

## AWS-Certified-Developer-Associate Dumps

### Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate

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



#### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 4

In regard to DynamoDB, which of the following statements is correct?

- A. An Item should have at least two value sets, a primary key and another attribute.
- B. An Item can have more than one attributes.
- C. A primary key should be single-valued.
- D. An attribute can have one or several other attribute

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

In Amazon DynamoDB, a database is a collection of tables. A table is a collection of items and each item is a collection of attributes.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 5

A user is planning to make a mobile game which can be played online or offline and will be hosted on EC2.

The user wants to ensure that if someone breaks the highest score or they achieve some milestone they can inform all their colleagues through email. Which of the below mentioned AWS services helps achieve this goal?

- A. AWS Simple Workflow Service.
- B. AWS Simple Queue Service.
- C. Amazon Cognito
- D. AWS Simple Email Service

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) is a highly scalable and cost-effective email-sending service for businesses and developers. It integrates with other AWS services, making it easy to send emails from applications that are hosted on AWS.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 10

When you create a table with a hash-and-range key, you must define one or more secondary indexes on that table.

- A. False, hash-range key is another name for secondary index
- B. False, it is optional
- C. True
- D. False, when you have Hash-Range key you cannot define Secondary index

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

When you create a table with a hash-and-range key in DynamoDB, you can also define one or more secondary indexes on that table.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 10

A user is planning to create a structured database in the cloud. Which of the below mentioned AWS offerings help the user achieve the goal?

- A. AWS DynamoDB
- B. AWS RDS
- C. AWS SimpleDB
- D. AWS RSD

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

AWS RDS is a managed database server offered by AWS, which makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database or structured data in cloud.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 14

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 17

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 20

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 22

Regarding Amazon SNS, you can send notification messages to mobile devices through any of the following supported push notification services, EXCEPT:

- A. Google Cloud Messaging for Android (GCM)
- B. Apple Push Notification Service (APNS)
- C. Amazon Device Messaging (ADM)
- D. Microsoft Windows Mobile Messaging (MWMM)

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

In Amazon SNS, you have the ability to send notification messages directly to apps on mobile devices. Notification messages sent to a mobile endpoint can appear in the mobile app as message alerts, badge updates, or even sound alerts. Microsoft Windows Mobile Messaging (MWMM) doesn't exist and is not supported by Amazon SNS.

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

### NEW QUESTION 23

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 26

Regarding Amazon SNS, to begin using Amazon SNS mobile push notifications, you first need that uses one of the supported push notification services: APNS, GCM, or ADM.

- A. an access policy for the mobile endpoints
- B. to active push notification service of Amazon SNS
- C. to know the type of mobile device operating system
- D. an app for the mobile endpoints

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

In Amazon SNS, to begin using Amazon SNS mobile push notifications, you first need an app for the mobile endpoints that uses one of the supported push notification services: APNS, GCM, or ADM. After you've registered and configured the app to use one of these services, you configure Amazon SNS to send push notifications to the mobile endpoints.

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

### NEW QUESTION 30

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

The user can get notifications using SNS if he has configured the notifications while creating the Auto Scaling group.

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

### NEW QUESTION 33

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 36

Does AWS CloudFormation support Amazon EC2 tagging?

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 37**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 40**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 42**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 47**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 48**

Can you configure an RDS Read Replica using CloudFormation templates?

- A. Yes, provided that you have root access.
- B. Yes, when you create a new CloudFormation template
- C. Yes, but not for all Regions.
- D. No, you can add the ReadReplica only when the resource is made available by CloudFormation

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

AWS CloudFormation gives developers and systems administrators an easy way to create and manage collections of AWS resources. You can now set Read Replicas for your databases with RDS when you create a new CloudFormation template. You can start using it with the sample template of CloudFormation.

