

## AWS-Solution-Architect-Associate Dumps

### Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate

<https://www.certleader.com/AWS-Solution-Architect-Associate-dumps.html>



#### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 3

Amazon EBS provides the ability to create backups of any Amazon EC2 volume into what is known as

- A. snapshots
- B. images
- C. instance backups
- D. mirrors

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Amazon allows you to make backups of the data stored in your EBS volumes through snapshots that can later be used to create a new EBS volume.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 4

A user is storing a large number of objects on AWS S3. The user wants to implement the search functionality among the objects. How can the user achieve this?

- A. Use the indexing feature of S3.
- B. Tag the objects with the metadata to search on that.
- C. Use the query functionality of S3.
- D. Make your own DB system which stores the S3 metadata for the search functionalit

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

In Amazon Web Services, AWS S3 does not provide any query facility. To retrieve a specific object the user needs to know the exact bucket / object key. In this case it is recommended to have an own DB system which manages the S3 metadata and key mapping.

Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS\\_Storage\\_Options.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf)

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 6**

What is a placement group in Amazon EC2?

- A. It is a group of EC2 instances within a single Availability Zone.
- B. It the edge location of your web content.
- C. It is the AWS region where you run the EC2 instance of your web content.
- D. It is a group used to span multiple Availability Zone

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

A placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/placement-groups.html>

**NEW QUESTION 7**

You are migrating an internal server on your DC to an EC2 instance with EBS volume. Your server disk usage is around 500GB so you just copied all your data to a 2TB disk to be used with AWS Import/Export. Where will the data be imported once it arrives at Amazon?

- A. to a 2TB EBS volume
- B. to an S3 bucket with 2 objects of 1TB
- C. to an 500GB EBS volume
- D. to an S3 bucket as a 2TB snapshot

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

An import to Amazon EBS will have different results depending on whether the capacity of your storage device is less than or equal to 1 TB or greater than 1 TB. The maximum size of an Amazon EBS snapshot is 1 TB, so if the device image is larger than 1 TB, the image is chunked and stored on Amazon S3. The target location is determined based on the total capacity of the device, not the amount of data on the device.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSImportExport/latest/DG/Concepts.html>

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

An edge location refers to which Amazon Web Service?

- A. An edge location is referred to the network configured within a Zone or Region
- B. An edge location is an AWS Region
- C. An edge location is the location of the data center used for Amazon CloudFront.
- D. An edge location is a Zone within an AWS Region

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Amazon CloudFront is a content distribution network. A content delivery network or content distribution network (CDN) is a large distributed system of servers deployed in multiple data centers across the world. The location of the data center used for CDN is called edge location. Amazon CloudFront can cache static content at each edge location. This means that your popular static content (e.g., your site's logo, navigational images, cascading style sheets, JavaScript code, etc.) will be available at a nearby edge location for the browsers to download with low latency and improved performance for viewers. Caching popular static content with Amazon CloudFront also helps you offload requests for such files from your origin server — CloudFront serves the cached copy when available and only makes a request to your origin server if the edge location receiving the browser's request does not have a copy of the file. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/cloudfront/>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Amazon ElastiCache is a web service that makes it easy to deploy and run Memcached or Redis protocol-compliant server nodes in the cloud. Amazon ElastiCache improves the performance of web applications by allowing you to retrieve information from a fast, managed, in-memory caching system, instead of relying entirely on slower disk-based databases. The service simplifies and offloads the management, monitoring and operation of in-memory cache environments, enabling your engineering resources to focus on developing applications. Using Amazon ElastiCache, you can not only improve load and response times to user actions and queries, but also reduce the cost associated with scaling web applications. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticache/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 11**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

File change notifications can be sent via email to users following the resource with Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES), an easy-to-use, cost-effective email solution. Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS\\_ac\\_ra\\_filesync\\_08.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS_ac_ra_filesync_08.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 13**

Your manager has just given you access to multiple VPN connections that someone else has recently set up between all your company's offices. She needs you to make sure that the communication between the VPNs is secure. Which of the following services would be best for providing a low-cost hub-and-spoke model for primary or backup connectivity between these remote offices?

- A. Amazon CloudFront
- B. AWS Direct Connect
- C. AWS CloudHSM
- D. AWS VPN CloudHub

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

If you have multiple VPN connections, you can provide secure communication between sites using the AWS VPN CloudHub. The VPN CloudHub operates on a simple hub-and-spoke model that you can use with or without a VPC. This design is suitable for customers with multiple branch offices and existing Internet connections who would like to implement a convenient, potentially low-cost hub-and-spoke model for primary or backup connectivity between these remote offices. Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPN\\_CloudHub.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPN_CloudHub.html)

**NEW QUESTION 16**

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

- A. web database

- B. .net framework
- C. Query API
- D. C library

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 17**

An organization has three separate AWS accounts, one each for development, testing, and production. The organization wants the testing team to have access to certain AWS resources in the production account. How can the organization achieve this?

- A. It is not possible to access resources of one account with another account.
- B. Create the IAM roles with cross account access.
- C. Create the IAM user in a test account, and allow it access to the production environment with the IAM policy.
- D. Create the IAM users with cross account access

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

An organization has multiple AWS accounts to isolate a development environment from a testing or production environment. At times the users from one account need to access resources in the other account, such as promoting an update from the development environment to the production environment. In this case the IAM role with cross account access will provide a solution. Cross account access lets one account share access to their resources with users in the other AWS accounts.

Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS\\_Security\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 21**

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

- A. Oracle export/import utilities
- B. Oracle SQL Developer
- C. Oracle Data Pump
- D. DBMS\_FILE\_TRANSFER

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 22**

You need to migrate a large amount of data into the cloud that you have stored on a hard disk and you decide that the best way to accomplish this is with AWS Import/Export and you mail the hard disk to AWS. Which of the following statements is incorrect in regards to AWS Import/Export?

- A. It can export from Amazon S3
- B. It can Import to Amazon Glacier
- C. It can export from Amazon Glacier.
- D. It can Import to Amazon EBS

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS Import/Export supports: Import to Amazon S3

Export from Amazon S3 Import to Amazon EBS Import to Amazon Glacier

AWS Import/Export does not currently support export from Amazon EBS or Amazon Glacier. Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSImportExport/latest/DG/whatisdisk.html>

**NEW QUESTION 23**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

action.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 26

In Amazon EC2, partial instance-hours are billed .

- A. per second used in the hour
- B. per minute used
- C. by combining partial segments into full hours
- D. as full hours

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Partial instance-hours are billed to the next hour. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/>

#### NEW QUESTION 27

In EC2, what happens to the data in an instance store if an instance reboots (either intentionally or unintentionally)?

- A. Data is deleted from the instance store for security reasons.
- B. Data persists in the instance store.
- C. Data is partially present in the instance store.
- D. Data in the instance store will be lost

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The data in an instance store persists only during the lifetime of its associated instance. If an instance reboots (intentionally or unintentionally), data in the instance store persists. However, data on instance store volumes is lost under the following circumstances.

