

## AWS-Certified-Developer-Associate Dumps

### Amazon AWS Certified Developer Associate

<https://www.certleader.com/AWS-Certified-Developer-Associate-dumps.html>



**NEW QUESTION 1**

A user is running a MySQL RDS instance. The user will not use the DB for the next 3 months. How can the user save costs?

- A. Pause the RDS instance from CLI until it is required in the future
- B. Stop the RDS instance
- C. Create a snapshot of RDS to launch in the future and terminate the instance now
- D. Change the instance size to micro

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The RDS instances unlike the AWS EBS backed instances cannot be stopped or paused. The user needs to take the final snapshot, terminate the instance and launch a new instance in the future from that snapshot

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

**NEW QUESTION 2**

In DynamoDB, if you create a table and request 10 units of write capacity and 200 units of read capacity of provisioned throughput, how much would you be charged in US East (Northern Virginia) Region?

- A. \$0.05 per hour
- B. \$0.10 per hour
- C. \$0.03 per hour
- D. \$0.15 per hour

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** To understand pricing in DynamoDB, consider the following example. If you create a table and request 10 units of write capacity and 200 units of read capacity of provisioned throughput, you would be charged:

$\$0.01 + (4 \times \$0.01) = \$0.05$  per hour

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/pricing/>

**NEW QUESTION 3**

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

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

**Answer:** B

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 4**

A user has launched five instances with ELB. How can the user add the sixth EC2 instance to ELB?

- A. The user can add the sixth instance on the fly.
- B. The user must stop the ELB and add the sixth instance.
- C. The user can add the instance and change the ELB config file.
- D. The ELB can only have a maximum of five instance

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Elastic Load Balancing automatically distributes incoming traffic across multiple EC2 instances. You create a load balancer and register instances with the load balancer in one or more Availability Zones. The load balancer serves as a single point of contact for clients. This enables you to increase the availability of your application. You can add and remove EC2 instances from your load balancer as your needs change, without disrupting the overall flow of information.

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

**NEW QUESTION 5**

An organization has 500 employees. The organization wants to set up AWS access for each department. Which of the below mentioned options is a possible solution?

- A. Create IAM roles based on the permission and assign users to each role
- B. Create IAM users and provide individual permission to each
- C. Create IAM groups based on the permission and assign IAM users to the groups
- D. It is not possible to manage more than 100 IAM users with AWS

**Answer:**

C

**Explanation:** An IAM group is a collection of IAM users. Groups let the user specify permissions for a collection of users, which can make it easier to manage the permissions for those users.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 6

How long can you keep your Amazon SQS messages in Amazon SQS queues?

- A. From 120 secs up to 4 weeks
- B. From 10 secs up to 7 days
- C. From 60 secs up to 2 weeks
- D. From 30 secs up to 1 week

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The SQS message retention period is configurable and can be set anywhere from 1 minute to 2 weeks. The default is 4 days and once the message retention limit is reached your messages will be automatically deleted. The option for longer message retention provides greater flexibility to allow for longer intervals between message production and consumption.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 7

Which one of the following statements is NOT an advantage of DynamoDB being built on Solid State Drives:

- A. serve high-scale request workloads
- B. low request pricing
- C. high I/O performance of WebApp on EC2 instance
- D. low-latency response times

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** In DynamoDB, SSDs help achieve design goals of predictable low-latency response times for storing and accessing data at any scale. The high I/O performance of SSDs also enables to serve high-scale request workloads cost efficiently, and to pass this efficiency along in low request pricing.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 8

An organization has hosted an application on the EC2 instances. There will be multiple users connecting to the instance for setup and configuration of application. The organization is planning to implement certain security best practices. Which of the below mentioned pointers will not help the organization achieve better security arrangement?

- A. Apply the latest patch of OS and always keep it updated.
- B. Allow only IAM users to connect with the EC2 instances with their own secret access key.
- C. Disable the password based login for all the user
- D. All the users should use their own keys to connect with the instance securely.
- E. Create a procedure to revoke the access rights of the individual user when they are not required to connect to EC2 instance anymore for the purpose of application configuration.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Since AWS is a public cloud any application hosted on EC2 is prone to hacker attacks. It becomes extremely important for a user to setup a proper security mechanism on the EC2 instances. A few of the security measures are listed below:

Always keep the OS updated with the latest patch

Always create separate users within OS if they need to connect with the EC2 instances, create their keys and disable their password

Create a procedure using which the admin can revoke the access of the user when the business work on the EC2 instance is completed

Lock down unnecessary ports

Audit any proprietary applications that the user may be running on the EC2 instance

Provide temporary escalated privileges, such as sudo for users who need to perform occasional privileged tasks

The IAM is useful when users are required to work with AWS resources and actions, such as launching an instance. It is not useful to connect (RDP / SSH) with an instance.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/articles/1233/>

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Which one of the following operations is NOT a DynamoDB operation?

- A. BatchWriteItem
- B. DescribeTable
- C. BatchGetItem
- D. BatchDeleteItem

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** In DynamoDB, DeleteItem deletes a single item in a table by primary key, but BatchDeleteItem doesn't exist.

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

True or False: In DynamoDB, Scan operations are always eventually consistent.

- A. No, scan is like Query operation
- B. Yes
- C. No, scan is strongly consistent by default
- D. No, you can optionally request strongly consistent scan

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** In DynamoDB, Scan operations are always eventually consistent.

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Regarding Amazon SNS, when you want to subscribe to a topic and receive notifications to your email, in the Protocol drop-down box, you should select .

- A. Email
- B. Message
- C. SMTP
- D. IMAP

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** In Amazon SNS, when you want to subscribe to a topic and receive notifications to your email, select Email in the Protocol drop-down box. Enter an email address you can use to receive the notification in the Endpoint field.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/SubscribeTopic.html>

**NEW QUESTION 13**

In Amazon EC2, which of the following is the type of monitoring data for Amazon EBS volumes that is available automatically in 5-minute periods at no charge?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Basic is the type of monitoring data (for Amazon EBS volumes) which is available automatically in 5-minute periods at no charge called.

Reference:

<http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/monitoring-volume-status.html>

**NEW QUESTION 14**

In DynamoDB, to get a detailed listing of secondary indexes on a table, you can use the action.

- A. DescribeTable
- B. BatchGetItem
- C. GetItem
- D. TableName

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** In DynamoDB, DescribeTable returns information about the table, including the current status of the table, when it was created, the primary key schema, and any indexes on the table.

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

**NEW QUESTION 18**

A user has launched an EC2 instance. However, due to some reason the instance was terminated. If the user wants to find out the reason for termination, where can he find the details?

- A. The user can get information from the AWS console, by checking the Instance description under the State transition reason label
- B. The user can get information from the AWS console, by checking the Instance description under the Instance Termination reason label
- C. The user can get information from the AWS console, by checking the Instance description under the Instance Status Change reason label
- D. It is not possible to find the details after the instance is terminated

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** An EC2 instance, once terminated, may be available in the AWS console for a while after termination. The user can find the details about the termination from the description tab under the label State transition reason. If the instance is still running, there will be no reason listed. If the user has explicitly stopped or terminated the instance, the reason will be "User initiated shutdown".

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using\\_InstanceStraightToTerminated.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using_InstanceStraightToTerminated.html)

**NEW QUESTION 23**

is a task coordination and state management service for cloud applications.

- A. Amazon SES
- B. Amazon SWF
- C. Amazon FPS
- D. Amazon SNS

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Amazon Simple Workflow (Amazon SWF) is a task coordination and state management service for cloud applications. With Amazon SWF, you can stop writing complex glue-code and state machinery and invest more in the business logic that makes your applications unique.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 27

A user is accessing an EC2 instance on the SSH port for IP 10.20.30.40. Which one is a secure way to configure that the instance can be accessed only from this IP?

- A. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 1020.30.40/0
- B. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40/32
- C. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40/24
- D. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** In AWS EC2, while configuring a security group, the user needs to specify the IP address in CIDR notation. The CIDR IP range 10.20.30.40/32 says it is for a single IP 10.20.30.40. If the user specifies the IP as 10.20.30.40 only, the security group will not accept and ask it in a CIRD format.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 29

A user is planning to host a scalable dynamic web application on AWS. Which of the services may not be required by the user to achieve automated scalability?

- A. CloudWatch
- B. S3
- C. AutoScaling
- D. AWS EC2 instances

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The user can achieve automated scaling by launching different EC2 instances and making them a part of an ELB. Cloudwatch will be used to monitor the resources and based on the scaling need it will trigger policies. AutoScaling is then used to scale up or down the instances.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 33

A user plans to use RDS as a managed DB platform. Which of the below mentioned features is not supported by RDS?

- A. Automated backup
- B. Automated scaling to manage a higher load
- C. Automated failure detection and recovery
- D. Automated software patching

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** AWS RDS provides a managed DB platform, which offers features, such as automated backup, patch management, automated failure detection and recovery. The scaling is not automated and the user needs to plan it with a few clicks.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 38

A user has created a queue named "myqueue" with SQS. There are four messages published to queue which are not received by the consumer yet. If the user tries to delete the queue, what will happen?

