

## DVA-C01 Dumps

### AWS Certified Developer Associate Exam

<https://www.certleader.com/DVA-C01-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

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 4

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 5

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 6

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

RDS DB instance storage comes in two types: standard and provisioned IOPS. Standard storage is allocated on the Amazon EBS volumes and connected to the user's DB instance. Provisioned IOPS uses optimized EBS volumes and an optimized configuration stack. It provides additional, dedicated capacity for the EBS I/O.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 7

When a user is detaching an EBS volume from a running instance and attaching it to a new instance, which of the below mentioned options should be followed to avoid file system damage?

- A. Unmount the volume first
- B. Stop all the I/O of the volume before processing
- C. Take a snapshot of the volume before detaching
- D. Force Detach the volume to ensure that all the data stays intact

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

When a user is trying to detach an EBS volume, the user can either terminate the instance or explicitly remove the volume. It is a recommended practice to unmount the volume first to avoid any file system damage.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 8

Which one of the following data types does Amazon DynamoDB not support?

- A. Arrays
- B. String
- C. Binary
- D. Number Set

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Amazon DynamoDB supports the following data types: Scalar data types (like Number, String, and Binary)

Multi-valued types (like String Set, Number Set, and Binary Set). Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DataModel.html#DataModel.Data Types>

#### NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 10**

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 11**

Regarding Amazon SQS, are there restrictions on the names of Amazon SQS queues?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Queue names must be unique within an AWS account and you cannot use hyphens (-) and underscores (\_)
- D. Yes
- E. Queue names are limited to 80 characters and queue names must be unique within an AWS account
- F. Yes
- G. Queue names are limited to 80 characters but queue names do not need to be unique within an AWS account

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Queue names are limited to 80 characters. Alphanumeric characters plus hyphens (-) and underscores (\_) are allowed. Queue names must be unique within an AWS account. After you delete a queue, you can reuse the queue name.

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

**NEW QUESTION 16**

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 21**

AutoScaling is configured with 3 AZs. Each zone has 5 instances running. If AutoScaling wants to terminate an instance based on the policy action, which instance will it terminate first?

- A. Terminate the first launched instance
- B. Randomly select the instance for termination
- C. Terminate the instance from the AZ which does not have a high AWS load
- D. Terminate the instance from the AZ which has instances running near to the billing hour

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Before Auto Scaling selects an instance to terminate, it first identifies the Availability Zone that has more instances than the other Availability Zones used by the group. If all the Availability Zones have the same number of instances, it identifies a random Availability Zone.

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

**NEW QUESTION 22**

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 23**

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 27**

A user is planning to host a web server as well as an app server on a single EC2 instance which is a part of the public subnet of a VPC. How can the user setup to have two separate public IPs and separate security groups for both the application as well as the web server?

- A. Launch a VPC instance with two network interface
- B. Assign a separate security group to each and AWS will assign a separate public IP to them.
- C. Launch VPC with two separate subnets and make the instance a part of both the subnets.
- D. Launch a VPC instance with two network interface
- E. Assign a separate security group and elastic IP to them.
- F. Launch a VPC with ELB such that it redirects requests to separate VPC instances of the public subnet

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

If you need to host multiple websites (with different IPs) on a single EC2 instance, the following is the suggested method from AWS.

Launch a VPC instance with two network interfaces

Assign elastic IPs from VPC EIP pool to those interfaces (Because, when the user has attached more than one network interface with an instance, AWS cannot assign public IPs to them.)

Assign separate Security Groups if separate Security Groups are needed

This scenario also helps 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 31**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

With Amazon DynamoDB, you can start small, specify the throughput and storage you need, and easily scale your capacity requirements on the fly. Amazon DynamoDB automatically partitions data over a

number of servers to meet your request capacity. In addition, DynamoDB automatically replicates your data synchronously across multiple Availability Zones within an AWS Region to ensure high-availability and data durability.

