

## AWS-Certified-Solutions-Architect-Professional Dumps

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** You can use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy an application to Amazon EC2 instances running within an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). However, the AWS CodeDeploy agent installed on the Amazon EC2 instances must be able to access the public AWS CodeDeploy and Amazon S3 service endpoints.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 2

An organization is planning to extend their data center by connecting their DC with the AWS VPC using the VPN gateway. The organization is setting up a dynamically routed VPN connection. Which of the below mentioned answers is not required to setup this configuration?

- A. The type of customer gateway, such as Cisco ASA, Juniper J-Series, Juniper SSG, Yamaha.
- B. Elastic IP ranges that the organization wants to advertise over the VPN connection to the VPC.
- C. Internet-routable IP address (static) of the customer gateway's external interface.
- D. Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Autonomous System Number (ASN) of the customer gateway

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. The organization wants to extend their network into the cloud and also directly access the internet from their AWS VPC. Thus, the organization should setup a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) with a public subnet and a private subnet, and a virtual private gateway to enable communication with their data center network over an IPsec VPN tunnel. To setup this configuration the organization needs to use the Amazon VPC with a VPN connection. The organization network administrator must designate a physical appliance as a customer gateway and configure it. The organization would need the below mentioned information to setup this configuration:

The type of customer gateway, such as Cisco ASA, Juniper J-Series, Juniper SSG, Yamaha  
Internet-routable IP address (static) of the customer gateway's external interface

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Autonomous System Number (ASN) of the customer gateway, if the organization is creating a dynamically routed VPN connection.

Internal network IP ranges that the user wants to advertise over the VPN connection to the VPC. Reference:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_VPN.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_VPN.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

**Answer:** B

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 4

An organization is planning to host a Wordpress blog as well a Joomla CMS on a single instance launched with VPC. The organization wants to have separate domains for each application and assign them using Route 53. The organization may have about ten instances each with two applications as mentioned above. While launching the instance, the organization configured two separate network interfaces (primary + ENI) and wanted to have two elastic IPs for that instance. It was suggested to use a public IP from AWS instead of an elastic IP as the number of elastic IPs is restricted. What action will you recommend to the organization?

- A. I agree with the suggestion but will prefer that the organization should use separate subnets with each ENI for different public IPs.
- B. I do not agree as it is required to have only an elastic IP since an instance has more than one ENI and AWS does not assign a public IP to an instance with multiple ENIs.
- C. I do not agree as AWS VPC does not attach a public IP to an ENI; so the user has to use only an elastic IP only.
- D. I agree with the suggestion and it is recommended to use a public IP from AWS since the organization is going to use DNS with Route 53.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. An Elastic Network Interface (ENI) is a virtual network interface that the user can attach to an instance in a VPC.

The user can attach up to two ENIs with a single instance. However, AWS cannot assign a public IP when there are two ENIs attached to a single instance. It is recommended to assign an elastic IP in this scenario. If the organization wants more than 5 EIPs they can request AWS to increase the number.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. AWS provides two features that the user can use to increase security in VPC: security groups and network ACLs. Security group works at the instance level while ACL works at the subnet level. ACL allows both allow and deny rules. Thus, when the user wants to reject traffic from the selected IPs it is recommended to use ACL with subnets.  
Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_ACLs.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_ACLs.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

**Answer:** D

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 7

An organization is planning to host an application on the AWS VPC. The organization wants dedicated instances. However, an AWS consultant advised the organization not to use dedicated instances with VPC as the design has a few limitations. Which of the below mentioned statements is not a limitation of dedicated instances with VPC?

- A. All instances launched with this VPC will always be dedicated instances and the user cannot use a default tenancy model for them.
- B. It does not support the AWS RDS with a dedicated tenancy VPC.
- C. The user cannot use Reserved Instances with a dedicated tenancy model.
- D. The EBS volume will not be on the same tenant hardware as the EC2 instance though the user has configured dedicated tenancy.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. Dedicated instances are Amazon EC2 instances that run in a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) on hardware that is dedicated to a single customer. The client's dedicated instances are physically isolated at the host hardware level from instances that are not dedicated instances as well as from instances that belong to other AWS accounts.