- A. A user can never delete a queue manually
- B. AWS deletes it after 30 days of inactivity on queue
- C. It will initiate the delete but wait for four days before deleting until all messages are deleted automatically.
- D. It will ask user to delete the messages first
- E. It will delete the queue

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** SQS allows the user to move data between distributed components of applications so they can perform different tasks without losing messages or requiring each component to be always available. The user can delete a queue at any time, whether it is empty or not. It is important to note that queues retain messages for a set period of time. By default, a queue retains messages for four days. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/SQSConcepts.html>



**NEW QUESTION 39**

What happens if your application performs more reads or writes than your provisioned capacity?

- A. Nothing
- B. requests above your provisioned capacity will be performed but you will receive 400 error codes.
- C. requests above your provisioned capacity will be performed but you will receive 200 error codes.
- D. requests above your provisioned capacity will be throttled and you will receive 400 error code

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Speaking about DynamoDB, if your application performs more reads/second or writes/second than your table's provisioned throughput capacity allows, requests above your provisioned capacity will be throttled and you will receive 400 error codes.

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

**NEW QUESTION 44**

In relation to Amazon SQS, how can you ensure that messages are delivered in order?

- A. Increase the size of your queue
- B. Send them with a timestamp
- C. Give each message a unique id.
- D. AWS cannot guarantee that you will receive messages in the exact order you sent them

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Amazon SQS makes a best effort to preserve order in messages, but due to the distributed nature of the queue, AWS cannot guarantee that you will receive messages in the exact order you sent them. You typically place sequencing information or timestamps in your messages so that you can reorder them upon receipt.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/items/1343?externalID=1343>

**NEW QUESTION 48**

An orgAMzation has launched two applications: one for blogging and one for ECM on the same AWS Linux EC2 instance running in the AWS VPC. The orgAMzation has attached two private IPs (primary and secondary) to the above mentioned instance. The orgAMzation wants the instance OS to recognize the secondary IP address. How can the orgAMzation configure this?

- A. Use the ec2-net-utility package which updates routing tables, uses DHCP to refresh the secondary IP and adds the network interface.
- B. Use the ec2-net-utils package which will configure an additional network interface and update the routing table
- C. Use the ec2-ip-update package which can configure the network interface as well as update the secondary IP with DHCP.
- D. Use the ec2-ip-utility package which can update the routing tables as well as refresh the secondary IP using DHCP.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. With VPC the user can specify multiple private IP addresses for his instances. The number of network interfaces and private IP addresses that a user can specify for an instance depends on the instance type. This scenario helps when the user wants to host multiple websites on a single EC2 instance. After the user has assigned a secondary private IP address to his instance, he needs to configure the operating system on that instance to recognize the secondary private IP address. For AWS Linux, the ec2-net-utils package can take care of this step. It configures additional network interfaces that the user can attach while the instance is running, refreshes secondary IP addresses during DHCP lease renewal, and updates the related routing rules.

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

**NEW QUESTION 52**

In relation to Amazon SQS, how many queues and messages can you have per queue for each user?

- A. Unlimited
- B. 10
- C. 256
- D. 500

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Amazon SQS supports an unlimited number of queues and unlimited number of messages per queue for each user. Please be aware that Amazon SQS automatically deletes messages that have been in the queue for more than 4 days.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/items/1343?externalID=1343>

**NEW QUESTION 53**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** In Amazon VPC, you can assign any Private IP address to your instance as long as it is: Part of the associated subnet's IP address range  
Not reserved by Amazon for IP networking purposes Not currently assigned to another interface Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/vpc/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 55**

How many types of block devices does Amazon EC2 support?

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

**Answer: C**

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

**NEW QUESTION 56**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The user can get notifications using SNS if he has configured the notifications while creating the Auto Scaling group.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/GettingStartedTutorial.html>

**NEW QUESTION 57**

In regard to DynamoDB, can I delete local secondary indexes?

- A. Yes, if it is a primary hash key index
- B. No
- C. Yes, if it is a local secondary indexes
- D. Yes, if it is a Global secondary indexes

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** In DynamoDB, an index cannot be modified once it is created. Reference: [http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/faqs/#security\\_anchor](http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/faqs/#security_anchor)

**NEW QUESTION 59**

You need to develop and run some new applications on AWS and you know that Elastic Beanstalk and CloudFormation can both help as a deployment mechanism for a broad range of AWS resources. Which of the following statements best describes the differences between Elastic Beanstalk and CloudFormation?

- A. Elastic Beanstalk uses Elastic load balancing and CloudFormation doesn't.
- B. CloudFormation is faster in deploying applications than Elastic Beanstalk.
- C. CloudFormation is much more powerful than Elastic Beanstalk, because you can actually design and script custom resources
- D. Elastic Beanstalk is faster in deploying applications than CloudFormation

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** These services are designed to complement each other. AWS Elastic Beanstalk provides an environment to easily develop and run applications in the cloud. It is integrated with developer tools and provides a one-stop experience for you to manage the lifecycle of your applications. AWS CloudFormation is a convenient deployment mechanism for a broad range of AWS resources. It supports the infrastructure needs of many different types of applications such as existing enterprise applications, legacy applications, applications built using a variety of AWS resources and container-based solutions (including those built using AWS Elastic Beanstalk).

AWS CloudFormation introduces two new concepts: The template, a JSON-format, text-based file that describes all the AWS resources you need to deploy to run your application and the stack, the set of AWS resources that are created and managed as a single unit when AWS CloudFormation instantiates a template.  
Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/cloudformation/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 60**

Can you SSH to your private machines that reside in a VPC from outside without elastic IP?

- A. Yes, but only if you have direct connect or vpn
- B. Only if you are using a non-US region
- C. Only if you are using a US region
- D. No

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The instances that reside in the private subnets of your VPC are not reachable from the Internet, meaning that it is not possible to ssh into them. To interact with them you can use a bastion server, located in a public subnet, that will act as a proxy for them.

You can also connect if you have direct connect or vpn.

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 62

Does AWS CloudFormation support Amazon EC2 tagging?

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

**Answer:** D

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 64

A user has created a MySQL RDS instance. Which of the below mentioned options is mandatory to configure while creating an instance?

- A. Multi AZ deployment setup
- B. Automated backup window
- C. Availability Zone
- D. Maintenance window

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** When creating an RDS instance, the user needs to specify whether it is Multi AZ or not. If the user does not provide the value for the zone, the maintenance window or automated backup window, RDS will automatically select the value.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 65

A user has enabled the automated backup, but not specified the backup window. What will RDS do in this case?

- A. Will throw an error on instance launch
- B. RDS will take 3 AM — 3:30 AM as the default window
- C. RDS assigns a random time period based on the region
- D. Will not allow to launch a DB instance

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** If the user does not specify a preferred backup window while enabling an automated backup, Amazon RDS assigns a default 30-minute backup window which is selected at random from an 8-hour block of time per region. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.BackingUpAndRestoringAmazonRDSInstances.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 67

How long are the messages kept on an SQS queue by default?

- A. If a message is not read, it is never deleted
- B. 2 weeks
- C. 1 day
- D. 4 days

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** The SQS message retention period is configurable and can be set anywhere from 1 minute to 2 weeks. The default is 4 days and once the message retention limit is reached your messages will be automatically deleted. The option for longer message retention provides greater flexibility to allow for longer intervals between message production and consumption.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 71

A user has setup an application on EC2 which uses the IAM user access key and secret access key to make secure calls to S3. The user wants to temporarily stop the access to S3 for that IAM user. What should the root owner do?

- A. Delete the IAM user
- B. Change the access key and secret access key for the users
- C. Disable the access keys for the IAM user
- D. Stop the instance



**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** If the user wants to temporarily stop the access to S3 the best solution is to disable the keys. Deleting the user will result in a loss of all the credentials and the app will not be useful in the future. If the user stops the instance IAM users can still access S3. The change of the key does not help either as they are still active. The best possible solution is to disable the keys.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/NlmanagingCredential\[s\].html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/NlmanagingCredential[s].html)

#### NEW QUESTION 75

When should a user try to Force Detach an EBS volume?

- A. If the volume is stuck in a detaching state
- B. If the volume is not accessible from the instance
- C. If the volume is not unmounted and the user still wants to detach
- D. If the volume is a root volume

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** If an EBS volume stays in the detaching state, the user can force the detachment by clicking Force Detach. Forcing the detachment can lead to either data loss or a corrupted file system. The user should use this option only as a last resort to detach a volume from a failed instance or if he is detaching a volume with the intention of deleting it.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 77

How can a user configure three termination policies for the AutoScaling group?

- A. Define multiple policies in random order
- B. Define multiple policies in the ordered list
- C. Keep updating the AutoScaling group with each policy
- D. The user cannot specify more than two policies for AutoScaling

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** To configure the Auto Scaling termination policy, the user can either specify any one of the policies as a standalone policy or list multiple policies in an ordered list. The policies are executed in the order that they are listed.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/us-termination-policy.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 79

A user wants to configure AutoScaling which scales up when the CPU utilization is above 70% and scales down when the CPU utilization is below 30%. How can the user configure AutoScaling for the above mentioned condition?