Failure of an underlying drive

Stopping an Amazon EBS-backed instance Terminating an instance

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

#### NEW QUESTION 32

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

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

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/c\\_columnar\\_storage\\_disk\\_mem\\_mgmt.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/c_columnar_storage_disk_mem_mgmt.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 34

You are checking the workload on some of your General Purpose (SSD) and Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volumes and it seems that the I/O latency is higher than you require. You should probably check the to make sure that your application is not trying to drive more IOPS than you have provisioned.

- A. Amount of IOPS that are available
- B. Acknowledgement from the storage subsystem
- C. Average queue length
- D. Time it takes for the I/O operation to complete

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

In EBS workload demand plays an important role in getting the most out of your General Purpose (SSD) and Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volumes. In order for your volumes to deliver the amount of IOPS that are available, they need to have enough I/O requests sent to them. There is a relationship between the demand on the volumes, the amount of IOPS that are available to them, and the latency of the request (the amount of time it takes for the I/O operation to complete).

Latency is the true end-to-end client time of an I/O operation; in other words, when the client sends a IO, how long does it take to get an acknowledgement from the storage subsystem that the IO read or write is complete.

If your I/O latency is higher than you require, check your average queue length to make sure that your application is not trying to drive more IOPS than you have provisioned. You can maintain high IOPS while keeping latency down by maintaining a low average queue length (which is achieved by provisioning more IOPS for your volume).

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

#### NEW QUESTION 38

Which of the below mentioned options is not available when an instance is launched by Auto Scaling with EC2 Classic?

- A. Public IP
- B. Elastic IP
- C. Private DNS
- D. Private IP

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Auto Scaling supports both EC2 classic and EC2-VPC. When an instance is launched as a part of EC2 classic, it will have the public IP and DNS as well as the private IP and DNS.

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

**NEW QUESTION 42**

You have been given a scope to deploy some AWS infrastructure for a large organisation. 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. Auto Scaling, Amazon CloudWatch and AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- B. Auto Scaling, Amazon CloudWatch and Elastic Load Balancing.
- C. Amazon CloudFront, Amazon CloudWatch and Elastic Load Balancing.
- D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk, Amazon CloudWatch and Elastic Load Balancing

**Answer: B**

**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 45**

You are building infrastructure for a data warehousing solution and an extra request has come through that there will be a lot of business reporting queries running all the time and you are not sure if your current DB instance will be able to handle it. What would be the best solution for this?

- A. DB Parameter Groups
- B. Read Replicas
- C. Multi-AZ DB Instance deployment
- D. Database Snapshots

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Read Replicas make it easy to take advantage of MySQL's built-in replication functionality to elastically scale out beyond the capacity constraints of a single DB Instance for read-heavy database workloads. There are a variety of scenarios where deploying one or more Read Replicas for a given source DB Instance may make sense. Common reasons for deploying a Read Replica include:

Scaling beyond the compute or I/O capacity of a single DB Instance for read-heavy database workloads. This excess read traffic can be directed to one or more Read Replicas.

Serving read traffic while the source DB Instance is unavailable. If your source DB Instance cannot take I/O requests (e.g. due to I/O suspension for backups or scheduled maintenance), you can direct read traffic to your Read Replica(s). For this use case, keep in mind that the data on the Read Replica may be "stale" since the source DB Instance is unavailable.

Business reporting or data warehousing scenarios; you may want business reporting queries to run against a Read Replica, rather than your primary, production DB Instance.

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

**NEW QUESTION 46**

Much of your company's data does not need to be accessed often, and can take several hours for retrieval time, so it's stored on Amazon Glacier. However someone within your organization has expressed concerns that his data is more sensitive than the other data, and is wondering whether the high level of encryption that he knows is on S3 is also used on the much cheaper Glacier service. Which of the following statements would be most applicable in regards to this concern?

- A. There is no encryption on Amazon Glacier, that's why it is cheaper.
- B. Amazon Glacier automatically encrypts the data using AES-128 a lesser encryption method than Amazon S3 but you can change it to AES-256 if you are willing to pay more.
- C. Amazon Glacier automatically encrypts the data using AES-256, the same as Amazon S3.
- D. Amazon Glacier automatically encrypts the data using AES-128 a lesser encryption method than Amazon S3.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Like Amazon S3, the Amazon Glacier service provides low-cost, secure, and durable storage. But where S3 is designed for rapid retrieval, Glacier is meant to be used as an archival service for data that is not accessed often, and for which retrieval times of several hours are suitable.

Amazon Glacier automatically encrypts the data using AES-256 and stores it durably in an immutable form. Amazon Glacier is designed to provide average annual durability of 99.999999999% for an archive. It stores each archive in multiple facilities and multiple devices. Unlike traditional systems which can require laborious data verification and manual repair, Glacier performs regular, systematic data integrity checks, and is built to be automatically self-healing.

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

**NEW QUESTION 47**

You've created your first load balancer and have registered your EC2 instances with the load balancer. Elastic Load Balancing routinely performs health checks on all the registered EC2 instances and automatically distributes all incoming requests to the DNS name of your load balancer across your registered, healthy EC2 instances. By default, the load balancer uses the \_ protocol for checking the health of your instances.

- A. HTTPS
- B. HTTP
- C. ICMP
- D. IPv6

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

In Elastic Load Balancing a health configuration uses information such as protocol, ping port, ping path (URL), response timeout period, and health check interval to determine the health state of the instances registered with the load balancer.

Currently, HTTP on port 80 is the default health check. Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 50**

A major finance organisation has engaged your company to set up a large data mining application. Using AWS you decide the best service for this is Amazon Elastic MapReduce(EMR) which you know uses Hadoop. Which of the following statements best describes Hadoop?

- A. Hadoop is 3rd Party software which can be installed using AMI
- B. Hadoop is an open source python web framework
- C. Hadoop is an open source Java software framework
- D. Hadoop is an open source javascript framework

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Amazon EMR uses Apache Hadoop as its distributed data processing engine.

Hadoop is an open source, Java software framework that supports data-intensive distributed applications running on large clusters of commodity hardware.

Hadoop implements a programming model named "MapReduce," where the data is divided into many small fragments of work, each of which may be executed on any node in the cluster.

This framework has been widely used by developers, enterprises and startups and has proven to be a reliable software platform for processing up to petabytes of data on clusters of thousands of commodity machines.

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

**NEW QUESTION 55**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 58**

is a fast, flexible, fully managed push messaging service.

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a fast, flexible, 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/?nc1=h\\_I2\\_as](http://aws.amazon.com/sns/?nc1=h_I2_as)

**NEW QUESTION 62**

As AWS grows, most of your clients' main concerns seem to be about security, especially when all of their competitors also seem to be using AWS. One of your clients asks you whether having a competitor who hosts their EC2 instances on the same physical host would make it easier for the competitor to hack into the client's data. Which of the following statements would be the best choice to put your client's mind at rest?