All instances launched with the dedicated tenancy model of VPC will always be dedicated instances. Dedicated tenancy has a limitation that it may not support a few services, such as RDS. Even the EBS will not be on dedicated hardware. However the user can save some cost as well as reserve some capacity by using a Reserved Instance model with dedicated tenancy.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 8

In which step of using AWS Direct Connect should the user determine the required port speed?

- A. Complete the Cross Connect
- B. Verify Your Virtual Interface
- C. Download Router Configuration
- D. Submit AWS Direct Connect Connection Request

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** To submit an AWS Direct Connect connection request, you need to provide the following information: Your contact information. The AWS Direct Connect Location to connect to.

Details of AWS Direct Connect partner if you use the AWS Partner Network (APN) service. The port speed you require, either 1 Gbps or 10 Gbps.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/getstarted.html#ConnectionRequest>

#### NEW QUESTION 9

In Amazon IAM, what is the maximum length for a role name?

- A. 128 characters
- B. 512 characters
- C. 64 characters
- D. 256 characters

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** In Amazon IAM, the maximum length for a role name is 64 characters.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/LimitationsOnEntities.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** If you need to host multiple websites(with different IPs) on a single EC2 instance, the following is the suggested method from AWS.  
Launch a VPC instance with two network interfaces  
Assign elastic IPs from VPC EIP pool to those interfaces (Because, when the user has attached more than one network interface with an instance, AWS cannot assign public IPs to them.)  
Assign separate Security Groups if separate Security Groups are needed  
This scenario also helps for operating network appliances, such as firewalls or load balancers that have multiple private IP addresses for each network interface.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/MultiIP.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 10

How many g2.2xlarge on-demand instances can a user run in one region without taking any limit increase approval from AWS?

- A. 20
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 10

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Generally AWS EC2 allows running 20 on-demand instances and 100 spot instances at a time. This limit can be increased by requesting at <https://aws.amazon.com/contact-us/ec2-request>. Excluding certain types of instances, the limit is lower than mentioned above. For g2.2xlarge, the user can run only 5 on-demand instance at a time.  
Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws\\_service\\_limits.html#limits\\_ec2](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html#limits_ec2)

#### NEW QUESTION 13

A user authenticating with Amazon Cognito will go through a multi-step process to bootstrap their credentials. Amazon Cognito has two different flows for authentication with public providers. Which of the following are the two flows?

- A. Authenticated and non-authenticated
- B. Public and private
- C. Enhanced and basic
- D. Single step and multistep

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** A user authenticating with Amazon Cognito will go through a multi-step process to bootstrap their credentials. Amazon Cognito has two different flows for authentication with public providers: enhanced and basic.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cognito/devguide/identity/concepts/authentication-flow/>

#### NEW QUESTION 14

Which of the following is the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) condition operator that can be used within an Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to check the case-insensitive matching of the ARN?

- A. ArnCheck
- B. ArnMatch
- C. ArnCase

D. ArnLike

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Amazon Resource Name (ARN) condition operators let you construct Condition elements that restrict access based on comparing a key to an ARN. ArnLike, for instance, is a case-insensitive matching of the ARN. Each of the six colon-delimited components of the ARN is checked separately and each can include a multi-character match wildcard (\*) or a single-character match wildcard (?).

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 16

In Amazon ElastiCache, the failure of a single cache node can have an impact on the availability of your application and the load on your back-end database while ElastiCache provisions a replacement for the failed cache node and it get repopulated. Which of the following is a solution to reduce this potential availability impact?