- A. Use AutoScaling with a schedule
- B. Configure ELB to notify AutoScaling on load increase or decrease
- C. Use dynamic AutoScaling with a policy
- D. Use AutoScaling by manually modifying the desired capacity during a condition

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The user can configure the AutoScaling group to automatically scale up and then scale down based on the specified conditions. To configure this, the user must setup policies which will get triggered by the CloudWatch alarms.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/as-scale-based-on-demand.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 83

A user has created an application which sends data to a log file. The server hosting the log files can be unavailable due to any reason. The user wants to make it so that whenever the log server is up it should be receive the messages. Which of the below mentioned AWS services helps achieve this functionality?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fast, reliable, scalable, and fully managed message queuing service. SQS provides a simple and cost-effective way to decouple the components of an application. The user can use SQS to transmit any volume of data without losing messages or requiring other services to always be available. Using SQS, the application has to just send the data to SQS and SQS transmits it to the log file whenever it is available.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 88

Is there a limit to how much throughput you can get out of a single table in DynamoDB?

- A. Yes, not more than 1,000 writes/second or 1,000 reads/second

- B. No
- C. Yes, not more than 10,000 writes/second or 10,000 reads/second
- D. No, but If you wish to exceed throughput rates of 10,000 writes/second or 10,000 reads/second, you must first contact AWS.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** In DynamoDB, you can increase the throughput you have provisioned for your table using UpdateTable API or in the AWS Management Console. If you wish to exceed throughput rates of 10,000 writes/second or 10,000 reads/second, you must first contact AWS.  
Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/>

#### NEW QUESTION 93

In AWS Elastic Beanstalk, you can update your deployed application even while it is part of a running environment. For a Java application, you can also use to update your deployed application.

- A. the AWS Toolkit for Eclipse
- B. the AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio
- C. the AWS Toolkit for JVM
- D. the AWS Toolkit for Netbeans

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** In AWS Elastic Beanstalk, you can update your deployed application, even while it is part of a running environment. For a Java application, you can also use the AWS Toolkit for Eclipse to update your deployed application.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/GettingStarted.Walkthrough.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 96

You have a number of image files to encode. In an Amazon SQS worker queue, you create an Amazon SQS message for each file specifying the command (jpeg-encode) and the location of the file in Amazon S3. Which of the following statements best describes the functionality of Amazon SQS?

- A. Amazon SQS is for single-threaded sending or receive speeds.
- B. Amazon SQS is a non-distributed queuing system.
- C. Amazon SQS is a distributed queuing system that is optimized for horizontal scalability, not for single-threaded sending or receive speeds.
- D. Amazon SQS is a distributed queuing system that is optimized for vertical scalability and for single-threaded sending or receive speeds.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Amazon SQS is a distributed queuing system that is optimized for horizontal scalability, not for single-threaded sending or receive speeds. A single client can send or receive Amazon SQS messages at a rate of about 5 to 50 messages per second. Higher receive performance can be achieved by requesting multiple messages (up to 10) in a single call. It may take several seconds before a message that has been to a queue is available to be received.  
Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS\\_Storage\\_Options.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf)

#### NEW QUESTION 98

A user is creating an ELB with VPC. Which of the following options is available as a part of the "Add EC2 instances" page?

- A. Select Subnet
- B. Select IAM
- C. Select ENI
- D. Select VPC

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** When a user is launching an ELB with VPC, he/she has to select the options, such as subnet and security group before selecting the instances part of that subnet.  
Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/elb-getting-started.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 99

An account owner has created an IAM user with the name examkiller. The account owner wants to give EC2 access of only the US West region to that IAM user. How can the owner configure this?

- A. While creating a policy provide the region as a part of the resources
- B. Create an IAM user in the US West region and give access to EC2
- C. Create an IAM policy and define the region in the condition
- D. It is not possible to provide access based on the region

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The IAM policy is never region specific. If the user wants to configure the region specific setting, he needs to provide conditions as part of the policy.  
Reference: <http://awspolicygen.s3.amazonaws.com/policygen.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 103

What is the maximum time messages can be stored in SQS?

- A. 14 days
- B. one month
- C. 4 days
- D. 7 days

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** A message can be stored in the Simple Queue Service (SQS) from 1 minute up to a maximum of 14 days. Reference: [http://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/#How\\_long\\_can\\_I\\_keep\\_my\\_messages\\_in\\_Amazon\\_SQS\\_queues](http://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/#How_long_can_I_keep_my_messages_in_Amazon_SQS_queues)

#### NEW QUESTION 104

In DynamoDB, the default table size is:

- A. 5 GB
- B. 1 GB
- C. 10 GB
- D. There is no table size

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** DynamoDB has seamless scalability with no table size limits and unlimited storage, so you shouldn't be worried about managing storage on the host or to provisioning more drive, as your data requirement changes. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/>

#### NEW QUESTION 107

A user is launching an AWS RDS instance with MySQL. The user wants to enable the Multi AZ feature. Which of the below mentioned parameters will not be allowed to configure by RDS?

- A. Availability Zone
- B. Region
- C. DB subnet group
- D. Database port

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** If the user is launching RDS with Multi AZ the user cannot provision the Availability Zone. RDS is launched automatically instead. Reference: <https://console.aws.amazon.com/rds/>

#### NEW QUESTION 110

You want to have multiple versions of your application running at the same time, with all versions launched via AWS Elastic Beanstalk. Is this possible?

- A. No
- B. However if you have 2 AWS accounts this can be done
- C. No
- D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk is not designed to support multiple running environments
- E. Yes
- F. AWS Elastic Beanstalk is designed to support a number of multiple running environments
- G. Yes
- H. However AWS Elastic Beanstalk is designed to support only 2 multiple running environments

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** AWS Elastic Beanstalk is designed to support multiple running environments. As an example you could have one for integration testing, one for pre-production, and one for production, with each environment independently configured and running on its own separate AWS resources. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/faqs/>

#### NEW QUESTION 111

When using Amazon SQS how much data can you store in a message?

- A. 8 KB
- B. 2 KB
- C. 16 KB
- D. 4 KB

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** With Amazon SQS version 2008-01-01, the maximum message size for both SOAP and Query requests is 8KB. If you need to send messages to the queue that are larger than 8 KB, AWS recommends that you split the information into separate messages. Alternatively, you could use Amazon S3 or Amazon SimpleDB to hold the information and include the pointer to that information in the Amazon SQS message. If you send a message that is larger than 8KB to the queue, you will receive a MessageTooLong error with HTTP code 400. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/items/1343?externalID=1343>

**NEW QUESTION 116**

A user has launched one EC2 instance in the US West region. The user wants to access the RDS instance launched in the US East region from that EC2 instance. How can the user configure the access for that EC2 instance?

- A. It is not possible to access RDS of the US East region from the US West region
- B. Open the security group of the US West region in the RDS security group's ingress rule
- C. Configure the IP range of the US West region instance as the ingress security rule of RDS
- D. Create an IAM role which has access to RDS and launch an instance in the US West region with it

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The user cannot authorize an Amazon EC2 security group if it is in a different AWS Region than the RDS DB instance. The user can authorize an IP range or specify an Amazon EC2 security group in the same region that refers to an IP address in another region.

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

**NEW QUESTION 121**

In regard to AWS CloudFormation, what is a stack?

- A. The set of AWS templates that are created and managed as a template
- B. The set of AWS resources that are created and managed as a template
- C. The set of AWS resources that are created and managed as a single unit
- D. The set of AWS templates that are created and managed as a single unit

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** A stack is the set of AWS resources that are created and managed as a single unit when AWS CloudFormation initiates a template.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/concept-stack.html>

**NEW QUESTION 125**

Which of the below mentioned options is not a best practice to securely manage the AWS access credentials?

- A. Enable MFA for privileged users
- B. Create individual IAM users
- C. Keep rotating your secure access credentials at regular intervals
- D. Create strong access key and secret access key and attach to the root account

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** It is a recommended approach to avoid using the access and secret access keys of the root account.

Thus, do not download or delete it. Instead make the IAM user as powerful as the root account and use its credentials. The user cannot generate their own access and secret access keys as they are always generated by AWS.

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

**NEW QUESTION 129**

You have been given a scope to deploy some AWS infrastructure for a large organization. The requirements are that you will have a lot of EC2 instances but may need to add more when the average utilization of your Amazon EC2 fleet is high and conversely remove them when CPU utilization is low. Which AWS services would be best to use to accomplish this?

- A. Amazon CloudFront, Amazon CloudWatch and Elastic Load Balancing.
- B. Auto Scaling, Amazon CloudWatch and AWS CloudTrail.
- C. Auto Scaling, Amazon CloudWatch and Elastic Load Balancing.
- D. Auto Scaling, Amazon CloudWatch and AWS Elastic Beanstalk

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Auto Scaling enables you to follow the demand curve for your applications closely, reducing the need to manually provision Amazon EC2 capacity in advance. For example, you can set a condition to add new Amazon EC2 instances in increments to the Auto Scaling group when the average utilization of your Amazon EC2 fleet is high; and similarly, you can set a condition to remove instances in the same increments when CPU utilization is low. If you have predictable load changes, you can set a schedule through Auto Scaling to plan your scaling activities. You can use Amazon CloudWatch to send alarms to trigger scaling activities and Elastic Load Balancing to help distribute traffic to your instances within Auto Scaling groups. Auto Scaling enables you to run your Amazon EC2 fleet at optimal utilization. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/>

**NEW QUESTION 134**

You are building an online store on AWS that uses SQS to process your customer orders. Your backend system needs those messages in the same sequence the customer orders have been put in. How can you achieve that?