Reference: [https://aws.amazon.com/running\\_databases/#dynamodb\\_anchor](https://aws.amazon.com/running_databases/#dynamodb_anchor)

**NEW QUESTION 33**

Regarding Amazon SWF, the coordination logic in a workflow is contained in a software program called a

- A. Handler
- B. Decider
- C. Coordinator

D. Worker

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

In Amazon SWF, the coordination logic in a workflow is contained in a software program called a decider. The decider schedules actMty tasks, provides input data to the actMty workers, processes events that arrive while the workflow is in progress, and ultimately ends (or closes) the workflow when the objective has been completed.

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

**NEW QUESTION 34**

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/NlanagingCredential|s.html>

**NEW QUESTION 37**

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 38**

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 receMng 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 receMng speeds.
- D. Amazon SQS is a distributed queuing system that is optimized for vertical scalability and for single-threaded sending or receMng speeds.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Amazon SQS is a distributed queuing system that is optimized for horizontal scalability, not for single-threaded sending or receMng 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 43**

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 47**

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 49**

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 53**

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 58**

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 63**

In regard to DynamoDB, what is the Global secondary index?

- A. An index with a hash and range key that can be different from those on the table.
- B. An index that has the same range key as the table, but a different hash key
- C. An index that has the same hash key and range key as the table
- D. An index that has the same hash key as the table, but a different range key

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Global secondary index - an index with a hash and range key that can be different from those on the table.

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

**NEW QUESTION 67**

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 69**

A user had defined an IAM policy similar to the one given below on a bucket:

```
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Principal": {
"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::12112112:user/test"
}
},
{
"Action": [ "s3:GetBucketLocation", "s3:ListBucket", "s3:GetObject"
],
"Resource": [ "arn:aws:s3:::examkiller"
]
}
]
```

What will this do?

- A. It will result in an error saying invalid policy statement
- B. It will create an IAM policy for the user test
- C. Allows the user test of the AWS account ID 12112112 to perform GetBucketLocation, ListBucket and GetObject on the bucket examkiller
- D. It will allow all the IAM users of the account ID 12112112 to perform GetBucketLocation, ListBucket and GetObject on bucket examkiller

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The IAM policy allows to test a user in the account 12112112 to perform: s3:GetBucketLocation

s3:ListBucket s3:GetObject

Amazon S3 permissions on the examkiller bucket.

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

**NEW QUESTION 73**

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 76**

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 79**

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 80**

Can one instance be registered with two ELBs in the same region?

- A. No
- B. Yes, provided both ELBs have the same health check configuration
- C. Yes, always
- D. Yes, provided both ELBs are in the same AZ

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Yes, it is possible to have one instance part of two separate ELBs, though both ELBs have different configurations. ELBs are never launched in specific zones.  
Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/enable-disable-az.html>

**NEW QUESTION 81**

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 82**

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.htm](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using_ManagingUserPwdSelf.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 87**

A user has created photo editing software and hosted it on EC2. The software accepts requests from the user about the photo format and resolution and sends a message to S3 to enhance the picture accordingly. Which of the below mentioned AWS services will help make a scalable software with the AWS infrastructure in this scenario?

- A. AWS Elastic Transcoder
- B. AWS Simple Notification Service
- C. AWS Simple Queue Service
- D. AWS Glacier

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fast, reliable, scalable, and fully managed message queuing service. SQS provides a simple and cost-effective way to decouple the components of an application. The user can configure SQS, which will decouple the call between the EC2 application and S3. Thus, the application does not keep waiting for S3 to provide the data.  
Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 91**

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 93**

A root account owner is trying to setup an additional level of security for all his IAM users. Which of the below mentioned options is a recommended solution for the account owner?