- A. Different instances running on the same physical machine are isolated from each other via a 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256).
- B. Different instances running on the same physical machine are isolated from each other via the Xen hypervisor and via a 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256).
- C. Different instances running on the same physical machine are isolated from each other via the Xen hypervisor.
- D. Different instances running on the same physical machine are isolated from each other via IAM permissions.

**Answer:**

C

**Explanation:**

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) is a key component in Amazon's Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), providing resizable computing capacity using server instances in AWS's data centers. Amazon EC2 is designed to make web-scale computing easier by enabling you to obtain and configure capacity with minimal friction.

You create and launch instances, which are collections of platform hardware and software. Different instances running on the same physical machine are isolated from each other via the Xen hypervisor.

Amazon is active in the Xen community, which provides awareness of the latest developments. In addition, the AWS firewall resides within the hypervisor layer, between the physical network interface and the instance's virtual interface. All packets must pass through this layer, thus an instance's neighbors have no more access to that instance than any other host on the Internet and can be treated as if they are on separate physical hosts. The physical RAM is separated using similar mechanisms.

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

**NEW QUESTION 66**

In Amazon RDS, security groups are ideally used to:

- A. Define maintenance period for database engines
- B. Launch Amazon RDS instances in a subnet
- C. Create, describe, modify, and delete DB instances
- D. Control what IP addresses or EC2 instances can connect to your databases on a DB instance

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

In Amazon RDS, security groups are used to control what IP addresses or EC2 instances can connect to your databases on a DB instance.

When you first create a DB instance, its firewall prevents any database access except through rules specified by an associated security group.

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

**NEW QUESTION 68**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

and figure out what's dependent on what. AWS CloudFormation handles all of that.

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

**NEW QUESTION 70**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 75**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

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

instance running PostgreSQL.

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

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP\\_PostgreSQL.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP_PostgreSQL.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 80

An organization has developed a mobile application which allows end users to capture a photo on their mobile device, and store it inside an application. The application internally uploads the data to AWS S3. The organization wants each user to be able to directly upload data to S3 using their Google ID. How will the mobile app allow this?

- A. Use the AWS Web identity federation for mobile applications, and use it to generate temporary security credentials for each user.
- B. It is not possible to connect to AWS S3 with a Google ID.
- C. Create an IAM user every time a user registers with their Google ID and use IAM to upload files to S3.
- D. Create a bucket policy with a condition which allows everyone to upload if the login ID has a Google part to it.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

For Amazon Web Services, the Web identity federation allows you to create cloud-backed mobile apps that use public identity providers, such as login with Facebook, Google, or Amazon. It will create temporary security credentials for each user, which will be authenticated by the AWS services, such as S3.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 81

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 82

Your company has been storing a lot of data in Amazon Glacier and has asked for an inventory of what is in there exactly. So you have decided that you need to download a vault inventory. Which of the following statements is incorrect in relation to Vault Operations in Amazon Glacier?

- A. You can use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications to notify you when the job completes.
- B. A vault inventory refers to the list of archives in a vault.
- C. You can use Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) notifications to notify you when the job completes.
- D. Downloading a vault inventory is an asynchronous operation

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Amazon Glacier supports various vault operations.

A vault inventory refers to the list of archives in a vault. For each archive in the list, the inventory provides archive information such as archive ID, creation date, and size. Amazon Glacier updates the vault inventory approximately once a day, starting on the day the first archive is uploaded to the vault. A vault inventory must exist for you to be able to download it.

Downloading a vault inventory is an asynchronous operation. You must first initiate a job to download the inventory. After receiving the job request, Amazon Glacier prepares your inventory for download. After the job completes, you can download the inventory data.

Given the asynchronous nature of the job, you can use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications to notify you when the job completes. You can specify an Amazon SNS topic for each individual job request or configure your vault to send a notification when specific vault events occur. Amazon Glacier prepares an inventory for each vault periodically, every 24 hours. If there have been no archive additions or deletions to the vault since the last inventory, the inventory date is not updated. When you initiate a job for a vault inventory, Amazon Glacier returns the last inventory it generated, which is a point-in-time snapshot and not real-time data. You might not find it useful to retrieve vault inventory for each archive upload. However, suppose you maintain a database on the client-side associating metadata about the archives you upload to Amazon Glacier. Then, you might find the vault inventory useful to reconcile information in your database with the actual vault inventory.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonglacier/latest/dev/working-with-vaults.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 85

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

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

D. Customers may encrypt the input data before they upload it to Amazon S3.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 89**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS\\_ac\\_ra\\_games\\_10.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS_ac_ra_games_10.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 91**

You need to change some settings on Amazon Relational Database Service but you do not want the database to reboot immediately which you know might happen depending on the setting that you change. Which of the following will cause an immediate DB instance reboot to occur?

- A. You change storage type from standard to PIOPS, and Apply Immediately is set to true.
- B. You change the DB instance class, and Apply Immediately is set to false.
- C. You change a static parameter in a DB parameter group.
- D. You change the backup retention period for a DB instance from 0 to a nonzero value or from a nonzero value to 0, and Apply Immediately is set to false.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A DB instance outage can occur when a DB instance is rebooted, when the DB instance is put into a state that prevents access to it, and when the database is restarted. A reboot can occur when you manually reboot your DB instance or when you change a DB instance setting that requires a reboot before it can take effect.

A DB instance reboot occurs immediately when one of the following occurs:

You change the backup retention period for a DB instance from 0 to a nonzero value or from a nonzero value to 0 and set Apply Immediately to true.

You change the DB instance class, and Apply Immediately is set to true.

You change storage type from standard to PIOPS, and Apply Immediately is set to true.

A DB instance reboot occurs during the maintenance window when one of the following occurs:

You change the backup retention period for a DB instance from 0 to a nonzero value or from a nonzero value to 0, and Apply Immediately is set to false.

You change the DB instance class, and Apply Immediately is set to false. Reference:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP\\_Troubleshooting.Security](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP_Troubleshooting.Security)

**NEW QUESTION 92**

You are setting up a very complex financial services grid and so far it has 5 Elastic IP (EIP) addresses.

You go to assign another EIP address, but all accounts are limited to 5 Elastic IP addresses per region by default, so you aren't able to. What is the reason for this?

- A. For security reasons.
- B. Hardware restrictions.
- C. Public (IPv4) internet addresses are a scarce resource.
- D. There are only 5 network interfaces per instance

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Public (IPv4) internet addresses are a scarce resource. There is only a limited amount of public IP space available, and Amazon EC2 is committed to helping use that space efficiently.

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

Reference: [http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/#How\\_many\\_instances\\_can\\_I\\_run\\_in\\_Amazon\\_EC2](http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/#How_many_instances_can_I_run_in_Amazon_EC2)

**NEW QUESTION 94**

Amazon RDS provides high availability and failover support for DB instances using .