- A. You can do this with SQS but you also need to use SWF
- B. Messages will arrive in the same order by default
- C. You can use sequencing information on each message
- D. It is not possible to do this with SQS

**Answer:** C



**Explanation:** Amazon SQS is engineered to always be available and deliver messages. One of the resulting tradeoffs is that SQS does not guarantee first in, first out delivery of messages. For many distributed applications, each message can stand on its own, and as long as all messages are delivered, the order is not important. If your system requires that order be preserved, you can place sequencing information in each message, so that you can reorder the messages when the queue returns them. Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/Welcome.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 137

When you use the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console to deploy a new application you'll need to upload a source bundle and it should .

- A. Consist of a single .zip file
- B. Consist of a single .war file
- C. Consist of a single .zip file or .war file
- D. Consist of a folder with all files

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** When you use the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console to deploy a new application or an application version, you'll need to upload a source bundle. Your source bundle must meet the following requirements: Consist of a single .zip file or .war file  
Not exceed 512 MB  
Not include a parent folder or top-level directory (subdirectories are fine) Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features.deployment.source.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 138

How does Amazon SQS allow multiple readers to access the same message queue without losing messages or processing them many times?

- A. By identifying a user by his unique id
- B. By using unique cryptography
- C. Amazon SQS queue has a configurable visibility timeout.
- D. Multiple readers can't access the same message queue

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Every Amazon SQS queue has a configurable visibility timeout. For the designated amount of time after a message is read from a queue, it will not be visible to any other reader. As long as the amount of time that it takes to process the message is less than the visibility timeout, every message will be processed and deleted. In the event that the component processing the message fails or becomes unavailable, the message will again become visible to any component reading the queue once the visibility timeout ends. This allows you to have many components all reading messages from the same queue, with each working to process different messages.  
Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/>

#### NEW QUESTION 141

In DynamoDB, a secondary index is a data structure that contains a subset of attributes from a table, along with an alternate key to support operations.

- A. None of the above
- B. Both
- C. Query
- D. Scan

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** In DynamoDB, a secondary index is a data structure that contains a subset of attributes from a table, along with an alternate key to support Query operations.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/SecondaryIndexes.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 145

A user is trying to understand AWS SNS. To which of the below mentioned end points is SNS unable to send a notification?

- A. AWS SES
- B. Email JSON
- C. AWS SQS
- D. HTTP

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a fast, flexible, and fully managed push messaging service. Amazon SNS can deliver notifications by SMS text message or email to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) queues or to any HTTP endpoint. The user can select one the following transports as part of the subscription requests: "HTTP", "HTTPS", "Email", "Email-JSON", "SQS", "and SMS".  
Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/sns/faqs/>

#### NEW QUESTION 149

Which of the following device names is recommended for an EBS volume that can be attached to an Amazon EC2 Instance running Windows?

- A. xvd[a-e]



- B. /mnt/sd[b-e]
- C. xvd[f-p]
- D. /dev/sda1

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The xvd[f-p] is the recommended device name for EBS volumes that can be attached to the Amazon EC2 Instances running on Windows.  
Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/device\\_naming.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/device_naming.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 150

What does Amazon SQS provide?

- A. An asynchronous message queue service.
- B. A Simple Query Sewer, managed directly by Amazon Web Services.
- C. None of these.
- D. A synchronous message queue service.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Amazon SQS stands for Simple Queue Services, and provides a cost-effective way to decouple the components of your application through an asynchronous message queue service  
Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/sqs/>

#### NEW QUESTION 151

A user is trying to create a list of IAM users with the AWS console. When the IAM users are created which of the below mentioned credentials will be enabled by default for the user?

- A. IAM access key and secret access key
- B. IAM X.509 certificates
- C. Nothin
- D. Everything is disabled by default
- E. IAM passwords

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Newly created IAM users have no password and no access key (access key ID and secret access key). If the user needs to administer your AWS resources using the AWS Management Console, you can create a password for the user. If the user needs to interact with AWS programmatically (using the command line interface (CLI), the AWS SDK, or service-specific APIs), you can create an access key for that user. The credentials you create for users are what they use to uniquely identify themselves to AWS.  
Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using\\_WorkingWithGroupsAndUsers.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using_WorkingWithGroupsAndUsers.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 154

Bob is an IAM user who has access to the EC2 services. Admin is an IAM user who has access to all the AWS services including IAM. Can Bob change his password?

- A. No, the IAM user can never change the password
- B. Yes, provided Admin has given Bob access to change his password
- C. Yes, only from AWS CLI
- D. Yes, only from the AWS console

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The IAM users by default cannot change their password. The root owner or IAM administrator needs to set the policy in the password policy page, which should allow the user to change their password. Once it is enabled, the IAM user can always change their passwords from the AWS console or CLI.  
Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using\\_ManagingUserPwdSelf.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using_ManagingUserPwdSelf.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 155

In DynamoDB, could you use IAM to grant access to Amazon DynamoDB resources and API actions?

- A. Yes
- B. Depended to the type of access
- C. In DynamoDB there is no need to grant access
- D. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Amazon DynamoDB integrates with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). You can use AWS IAM to grant access to Amazon DynamoDB resources and API actions. To do this, you first write an AWS IAM policy, which is a document that explicitly lists the permissions you want to grant. You then attach that policy to an AWS IAM user or role.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/UsingIAMWithDDB.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 157

A user is planning to host a mobile game on EC2 which sends notifications to active users on either high score or the addition of new features. The user should get this notification when he is online on his mobile device. Which of the below mentioned AWS services can help achieve this functionality?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a fast, flexible, and fully managed push messaging service. Amazon SNS makes it simple and cost-effective to push to mobile devices, such as iPhone, iPad, Android, Kindle Fire, and internet connected smart devices, as well as pushing to other distributed services.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 160

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

**Answer:** D

**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 163

A user is creating multiple IAM users. What advice should be given to him to enhance the security?

- A. Grant least privileges to the individual user
- B. Grant all higher privileges to the group
- C. Grant less privileges for user, but higher privileges for the group
- D. Grant more privileges to the user, but least privileges to the group

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** It is a recommended rule that the root user should grant the least privileges to the IAM user or the group. The higher the privileges, the more problems it can create.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 164

In regards to Amazon SQS how many times will you receive each message?

- A. At least twice
- B. Exactly once
- C. As many times as you want
- D. At least once

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Amazon SQS is engineered to provide "at least once" delivery of all messages in its queues. Although most of the time, each message will be delivered to your application exactly once, you should design your system so that processing a message more than once does not create any errors or inconsistencies. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/>

#### NEW QUESTION 165

A user is enabling logging on a particular bucket. Which of the below mentioned options may be best suitable to allow access to the log bucket?

- A. Create an IAM policy and allow log access
- B. It is not possible to enable logging on the S3 bucket
- C. Create an IAM Role which has access to the log bucket
- D. Provide ACL for the logging group

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** The only recommended use case for the S3 bucket ACL is to grant the write permission to the Amazon S3 Log Delivery group to write access log

objects to the user's bucket.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/access-policy-alternatives-guidelines.html>

**NEW QUESTION 168**

A user has setup Multi AZ with the MS SQL RDS instance. Which of the below mentioned functionalities can be achieved by the user?

- A. High availability
- B. Scalability
- C. MS SQL does not support Multi AZ
- D. Disaster recovery

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Multi AZ feature allows the user to achieve High Availability. MS SQL does not support Multi AZ. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/#36>

**NEW QUESTION 169**

A user has configured ELB. Which of the below mentioned protocols the user can configure for ELB health checks while setting up ELB?

- A. All of the options
- B. TCP
- C. HTTPS
- D. SSL

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** An ELB performs a health check on its instances to ensure that it diverts traffic only to healthy instances. The ELB can perform a health check on HTTP, HTTPS, TCP and SSL protocols.

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

**NEW QUESTION 174**

A user has created an EBS instance in the US-East-1a AZ. The user has a volume of 30 GB in the US-East-1 b zone. How can the user attach the volume to an instance?

- A. Since both the volume and the instance are in the same region, the user can attach the volume
- B. Use the volume migrate function to move the volume from one AZ to another and attach to the instance
- C. Take a snapshot of the volum
- D. Create a new volume in the USEast-1a and attach that to the instance
- E. Use the volume replicate function to create a new volume in the US-East-1a and attach that to the volume

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** If an EBS volume is not in the same AZ of an EC2 instance, it cannot be attached to the instance. The only option is to take a snapshot of the volume and create a new volume in the instance's AZ. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSSnapshots.html>

**NEW QUESTION 176**

A user is part of a group which has a policy allowing him just read only access to EC2. The user is part of another group which has full access to EC2. What happens when the user tries to launch an instance?

- A. It will allow the user to launch the instance
- B. It will fail since the user has just read only access
- C. It will allow or deny based on the group under which the user has logged into EC2
- D. It will not allow the user to add to the conflicting groups

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The IAM group policy is always aggregated. In this case, if the user does not have permission for one group, but has permission for another group, he will have full access to EC2. Unless there is specific deny policy, the user will be able to access EC2.

