gateway.
- C. Whitelist the ELB IP addresses and route payment requests from the Application servers through the ELB.
- D. Automatically assign public IP addresses to the application instances in the Auto Scaling group and run a script on boot that adds each instance's public IP address to the payment validation whitelist API.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 245**

Your website is serving on-demand training videos to your workforce. Videos are uploaded monthly in high resolution MP4 format. Your workforce is distributed globally often on the move and using company-provided tablets that require the HTTP Live Streaming (HLS) protocol to watch a video. Your company has no video transcoding expertise and it required you may need to pay for a consultant.

How do you implement the most cost-efficient architecture without compromising high availability and quality of video delivery'?

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 246**

Your website is serving on-demand training videos to your workforce. Videos are uploaded monthly in high resolution MP4 format. Your workforce is distributed globally often on the move and using company-provided tablets that require the HTTP Live Streaming (HLS) protocol to watch a video. Your company has no video transcoding expertise and it required you may need to pay for a consultant.

How do you implement the most cost-efficient architecture without compromising high availability and quality of video delivery'?

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 248**

You have deployed a three-tier web application in a VPC with a CIDR block of 10.0.0.0/28. You initially deploy two web servers, two application servers, two database servers and one NAT instance for a total of seven EC2 instances. The web, application and database servers are deployed across two availability zones (AZs). You also deploy an ELB in front of the two web servers, and use Route53 for DNS. Web traffic gradually increases in the first few days following the deployment, so you attempt to double the number of instances in each tier of the application to handle the new load. Unfortunately, some of these new instances fail to launch.

Which of the following could be the root cause? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. AWS reserves the first and the last private IP address in each subnet's CIDR block so you do not have enough addresses left to launch all of the new EC2 instances
- B. The Internet Gateway (IGW) of your VPC has scaled-up, adding more instances to handle the traffic spike, reducing the number of available private IP addresses for new instance launches
- C. The ELB has scaled-up, adding more instances to handle the traffic spike, reducing the number of available private IP addresses for new instance launches
- D. AWS reserves one IP address in each subnet's CIDR block for Route53 so you do not have enough addresses left to launch all of the new EC2 instances
- E. AWS reserves the first four and the last IP address in each subnet's CIDR block so you do not have enough addresses left to launch all of the new EC2 instances

**Answer: CE**

**NEW QUESTION 253**

You are designing an S3 solution that requires HTTPS clients to be authenticated by the Webserver using client certificate authentication. The solution must be resilient.

Which of the following options would you consider for configuring the web server infrastructure? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. Configure ELB with TCP listeners on TCP/443. And place the Web servers behind it.
- B. Configure your Web servers with EIP
- C. Place the Web servers in a Route53 Record Set and configure health checks against all Web servers.
- D. Configure ELB with HTTPS listeners, and place the Web servers behind it.
- E. Configure your web servers as the origins for a CloudFront distribution
- F. Use custom SSL certificates on your CloudFront distribution.

**Answer: AB**

**NEW QUESTION 255**

You are designing a hybrid 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 encryption across the Internet
- D. Protection of data in transit over the Internet
- E. Peer identity authentication between VPN gateway and customer gateway
- F. Data integrity protection across the Internet

**Answer:** CDEF

#### NEW QUESTION 257

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 group
- 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 the load balancer.
- C. Enable EC2 instance CloudWatch alerts to change the launch configuration's AMI to the previous one
- 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 group
- 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 258

Your fortune 500 company has undertaken a TCO analysis evaluating the use of Amazon S3 versus acquiring more hardware. The outcome was that all employees would be granted access to use Amazon S3 for storage of their personal documents.