- A. Spread your memory and compute capacity over fewer number of cache nodes, each with smaller capacity.
- B. Spread your memory and compute capacity over a larger number of cache nodes, each with smaller capacity.
- C. Include fewer number of high capacity nodes.
- D. Include a larger number of cache nodes, each with high capacity

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** In Amazon ElastiCache, the number of cache nodes in the cluster is a key factor in the availability of your cluster running Memcached. The failure of a single cache node can have an impact on the availability of your application and the load on your back-end database while ElastiCache provisions a replacement for the failed cache node and it get repopulated. You can reduce this potential availability impact by spreading your memory and compute capacity over a larger number of cache nodes, each with smaller capacity, rather than using a fewer number of high capacity nodes.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 18

The Principal element of an IAM policy refers to the specific entity that should be allowed or denied permission, whereas the translates to everyone except the specified entity.

- A. NotPrincipal
- B. Vendor
- C. Principal
- D. Action

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The element NotPrincipal that is included within your IAM policy statements allows you to specify an exception to a list of principals to whom the access to a specific resource is either allowed or denied. Use the NotPrincipal element to specify an exception to a list of principals. For example, you can deny access to all principals except the one named in the NotPrincipal element.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference\\_policies\\_elements.html#Principal](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_elements.html#Principal)

#### NEW QUESTION 21

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

**Answer:** A

**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 25

A user is configuring MySQL RDS with PIOPS. What should be the minimum size of DB storage provided by the user?

- A. 1 TB
- B. 50 GB
- C. 5 GB
- D. 100 GB

**Answer:** D

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

#### NEW QUESTION 29

If no explicit deny is found while applying IAM's Policy Evaluation Logic, the enforcement code looks for any instructions that would apply to the request.

- A. "cancel"
- B. "suspend"
- C. "a|low"
- D. "valid"

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** If an explicit deny is not found among the applicable policies for a specific request, IAM's Policy Evaluation Logic checks for any "allow" instructions to check if the request can be successfully completed.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 34

An organization is hosting a scalable web application using AWS. The organization has configured ELB and Auto Scaling to make the application scalable. Which of the below mentioned statements is not required to be followed for ELB when the application is planning to host a web application on VPC?

- A. The ELB and all the instances should be in the same subnet.
- B. Configure the security group rules and network ACLs to allow traffic to be routed between the subnets in the VPC.
- C. The internet facing ELB should have a route table associated with the internet gateway.
- D. The internet facing ELB should be only in a public subne

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. Within this virtual private cloud, the user can launch AWS resources, such as an ELB, and EC2 instances. There are two ELBs available with VPC: internet facing and internal (private) ELB. For the internet facing ELB it is required that the ELB should be in a public subnet. After the user creates the public subnet, he should ensure to associate the route table of the public subnet with the internet gateway to enable the load balancer in the subnet to connect with the internet. The ELB and instances can be in a separate subnet. However, to allow communication between the instance and the ELB the user must configure the security group rules and network ACLs to allow traffic to be routed between the subnets in his VPC.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 39

An organization (account ID 123412341234) has configured the IAM policy to allow the user to modify his credentials. What will the below mentioned statement allow the user to perform?

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "A|low", "Action": [ "iam:AddUserToGroup",
    "iam:RemoveUserFromGroup", "iam:GetGroup"
    ]!
    "Resource": "arn:aws:iam:: l23412341234:group/TestingGroup"
  }]
```

- A. Allow the IAM user to update the membership of the group called TestingGroup
- B. The IAM policy will throw an error due to an invalid resource name
- C. The IAM policy will allow the user to subscribe to any IAM group
- D. Allow the IAM user to delete the TestingGroup

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. If the organization (account ID 123412341234) wants their users to manage their subscription to the groups, they should create a relevant policy for that. The below mentioned policy allows the respective IAM user to update the membership of the group called MarketingGroup.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "A|low", "Action": [ "iam:AddUserToGroup",
    "iam:RemoveUserFromGroup", "iam:GetGroup"
    ]!
    "Resource": "arn:aws:iam:: 123412341234:group/ TestingGroup "
```

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Credentials-Permissions-examples.htm|#creds-poljici es-credentials>

#### NEW QUESTION 43

A user has configured EBS volume with PIOPS. The user is not experiencing the optimal throughput. Which of the following could not be factor affecting I/O performance of that EBS volume?