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

**NEW QUESTION 180**

A user has created an RDS instance with MySQL. The user is using the HeidiSQL client to connect with the RDS DB. The client is unable to connect to DB from his home machine. What is a possible reason for the failure?

- A. The user has to open port 80 in the RDS security group to connect with RDS DNS
- B. The security group is not configured to allow a request from the user's IP on port 3306
- C. You can never connect to RDS from your desktop
- D. The user has to open port 22 in the RDS security group to connect with RDS DNS

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** If the user needs to connect to RDS then he has to open port 3306 in the RDS security group for his IP address.

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

**NEW QUESTION 185**

An orgAMzation has 10000 employees. The orgAMzation wants to give restricted AWS access to each employee. How can the orgAMzation achieve this?

- A. Create an IAM user for each employee and make them a part of the group
- B. It is not recommended to support 10000 users with IAM
- C. Use STS and create the users' run time
- D. Use Identity federation with SSO

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Identity federation enables users from an existing directory to access resources within your AWS account, making it easier to manage your users by maintaining their identities in a single place. In this case, the federated user is the only solution since AWS does not allow creating more than 5000 IAM users. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/LimitationsOnEntities.html>

**NEW QUESTION 189**

Can a user associate and use his own DNS with ELB instead of the DNS provided by AWS ELB?

- A. Yes, by creating a CNAME with the existing domain name provider
- B. Yes, by configuring DNS in the AWS Console
- C. No
- D. Yes, only through Route 53 by mapping ELB and DNS

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The AWS ELB allows mapping a custom domain name with ELB. The user can map ELB with DNS in two ways: 1) By creating CNAME with the existing domain name service provider or 2) By creating a record with Route 53.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/using-domain-names-with-elb.html>

**NEW QUESTION 193**

can be used to bootstrap both the Chef Server and Chef Client software on your EC2 instances.

- A. AWS CloudFormation
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- C. AWS OpsWorks
- D. Amazon Glacier

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** AWS CloudFormation can be used to bootstrap both the Chef Server and Chef Client software on your EC2 instances.

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

**NEW QUESTION 195**

In relation to Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF), what is an "ActMty Worker"?

- A. An individual task undertaken by a workflow
- B. The automation of a business process
- C. A piece of software that implements tasks
- D. All answers listed are correct

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** In relation to Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF), an actMty worker is a program that receives actMty tasks, performs them, and provides results back. Which translates to a piece of software that implements tasks.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonswf/latest/developerguide/swf-dg-develop-actMty.html>

**NEW QUESTION 198**

A user has launched a MySQL RDS. The user wants to plan for the DR and automate the snapshot. Which of the below mentioned functionality offers this option with RDS?

- A. Copy snapshot
- B. Automated synchronization
- C. Snapshot
- D. Automated backup

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Amazon RDS provides two different methods for backing up and restoring the Amazon DB instances: automated backups and DB snapshots. Automated backups automatically back up the DB instance during a specific, user-definable backup window, and keep the backups for a limited, user-specified period of time.

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

**NEW QUESTION 199**

You cannot access your AWS console, so you revert to using the CLI that you are not familiar with. Which of the following commands is not a valid CLI command for EC2 instances?

- A. ec2-allocate-address
- B. ec2-attach-internet-gateway
- C. ec2-associate-route-table
- D. ec2-allocate-interface

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** You can use the CLI tools to manage your Amazon EC2 resources (such as instances, security groups, and volumes) and your Amazon VPC resources (such as VPCs, subnets, route tables, and Internet gateways). Before you can start using the tools, you must download and configure them.

The following are valid CLI commands for EC2 instances: ec2-accept-vpc-peering-connection

ec2-allocate-address

ec2-assign-private-ip-addresses ec2-associate-address

ec2-associate-dhcp-options ec2-associate-route-table

ec2-attach-internet-gateway

ec2-attach-network-interface (not ec2-allocate-interface) Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/CommandLineReference/command-reference.html>

**NEW QUESTION 203**

An organization has 20 employees. The organization wants to give all the users access to the organization AWS account. Which of the below mentioned options is the right solution?

- A. Share the root credentials with all the users
- B. Create an IAM user for each employee and provide access to them
- C. It is not advisable to give AWS access to so many users
- D. Use the IAM role to allow access based on STS

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service that enables the AWS customers to manage users and user permissions in AWS. The IAM is targeted at organizations with multiple users or systems that use AWS products such as Amazon EC2, Amazon RDS, and the AWS Management Console. With IAM, the organization can centrally manage users, security credentials such as access keys, and permissions that control which AWS resources users can access.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAM\\_Introduction.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAM_Introduction.html)

**NEW QUESTION 208**

When AutoScaling is launching a new instance based on condition, which of the below mentioned policies will it follow?

- A. Based on the criteria defined with cross zone Load balancing
- B. Launch an instance which has the highest load distribution
- C. Launch an instance in the AZ with the fewest instances
- D. Launch an instance in the AZ which has the highest instances

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** AutoScaling attempts to distribute instances evenly between the Availability Zones that are enabled for the user's AutoScaling group. Auto Scaling does this by attempting to launch new instances in the Availability Zone with the fewest instances.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/AS\\_Concepts.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/AS_Concepts.html)

**NEW QUESTION 211**

In regards to Amazon SQS how can you secure the messages in your queues?

- A. You can't
- B. Amazon SQS uses either your Access Key ID or an X.509 certificate to authenticate your identity
- C. Through your IAM access keys
- D. Don't use root access

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Authentication mechanisms are provided to ensure that messages stored in Amazon SQS queues are secured against unauthorized access. Only the AWS account owners can access the queues they create. Amazon SQS uses proven cryptographic methods to authenticate your identity, either through the use of your Access Key ID and request signature, or through the use of an X.509 certificate.

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

**NEW QUESTION 212**

In AWS Elastic Beanstalk, if the application returns any response other than 200 ,OK or there is no response within the configured InactivityTimeout period, .

- A. SQS once again makes the message visible in the queue and available for another attempt at processing



- B. SQS waits for another timeout
- C. SQS run DeleteMessagecall and deletes the message from the queue
- D. SQS sends a message to the application with the IVlessageID and pending status

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** In AWS Elastic Beanstalk, if the application returns any response other than 200, OK or there is no response within the configured InactMtyTimeout period, SQS once again makes the message visible in the queue and available for another attempt at processing.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features-managing-env-tiers.html#worker-environ>

#### NEW QUESTION 213

Which of the below mentioned options can be a good use case for storing content in AWS RRS?

- A. Storing mission critical data Files
- B. Storing infrequently used log files
- C. Storing a video file which is not reproducible
- D. Storing image thumbnails

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** AWS RRS provides the same functionality as AWS S3, but at a cheaper rate. It is ideally suited for non-mission, critical applications, such as files which can be reproduced.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 214

When you register an actMty in Amazon SWF, you provide the following information, except:

- A. a name
- B. timeout values
- C. a domain
- D. version

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** When designing an Amazon SWF workflow, you precisely define each of the required actMties. You then register each actMty with Amazon SWF as an actMty type. When you register the actMty, you provide information such as a name and version, and some timeout values based on how long you expect the actMty to take.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonswf/latest/developerguide/swf-dg-intro-to-swf.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 217

A user is trying to create a policy for an IAM user from the AWS console. Which of the below mentioned options is not available to the user while configuring policy?

- A. Use policy generator to create policy
- B. Use custom policy to create policy
- C. Use policy simulator to create policy
- D. Assign No permission

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** When a user is trying to create a policy from the AWS console, it will have options such as create policy from templates or use a policy generator. The user can also define a custom policy or chose the option to have no permission. The policy simulator is not available in the console.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 219

AWS Elastic Beanstalk will change the health status of a web server environment tier to gray color when:

- A. AWS Elastic Beanstalk detects other problems with the environment that are known to make the application unavailable
- B. Your application hasn't responded to the application health check URL within the last one hour.
- C. Your application hasn't responded to the application health check URL within the last five minutes.
- D. Your application's health status is unknown because status is reported when the application is not in the ready state.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** AWS Elastic Beanstalk will change the health status of a web server environment tier to gray color when your application's health status is unknown (because status is reported when the application is not in the ready state).

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features.healthstatus.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 224

A user wants to access RDS from an EC2 instance using IP addresses. Both RDS and EC2 are in the same region, but different AZs. Which of the below mentioned options help configure that the instance is accessed faster?

- A. Configure the Private IP of the Instance in RDS security group
- B. Security group of EC2 allowed in the RDS security group
- C. Configuring the elastic IP of the instance in RDS security group
- D. Configure the Public IP of the instance in RDS security group

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** If the user is going to specify an IP range in RDS security group, AWS recommends using the private IP address of the Amazon EC2 instance. This provides a more direct network route from the Amazon EC2 instance to the Amazon RDS DB instance, and does not incur network charges for the data sent outside of the Amazon network.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 225

A user is creating a snapshot of an EBS volume. Which of the below statements is incorrect in relation to the creation of an EBS snapshot?