Reference:

[https://s3.amazonaws.com/cloudformation-templates-us-east-1/RDS\\_MySQL\\_With\\_Read\\_Replica.template](https://s3.amazonaws.com/cloudformation-templates-us-east-1/RDS_MySQL_With_Read_Replica.template)

**NEW QUESTION 49**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

When a user is launching an ELB with VPC, he/she has to select the options, such as subnet and security group before selecting the instances part of that subnet.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 51**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

A message can be stored in the Simple Queue Service (SQS) from 1 minute up to a maximum of 14 days. Reference:

[http://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/#How\\_long\\_can\\_I\\_keep\\_my\\_messages\\_in\\_Amazon\\_SQS\\_queues](http://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/#How_long_can_I_keep_my_messages_in_Amazon_SQS_queues)

**NEW QUESTION 55**

In DynamoDB, the default table size is:

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

DynamoDB has seamless scalability with no table size limits and unlimited storage, so you shouldn't be worried about managing storage on the host or to provisioning more drive, as your data requirement changes.

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

**NEW QUESTION 58**

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

- A. N
- B. However if you have 2 AWS accounts this can be done
- C. N
- D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk is not designed to support multiple running environments
- E. Ye
- F. AWS Elastic Beanstalk is designed to support a number of multiple running environments
- G. Ye
- H. However AWS Elastic Beanstalk is designed to support only 2 multiple running environments

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is designed to support multiple running environments. As an example you could have one for integration testing, one for pre-production, and one for production, with each environment independently configured and running on its own separate AWS resources.

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

**NEW QUESTION 61**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

With Amazon SQS version 2008-01-01, the maximum message size for both SOAP and Query requests is 8KB.

If you need to send messages to the queue that are larger than 8 KB, AWS recommends that you split the information into separate messages. Alternatively, you could use Amazon S3 or Amazon SimpleDB to hold the information and include the pointer to that information in the Amazon SQS message.

If you send a message that is larger than 8KB to the queue, you will receive a MessageTooLong error with HTTP code 400.

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

**NEW QUESTION 64**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 67**

In regard to AWS CloudFormation, what is a stack?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 70**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 72**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Amazon SQS is engineered to always be available and deliver messages. One of the resulting tradeoffs is that SQS does not guarantee first in, first out delivery of messages. For many distributed applications, each message can stand on its own, and as long as all messages are delivered, the order is not important. If your system requires that order be preserved, you can place sequencing information in each message,

so that you can reorder the messages when the queue returns them. Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 75**

A user has launched an EC2 instance and installed a website with the Apache webserver. The webserver is running but the user is not able to access the website from the internet. What can be the possible reason for this failure?

- A. The security group of the instance is not configured properly.
- B. The instance is not configured with the proper key-pairs.
- C. The Apache website cannot be accessed from the internet.
- D. Instance is not configured with an elastic IP

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

In Amazon Web Services, when a user has configured an instance with Apache, the user needs to ensure that the ports in the security group are opened as configured in Apache config. E.g. If Apache is running on port 80, the user should open port 80 in the security group.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-network-security.html>

**NEW QUESTION 80**

A user has configured a bucket S3 to host a static website. What difference will there be when static website hosting is enabled?

- A. It will help the user identify this bucket as the website root to map with the domain
- B. It will create a new version of the bucket
- C. It will not make any difference, but will help the user to configure the error page
- D. It will provide the region specific website endpoint

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

To host a static website, the user needs to configure an Amazon S3 bucket for website hosting and then upload the website contents to the bucket. The website is then available at the region-specific website endpoint of the bucket.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/WebsiteHosting.html>

**NEW QUESTION 84**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 85**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 86**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 89**

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

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

D. Yes, only from the AWS console

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The IAM users by default cannot change their password. The root owner or IAM administrator needs to set the policy in the password policy page, which should allow the user to change their password. Once it is enabled, the IAM user can always change their passwords from the AWS console or CLI.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using\\_ManagingUserPwdSelf.htm](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using_ManagingUserPwdSelf.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 90**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon DynamoDB integrates with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). You can use AWS IAM to grant access to Amazon DynamoDB resources and API actions. To do this, you first write an AWS IAM policy, which is a document that explicitly lists the permissions you want to grant. You then attach that policy to an AWS IAM user or role.

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

**NEW QUESTION 92**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 97**

Regarding Amazon SQS, what happens if there is no actMty against a queue for more than 30 consecutive days?

- A. Your account will be suspended
- B. The queue may be deleted
- C. Nothing
- D. The queue will be deleted

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AWS reserve the right to delete a queue if none of the following requests have been issued against the queue for more than 30 consecutive days:

SendMessage ReceiveMessage DeleteMessage GetQueueAttributes SetQueueAttributes

You should design your application with this in mind. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 101**

Which of the below mentioned options is a must to have an element as a part of the IAM policy?