- A. Enable access key and secret access key for all the IAM users
- B. Enable MFA for all IAM users
- C. Enable the password for all the IAM users
- D. Enable MFA for the root account

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Multi-Factor Authentication adds an extra level of security for all the users. The user can enable MFA for all IAM users which ensures that each user has to provide an extra six digit code for authentication. Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using\\_ManagingMFA.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using_ManagingMFA.html)

**NEW QUESTION 96**

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 101**

A user has set an IAM policy where it allows all requests if a request from IP 10.10.10.1/32. Another policy allows all the requests between 5 PM to 7 PM. What will happen when a user is requesting access from IP 10.10.10.1/32 at 6 PM?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

With regard to IAM, when a request is made, the AWS service decides whether a given request should be allowed or denied. The evaluation logic follows these rules:

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

An explicit allow policy overrides this default. An explicit deny policy overrides any allows. Reference:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccessPolicyLanguage\\_EvaluationLogic.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccessPolicyLanguage_EvaluationLogic.html)

**NEW QUESTION 105**

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

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

- E. The organization should provide a MAC address as a part of the user data
- F. Thus, whenever the instance is booted the script assigns the fixed MAC address to that instance.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 109**

A user is trying to share a video file with all his friends. Which of the below mentioned AWS services will be cheapest and easy to use?

- A. AWS S3
- B. AWS EC2
- C. AWS RRS
- D. AWS Glacier

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

AWS RRS provides the same functionality as AWS S3, but at a cheaper rate. It is ideally suited for non mission critical applications. It provides less durability than S3, but is a cheaper option.

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

**NEW QUESTION 111**

A user has launched an RDS instance. The user has created 3 databases on the same server. What can the maximum size be for each database?

- A. The size of each DB cannot be more than 3 TB
- B. It is not possible to have more than one DB on a single instance
- C. The total instance storage size cannot be more than 3 TB
- D. The size of each DB cannot be more than 1 TB

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The AWS RDS DB instance is an isolated DB environment provided by AWS in which the user can create more than 1 database. The maximum size of the instance should be between 5 GB and 3 TB. The size of each DB can be anything in this range.

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

**NEW QUESTION 115**

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 118**

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 122

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 123

In AWS Elastic Beanstalk, if the application returns any response other than 200 ,OK or there is no response within the configured InactMtyTimeout 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 IVllessageID 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 128

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 133

Which header received at the EC2 instance identifies the port used by the client while requesting ELB?

- A. X-Forvarded-Proto
- B. X-Requested-Proto
- C. X-Forvarded-Port
- D. X-Requested-Port

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

The X-Forvarded-Port request header helps the user identify the port used by the client while sending a request to ELB.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 135

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 137**

A user has an S3 object in the US Standard region with the content "color=red". The user updates the object with the content as "color=white". If the user tries to read the value 1 minute after it was uploaded, what will S3 return?

- A. It will return "color=white"
- B. It will return "color=red"
- C. It will return an error saying that the object was not found
- D. It may return either "color=red" or "color=white" i.
- E. any of the value

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

AWS S3 follows the eventual consistent model in the US Standard Region. Once the object is updated it may return the new value or the old value based on whether all the content is replicated across multiple servers until it becomes consistent (eventual).  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/Introduction.html>

**NEW QUESTION 140**

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 141**

You are using Amazon SQS and are getting a "Queue Deleted Recently" error. What is wrong?

- A. The message is too big
- B. You have incorrect permissions
- C. Another user has deleted the queue
- D. If you delete a queue, you need to wait for at least 60 seconds before creating a queue with the same name

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

If you delete a queue, you need to wait for at least 60 seconds before creating a queue with the same name. Please note that when you delete a queue, the deletion process takes up to 60 seconds. Requests you send to a recently deleted queue might succeed during the 60-second period. For example, a `SendMessage` request might succeed, but after 60 seconds the queue and that message you sent no longer exists.

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

**NEW QUESTION 145**

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-restrictions>

**NEW QUESTION 146**

How do you configure SQS to support longer message retention?

- A. Set the `MessageRetentionPeriod` 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 `IVessageRetentionPeriod` 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 `IVessageRetentionPeriod` 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 149**

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 153**

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. NMulti AZ instances will provide HA with ELB
- B. IVMulti AZ instances are not possible with a single ELB
- C. NMulti 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 156**

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 160**

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 161**

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 165**

A user is configuring the HTTPS protocol on a front end ELB and the SSL protocol for the back-end listener in ELB. What will ELB do?