- A. customized deployments
- B. Appstream customizations

- C. log events
- D. Multi-AZ deployments

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Amazon RDS provides high availability and failover support for DB instances using Multi-AZ deployments. Multi-AZ deployments for Oracle, PostgreSQL, MySQL, and MariaDB DB instances use Amazon technology, while SQL Server DB instances use SQL Server Mirroring.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Concepts.IV|u|tiAZ.html>

**NEW QUESTION 99**

What does Amazon DynamoDB provide?

- A. A predictable and scalable MySQL database
- B. A fast and reliable PL/SQL database cluster
- C. A standalone Cassandra database, managed by Amazon Web Services
- D. A fast, highly scalable managed NoSQL database service

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Amazon DynamoDB is a managed NoSQL database service offered by Amazon. It automatically manages tasks like scalability for you while it provides high availability and durability for your data, allowing you to concentrate in other aspects of your application.  
Reference: check link - [https://aws.amazon.com/running\\_databases/](https://aws.amazon.com/running_databases/)

**NEW QUESTION 104**

You want to use AWS Import/Export to send data from your S3 bucket to several of your branch offices. What should you do if you want to send 10 storage units to AWS?

- A. Make sure your disks are encrypted prior to shipping.
- B. Make sure you format your disks prior to shipping.
- C. Make sure your disks are 1TB or more.
- D. Make sure you submit a separate job request for each device

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

When using Amazon Import/Export, a separate job request needs to be submitted for each physical device even if they belong to the same import or export job.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSImportExport/latest/DG/Concepts.html>

**NEW QUESTION 106**

You decide that you need to create a number of Auto Scaling groups to try and save some money as you have noticed that at certain times most of your EC2 instances are not being used. By default, what is the maximum number of Auto Scaling groups that AWS will allow you to create?

- A. 12
- B. Unlimited
- C. 20
- D. 2

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Auto Scaling is an AWS service that allows you to increase or decrease the number of EC2 instances within your application's architecture. With Auto Scaling, you create collections of EC2 instances, called Auto Scaling groups. You can create these groups from scratch, or from existing EC2 instances that are already in production.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws\\_service\\_limits.html#limits\\_autoscaling](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html#limits_autoscaling)

**NEW QUESTION 109**

A user needs to run a batch process which runs for 10 minutes. This will only be run once, or at maximum twice, in the next month, so the processes will be temporary only. The process needs 15 X-Large instances. The process downloads the code from S3 on each instance when it is launched, and then generates a temporary log file. Once the instance is terminated, all the data will be lost. Which of the below mentioned pricing models should the user choose in this case?

- A. Spot instance.
- B. Reserved instance.
- C. On-demand instance.
- D. EBS optimized instance

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

In Amazon Web Services, the spot instance is useful when the user wants to run a process temporarily. The spot instance can terminate the instance if the other user outbids the existing bid. In this case all storage is temporary and the data is not required to be persistent. Thus, the spot instance is a good option to save money.

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

**NEW QUESTION 110**

A user has configured ELB with two EBS backed EC2 instances. The user is trying to understand the DNS access and IP support for ELB. Which of the below

mentioned statements may not help the user understand the IP mechanism supported by ELB?

- A. The client can connect over IPV4 or IPV6 using Dualstack
- B. Communication between the load balancer and back-end instances is always through IPV4
- C. ELB DNS supports both IPV4 and IPV6
- D. The ELB supports either IPV4 or IPV6 but not both

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Elastic Load Balancing supports both Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) and Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4). Clients can connect to the user's load balancer using either IPv4 or IPv6 (in EC2-Classic) DNS. However, communication between the load balancer and its back-end instances uses only IPv4. The user can use the Dualstack-prefixed DNS name to enable IPv6 support for communications between the client and the load balancers. Thus, the clients are able to access the load balancer using either IPv4 or IPv6 as their individual connectivity needs dictate.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/UserScenariosForEC2.html>

**NEW QUESTION 114**

Does AWS CloudFormation support Amazon EC2 tagging?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 115**

Amazon S3 allows you to set per-file permissions to grant read and/or write access. However you have decided that you want an entire bucket with 100 files already in it to be accessible to the public. You don't want to go through 100 files individually and set permissions. What would be the best way to do this?

- A. Move the bucket to a new region
- B. Add a bucket policy to the bucket.
- C. Move the files to a new bucket.
- D. Use Amazon EBS instead of S3

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon S3 supports several mechanisms that give you flexibility to control who can access your data as well as how, when, and where they can access it. Amazon S3 provides four different access control mechanisms: AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies, Access Control Lists (ACLs), bucket policies, and query string authentication. IAM enables organizations to create and manage multiple users under a single AWS account. With IAM policies, you can grant IAM users fine-grained control to your Amazon S3 bucket or objects. You can use ACLs to selectively add (grant) certain permissions on individual objects. Amazon S3 bucket policies can be used to add or deny permissions across some or all of the objects within a single bucket. With Query string authentication, you have the ability to share Amazon S3 objects through URLs that are valid for a specified period of time.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/s3/details/#security>

**NEW QUESTION 117**

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 10.20.30.40
- 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 10.20.30.40/0

**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 CIDR format.

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

**NEW QUESTION 119**

You need to set up a high level of security for an Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) you have just built in order to protect the confidential information stored in it. What are all the possible security groups that RDS uses?

- A. DB security groups, VPC security groups, and EC2 security groups.
- B. DB security groups only.
- C. EC2 security groups only.
- D. VPC security groups, and EC2 security group

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A security group controls the access to a DB instance. It does so by allowing access to IP address ranges or Amazon EC2 instances that you specify. Amazon RDS uses DB security groups, VPC security groups, and EC2 security groups. In simple terms, a DB security group controls access to a DB instance that is not in a VPC, a VPC security group controls access to a DB instance inside a VPC, and an Amazon EC2 security group controls access to an EC2 instance and can be used with a DB instance.

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

**NEW QUESTION 123**

You have been using T2 instances as your CPU requirements have not been that intensive. However you now start to think about larger instance types and start looking at M and IV|3 instances. You are a little confused as to the differences between them as they both seem to have the same ratio of CPU and memory. Which statement below is incorrect as to why you would use one over the other?

- A. M3 instances are less expensive than M1 instances.
- B. IV|3 instances are configured with more swap memory than M instances.
- C. IV|3 instances provide better, more consistent performance than M instances for most use-cases.
- D. M3 instances also offer SSD-based instance storage that delivers higher I/O performance

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Amazon EC2 allows you to set up and configure everything about your instances from your operating system up to your applications. An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) is simply a packaged-up environment that includes all the necessary bits to set up and boot your instance.

M1 and M3 Standard instances have the same ratio of CPU and memory, some reasons below as to why you would use one over the other.

IV|3 instances provide better, more consistent performance than M instances for most use-cases. M3 instances also offer SSD-based instance storage that delivers higher I/O performance.

M3 instances are also less expensive than M1 instances. Due to these reasons, we recommend M3 for applications that require general purpose instances with a balance of compute, memory, and network resources.