- A. Its incremental
- B. It can be used to launch a new instance
- C. It is stored in the same AZ as the volume
- D. It is a point in time backup of the EBS volume

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The EBS snapshots are a point in time backup of the EBS volume. It is an incremental snapshot, but is always specific to the region and never specific to a single AZ.

Hence the statement "It is stored in the same AZ as the volume" is incorrect.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 226

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

**Answer:** B

**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 229

Which of the following groups is AWS Elastic Beanstalk best suited for?

- A. Those who want to deploy and manage their applications within minutes in the AWS cloud
- B. Those who want to privately store and manage Git repositories in the AWS cloud.
- C. Those who want to automate the deployment of applications to instances and to update the applications as required
- D. Those who want to model, visualize, and automate the steps required to release software

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** AWS Elastic Beanstalk is best suited for those groups who want to deploy and manage their applications within minutes in the AWS cloud. As a bonus, you don't even need experience with cloud computing to get started.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 233

Your manager has requested you to tag EC2 instances to orgAMze and manage a load balancer. Which of the following statements about tag restrictions is incorrect?

- A. The maximum key length is 127 Unicode characters.
- B. The maximum value length is 255 Unicode characters.
- C. Tag keys and values are case sensitive.
- D. The maximum number of tags per load balancer is 20.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Tags help you to categorize your load balancers in different ways, for example, by purpose, owner, or environment. The following basic restrictions apply to tags: The maximum number of tags per resource is

10. The maximum key length is 127 Unicode characters. The maximum value length that can be used is 255 Unicode characters. The tag keys and values are case sensitive. Allowed characters are letters, spaces, and numbers representable in UTF-8, plus the following special characters: + - =. \_ : / @. Do not use

leading or trailing spaces. Do not use the aws: prefix in your tag names or values because it is reserved for AWS use. You can't edit or delete tag names or values with this prefix. Tags with this prefix do not count against your tags per resource limit.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/add-remove-tags.html#tag-res-trictions>

#### NEW QUESTION 238

A user is trying to find the state of an S3 bucket with respect to versioning. Which of the below mentioned states AWS will not return when queried?

- A. versioning-enabled
- B. versioning-suspended
- C. unversioned
- D. versioned

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** S3 buckets can be in one of the three states: unversioned (the default), versioning-enabled or versioning-suspended. The bucket owner can configure the versioning state of a bucket. The versioning state applies to all (never some) of the objects in that bucket. The first time owner enables a bucket for versioning, objects in it are thereafter always versioned and given a unique version ID.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 241

How do you configure SQS to support longer message retention?

- A. Set the IVMessageRetentionPeriod attribute using the SetQueueAttributes method
- B. Using a Lambda function
- C. You can't
- D. It is set to 14 days and cannot be changed
- E. You need to request it from AWS

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** To configure the message retention period, set the IVMessageRetentionPeriod attribute using the SetQueueAttributes method. This attribute is used to specify the number of seconds a message will be retained by SQS. Currently the default value for the message retention period is 4 days. Using the IVMessageRetentionPeriod attribute, the message retention period can be set anywhere from 60 seconds (1 minute), up to 1209600 seconds (14 days).

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

#### NEW QUESTION 244

The user has created multiple AutoScaling groups. The user is trying to create a new AS group but it fails. How can the user know that he has reached the AS group limit specified by AutoScaling in that region?

- A. Run the command: as-describe-account-limits
- B. Run the command: as-describe-group-limits
- C. Run the command: as-max-account-limits
- D. Run the command: as-list-account-limits

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** A user can see the number of AutoScaling resources currently allowed for the AWS account either by using the as-describe-account-limits command or by calling the DescribeAccountLimits action. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/ts-as-capacity.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 245

An orgAMzation is hosting an application as part of the free usage tier. The orgAMzation wants to create IAM users for each of its 150 employees and they may access AWS as part of free usage tier. What will you advise the orgAMzation?

- A. The IAM is not available as a part of the free usage tier
- B. Create IAM roles and give access based on role since it will not cost the user
- C. Do not create more than 100 users as it will cost the orgAMzation.
- D. Create IAM users for each employee as it does not cost

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** IAM is a free service. You can create as many IAM users or groups as desired free of cost. Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAM\\_Introduction.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAM_Introduction.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 247

A user has enabled serverside encryption with S3. The user downloads the encrypted object from S3. How can the user decrypt it?

- A. S3 does not support server side encryption
- B. S3 provides a server side key to decrypt the object
- C. The user needs to decrypt the object using their own private key
- D. S3 manages encryption and decryption automatically

**Answer:**

D

**Explanation:** If the user is using the server-side encryption feature, Amazon S3 encrypts the object data before saving it on disks in its data centres and decrypts it when the user downloads the objects. Thus, the user is free from the tasks of managing encryption, encryption keys, and related tools.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 251

A user has configured ELB with two instances running in separate AZs of the same region? Which of the below mentioned statements is true?

- A. Nulti AZ instances will provide HA with ELB
- B. IVulti AZ instances are not possible with a single ELB
- C. Nulti AZ instances will provide scalability with ELB
- D. The user can achieve both HA and scalability with ELB

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** If a user is running two instances in separate AZs, it will provide HA with ELB since ELB will automatically stop routing the traffic to unhealthy instances and send it to healthy instances only.

#### NEW QUESTION 255

Does Amazon DynamoDB support both increment and decrement atomic operations?

- A. No, neither increment nor decrement operations.
- B. Only increment, since decrement are inherently impossible with DynamoDB's data model.
- C. Only decrement, since increment are inherently impossible with DynamoDB's data model.
- D. Yes, both increment and decrement operation

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Amazon DynamoDB supports increment and decrement atomic operations.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 258

What is the data model of DynamoDB?

- A. "Items", with Keys and one or more Attribute; and "Attribute", with Name and Value.
- B. "Database", which is a set of "Tables", which is a set of "Items", which is a set of "Attributes".
- C. "Table", a collection of Items; "Items", with Keys and one or more Attribute; and "Attribute", with Name and Value.
- D. "Database", a collection of Tables; "Tables", with Keys and one or more Attribute; and "Attribute", with Name and Value.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The data model of DynamoDB is: "Table", a collection of Items; "Items", with Keys and one or more Attribute; "Attribute", with Name and Value.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 262

A user is trying to configure access with S3. Which of the following options is not possible to provide access to the S3 bucket / object?

- A. Define the policy for the IAM user
- B. Define the ACL for the object
- C. Define the policy for the object
- D. Define the policy for the bucket

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Amazon S3 offers access policy options broadly categorized as resource-based policies and user policies.

Access policies, such as ACL and resource policy can be attached to the bucket. With the object the user can only have ACL and not an object policy. The user can also attach access policies to the IAM users in the account. These are called user policies.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/s3-access-control.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 264

An orgAMzation has enabled a strict password policy for its IAM users. The orgAMzation is taking help from the IAM console to set the password policy. Which of the below mentioned rules cannot be specified by the user as a part of the policy?

- A. Allow at least one lower case letter
- B. Allow at least one number
- C. Allow at least one non-alphanumeric character
- D. Do not allow the user to use the password from the last three passwords

**Answer:** D



**Explanation:** AWS IAM allows an organization to create multiple users and provide them access to various AWS services. By default when the user is created, he does not have password enabled and can not login to AWS console. If the organization wants to allow the users to login to AWS console, they can enable password for each user. It is required that IAM users follow certain guidelines to set their IAM login password. For this IAM provides root account owner to setup password policy. The password policy also lets the specify whether all IAM users can change their own passwords. As part of policy, organization can specify that passwords for IAM users must be of a certain minimum length, must include certain characters, and a few more criteria such as below.

One upper/ lower or both letters One alpha numeric

One number

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

#### NEW QUESTION 269

A user has developed an application which is required to send the data to a NoSQL database. The user wants to decouple the data sending such that the application keeps processing and sending data but does not wait for an acknowledgement of DB. Which of the below mentioned applications helps in this scenario?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fast, reliable, scalable, and fully managed message queuing service. SQS provides a simple and cost-effective way to decouple the components of an application. In this case, the user can use AWS SQS to send messages which are received from an application and sent to DB. The application can continue processing data without waiting for any acknowledgement from DB. The user can use SQS to transmit any volume of data without losing messages or requiring other services to always be available.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 274

In regard to DynamoDB, can I modify the index once it is created?

- A. Yes, if it is a primary hash key index
- B. Yes, if it is a Global secondary index
- C. No
- D. Yes, if it is a local secondary index

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Currently, in DynamoDB, an index cannot be modified once it is created. Reference: [http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/faqs/#security\\_anchor](http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/faqs/#security_anchor)

#### NEW QUESTION 275

A user has created a new raw EBS volume. The user mounts the volume on the instance to which it is attached. Which of the below mentioned options is a required step before the user can mount the volume?

- A. Run a cyclic check on the device for data consistency
- B. Create a file system of the volume
- C. No step is require
- D. The user can directly mount the device
- E. Resize the volume as per the original snapshot size

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** When a user is trying to mount a blank EBS volume, it is required that the user first creates a file system within the volume.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 277

A user is launching an AWS RDS with MySQL. Which of the below mentioned options allows the user to configure the INNODB engine parameters?