- A. It will allow you to create the configuration, but the instance will not pass the health check
- B. Receives requests on HTTPS and sends it to the back end instance on SSL
- C. It will not allow you to create this configuration
- D. It will allow you to create the configuration, but ELB will not work as expected

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

If a user is configuring HTTPS on the front end and TCP on the back end, ELB will not allow saving these listeners and will respond with the message.

"Load Balancer protocol is an application layer protocol, but instance protocol is not. Both the Load Balancer protocol and the instance protocol should be at the same layer. Please fix."

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 167**

When you use the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console to deploy a new application .

- A. you'll need to upload each file separately
- B. you'll need to create each file and path
- C. you'll need to upload a source bundle
- D. you'll need to create each file

**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.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 171**

A user is creating an EBS volume. He asks for your advice. Which advice mentioned below should you not give to the user for creating an EBS volume?

- A. Take the snapshot of the volume when the instance is stopped
- B. Stripe multiple volumes attached to the same instance
- C. Create an AMI from the attached volume
- D. Attach multiple volumes to the same instance

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

When a user creates an EBS volume, the user can attach it to a running instance. The user can attach multiple volumes to the same instance and stripe them together to increase the I/O. The user can take a snapshot from the existing volume but cannot create an AMI from the volume. However, the user can create an AMI from a snapshot.

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

**NEW QUESTION 175**

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

- A. Amazon CloudSearch
- B. Amazon Elastic Transcoder
- C. Amazon SES
- D. Amazon AppStream

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS\\_ac\\_ra\\_filesync\\_08.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS_ac_ra_filesync_08.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 176**

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 180**

An organization has 10 departments. The organization 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 184**

In regard to DynamoDB, for which one of the following parameters does Amazon not charge you?

- A. Cost per provisioned write units
- B. Cost per provisioned read units
- C. Storage cost
- D. I/O usage within the same Region

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

In DynamoDB, you will be charged for the storage and the throughput you use rather than for the I/O which has been used.

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

**NEW QUESTION 186**

An organization has created 10 IAM users. The organization 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 190**

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 194**

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 195**

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 199**

Does DynamoDB support in-place atomic updates?

- A. It is not defined
- B. Yes
- C. It does support in-place non-atomic updates
- D. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

DynamoDB supports in-place atomic updates. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/WorkingWithItems.html#WorkingWithItems.AtomicCounters>

**NEW QUESTION 201**

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 203**

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 204**

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 207**

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 211**

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 213**

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 217**

How can you secure data at rest on an EBS volume?

- A. Attach the volume to an instance using EC2's SSL interface.
- B. Write the data randomly instead of sequentially.
- C. Use an encrypted file system on top of the EBS volume.
- D. Encrypt the volume using the S3 server-side encryption service.
- E. Create an IAM policy that restricts read and write access to the volume

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 222**

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 requests are allowed

**Answer: AC**

**NEW QUESTION 225**

Company D is running their corporate website on Amazon S3 accessed from <http://www.companyd.com>. Their marketing team has published new web fonts to a separate S3 bucket accessed by the S3 endpoint <https://s3-us-west1.amazonaws.com/cdfonts>. While testing the new web fonts, Company D recognized the web fonts are being blocked by the browser. What should Company D do to prevent the web fonts from being blocked by the browser?

- A. Enable versioning on the cdfonts bucket for each web font
- B. Create a policy on the cdfonts bucket to enable access to everyone
- C. Add the Content-NI D5 header to the request for webfonts in the cdfonts bucket from the website
- D. Configure the cdfonts bucket to allow cross-origin requests by creating a CORS configuration

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 227**

A startup's photo-sharing site is deployed in a VPC. An ELB distributes web traffic across two subnets. ELB session stickiness is configured to use the AWS-generated session cookie, with a session TTL of 5 minutes. The webserver Auto Scaling Group is configured as: min-size=4, max-size=4. The startups preparing for a public launch, by running load-testing software installed on a single EC2 instance running in us-west-2a. After 60 minutes of load-testing, the webserver logs show:

WEBSERVER LOGS	# of HTTP requests from load-tester	# of HTTP requests from private beta users
webserver #1 (subnet in us-west-2a):	19,210	434
webserver #2 (subnet in us-west-2a):	21,790	490
webserver #3 (subnet in us-west-2b):	0	410
webserver #4 (subnet in us-west-2b):	0	428

Which recommendations can help ensure load-testing HTTP requests are evenly distributed across the four webserver? Choose 2 answers

- A. Launch and run the load-tester EC2 instance from us-east-1 instead.
- B. Re-configure the load-testing software to re-resolve DNS for each web request.
- C. Use a 3rd-party load-testing service which offers globally-distributed test clients.
- D. Configure ELB and Auto Scaling to distribute across us-west-2a and us-west-2c.
- E. Configure ELB session stickiness to use the app-specific session cookie

**Answer: BE**

**NEW QUESTION 232**

Which of the following are valid SNS delivery transports? Choose 2 answers

- A. HTTP
- B. UDP
- C. SNS
- D. DynamoDB
- E. Named Pipes

**Answer: AC**

**NEW QUESTION 234**

When uploading an object, what request header can be explicitly specified in a request to Amazon S3 to encrypt object data when saved on the server side?

- A. x-amz-storage-class
- B. Content-MD5
- C. x-amz-security-token
- D. x-amz-server-side-encryption

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 239**

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

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

**Answer: ABCF**

**NEW QUESTION 241**

An application stores payroll information nightly in DynamoDB for a large number of employees across hundreds of offices. Item attributes consist of individual name, office identifier, and cumulative daily hours. Managers run reports for ranges of names working in their office. One query is, "Return all items in this office for names starting with A through E". Which table configuration will result in the lowest impact on provisioned throughput for this query?

- A. Configure the table to have a hash index on the name attribute, and a range index on the office identifier
- B. Configure the table to have a range index on the name attribute, and a hash index on the office identifier
- C. Configure a hash index on the name attribute and no range index
- D. Configure a hash index on the office identifier attribute and no range index

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 244**

EC2 instances are launched from Amazon Machine images (AMIs). A given public AMI can:

- A. be used to launch EC2 Instances in any AWS region.
- B. only be used to launch EC2 instances in the same country as the AMI is stored.
- C. only be used to launch EC2 instances in the same AWS region as the AMI is stored.
- D. only be used to launch EC2 instances in the same AWS availability zone as the AMI is stored

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 249**

Which EC2 API call would you use to retrieve a list of Amazon Machine Images (AMIs)?

- A. DescnbelInstances
- B. DescribeAMIs
- C. Describelmages
- D. GetAMIs
- E. You cannot retrieve a list of AMIs as there are over 10,000 AMIs

**Answer: E**

**NEW QUESTION 254**

You are inserting 1000 new items every second in a DynamoDB table. Once an hour these items are analyzed and then are no longer needed. You need to minimize provisioned throughput, storage, and API calls.

Given these requirements, what is the most efficient way to manage these Items after the analysis?

- A. Retain the items in a single table
- B. Delete items indMdually over a 24 hour period
- C. Delete the table and create a new table per hour
- D. Create a new table per hour

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 256**

Which features can be used to restrict access to data in S3? Choose 2 answers

- A. Use S3 Virtual Hosting
- B. Set an S3 Bucket policy.
- C. Enable IAM Identity Federation.
- D. Set an S3 ACL on the bucket or the object.
- E. Create a C|oudFront distribution for the bucket

**Answer: CD**

**NEW QUESTION 258**

Company B provides an online image recognition service and utilizes SOS to decouple system components for scalability The SQS consumers poll the imaging queue as often as possible to keep end-to-end throughput as high as possible. However, Company B is realizing that polling in tight loops is burning CPU cycles and increasing costs with empty responses.

How can Company B reduce the number of empty responses?