However, if you need more disk storage than what is provided in M3 instances, you may still find M1 instances useful for running your applications.

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

**NEW QUESTION 128**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 131**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 136**

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

**Answer: B**

**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 140**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS\\_Security\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 144**

Which of the following strategies can be used to control access to your Amazon EC2 instances?

- A. DB security groups
- B. IAM policies
- C. None of these
- D. EC2 security groups

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

IAM policies allow you to specify what actions your IAM users are allowed to perform against your EC2 Instances. However, when it comes to access control, security groups are what you need in order to define and control the way you want your instances to be accessed, and whether or not certain kind of communications are allowed or not.

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

**NEW QUESTION 146**

In Amazon EC2, if your EBS volume stays in the detaching state, you can force the detachment by clicking .

- A. Force Detach
- B. Detach Instance
- C. AttachVolume
- D. AttachInstance

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

If your volume stays in the detaching state, you can force the detachment by clicking Force Detach. Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 148**

An organization has a statutory requirement to protect the data at rest for data stored in EBS volumes. Which of the below mentioned options can the organization use to achieve data protection?

- A. Data replication.
- B. Data encryption.
- C. Data snapshot.
- D. All the options listed here

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

For protecting the Amazon EBS data at REST, the user can use options, such as Data Encryption (Windows / Linux / third party based), Data Replication (AWS internally replicates data for redundancy), and Data Snapshot (for point in time backup).

Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS\\_Security\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 151**

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

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

**Answer:**

C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 154**

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

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

**Answer: A****Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 156**

Which IAM role do you use to grant AWS Lambda permission to access a DynamoDB Stream?

- A. Dynamic role
- B. Invocation role
- C. Execution role
- D. Event Source role

**Answer: C****Explanation:**

You grant AWS Lambda permission to access a DynamoDB Stream using an IAM role known as the "execution role".

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/intro-permission-model.htm>

**NEW QUESTION 157**

You are signed in as root user on your account but there is an Amazon S3 bucket under your account that you cannot access. What is a possible reason for this?

- A. An IAM user assigned a bucket policy to an Amazon S3 bucket and didn't specify the root user as a principal
- B. The S3 bucket is full.
- C. The S3 bucket has reached the maximum number of objects allowed.
- D. You are in the wrong availability zone

**Answer: A****Explanation:**

With IAM, you can centrally manage users, security credentials such as access keys, and permissions that control which AWS resources users can access.

In some cases, you might have an IAM user with full access to IAM and Amazon S3. If the IAM user assigns a bucket policy to an Amazon S3 bucket and doesn't specify the root user as a principal, the root user is denied access to that bucket. However, as the root user, you can still access the bucket by modifying the bucket policy to allow root user access.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/iam-troubleshooting.html#testing2>

**NEW QUESTION 162**

A user is observing the EC2 CPU utilization metric on CloudWatch. The user has observed some interesting patterns while filtering over the 1 week period for a particular hour. The user wants to zoom that data point to a more granular period. How can the user do that easily with CloudWatch?

- A. The user can zoom a particular period by selecting that period with the mouse and then releasing the mouse
- B. The user can zoom a particular period by specifying the aggregation data for that period
- C. The user can zoom a particular period by double clicking on that period with the mouse
- D. The user can zoom a particular period by specifying the period in the Time Range

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon CloudWatch provides the functionality to graph the metric data generated either by the AWS services or the custom metric to make it easier for the user to analyse. The AWS CloudWatch console provides the option to change the granularity of a graph and zoom in to see data over a shorter time period. To zoom, the user has to click in the graph details pane, drag on the graph area for selection, and then release the mouse button.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/zoom\\_in\\_on\\_graph.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/zoom_in_on_graph.html)

**NEW QUESTION 163**

Select the correct statement: Within Amazon EC2, when using Linux instances, the device name /dev/sda1 is .

- A. reserved for EBS volumes
- B. recommended for EBS volumes
- C. recommended for instance store volumes
- D. reserved for the root device

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Within Amazon EC2, when using a Linux instance, the device name /dev/sda1 is reserved for the root device.

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 164**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

Reference: [http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/faqs/#security\\_anchor](http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/faqs/#security_anchor)

**NEW QUESTION 169**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 172**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

While creating an Amazon RDS DB, your first task is to set up a DB Security Group that controls what IP addresses or EC2 instances have access to your DB Instance.

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

**NEW QUESTION 174**

You are very concerned about security on your network because you have multiple programmers testing APIs and SDKs and you have no idea what is happening. You think CloudTrail may help but are not sure what it does. Which of the following statements best describes the AWS service CloudTrail?

- A. With AWS CloudTrail you can get a history of AWS API calls and related events for your account.
- B. With AWS CloudTrail you can get a history of IAM users for your account.
- C. With AWS CloudTrail you can get a history of S3 logfiles for your account.
- D. With AWS CloudTrail you can get a history of CloudFormation JSON scripts used for your account.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

With AWS CloudTrail, you can get a history of AWS API calls for your account, including API calls made via the AWS Management Console, the AWS SDKs, the command line tools, and higher-level AWS services. You can also identify which users and accounts called AWS APIs for services that support CloudTrail, the source IP address the calls were made from, and when the calls occurred.

You can identify which users and accounts called AWS for services that support CloudTrail, the source IP address the calls were made from, and when the calls occurred. You can integrate CloudTrail into applications using the API, automate trail creation for your organization, check the status of your trails, and control how administrators turn CloudTrail logging on and off.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/what\\_is\\_cloud\\_trail\\_top\\_level.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/what_is_cloud_trail_top_level.html)

**NEW QUESTION 178**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 182**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 184**

You are configuring a new VPC for one of your clients for a cloud migration project, and only a public VPN will be in place. After you created your VPC, you created a new subnet, a new internet gateway, and attached your internet gateway to your VPC. When you launched your first instance into your VPC, you realized that you aren't able to connect to the instance, even if it is configured with an elastic IP. What should be done to access the instance?

- A. A route should be created as 0.0.0.0/0 and your internet gateway as target.
- B. Attach another ENI to the instance and connect via new ENI.
- C. A NAT instance should be created and all traffic should be forwarded to NAT instance.
- D. A NACL should be created that allows all outbound traffic.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

All traffic should be routed via Internet Gateway. So, a route should be created with 0.0.0.0/0 as a source, and your Internet Gateway as your target.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_Scenario1.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario1.html)

**NEW QUESTION 185**

You receive the following request from a client to quickly deploy a static website for them, specifically on AWS. The requirements are low-cost, reliable, online storage, and a reliable and cost-effective way to route customers to the website, as well as a way to deliver content with low latency and high data transfer speeds so that visitors to his website don't experience unnecessary delays. What do you think would be the minimum AWS services that could fulfill the client's request?

- A. Amazon Route 53, Amazon CloudFront and Amazon VPC.