- A. EBS bandwidth of dedicated instance exceeding the PIOPS
- B. EBS volume size
- C. EC2 bandwidth
- D. Instance type is not EBS optimized

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** If the user is not experiencing the expected IOPS or throughput that is provisioned, ensure that the EC2 bandwidth is not the limiting factor, the instance is EBS-optimized (or include 10 Gigabit network connectMty) and the instance type EBS dedicated bandwidth exceeds the IOPS more than he has

provisioned.

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

**NEW QUESTION 48**

The two policies that you attach to an IAM role are the access policy and the trust policy. The trust policy identifies who can assume the role and grants the permission in the AWS Lambda account principal by adding the action.

- A. aws:AssumeAdmin
- B. lambda:InvokeAsync
- C. sts:InvokeAsync
- D. sts:AssumeRole

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** The two policies that you attach to an IAM role are the access policy and the trust policy.

Remember that adding an account to the trust policy of a role is only half of establishing the trust relationship. By default, no users in the trusted accounts can assume the role until the administrator for that account grants the users the permission to assume the role by adding the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to an Allow element for the sts:AssumeRole action.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_roles\\_manage\\_modify.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_manage_modify.html)

**NEW QUESTION 50**

The MySecureData company has five branches across the globe. They want to expand their data centers such that their web server will be in the AWS and each branch would have their own database in the local data center. Based on the user login, the company wants to connect to the data center. How can MySecureData company implement this scenario with the AWS VPC?

- A. Create five VPCs with the public subnet for the app server and setup the VPN gateway for each VPN to connect them individually.
- B. Use the AWS VPN CloudHub to communicate with multiple VPN connections.
- C. Use the AWS CloudGateway to communicate with multiple VPN connections.
- D. It is not possible to connect different data centers from a single VPC.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. If the user wants to connect VPC from his own data centre, he can setup a public and VPN only subnet which uses hardware VPN access to connect with his data centre. If the organization has multiple VPN connections, he can provide secure communication between sites using the AWS VPN CloudHub.

The VPN CloudHub operates on a simple hub-and-spoke model that the user 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 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 51**

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

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

**Answer:** C

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 54**

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

- A. 224 GB
- B. 124 GB
- C. 184 GB
- D. 244 GB

**Answer:** D

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 55**

How many cg1.4xlarge on-demand instances can a user run in one region without taking any limit increase approval from AWS?

- A. 20
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 10

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Generally AWS EC2 allows running 20 on-demand instances and 100 spot instances at a time. This limit can be increased by requesting at <https://aws.amazon.com/contact-us/ec2-request>. Excluding certain types of instances, the limit is lower than mentioned above. For cg1.4xlarge, the user can run only 2

on-demand instances at a time.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws\\_service\\_limits.html#limits\\_ec2](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html#limits_ec2)

#### NEW QUESTION 56

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

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

**Answer:** A

**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 59

You want to define permissions for a role in an IAM policy. Which of the following configuration formats should you use?

- A. An XML document written in the IAM Policy Language
- B. An XML document written in a language of your choice
- C. A JSON document written in the IAM Policy Language
- D. A JSON document written in a language of your choice

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** You define the permissions for a role in an IAM policy. An IAM policy is a JSON document written in the IAM Policy Language.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_roles\\_terms-and-concepts.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_terms-and-concepts.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 62

True or False: Amazon ElastiCache supports the Redis key-value store.

- A. True, ElastiCache supports the Redis key-value store, but with limited functionalities.
- B. False, ElastiCache does not support the Redis key-value store.
- C. True, ElastiCache supports the Redis key-value store.
- D. False, ElastiCache supports the Redis key-value store only if you are in a VPC environment

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** This is true. ElastiCache supports two open-source in-memory caching engines: 1. Memcached - a widely adopted memory object caching system. ElastiCache is protocol compliant with Memcached, so popular tools that you use today with existing Memcached environments will work seamlessly with the service. 2.