- A. Condition
- B. ID
- C. Statement
- D. Version

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The statement is the main element of the IAM policy and it is a must for a policy. Elements such as condition, version and ID are not required.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccessPolicyLanguage\\_ElementDescriptions.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccessPolicyLanguage_ElementDescriptions.html)

**NEW QUESTION 106**

ExamKiller (with AWS account ID H1122223333) has created 50 IAM users for its orgAMzation's employees. ExamKil|er wants to make the AWS console login

URL for all IAM users like: <https://examkiller.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/>. How can this be configured?

- A. The user needs to use Route 53 to map the examkiller domain and IAM URL
- B. Create an IAM AWS account alias with the name examkiller
- C. It is not possible to have a personalized IAM login URL
- D. Create an IAM hosted zone Identity for the domain examkiller

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

If a user wants the URL of the AWS IAM sign-in page to have a company name instead of the AWS account ID, he can create an alias for his AWS account ID.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccountAlias.html>

**NEW QUESTION 108**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

When a user is trying to mount a blank EBS volume, it is required that the user first creates a file system within the volume. If the volume is created from an existing snapshot then the user needs not to create a file system on the volume as it will wipe out the existing data.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-using-volumes.html>

**NEW QUESTION 111**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

It is a recommended rule that the root user should grant the least privileges to the IAM user or the group. The higher the privileges, the more problems it can create.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAMBestPractices.html>

**NEW QUESTION 115**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 118**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The only recommended use case for the S3 bucket ACL is to grant the write permission to the Amazon S3 Log Delivery group to write access log objects to the user's bucket.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/access-policy-alternatives-guidelines.html>

**NEW QUESTION 123**

An organization is having an application which can start and stop an EC2 instance as per schedule. The organization needs the MAC address of the instance to

be registered with its software. The instance is launched in EC2-CLASSIC. How can the organization update the MAC registration every time an instance is booted?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 125**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 129**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 131**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 135**

A user is creating a new EBS volume from an existing snapshot. The snapshot size shows 10 GB. Can the user create a volume of 30 GB from that snapshot?

- A. Provided the original volume has set the change size attribute to true
- B. Yes
- C. Provided the snapshot has the modify size attribute set as true
- D. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

A user can always create a new EBS volume of a higher size than the original snapshot size. The user cannot create a volume of a lower size. When the new volume is created the size in the instance will be shown as the original size. The user needs to change the size of the device with `resize2fs` or other OS specific commands.

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

**NEW QUESTION 139**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 142**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 147**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

`ec2-allocate-address`

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

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

`ec2-attach-internet-gateway`

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 152**

Which Amazon service is not used by Elastic Beanstalk?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon ELB
- C. Auto scaling
- D. Amazon EMR

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Elastic Beanstalk leverages AWS services such as Amazon Elastic Cloud Compute (Amazon EC2), Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS), Elastic Load Balancing and Auto Scaling to deliver the same highly reliable, scalable, and cost-effective infrastructure that hundreds of thousands of businesses depend on today.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/welcome.html>

**NEW QUESTION 156**

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

- A. SQS once again makes the message visible in the queue and available for another attempt at processing
- B. SQS waits for another timeout
- C. SQS run DeleteMessagecall and deletes the message from the queue
- D. SQS sends a message to the application with the MessageID and pending status

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 159**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 164**

A user is using an EBS backed instance. Which of the below mentioned statements is true?

- A. The user will be charged for volume and instance only when the instance is running
- B. The user will be charged for the volume even if the instance is stopped
- C. The user will be charged only for the instance running cost
- D. The user will not be charged for the volume if the instance is stopped

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

If a user has launched an EBS backed instance, the user will be charged for the EBS volume even though the instance is in a stopped state. The instance will be charged for the EC2 hourly cost only when it is running.