- B. Amazon S3, Amazon Route 53 and Amazon RDS
- C. Amazon S3, Amazon Route 53 and Amazon CloudFront
- D. Amazon S3 and Amazon Route 53.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

You can easily and inexpensively use AWS to host a website that uses client-side technologies (such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript) and does not require server-side technologies (such as PHP and ASP.NET). This type of site is called a static website, and is used to display content that does not change frequently. Before you create and deploy a static website, you must plan your architecture to ensure that it meets your requirements. Amazon S3, Amazon Route 53, and Amazon CloudFront would be required in this instance.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/gettingstarted/latest/swh/website-hosting-intro.html>

**NEW QUESTION 186**

What is the default maximum number of Access Keys per user?

- A. 10
- B. 15
- C. 2
- D. 20

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The default maximum number of Access Keys per user is 2.

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

**NEW QUESTION 189**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 192**

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

**Answer:** B

**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 194**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 198**

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

- A. Japan
- B. Singapore
- C. US East

D. US West-1

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS\\_Storage\\_Options.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 200**

You have been setting up an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) for your company, including setting up subnets. Security is a concern, and you are not sure which is the best security practice for securing subnets in your VPC. Which statement below is correct in describing the protection of AWS resources in each subnet?

- A. You can use multiple layers of security, including security groups and network access control lists (ACL).
- B. You can only use access control lists (ACL).
- C. You don't need any security in subnets.
- D. You can use multiple layers of security, including security groups, network access control lists (ACL) and CloudHSM.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A subnet is a range of IP addresses in your VPC. You can launch AWS resources into a subnet that you select. Use a public subnet for resources that must be connected to the Internet, and a private subnet for resources that won't be connected to the Internet.

To protect the AWS resources in each subnet, you can use multiple layers of security, including security groups and network access control lists (ACL).

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

**NEW QUESTION 202**

A user has created a CloudFormation stack. The stack creates AWS services, such as EC2 instances, ELB, AutoScaling, and RDS. While creating the stack it created EC2, ELB and AutoScaling but failed to create RDS. What will CloudFormation do in this scenario?

- A. Rollback all the changes and terminate all the created services
- B. It will wait for the user's input about the error and correct the mistake after the input
- C. CloudFormation can never throw an error after launching a few services since it verifies all the steps before launching
- D. It will warn the user about the error and ask the user to manually create RDS

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS CloudFormation is an application management tool which provides application modeling, deployment, configuration, management and related activities. The AWS CloudFormation stack is a collection of AWS resources which are created and managed as a single unit when AWS CloudFormation instantiates a template. If any of the services fails to launch, CloudFormation will rollback all the changes and terminate or delete all the created services.

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

**NEW QUESTION 204**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

The different cluster states of an Amazon EMR cluster are listed below. STARTING — The cluster provisions, starts, and configures EC2 instances.

BOOTSTRAPPING — Bootstrap actions are being executed on the cluster. RUNNING — A step for the cluster is currently being run.

WAITING — The cluster is currently active, but has no steps to run. TERMINATING - The cluster is in the process of shutting down. TERMINATED - The cluster was shut down without error. TERMINATED\_WITH\_ERRORS - The cluster was shut down with errors.

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

**NEW QUESTION 209**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

To get a history of all EC2 API calls (including VPC and EBS) made on your account, you simply turn on CloudTrail in the AWS Management Console.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 213

When does the billing of an Amazon EC2 system begin?

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 215

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

Using multipart upload provides the following advantages:

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

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

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

Begin an upload before you know the final object size—You can upload an object as you are creating it. Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 220

What is the data model of DynamoDB?

- A. Since DynamoDB is schema-less, there is no data model.
- B. "Items", with Keys and one or more Attribute; and "Attribute", with Name and Value.
- C. "Table", a collection of Items; "Items", with Keys and one or more Attribute; and "Attribute", with Name and Value.
- D. "Database", which is a set of "Tables", which is a set of "Items", which is a set of "Attributes".

**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 224

What happens to Amazon EBS root device volumes, by default, when an instance terminates?

- A. Amazon EBS root device volumes are moved to IAM.
- B. Amazon EBS root device volumes are copied into Amazon RDS.
- C. Amazon EBS root device volumes are automatically deleted.
- D. Amazon EBS root device volumes remain in the database until you delete the

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

By default, Amazon EBS root device volumes are automatically deleted when the instance terminates. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/terminating-instances.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 225

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

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

D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

You can list AWS Import/Export jobs with the ListJobs command using the command line client or REST API.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSImportExport/latest/DG/ListingYourJobs.html>

**NEW QUESTION 228**

A favored client needs you to quickly deploy a database that is a relational database service with minimal administration as he wants to spend the least amount of time administering it. Which database would be the best option?

- A. Amazon SimpleDB
- B. Your choice of relational AMs on Amazon EC2 and EBS.
- C. Amazon RDS
- D. Amazon Redshift

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 231**

How many types of block devices does Amazon EC2 support?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Amazon EC2 supports 2 types of block devices. Reference:

<http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/block-device-mapping-concepts.html>

**NEW QUESTION 232**

You need to set up security for your VPC and you know that Amazon VPC provides two features that you can use to increase security for your VPC: Security groups and network access control lists (ACLs). You start to look into security groups first. Which statement below is incorrect in relation to security groups?

- A. Are stateful: Return traffic is automatically allowed, regardless of any rules.
- B. Evaluate all rules before deciding whether to allow traffic.
- C. Support allow rules and deny rules.
- D. Operate at the instance level (first layer of defense).

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 237**

In relation to AWS CloudHSM, High-availability (HA) recovery is hands-off resumption by failed HA group members.

Prior to the introduction of this function, the HA feature provided redundancy and performance, but required that a failed/lost group member be reinstated.

- A. automatically
- B. periodically
- C. manually
- D. continuously

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

In relation to AWS CloudHSM, High-availability (HA) recovery is hands-off resumption by failed HA group members.

Prior to the introduction of this function, the HA feature provided redundancy and performance, but required that a failed/lost group member be manually reinstated.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/latest/userguide/ha-best-practices.html>

**NEW QUESTION 238**

You have created a Route 53 latency record set from your domain to a machine in Northern Virginia and a similar record to a machine in Sydney. When a user located in U S visits your domain he will be routed to:

- A. Northern Virginia
- B. Sydney
- C. Both, Northern Virginia and Sydney
- D. Depends on the Weighted Resource Record Sets

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

For example, suppose you have three Amazon EC2 instances with Elastic IP addresses in the US East (Virginia) region and you want to distribute requests across all three IPs evenly for users for whom US East (Virginia) is the appropriate region. Just one Amazon EC2 instance is sufficient in the other regions, although you can apply the same technique to many regions at once.

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

**NEW QUESTION 243**

You are using Amazon SES as an email solution but are unsure of what its limitations are. Which statement below is correct in regards to that?