Redis - a popular open-source in-memory key-value store that supports data structures such as sorted sets and lists. ElastiCache supports Master / Slave replication and Multi-AZ which can be used to achieve cross AZ redundancy.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticache/>

#### NEW QUESTION 67

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

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

**Answer:** A

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 68

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

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

**Answer: C**

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 71

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

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

**Answer: A**

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 73

Does Amazon RDS API provide actions to modify DB instances inside a VPC and associate them with DB Security Groups?

- A. Yes, Amazon does this but only for MySQL RDS.
- B. Yes
- C. No
- D. Yes, Amazon does this but only for Oracle RD

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** You can use the action Modify DB Instance, available in the Amazon RDS API, to pass values for the parameters DB Instance Identifier and DB Security Groups specifying the instance ID and the DB Security Groups you want your instance to be part of.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/APIReference/API\\_|VlodyDBInstance.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/APIReference/API_|VlodyDBInstance.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 74

An organization is setting up a backup and restore system in AWS of their in premise system. The organization needs High Availability(HA) and Disaster Recovery(DR) but is okay to have a longer recovery time to save costs. Which of the below mentioned setup options helps achieve the objective of cost saving as well as DR in the most effective way?

- A. Setup pre- configured sewers and create AMIs.. Use EIP and Route 53 to quickly switch over to AWS from in premise.
- B. Setup the backup data on S3 and transfer data to S3 regularly using the storage gateway.
- C. Setup a small instance with AutoScaling; in case of DR start diverting all the load to AWS from on premise.
- D. Replicate on premise DB to EC2 at regular intervals and setup a scenario similar to the pilot ligh

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** AWS has many solutions for Disaster Recovery(DR) and High Availability(HA). When the organization wants to have HA and DR but are okay to have a longer recovery time they should select the option backup and restore with S3. The data can be sent to S3 using either Direct Connect, Storage Gateway or

over the internet.

The EC2 instance will pick the data from the S3 bucket when started and setup the environment. This process takes longer but is very cost effective due to the low pricing of S3. In all the other options, the EC2 instance might be running or there will be AMI storage costs.

Thus, it will be a costlier option. In this scenario the organization should plan appropriate tools to take a backup, plan the retention policy for data and setup security of the data.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 78

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

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

**Answer:** A

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

#### NEW QUESTION 82

Does an AWS Direct Connect location provide access to Amazon Web Services in the region it is associated with as well as access to other US regions?

- A. No, it provides access only to the region it is associated with.
- B. No, it provides access only to the US regions other than the region it is associated with.
- C. Yes, it provides access.
- D. Yes, it provides access but only when there's just one Availability Zone in the regio

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** An AWS Direct Connect location provides access to Amazon Web Services in the region it is associated with, as well as access to other US regions. For example, you can provision a single connection to any AWS Direct Connect location in the US and use it to access public AWS services in all US Regions and AWS GovCloud (US).

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

#### NEW QUESTION 84

What feature of the load balancing service attempts to force subsequent connections to a service to be redirected to the same node as long as it is online?

- A. Node balance
- B. Session retention
- C. Session multiplexing
- D. Session persistence

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Session persistence is a feature of the load balancing service. It attempts to force subsequent connections to a service to be redirected to the same node as long as it is online.

Reference:

<http://docs.rackspace.com/loadbalancers/api/v1.0/clb-devguide/content/Concepts-d1e233.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 89

What types of identities do Amazon Cognito identity pools support?

- A. They support both authenticated and unauthenticated identities.
- B. They support only unauthenticated identities.
- C. They support neither authenticated nor unauthenticated identities.
- D. They support only authenticated identitie

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Amazon Cognito identity pools support both authenticated and unauthenticated identities. Authenticated identities belong to users who are authenticated by a public login provider or your own backend authentication process. Unauthenticated identities typically belong to guest users. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cognito/devguide/identity/identity-pools/>

#### NEW QUESTION 90

In IAM, which of the following is true of temporary security credentials?