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

**NEW QUESTION 167**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 169**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 174**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

If you delete a queue, you need to wait for at least 60 seconds before creating a queue with the same name. Please note that when you delete a queue, the deletion process takes up to 60 seconds. Requests you send to a recently deleted queue might succeed during the 60-second period. For example, a `SendMessage` request might succeed, but after 60 seconds the queue and that message you sent no longer exists.  
Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/items/1343?externalID=1343>

**NEW QUESTION 175**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

10. The maximum key length is 127 Unicode characters. The maximum value length that can be used is 255 Unicode characters. The tag keys and values are case sensitive. Allowed characters are letters, spaces, and numbers representable in UTF-8, plus the following special characters: `+ - = _ : / @`. Do not use leading or trailing spaces. Do not use the `aws:` prefix in your tag names or values because it is reserved for AWS use. You can't edit or delete tag names or values with this prefix. Tags with this prefix do not count against your tags per resource limit.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 176**

How do you configure SQS to support longer message retention?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 178**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 179**

Does Amazon DynamoDB support both increment and decrement atomic operations?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Amazon DynamoDB supports increment and decrement atomic operations.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 181

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

One upper/ lower or both letters  
One alpha numeric

One number

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

#### NEW QUESTION 182

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 184

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

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

Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 186

A user is setting up an Elastic Load Balancer(ELB). Which of the below parameters should the user consider so as the instance gets registered with the ELB?

- A. ELB DNS
- B. IP address
- C. Security group
- D. ELB IP

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The EC2 instances are registered with the load balancer using the IP addresses associated with the instances. When an instance is stopped and then started, the IP address associated with the instance changes. This prevents the load balancer from routing traffic to the restarted instance. When the user stops and then starts registered EC2 instances, it is recommended that to de-register the stopped instance from load balancer, and then register the restarted instance. Failure to do so may prevent the load balancer from performing health checks and routing the traffic to the restarted instance.

#### NEW QUESTION 188

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

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

**Answer:**

C

**Explanation:**

When you use the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console to deploy a new application or an application version, you'll need to upload a source bundle.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 191**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 195**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 198**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 199**

Which of the following solutions is not supported by DynamoDB:

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 204**

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

- A. ELB will never divert traffic back to the same instance
- B. ELB will not automatically send traffic to the same instance

- C. However, the user can configure to start sending traffic to the same instance
- D. ELB starts sending traffic to the instance once it is healthy
- E. ELB terminates the instance once it is unhealth
- F. Thus, the instance cannot be healthy after 10 minutes

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 206**

Which OS does the current version of AWS Elastic Beanstalk use?

- A. Amazon Linux AMI, Windows Server 2003 R2 AMI or the Windows Server 2008 R2 AMI
- B. Amazon Linux AMI only
- C. Amazon Linux AMI or the Windows Server 2008 R2 AMI
- D. Windows Sewer 2008 R2 AMI only

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The current version of AWS Elastic Beanstalk uses the Amazon Linux AMI or the Windows Server 2008 R2 AMI.

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

**NEW QUESTION 211**

In regards to VPC, select the correct statement:

- A. You can associate multiple subnets with the same Route Table.
- B. You can associate multiple subnets with the same Route Table, but you can't associate a subnet with only one Route Table.
- C. You can't associate multiple subnets with the same Route Table.
- D. None of thes

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 212**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 216**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 218**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 221**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 223**

How can you peek at a message in Amazon SQS?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

With version 2008-01-01, the PeekMessage action has been removed from Amazon SQS. This functionality was used mainly to debug small systems — specifically to confirm a message was successfully sent to the queue or deleted from the queue.

To do this with version 2008-01-01, you can log the message ID and the receipt handle for your messages and correlate them to confirm when a message has been received and deleted. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/items/1343?externalID=1343>

**NEW QUESTION 225**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 227**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 229**

Does DynamoDB support in-place atomic updates?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

DynamoDB supports in-place atomic updates. Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 232**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 235**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 238**

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

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

**Answer: BD**

**NEW QUESTION 243**

You have an environment that consists of a public subnet using Amazon VPC and 3 instances that are running in this subnet. These three instances can successfully communicate with other hosts on the Internet. You launch a fourth instance in the same subnet, using the same AMI and security group configuration you used for the others, but find that this instance cannot be accessed from the Internet. What should you do to enable internet access?