- A. Options group
- B. Engine parameters
- C. Parameter groups
- D. DB parameters

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** With regard to RDS, the user can manage the configuration of a DB engine by using a DB parameter group. A DB parameter group contains engine configuration values that can be applied to one or more DB instances of the same instance type.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 278

A user is planning to host MS SQL on an EBS volume. It was recommended to use the AWS RDS. What advantages will the user have if he uses RDS in comparison to an EBS based DB?



- A. Better throughput with PIOPS
- B. Automated backup
- C. NIS SQL is not supported with RDS
- D. High availability with multi AZs

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Comparing with on-premises or EC2 based NIS SQL, RDS provides an automated backup feature. PIOPS is available with both RDS and EBS. However, HA is not available with NIS SQL.  
Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/>

#### NEW QUESTION 281

The user has configured AutoScaling based on the dynamic policy. Which of the following is not the right command to specify a change in capacity as a part of the policy?

- A. "adjustment=-50" (type is PercentChangeInCapacity)
- B. "adjustment=3" (type is ExactCapacity)
- C. "adjustment=-1" (type is ChangeInCapacity)
- D. "adjustment=-8" (type is ExactCapacity)

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** The user can configure the AutoScaling group to automatically scale up and then scale down based on the various specified CloudWatch monitoring conditions. The user needs to provide the adjustment value and the adjustment type. A positive adjustment value increases the current capacity and a negative adjustment value decreases the current capacity. The user can express the change to the current size as an absolute number, an increment or as a percentage of the current group size.

In this option specifying the exact capacity with the adjustment value = -8 will not work as when type is exact capacity the adjustment value cannot be negative.  
Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/as-scale-based-on-demand.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 283

A user is planning to use the AWS RDS with MySQL. Which of the below mentioned services the user is not going to pay?

- A. Data transfer
- B. RDS Cloudwatch metrics
- C. Data storage
- D. I/O requests per month

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** RDS charges the user on a pay as you go basis. It charges the user based on the instance type, number of hours that the instance is running, data transfer, storage cost as well for the I/O requests. The monitoring is free of cost.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 284

A user has created a snapshot of an EBS volume. Which of the below mentioned usage cases is not possible with respect to a snapshot?

- A. Mirroring the volume from one AZ to another AZ
- B. Launch an instance
- C. Decrease the volume size
- D. Increase the size of the volume

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The EBS snapshots are a point in time backup of the volume. It is helpful to move the volume from one AZ to another or launch a new instance. The user can increase the size of the volume but cannot decrease it less than the original snapshot size.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 287

True or False: AWS CloudFormation allows you to create Microsoft Windows stacks.

- A. False, AWS CloudFormation does not support Microsoft Windows.
- B. False, Amazon doesn't support Microsoft Windows.
- C. False, you cannot create Windows stacks.
- D. True

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** AWS CloudFormation allows you to create Microsoft Windows stacks based on Amazon EC2 Windows Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) and provides you with the ability to install software, to use remote desktop to access your stack, and to update and configure your stack.

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

**NEW QUESTION 288**

Which of the following solutions is not supported by DynamoDB:

- A. Hash secondary index
- B. Local secondary index
- C. Hash Primary Key
- D. Global secondary index

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** In DynamoDB, a secondary index is a data structure that contains a subset of attributes from a table, along with an alternate key to support Query operations. DynamoDB supports the following two types of secondary indexes:

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 292**

An ELB is diverting traffic across 5 instances. One of the instances was unhealthy only for 20 minutes. What will happen after 20 minutes when the instance becomes healthy?

- A. ELB will never divert traffic back to the same instance
- B. ELB will not automatically send traffic to the same instance
- C. However, the user can configure to start sending traffic to the same instance
- D. ELB starts sending traffic to the instance once it is healthy
- E. ELB terminates the instance once it is unhealthy
- F. Thus, the instance cannot be healthy after 10 minutes

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** AWS Elastic Load Balancing continuously checks the health of an instance. If one of the instances is unhealthy it stops sending traffic to it and automatically reroutes the traffic to the remaining running EC2 instances. If the failed EC2 instance is restored, Elastic Load Balancing will again start sending traffic to that instance.

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

**NEW QUESTION 293**

The AWS console for DynamoDB enables you to do all the following operations, except:

- A. Set up alarms to monitor your table's capacity usage.
- B. Create, update, and delete tables.
- C. Import Data from other databases or from files.
- D. View your table's top monitoring metrics on real-time graphs from CloudWatch

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The AWS console for DynamoDB enables you to do all the above operation but not Importing Data from other databases or from files and it is not possible to do it.

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

**NEW QUESTION 294**

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

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

**Answer:** B

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 299**

In regards to VPC, select the correct statement:

- A. You can associate multiple subnets with the same Route Table.
- B. You can associate multiple subnets with the same Route Table, but you can't associate a subnet with only one Route Table.

- C. You can't associate multiple subnets with the same Route Table.  
D. None of thes

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Every subnet in your VPC must be associated with exactly one Route Table. However, multiple subnets can be associated with the same Route Table.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_Route\\_Tables.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Route_Tables.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 300

Which of the following device names is reserved for the root device for Linux instances of Amazon EC2?

- A. /dev/sda1  
B. /dev/sd[b-e]  
C. xvd[a-e]  
D. /dev/sd[f-p][1 -6]

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** /dev/sda1 is the name of the device reserved for the root device for Linux instances. Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/device\\_naming.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/device_naming.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 305

A user has hosted a website on AWS and uses ELB to load balance the multiple instances. The user application does not have any cookie management. How can the user bind the session of the requestor with a particular instance?

- A. Bind the IP address with a sticky cookie  
B. Create a cookie at the application level to set at ELB  
C. Use session synchronization with ELB  
D. Let ELB generate a cookie for a specified duration

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** The key to manage the sticky session is determining how long the load balancer should route the user's request to the same application instance. If the application has its own session cookie, then the user can set the Elastic Load Balancing to create the session cookie to follow the duration specified by the application's session cookie. If the user's application does not have its own session cookie, then he can set the Elastic Load Balancing to create a session cookie by specifying his own stickiness duration. Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/US\\_StickySessions.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/US_StickySessions.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 310

ExamKiller has three AWS accounts. They have created separate IAM users within each account. ExamKiller wants a single IAM console URL such as <https://examkiller.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/> for all account users. How can this be achieved?

- A. Merge all the accounts with consolidated billing  
B. Create the same account alias with each account ID  
C. It is not possible to have the same IAM account login URL for separate AWS accounts  
D. Create the S3 bucket with an alias name and use the redirect rule to forward requests to various accounts

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** If a user wants the URL of the AWS IAM sign-in page to have a company name instead of the AWS account ID, he can create an alias for his AWS account ID. The alias should be unique.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 313

A user has enabled automated backup for an RDS instance. What is the longest duration for which the user can retain the automated backup?

- A. 25 days  
B. 15 days  
C. 45 days  
D. 35 days

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Amazon RDS provides two different methods for backing up and restoring the Amazon DB instances: automated backups and DB snapshots. Automated backups automatically back up the DB instance during a specific, user-definable backup window, and keep the backups for a limited, user-specified period of time. The maximum period can be 35 days.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 318

A user is enabling a static website hosting on an S3 bucket. Which of the below mentioned parameters cannot be configured by the user?

- A. Error document

- B. Conditional error on object name
- C. Index document
- D. Conditional redirection on object name

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** To host a static website, the user needs to configure an Amazon S3 bucket for website hosting and then upload the website contents to the bucket. The user can configure the index, error document as well as configure the conditional routing of on object name.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/HowDoIWebsiteConfiguration.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 322

A user is uploading archives to Glacier. The user is trying to understand key Glacier resources. Which of the below mentioned options is not a Glacier resource?

- A. Notification configuration
- B. Archive ID
- C. Job
- D. Archive

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** AWS Glacier has four resources. Vault and Archives are core data model concepts. Job is required to initiate download of archive. The notification configuration is required to send user notification when archive is available for download.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonglacier/latest/dev/amazon-glacier-data-model.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 326

An orgAMzation has 10 departments. The orgAMzation wants to track the AWS usage of each department. Which of the below mentioned options meets the requirement?

- A. Setup IAM groups for each department and track their usage
- B. Create separate accounts for each department, but use consolidated billing for payment and tracking
- C. Create separate accounts for each department and track them separately
- D. Setup IAM users for each department and track their usage

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The cost of an IAM user or groups can never be tracked separately for the purpose of billing. The best solution in this case is to create a separate account for each department and use consolidated billing. Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAM\\_Introduction.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAM_Introduction.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 330

Regarding Amazon SWF, at times you might want to record information in the workflow history of a workflow execution that is specific to your use case. enable you to record information in the workflow execution history that you can use for any custom or scenario-specific purpose.

- A. Markers B.Tags
- B. Hash keys
- C. Events

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** In Amazon SWF, at times you might want to record information in the workflow history of a workflow execution that is specific to your use case. Markers enable you to record information in the workflow execution history that you can use for any custom or scenario-specific purpose.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonswf/latest/developerguide/swf-dg-adv.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 335

How can you peek at a message in Amazon SQS?