Which of the following will you need to consider so you can set up a solution that incorporates single sign-on from your corporate AD or LDAP directory and restricts access for each user to a designated user folder in a bucket? (Choose 3 Answers)

- A. Setting up a federation proxy or identity provider
- B. Using AWS Security Token Service to generate temporary tokens
- C. Tagging each folder in the bucket
- D. Configuring IAM role
- E. Setting up a matching IAM user for every user in your corporate directory that needs access to a folder in the bucket

**Answer:** ABD

#### NEW QUESTION 263

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 266

Your company hosts a social media site supporting users in multiple countries. You have been asked to provide a highly available design for the application that leverages multiple regions for the most recently accessed content and latency sensitive portions of the website. The most latency sensitive component of the application involves reading user preferences to support website 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 SQS 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 ElastiCache 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 SQS 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 ElastiCache cluster in each region and leverage Simple Workflow (SWF) to manage the propagation of user preferences from a centralized object store to each ElastiCache cluster.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 271

You have an application running on an EC2 Instance which will allow users to download files from a private S3 bucket using a pre-signed URL. Before generating the URL, the application should verify the existence of the file in S3.

How should the application use AWS credentials to access the S3 bucket securely?

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 273

A benefits enrollment company is hosting a 3-tier web application running in a VPC on AWS which includes a NAT (Network Address Translation) instance in the public Web tier. There is enough provisioned capacity for the expected workload for the new fiscal year benefit enrollment period plus some extra overhead Enrollment proceeds nicely for two days and then the web tier becomes unresponsive, upon investigation using CloudWatch and other monitoring tools it is discovered that there is an extremely large and unanticipated amount of inbound traffic coming from a set of 15 specific IP addresses over port 80 from a country where the benefits company has no customers. The web tier instances are so overloaded that benefit enrollment administrators cannot even SSH into them. Which actMty would be useful in defending against this attack?

- A. Create a custom route table associated with the web tier and block the attacking IP addresses from the IGW (Internet Gateway)
- B. Change the EIP (Elastic IP Address) of the NAT instance in the web tier subnet and update the Nlain Route Table with the new EIP
- C. Create 15 Security Group rules to block the attacking IP addresses over port 80
- D. Create an inbound NACL (Network Access control list) associated with the web tier subnet with deny rules to block the attacking IP addresses

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 277

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 282

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 287

Your application provides data transformation services. Files containing data to be transformed are first uploaded to Amazon S3 and then transformed by a filelet 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 priorit
- 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 queu
- G. Each message contains the priority level
- H. Transformation instances poll high-priority messages first.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 292

In AWS, which security aspects are the customer's responsibility? Choose 4 answers

- A. Security Group and ACL (Access Control List) settings
- B. Decommissioning storage devices
- C. Patch management on the EC2 instance's operating system
- D. Life-cycle management of IAM credentials
- E. Controlling physical access to compute resources
- F. Encryption of EBS (Elastic Block Storage) volumes

**Answer: ACDF**

#### NEW QUESTION 294

Your firm has uploaded a large amount of aerial image data to S3. In the past, in your on-premises environment, you used a dedicated group of servers to process this data and used Rabbit MQ - An open source messaging system to get job information to the servers. Once processed the data would go to tape and be shipped offsite. Your manager told you to stay with the current design, and leverage AWS archival storage and messaging services to minimize cost. Which is correct?

- A. Use SQS for passing job messages use Cloud Watch alarms to terminate EC2 worker instances when they become idle
- B. Once data is processed, change the storage class of the S3 objects to Reduced Redundancy Storage.
- C. Setup Auto-Scaled workers triggered by queue depth that use spot instances to process messages in SQS. Once data is processed,
- D. Change the storage class of the S3 objects to Reduced Redundancy Storage
- E. Setup Auto-Scaled workers triggered by queue depth that use spot instances to process messages in SQS. Once data is processed, change the storage class of the S3 objects to Glacier.
- F. Use SNS to pass job messages use Cloud Watch alarms to terminate spot worker instances when they become idle
- G. Once data is processed, change the storage class of the S3 object to Glacier.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 295

You've been hired to enhance the overall security posture for a very large e-commerce site. They have a well architected multi-tier application running in a VPC that uses ELBs in front of both the web and the app tier with static assets served directly from S3. They are using a combination of RDS and DynamoDB for their dynamic data and then archive nightly into S3 for further processing with EMR. They are concerned because they found questionable log entries and suspect someone is attempting to gain unauthorized access.