- A. New Amazon SES users who have received production access can send up to 1,000 emails per 24-hour period, at a maximum rate of 10 emails per second.
- B. Every Amazon SES sender has a the same set of sending limits
- C. Sending limits are based on messages rather than on recipients
- D. Every Amazon SES sender has a unique set of sending limits

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) is a highly scalable and cost-effective email-sending service for businesses and developers. Amazon SES eliminates the complexity and expense of building an in-house email solution or licensing, installing, and operating a third-party email service for this type of email communication.

Every Amazon SES sender has a unique set of sending limits, which are calculated by Amazon SES on an ongoing basis:

Sending quota — the maximum number of emails you can send in a 24-hour period. Maximum send rate — the maximum number of emails you can send per second.

New Amazon SES users who have received production access can send up to 10,000 emails per 24-hour period, at a maximum rate of 5 emails per second.

Amazon SES automatically adjusts these limits upward, as long as you send high-quality email. If your existing quota is not adequate for your needs and the system has not automatically increased your quota, you can submit an SES Sending Quota Increase case at any time.

Sending limits are based on recipients rather than on messages. You can check your sending limits at any time by using the Amazon SES console.

Note that if your email is detected to be of poor or QUESTION able quality (e.g., high complaint rates, high bounce rates, spam, or abusive content), Amazon SES might temporarily or permanently reduce your permitted send volume, or take other action as AWS deems appropriate.

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

**NEW QUESTION 246**

Amazon Elastic Load Balancing is used to manage traffic on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances, distributing traffic to instances across all availability zones within a region. Elastic Load Balancing has all the advantages of an on-premises load balancer, plus several security benefits. Which of the following is not an advantage of ELB over an on-premise load balancer?

- A. ELB uses a four-tier, key-based architecture for encryption.
- B. ELB offers clients a single point of contact, and can also serve as the first line of defense against attacks on your network.
- C. ELB takes over the encryption and decryption work from the Amazon EC2 instances and manages it centrally on the load balancer.
- D. ELB supports end-to-end traffic encryption using TLS (previously SSL) on those networks that use secure HTTP (HTTPS) connections.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon Elastic Load Balancing is used to manage traffic on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances, distributing traffic to instances across all availability zones within a region. Elastic Load Balancing has all the advantages of an on-premises load balancer, plus several security benefits:

Takes over the encryption and decryption work from the Amazon EC2 instances and manages it centrally on the load balancer

Offers clients a single point of contact, and can also serve as the first line of defense against attacks on your network

When used in an Amazon VPC, supports creation and management of security groups associated with your Elastic Load Balancing to provide additional networking and security options

Supports end-to-end traffic encryption using TLS (previously SSL) on those networks that use secure HTTP (HTTPS) connections. When TLS is used, the TLS server certificate used to terminate client connections can be managed centrally on the load balancer, rather than on every individual instance. Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 251**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

Volume gateways Gateway-cached volumes Gateway-stored volumes

Gateway-virtual tape library (VTL)

Reference:

[http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS\\_ac\\_ra\\_disasterrecovery\\_07.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS_ac_ra_disasterrecovery_07.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 255**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS\\_Security\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 256**

Which of the following features are provided by Amazon EC2?

- A. Exadata Database Machine, Optimized Storage Management, Flashback Technology, and Data Warehousing
- B. Instances, Amazon Machine Images (AMIs), Key Pairs, Amazon EBS Volumes, Firewall, Elastic IP address, Tags, and Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs)
- C. Real Application Clusters (RAC), ElastiCache Machine Images (EMIs), Data Warehousing, Flashback Technology, Dynamic IP address
- D. Exadata Database Machine, Real Application Clusters (RAC), Data Guard, Table and Index Partitioning, and Data Pump Compression

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Amazon EC2 provides the following features:

- Virtual computing environments, known as instances;
- Pre-configured templates for your instances, known as Amazon Machine Images (AMIs), that package the bits you need for your server (including the operating system and additional software)
- Various configurations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity for your instances, known as instance types
- Secure login information for your instances using key pairs (AWS stores the public key, and you store the private key in a secure place)
- Storage volumes for temporary data that's deleted when you stop or terminate your instance, known as instance store volumes
- Persistent storage volumes for your data using Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS), known as Amazon EBS volumes
- Multiple physical locations for your resources, such as instances and Amazon EBS volumes, known as regions and Availability Zones
- A firewall that enables you to specify the protocols, ports, and source IP ranges that can reach your instances using security groups
- Static IP addresses for dynamic cloud computing, known as Elastic IP addresses
- Metadata, known as tags, that you can create and assign to your Amazon EC2 resources
- Virtual networks you can create that are logically isolated from the rest of the AWS cloud, and that you can optionally connect to your own network, known as virtual private clouds (VPCs).

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

**NEW QUESTION 258**

Are penetration tests allowed as long as they are limited to the customer's instances?

- A. Yes, they are allowed but only for selected regions.
- B. No, they are never allowed.
- C. Yes, they are allowed without any permission.
- D. Yes, they are allowed but only with approval.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Penetration tests are allowed after obtaining permission from AWS to perform them. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/security/penetration-testing/>

**NEW QUESTION 263**

A user is sending bulk emails using AWS SES. The emails are not reaching some of the targeted audience because they are not authorized by the ISPs. How can the user ensure that the emails are all delivered?

- A. Send an email using DKIMI with SES.
- B. Send an email using SMTP with SES.
- C. Open a ticket with AWS support to get it authorized with the ISP.
- D. Authorize the ISP by sending emails from the development account

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Domain Keys Identified Mail (DKIM) is a standard that allows senders to sign their email messages and ISPs, and use those signatures to verify that those messages are legitimate and have not been modified by a third party in transit.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide/dkim.html>

**NEW QUESTION 268**

In AWS CloudHSM, in addition to the AWS recommendation that you use two or more HSM appliances in a high-availability configuration to prevent the loss of keys and data, you can also perform a remote backup/restore of a Luna SA partition if you have purchased a:

- A. Luna Restore HSNL
- B. Luna Backup HSM.
- C. Luna HSNL.
- D. Luna SA HSM.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

In AWS CloudHSM, you can perform a remote backup/restore of a Luna SA partition if you have purchased a Luna Backup HSM.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/latest/userguide/cloud-hsm-backup-restore.html>

**NEW QUESTION 270**

You are setting up your first Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) network so you decide you should probably use the AWS Management Console and the VPC Wizard. Which of the following is not an option for network architectures after launching the "Start VPC Wizard" in Amazon VPC page on the AWS Management Console?

- A. VPC with a Single Public Subnet Only
- B. VPC with a Public Subnet Only and Hardware VPN Access
- C. VPC with Public and Private Subnets and Hardware VPN Access
- D. VPC with a Private Subnet Only and Hardware VPN Access

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Amazon VPC enables you to build a virtual network in the AWS cloud - no VPNs, hardware, or physical datacenters required.

Your AWS resources are automatically provisioned in a ready-to-use default VPC. You can choose to create additional VPCs by going to Amazon VPC page on the AWS Management Console and click on the "Start VPC Wizard" button.