- A. Log the message ID and the receipt handle for your messages and correlate them to confirm when a message has been received and deleted
- B. Send the message to Amazon S3
- C. You can't
- D. Set up a CloudWatch alarm to auto send you the message

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** With version 2008-01-01, the PeekMessage action has been removed from Amazon SQS. This functionality was used mainly to debug small systems — specifically to confirm a message was successfully sent to the queue or deleted from the queue. To do this with version 2008-01-01, you can log the message ID and the receipt handle for your messages and correlate them to confirm when a message has been received and deleted. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/items/1343?externalID=1343>

#### NEW QUESTION 337

An orgAMzation has created 10 IAM users. The orgAMzation wants those users to work independently and access AWS. Which of the below mentioned options is not a possible solution?



- A. Create the access key and secret access key for each user and provide access to AWS using the console
- B. Create the X.509 certificate for each user and provide them access to AWS CLI
- C. Enable MFA for each IAM user and assign them the virtual MFA device to access the console
- D. Provide each user with the IAM login and password for the AWS console

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** If an organization has created the IAM users, the users can access AWS services either with an IAM specific login/password or console. The organization can generate the IAM X.509 certificates to access AWS with CLI. The organization can also enable MFA for each IAM user, which allows an added security for each IAM user. If the organization has created the access key and secret key then the user cannot access the console using those keys. Access key and secret access key are useful for CLI or Webservices.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAM\\_Introduction.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAM_Introduction.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 341

A user is planning to host data with RDS. Which of the below mentioned databases is not supported by RDS?

- A. PostgreSQL
- B. SQLDB
- C. Oracle
- D. MS SQL

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. AWS RDS supports popular DBs, such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, MS SQL and Oracle. This means that the code, applications, and tools user is already using with existing databases can be used with Amazon RDS too. In short, it is a managed Relation Database offering from AWS which manages backups, software patching, automatic failure detection, and recovery of Database.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 346

An EC2 instance has one additional EBS volume attached to it. How can a user attach the same volume to another running instance in the same AZ?

- A. Terminate the first instance and only then attach to the new instance
- B. Attach the volume as read only to the second instance
- C. Detach the volume first and attach to new instance
- D. No need to detach
- E. Just select the volume and attach it to the new instance, it will take care of mapping internally

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** If an EBS volume is attached to a running EC2 instance, the user needs to detach the volume from the original instance and then attach it to a new running instance. The user doesn't need to stop / terminate the original instance.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 347

A user has configured an automated backup between 5 AM — 5:30 AM for the MySQL RDS DB. Will the performance of RDS get frozen momentarily during a backup?

- A. No
- B. Yes, only if the instance size is smaller than large size
- C. Yes, provided it is a single zone implementation
- D. Yes, always

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Amazon RDS provides two different methods for backing up and restoring the Amazon DB instances. A brief I/O freeze, typically lasting a few seconds, occurs during both automated backups and DB snapshot operations on Single-AZ DB instances.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 350

A root AWS account owner has created three IAM users: Bob, John and Michael. Michael is the IAM administrator. Bob and John are not the superpower users, but users with some pre-defined policies. John does not have access to modify his password. Thus, he asks Bob to change his password. How can Bob change John's password?

- A. This statement is false
- B. It should be Michael who changes the password for John
- C. It is not possible that John cannot modify his password
- D. Provided Bob is the manager of John
- E. Provided Michael has added Bob to a group, which has permissions to modify the IAM passwords

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Generally with IAM users, the password can be modified in two ways. The first option is to define the IAM level policy which allows each user to



modify their own passwords. The other option is to create a group and create a policy for the group which can change the passwords of various IAM users.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/HowToPwDIAMUser.html>

**NEW QUESTION 353**

Regarding Amazon SNS, to send messages to a queue through a topic, you must subscribe the queue to the Amazon SNS topic. You specify the queue by its .

- A. ARN
- B. Token
- C. Registration ID
- D. URL

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** In Amazon SNS, to send messages to a queue through a topic, you must subscribe the queue to the Amazon SNS topic. You specify the queue by its ARN.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/SendMessageToSQS.html>

**NEW QUESTION 357**

To scale up the AWS resources using manual AutoScaling, which of the below mentioned parameters should the user change?

- A. Maximum capacity
- B. Desired capacity
- C. Preferred capacity
- D. Current capacity

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Manual Scaling as part of Auto Scaling allows the user to change the capacity of Auto Scaling group. The user can add / remove EC2 instances on the fly. To execute manual scaling, the user should modify the desired capacity. AutoScaling will adjust instances as per the requirements. If the user is trying to CLI, he can use command `as-set-desired-capacity <Auto Scaling Group Name> --desired-capacity <New Capacity>`

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/as-manual-scaling.html>

**NEW QUESTION 360**

A user has configured a website and launched it using the Apache web server on port 80. The user is using ELB with the EC2 instances for Load Balancing. What should the user do to ensure that the EC2 instances accept requests only from ELB?

- A. Open the port for an ELB static IP in the EC2 security group
- B. Configure the security group of EC2, which allows access to the ELB source security group
- C. Configure the EC2 instance so that it only listens on the ELB port
- D. Configure the security group of EC2, which allows access only to the ELB listener

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** When a user is configuring ELB and registering the EC2 instances with it, ELB will create a source security group. If the user wants to allow traffic only from ELB, he should remove all the rules set for the other requests and open the port only for the ELB source security group.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/using-elb-security-groups.html>

**NEW QUESTION 362**

When working with AWS CloudFormation Templates what is the maximum number of stacks that you can create?

- A. 500
- B. 50
- C. 20
- D. 10

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** CloudFormation Limits

Maximum number of AWS CloudFormation stacks that you can create is 20 stacks. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/cloudformation-limits.html>

**NEW QUESTION 364**

A user is having access to objects of an S3 bucket which is not owned by him. If he is trying to set the objects of that bucket public, which of the below mentioned options may be a right fit for this action?

- A. Make the bucket public with full access
- B. Define the policy for the bucket
- C. Provide ACL on the object
- D. Create an IAM user with permission

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** An S3 object ACL is the only way to manage access to objects which are not owned by the bucket owner. An AWS account that owns the bucket can grant another AWS account permission to upload objects. The bucket owner does not own these objects. The AWS account that created the object must grant permissions using object ACLs.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/access-policy-alternatives-guidelines.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 368

A bucket owner has allowed another account's IAM users to upload or access objects in his bucket. The IAM user of Account A is trying to access an object created by the IAM user of account B. What will happen in this scenario?

- A. The bucket policy may not be created as S3 will give error due to conflict of Access Rights
- B. It is not possible to give permission to multiple IAM users
- C. AWS S3 will verify proper rights given by the owner of Account A, the bucket owner as well as by the IAM user B to the object
- D. It is not possible that the IAM user of one account accesses objects of the other IAM user

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** If a IAM user is trying to perform some action on an 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 370

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

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

**Answer:** B

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

#### NEW QUESTION 374

A user is launching an instance with EC2. Which of the below mentioned options does the user need to consider before launching an instance?

- A. Select the region where the instance is being launched.
- B. Select the instance type.
- C. All the options listed should be considered..
- D. Select the OS of the AM

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Regarding Amazon EC2, when launching an instance, the user needs to select the region the instance would be launched from. While launching, the user needs to plan for the instance type and the OS of the instance.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-launch-instance\\_linux.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-launch-instance_linux.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 377

A user has created an EBS volume with 1000 IOPS. What is the average IOPS that the user will get for most of the year as per EC2 SLA if the instance is attached to the EBS optimized instance?

- A. 900
- B. 990
- C. 950
- D. 1000

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** As per AWS SLA if the instance is attached to an EBS-Optimized instance, then the Provisioned IOPS volumes are designed to deliver within 10% of the provisioned IOPS performance 99.9% of the time in a given year. Thus, if the user has created a volume of 1000 IOPS, the user will get a minimum 900 IOPS 99.9% time of the year.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 379

Which of the following programming languages have an officially supported AWS SDK? Choose 2 answers

- A. Perl
- B. PHP
- C. Pascal
- D. Java

E. SQL

**Answer:** BD

**NEW QUESTION 380**

Which statements about DynamoDB are true? Choose 2 answers

- A. DynamoDB uses a pessimistic locking model
- B. DynamoDB uses optimistic concurrency control
- C. DynamoDB uses conditional writes for consistency
- D. DynamoDB restricts item access during reads
- E. DynamoDB restricts item access during writes

**Answer:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 385**

Which of the following is an example of a good DynamoDB hash key schema for provisioned throughput efficiency?

- A. User ID, where the application has many different users.
- B. Status Code where most status codes are the same
- C. Device ID, where one is by far more popular than all the others.
- D. Game Type, where there are three possible game types

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 386**

Which of the following are correct statements with policy evaluation logic in AWS Identity and Access Management? Choose 2 answers

- A. By default, all requests are denied
- B. An explicit allow overrides an explicit deny
- C. An explicit allow overrides default deny.
- D. An explicit deny does not override an explicit allow
- E. By default, all request are allowed

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 390**

What is one key difference between an Amazon EBS-backed and an instance-store backed instance?

- A. Virtual Private Cloud requires EBS backed instances
- B. Amazon EBS-backed instances can be stopped and restarted
- C. Auto scaling requires using Amazon EBS-backed instances.
- D. Instance-store backed instances can be stopped and restarte

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 392**

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