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

- A. Recommend that they lease space at a DirectConnect partner location and establish a 1G DirectConnect connection to their VPC. They would then establish Internet connectivity into their space, filter the traffic in hardware Web Application Firewall (WAF). And then pass the traffic through the DirectConnect connection into their application running in their VPC.
- B. Add previously identified hostile source IPs as an explicit INBOUND DENY NACL to the web tier subnet
- C. Add a WAF tier by creating a new ELB and an AutoScaling group of EC2 Instances running a host-based WAF. They would redirect Route 53 to resolve to the new WAF tier ELB. The WAF tier would then pass the traffic to the current web tier. The web tier Security Groups would be updated to only allow traffic from the WAF tier Security Group
- D. Remove all but TLS 1.2 from the web tier ELB and enable Advanced Protocol Filtering. This will enable the ELB itself to perform WAF functionality.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 297

Your company is in the process of developing a next generation pet collar that collects biometric information to assist families with promoting healthy lifestyles for their pets. Each collar will push 30kb of biometric data in JSON format every 2 seconds to a collection platform that will process and analyze the data providing health trending information back to the pet owners and veterinarians via a web portal. Management has tasked you to architect the collection platform ensuring the following requirements are met.

Provide the ability for real-time analytics of the inbound biometric data. Ensure processing of the biometric data is highly durable, elastic and parallel. The results of the analytic processing should be persisted for data mining.

Which architecture outlined below will meet the initial requirements for the collection platform?

- A. Utilize S3 to collect the inbound sensor data, analyze the data from S3 with a daily scheduled Data Pipeline and save the results to a Redshift Cluster.
- B. Utilize Amazon Kinesis to collect the inbound sensor data, analyze the data with Kinesis clients and save the results to a Redshift cluster using EMR.
- C. Utilize SQS to collect the inbound sensor data, analyze the data from SQS with Amazon Kinesis and save the results to a Microsoft SQL Server RDS instance.
- D. Utilize EMR to collect the inbound sensor data, analyze the data from EMR with Amazon Kinesis and save the results to DynamoDB.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 298

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 299

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 301

You control access to S3 buckets and objects with:

- A. Identity and Access Management (IAM) Policies.
- B. Access Control Lists (ACLs).
- C. Bucket Policies.
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 302

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 305

Auto Scaling requests are signed with a signature calculated from the request and the user's private key.

- A. SSL
- B. AES-256
- C. HMAC-SHA1
- D. X.509

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 309

The following are AWS Storage services? Choose 2 Answers

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

Answer: BD

#### NEW QUESTION 314

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

What is the problem and a valid solution?

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 319

Your company is storing millions of sensitive transactions across thousands of 100-GB files that must be encrypted in transit and at rest. Analysts concurrently depend on subsets of files, which can consume up to 5 TB of space, to generate simulations that can be used to steer business decisions. You are required to design an AWS solution that can cost effectively accommodate the long-term storage and in-flight subsets of data.

- A. Use Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) with server-side encryption, and run simulations on subsets in ephemeral drives on Amazon EC2.
- B. Use Amazon S3 with server-side encryption, and run simulations on subsets in-memory on Amazon EC2.
- C. Use HDFS on Amazon EMR, and run simulations on subsets in ephemeral drives on Amazon EC2.
- D. Use HDFS on Amazon Elastic MapReduce (EMR), and run simulations on subsets in-memory on Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2).
- E. Store the full data set in encrypted Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS) volumes, and regularly capturesnapshots that can be cloned to EC2 workstation

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 323**

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 324**

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