- A. Deploy a NAT instance into the public subnet.
- B. Modify the routing table for the public subnet
- C. Configure a publically routable IP Address In the host OS of the fourth instance.
- D. Assign an Elastic IP address to the fourth instanc

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 248**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 250**

Which of the following statements about SWF are true? Choose 3 answers

- A. SWF tasks are assigned once and never duplicated
- B. SWF requires an S3 bucket for workflow storage
- C. SWF workflow executions can last up to a year
- D. SWF triggers SNS notifications on task assignment
- E. SWF uses deciders and workers to complete tasks
- F. SWF requires atleast 1 EC2 instance per domain

**Answer:** ACE

**NEW QUESTION 252**

Company C has recently launched an online commerce site for bicycles on AWS. They have a "Product" DynamoDB table that stores details for each bicycle, such as, manufacturer, color, price, quantity and size to display in the online store. Due to customer demand, they want to include an image for each bicycle along with the existing details.

Which approach below provides the least impact to provisioned throughput on the "Product" table?

- A. Serialize the image and store it in multiple DynamoDB tables
- B. Create an "Images" DynamoDB table to store the Image with a foreign key constraint to the "Product" table
- C. Add an image data type to the "Product" table to store the images in binary format
- D. Store the images in Amazon S3 and add an S3 URL pointer to the "Product" table item for each image

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 257**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 261**

A startup s photo-sharing site is deployed in a VPC. An ELB distributes web traffic across two subnets. ELB session stickiness is configured to use the AWS-generated session cookie, with a session TTL of 5 minutes. The webserver Auto Scaling Group is configured as: min-size=4, max-size=4.

The startups preparing for a public launch, by running load-testing software installed on a single EC2 instance running in us-west-2a. After 60 minutes of load-testing, the webserver logs show:

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

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

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

**Answer:** BE

**NEW QUESTION 262**

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

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

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 266**

Which DynamoDB limits can be raised by contacting AWS support? Choose 2 answers

- A. The number of hash keys per account
- B. The maximum storage used per account
- C. The number of tables per account
- D. The number of local secondary indexes per account
- E. The number of provisioned throughput units per account

**Answer:** CE

**NEW QUESTION 267**

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

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

**Answer:** ABCF

**NEW QUESTION 272**

In DynamoDB, what type of HTTP response codes indicate that a problem was found with the client request sent to the service?

- A. 5xx HTTP response code
- B. 200 HTTP response code
- C. 306 HTTP response code
- D. 4xx HTTP response code

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 274**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 277**

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

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

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 281**

When a Simple Queue Service message triggers a task that takes 5 minutes to complete, which process below will result in successful processing of the message and remove it from the queue while minimizing the chances of duplicate processing?

- A. Retrieve the message with an increased visibility timeout, process the message, delete the message from the queue
- B. Retrieve the message with an increased visibility timeout, delete the message from the queue, process the message
- C. Retrieve the message with increased DelaySeconds, process the message, delete the message from the queue
- D. Retrieve the message with increased DelaySeconds, delete the message from the queue, process the message

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 286**

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 291**

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

How can Company B reduce the number of empty responses?

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 294

What is the maximum number of S3 Buckets available per AWS account?

- A. 100 per region
- B. there is no limit
- C. 100 per account
- D. 500 per account
- E. 100 per IAM user

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 297

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

- A. An XML object containing MessageId, UnsubscribeURL, Subject, IVmessage and other values
- B. An JSON object containing MessageId, DuplicateFlag, IVmessage and other values
- C. An XML object containing MessageId, DuplicateFlag, IVmessage and other values
- D. An JSON object containing MessageId, unsubscribeURL, Subject, IVmessage and other values

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 301

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 305

An Amazon S3 bucket, "myawsbucket" is configured with website hosting in Tokyo region, what is the region-specific website endpoint?

- A. www.myawsbucket.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com
- B. myawsbucket.s3-website-ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com
- C. myawsbucket.amazonaws.com
- D. myawsbucket.tokyo.amazonaws.com

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 309

Games-R-Us is launching a new game app for mobile devices. Users will log into the game using their existing Facebook account and the game will record player data and scoring information directly to a DynamoDB table.

What is the most secure approach for signing requests to the DynamoDB API?

- A. Create an IAM user with access credentials that are distributed with the mobile app to sign the requests
- B. Distribute the AWS root account access credentials with the mobile app to sign the requests
- C. Request temporary security credentials using web identity federation to sign the requests
- D. Establish cross account access between the mobile app and the DynamoDB table to sign the requests

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 314

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

Which of the following steps could resolve the issue?

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 315

Which of the following statements about SQS is true?

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 317**

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