- A. Once you issue temporary security credentials, they cannot be revoked.
- B. None of these are correct.
- C. Once you issue temporary security credentials, they can be revoked only when the virtual MFA device is used.
- D. Once you issue temporary security credentials, they can be revoke

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Temporary credentials in IAM are valid throughout their defined duration of time and hence can't be revoked. However, because permissions are evaluated each time an AWS request is made using the credentials, you can achieve the effect of revoking the credentials by changing the permissions for the credentials even after they have been issued. Reference:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_credentials\\_temp\\_control-access\\_disable-perms.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_temp_control-access_disable-perms.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 92

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

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

**Answer:** C

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 95

The user has provisioned the PIOPS volume with an EBS optimized instance. Generally speaking, in which I/O chunk should the bandwidth experienced by the user be measured by AWS?

- A. 128 KB
- B. 256 KB
- C. 64 KB
- D. 32 KB

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** IOPS are input/output operations per second. Amazon EBS measures each I/O operation per second (that is 256 KB or smaller) as one IOPS.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 100

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. An Elastic Network Interface (ENI) is a virtual network interface that the user can attach to an instance in a VPC.

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 103

A user is trying to create a vault in AWS Glacier. The user wants to enable notifications. In which of the below mentioned options can the user enable the notifications from the AWS console?

- A. Glacier does not support the AWS console
- B. Archival Upload Complete
- C. Vault Upload Job Complete
- D. Vault Inventory Retrieval Job Complete

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** From AWS console the user can configure to have notifications sent to Amazon Simple Notifications Service (SNS). The user can select specific jobs that, on completion, will trigger the notifications such as Vault Inventory Retrieval Job Complete and Archive Retrieval Job Complete.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonglacier/latest/dev/configuring-notifications-console.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 108

An organization is purchasing licensed software. The software license can be registered only to a specific MAC Address. The organization is going to host the software in the AWS environment. How can the organization fulfil the license requirement as the MAC address changes every time an instance is started/stopped/terminated?

- A. It is not possible to have a fixed MAC address with AWS.
- B. The organization should use VPC with the private subnet and configure the MAC address with that subnet
- C. The organization should use VPC with an elastic network interface which will have a fixed MAC Address.
- D. The organization should use VPC since VPC allows to configure the MAC address for each EC2 instance.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. An Elastic Network Interface (ENI) is a virtual network interface that the user can attach to an instance in a VPC. An ENI can include attributes such as: a primary private IP address, one or more secondary private IP addresses, one elastic IP address per private IP address, one public IP address, one or more security groups, a MAC address, a source/destination check flag, and a description.

The user can create a network interface, attach it to an instance, detach it from an instance, and attach it to another instance. The attributes of a network interface follow the network interface as it is attached or detached from an instance and reattached to another instance. Thus, the user can maintain a fixed MAC using the network interface.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 111

An organization is undergoing a security audit. The auditor wants to view the AWS VPC configurations as the organization has hosted all the applications in the AWS VPC. The auditor is from a remote place and wants to have access to AWS to view all the VPC records.

How can the organization meet the expectations of the auditor without compromising on the security of their AWS infrastructure?

- A. The organization should not accept the request as sharing the credentials means compromising on security.
- B. Create an IAM role which will have read only access to all EC2 services including VPC and assign that role to the auditor.
- C. Create an IAM user who will have read only access to the AWS VPC and share those credentials with the auditor.
- D. The organization should create an IAM user with VPC full access but set a condition that will not allow to modify anything if the request is from any IP other than the organization's data center.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. The VPC also works with IAM and the organization can create IAM users who have access to various VPC services.