You'll be presented with four basic options for network architectures. After selecting an option, you can modify the size and IP address range of the VPC and its subnets. If you select an option with Hardware VPN Access, you will need to specify the IP address of the VPN hardware on your network. You can modify the VPC to add more subnets or add or remove gateways at any time after the VPC has been created.

The four options are:

VPC with a Single Public Subnet Only VPC with Public and Private Subnets

VPC with Public and Private Subnets and Hardware VPN Access VPC with a Private Subnet Only and Hardware VPN Access Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 274**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

Attaching multiple network interfaces (ENIs) to an EC2 instance is useful to: Create a management network.

Use network and security appliances in your VPC.

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 275**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

Amazon CloudFront billing is mainly affected by Data Transfer Out

Edge Location Traffic Distribution Requests

Dedicated IP SSL Certificates

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

**NEW QUESTION 278**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 282**

A friend wants you to set up a small BitTorrent storage area for him on Amazon S3. You tell him it is highly unlikely that AWS would allow such a thing in their infrastructure. However you decide to investigate. Which of the following statements best describes using BitTorrent with Amazon S3?

- A. Amazon S3 does not support the BitTorrent protocol because it is used for pirated software.
- B. You can use the BitTorrent protocol but only for objects that are less than 100 GB in size.
- C. You can use the BitTorrent protocol but you need to ask AWS for specific permissions first.
- D. You can use the BitTorrent protocol but only for objects that are less than 5 GB in size

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

BitTorrent is an open, peer-to-peer protocol for distributing files. You can use the BitTorrent protocol to retrieve any publicly-accessible object in Amazon S3. Amazon S3 supports the BitTorrent protocol so that developers can save costs when distributing content at high scale. Amazon S3 is useful for simple, reliable storage of any data. The default distribution mechanism for Amazon S3 data is via client/server download. In client/server distribution, the entire object is transferred point-to-point from Amazon S3 to every authorized user who requests that object. While client/server delivery is appropriate for a wide variety of use cases, it is not optimal for everybody. Specifically, the costs of client/server distribution increase linearly as the number of users downloading objects increases. This can make it expensive to distribute popular objects.

BitTorrent addresses this problem by recruiting the very clients that are downloading the object as distributors themselves: Each client downloads some pieces of the object from Amazon S3 and some from other clients, while simultaneously uploading pieces of the same object to other interested "peers." The benefit for publishers is that for large, popular files the amount of data actually supplied by Amazon S3 can be substantially lower than what it would have been serving the same clients via client/server download. Less data transferred means lower costs for the publisher of the object.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/S3Torrent.html>

**NEW QUESTION 286**

A user has defined an AutoScaling termination policy to first delete the instance with the nearest billing hour. AutoScaling has launched 3 instances in the US-East-1A region and 2 instances in the US-East-1 B region. One of the instances in the US-East-1B region is running nearest to the billing hour. Which instance will AutoScaling terminate first while executing the termination action?

- A. Random Instance from US-East-1A
- B. Instance with the nearest billing hour in US-East-1 B
- C. Instance with the nearest billing hour in US-East-1A
- D. Random instance from US-East-1B

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Even though the user has configured the termination policy, before AutoScaling selects an instance to terminate, it first identifies the Availability Zone that has more instances than the other Availability Zones used by the group. Within the selected Availability Zone, it identifies the instance that matches the specified termination policy.

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

**NEW QUESTION 291**

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

**Answer: A**

**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 292**

A user is planning a highly available application deployment with EC2. Which of the below mentioned options will not help to achieve HA?

- A. Elastic IP address
- B. PIOPS
- C. AMI
- D. Availability Zones

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

In Amazon Web Service, the user can achieve HA by deploying instances in multiple zones. The elastic IP helps the user achieve HA when one of the instances is down but still keeps the same URL. The AM helps launching the new instance. The PIOPS is for the performance of EBS and does not help for HA. Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS\\_Web\\_Hosting\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Web_Hosting_Best_Practices.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 296**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Persistent storage-If you need persistent virtual disk storage similar to a physical disk drive for files or other data that must persist longer than the lifetime of a single Amazon EC2 instance, Amazon EBS volumes or Amazon S3 are more appropriate. Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS\\_Storage\\_Options.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 298**

After deploying a new website for a client on AWS, he asks if you can set it up so that if it fails it can be automatically redirected to a backup website that he has stored on a dedicated server elsewhere. You are wondering whether Amazon Route 53 can do this. Which statement below is correct in regards to Amazon Route 53?

- A. Amazon Route 53 can't help detect an outage
- B. You need to use another service.
- C. Amazon Route 53 can help detect an outage of your website and redirect your end users to alternate locations.
- D. Amazon Route 53 can help detect an outage of your website but can't redirect your end users to alternate locations.
- E. Amazon Route 53 can't help detect an outage of your website, but can redirect your end users to alternate locations.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

With DNS Failover, Amazon Route 53 can help detect an outage of your website and redirect your end users to alternate locations where your application is operating properly.

Reference:

<http://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2013/02/11/announcing-dns-failover-for-route-53/>

**NEW QUESTION 299**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 304**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

When dealing with security groups, bear in mind that you can freely add and remove rules from a group, but you can't change the outbound rules for EC2-Classic. If you're using the Amazon EC2 console, you can modify existing rules, and you can copy the rules from an existing security group to a new security group. Reference: <http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-network-security.html>

**NEW QUESTION 306**

Which DNS name can only be resolved within Amazon EC2?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Only Internal DNS name can be resolved within Amazon EC2. Reference: <http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-instance-addressing.html>

**NEW QUESTION 311**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

In Amazon EC2-Classic every instance is given two IP Addresses: a private IP address and a public IP address Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-instance-addressing.html#differences>

**NEW QUESTION 313**

You want to establish a dedicated network connection from your premises to AWS in order to save money by transferring data directly to AWS rather than through your internet service provider. You are sure there must be some other benefits beyond cost savings. Which of the following would not be considered a benefit if you were to establish such a connection?

- A. Elasticity
- B. Compatibility with all AWS services.
- C. Private connectMty to your Amazon VPC.
- D. Everything listed is a benefi

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

AWS Direct Connect makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from your premises to AWS. Using AWS Direct Connect, you can establish private connectMty between AWS and your datacenter, office, or colocation environment, which in many cases can reduce your network costs, increase bandwidth throughput, and provide a more consistent network experience than internet-based connections. You could expect the following benefits if you use AWS Direct Connect. Reduced bandwidth costs Consistent network performance Compatibility with all AWS services Private connectMty to your Amazon VPC Elasticity Simplicity Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/directconnect/>

**NEW QUESTION 315**

.....

## Thank You for Trying Our Product

\* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

\* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

\* Trusted by Millions

We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

\* Shop Securely

All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

**100% Pass Your AWS-Solution-Architect-Associate Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:**

<https://www.certleader.com/AWS-Solution-Architect-Associate-dumps.html>