- A. Set the imaging queue visibility Timeout attribute to 20 seconds
- B. Set the Imaging queue ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds attribute to 20 seconds
- C. Set the imaging queue MessageRetentionPeriod attribute to 20 seconds
- D. Set the DelaySeconds parameter of a message to 20 seconds

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 259**

What AWS products and features can be deployed by Elastic Beanstalk? Choose 3 answers

- A. Auto scaling groups
- B. Route 53 hosted zones
- C. Elastic Load Balancers
- D. RDS Instances
- E. Elastic IP addresses
- F. SQS Queues

**Answer: ACD**

**NEW QUESTION 264**

What is the format of structured notification messages sent by Amazon SNS?

- A. An XML object containing MessageId, UnsubscribeURL, Subject, IV|essage and other values
- B. An JSON object containing MessageId, DuplicateFlag, IV|essage and other values
- C. An XML object containing MessageId, DuplicateFlag, IV|essage and other values

D. An JSON object containing MessageId, unsubscribeURL, Subject, IVMessage and other values

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 268**

When using a large Scan operation in DynamoDB, what technique can be used to minimize the impact of a scan on a table's provisioned throughput?

- A. Set a smaller page size for the scan
- B. Use parallel scans
- C. Define a range index on the table
- D. Prewarm the table by updating all items

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 272**

Which code snippet below returns the URL of a load balanced web site created in CloudFormation with an AWS::ElasticLoadBalancing::LoadBalancer resource name "ElasticLoad Balancer"?

- A. `"Fn::Join" : [ "" , [{"Fn::GetAtr" : ["ElasticLoadBalancer", "DNSName"]}]]`
- B. `"Fn::Join" : [ "" , [{"Fn::GetAtr" : ["ElasticLoadBalancer", "Ur"]}]]`
- C. `"Fn::Join" : [ "" , [{"Ref" : "ElasticLoadBalancerUr"}]]`
- D. `"Fn::Join" : [{"http://", {"Ref" : "ElasticLoadBalancerDNSName"}}]`

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 274**

How can software determine the public and private IP addresses of the Amazon EC2 instance that it is running on?

- A. Query the appropriate Amazon CloudWatch metric.
- B. Use ipconfig or ifconfig command.
- C. Query the local instance userdata.
- D. Query the local instance metadata

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 275**

Which of the following services are key/value stores? Choose 3 answers

- A. Amazon ElastiCache
- B. Simple Notification Service
- C. DynamoDB
- D. Simple Workflow Service
- E. Simple Storage Service

**Answer:** ABC

**NEW QUESTION 279**

How is provisioned throughput affected by the chosen consistency model when reading data from a DynamoDB table?

- A. Strongly consistent reads use the same amount of throughput as eventually consistent reads
- B. Strongly consistent reads use more throughput than eventually consistent reads.
- C. Strongly consistent reads use less throughput than eventually consistent reads
- D. Strongly consistent reads use variable throughput depending on read actMty

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 284**

You are writing to a DynamoDB table and receive the following exception: "ProvisionedThroughputExceededException". though according to your Cloudwatch metrics for the table, you are not exceeding your provisioned throughput. What could be an explanation for this?

- A. You haven't provisioned enough DynamoDB storage instances
- B. You're exceeding your capacity on a particular Range Key
- C. You're exceeding your capacity on a particular Hash Key
- D. You're exceeding your capacity on a particular Sort Key
- E. You haven't configured DynamoDB Auto Scaling triggers

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 287**

Which of the following is chosen as the default region when making an API call with an AWS SDK?

- A. ap-northeast-1
- B. us-west-2
- C. us-east-1

- D. eu-west-1
- E. us-central-1

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 288**

What happens, by default, when one of the resources in a CloudFormation stack cannot be created?

- A. Previously-created resources are kept but the stack creation terminates.
- B. Previously-created resources are deleted and the stack creation terminates.
- C. The stack creation continues, and the final results indicate which steps failed.
- D. CloudFormation templates are parsed in advance so stack creation is guaranteed to succeed

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 290**

Which of the following statements about SQS is true?

- A. Messages will be delivered exactly once and messages will be delivered in First in, First out order
- B. Messages will be delivered exactly once and message delivery order is indeterminate
- C. Messages will be delivered one or more times and messages will be delivered in First in, First out order
- D. Messages will be delivered one or more times and message delivery order is indeterminate

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 291**

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