If an auditor wants to have access to the AWS VPC to verify the rules, the organization should be careful before sharing any data which can allow making updates to the AWS infrastructure. In this scenario it is recommended that the organization creates an IAM user who will have read only access to the VPC. Share the above mentioned credentials with the auditor as it cannot harm the organization. The sample policy is given below:

```
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [ "ec2:DescribeVpcs", "ec2:DescribeSubnets",
    "ec2:DescribeInternetGateways", "ec2:DescribeCustomerGateways", "ec2:DescribeVpnGateways", "ec2:DescribeVpnConnections", "ec2:DescribeRouteTables",
    "ec2:DescribeAddresses", "ec2:DescribeSecurityGroups", "ec2:DescribeNetworkAcls", "ec2:DescribeDhcpOptions", "ec2:DescribeTags", "ec2:DescribeInstances"
  ],
  "Resource": "*"
}
```

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

#### NEW QUESTION 116

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

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

**Answer: B**

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 117

Cognito Sync is an AWS service that you can use to synchronize user profile data across mobile devices without requiring your own backend. When the device is online, you can synchronize data. If you also set up push sync, what does it allow you to do?

- A. Notify other devices that a user profile is available across multiple devices
- B. Synchronize user profile data with less latency
- C. Notify other devices immediately that an update is available
- D. Synchronize online data faster

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Cognito Sync is an AWS service that you can use to synchronize user profile data across mobile devices without requiring your own backend. When

the device is online, you can synchronize data, and if you have also set up push sync, notify other devices immediately that an update is available. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cognito/devguide/sync/>

**NEW QUESTION 119**

An organization is planning to create a secure scalable application with AWS VPC and ELB. The organization has two instances already running and each instance has an ENI attached to it in addition to a primary network interface. The primary network interface and additional ENI both have an elastic IP attached to it.

If those instances are registered with ELB and the organization wants ELB to send data to a particular EIP of the instance, how can they achieve this?

- A. The organization should ensure that the IP which is required to receive the ELB traffic is attached to a primary network interface.
- B. It is not possible to attach an instance with two ENIs with ELB as it will give an IP conflict error.
- C. The organization should ensure that the IP which is required to receive the ELB traffic is attached to an additional ENI.
- D. It is not possible to send data to a particular IP as ELB will send to any one EIP

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. Within this virtual private cloud, the user can launch AWS resources, such as an ELB, and EC2 instances. There are two ELBs available with VPC: internet facing and internal (private) ELB. For the internet facing ELB it is required that the ELB should be in a public subnet.

When the user registers a multi-homed instance (an instance that has an Elastic Network Interface (ENI) attached) with a load balancer, the load balancer will route the traffic to the IP address of the primary network interface (eth0).

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/gs-ec2VPC.html>

**NEW QUESTION 120**

A user is trying to create a Provisioned IOPS EBS volume with 3 GB size and 90 IOPS. Will AWS create the volume?

- A. No, since the Provisioned IOPS and EBS size ratio is less than 30
- B. Yes, since the ratio between EBS and IOPS is less than 30
- C. No, the EBS size is less than 4GB
- D. Yes, since Provisioned IOPS is higher than 100

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** A Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volume can range in size from 4 GiB to 16 TiB and you can provision up to 20,000 IOPS per volume.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumeTypes.html#EBSVolumeTypes\\_provisioned\\_iops](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumeTypes.html#EBSVolumeTypes_provisioned_iops)

**NEW QUESTION 125**

If a single condition within an IAM policy includes multiple values for one key, it will be evaluated using a logical .

- A. OR
- B. NAND
- C. NOR
- D. AND

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** If a single condition within an IAM policy includes multiple values for one key, it will be evaluated using a logical OR.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference\\_policies\\_elements.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_elements.html)

**NEW QUESTION 130**

Which of the following cache engines does Amazon ElastiCache support?

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

**Answer:** A

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 131**

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

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

**Answer:**

C

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

#### NEW QUESTION 132

In a VPC, can you modify a set of DHCP options after you create them?

- A. Yes, you can modify a set of DHCP options within 48 hours after creation and there are no VPCs associated with them.
- B. Yes, you can modify a set of DHCP options any time after you create them.
- C. No, you can't modify a set of DHCP options after you create them.
- D. Yes, you can modify a set of DHCP options within 24 hours after creatio

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** After you create a set of DHCP options, you can't modify them. If you want your VPC to use a different set of DHCP options, you must create a new set and associate them with your VPC. You can also set up your VPC to use no DHCP options at all. Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_DHCP\\_Options.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_DHCP_Options.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 133

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** In AWS OpsWorks, you can control user access to a stack's instances by creating it in a virtual private cloud (VPC). For example, you might not want users to have direct access to your stack's app servers or databases and instead require that all public traffic be channeled through an Elastic Load Balancer. A VPC consists of one or more subnets, each of which contains one or more instances. Each subnet has an associated routing table that directs outbound traffic based on its destination IP address. Instances within a VPC can generally communicate with each other, regardless of their subnet. Subnets whose instances can communicate with the Internet are referred to as public subnets. Subnets whose instances can communicate only with other instances in the VPC and cannot communicate directly with the Internet are referred to as private subnets. AWS OpsWorks requires the VPC to be configured so that every instance in the stack, including instances in private subnets, has access to the following endpoints:  
The AWS OpsWorks service, <https://opsworks-instance-service.us-east-1.amazonaws.com> . Amazon S3  
The package repositories for Amazon Linux or Ubuntu 12.04 LTS, depending on which operating system you specify.  
Your app and custom cookbook repositories. Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/workingstacks-vpc.html#workingstacks-vpc-basi cs>

#### NEW QUESTION 134

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Since AWS is a public cloud any application hosted on EC2 is prone to hacker attacks. It becomes extremely important for a user to setup a proper security mechanism on the EC2 instances. A few of the security measures are listed below:  
Always keep the OS updated with the latest patch  
Always create separate users with in OS if they need to connect with the EC2 instances, create their keys and disable their password  
Create a procedure using which the admin can revoke the access of the user when the business work on the EC2 instance is completed  
Lock down unnecessary ports  
Audit any proprietary applications that the user may be running on the EC2 instance  
Provide temporary escalated prMleges, such as sudo for users who need to perform occasional prMleged tasks  
The IAM is useful when users are required to work with AWS resources and actions, such as launching an instance. It is not useful to connect (RDP / SSH) with an instance.  
Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/articles/1233/>

#### NEW QUESTION 138

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

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

**Answer:** B

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 140

What RAID method is used on the Cloud Block Storage back-end to implement a very high level of reliability and performance?

- A. RAID 1 (Mirror)
- B. RAID 5 (Blocks striped, distributed parity)
- C. RAID 10 (Blocks mirrored and striped)
- D. RAID 2 (Bit level striping)

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Cloud Block Storage back-end storage volumes employs the RAID 10 method to provide a very high level of reliability and performance.

Reference: [http://www.rackspace.com/knowledge\\_center/product-faq/cloud-block-storage](http://www.rackspace.com/knowledge_center/product-faq/cloud-block-storage)

#### NEW QUESTION 141

In Amazon SNS, to send push notifications to mobile devices using Amazon SNS and ADM, you need to obtain the following, except:

- A. Device token
- B. Client ID
- C. Registration ID
- D. Client secret

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** To send push notifications to mobile devices using Amazon SNS and ADM, you need to obtain the following: Registration ID and Client secret.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 143

True or False : "In the context of Amazon ElastiCache, from the application's point of view, connecting to the cluster configuration endpoint is no different than connecting directly to an individual cache node."

- A. True, from the application's point of view, connecting to the cluster configuration endpoint is no different than connecting directly to an individual cache node since, each has a unique node identifier.
- B. True, from the application's point of view, connecting to the cluster configuration endpoint is no different than connecting directly to an individual cache node.
- C. False, you can connect to a cache node, but not to a cluster configuration endpoint.
- D. False, you can connect to a cluster configuration endpoint, but not to a cache node.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** This is true. From the application's point of view, connecting to the cluster configuration endpoint is no different than connecting directly to an individual cache node. In the process of connecting to cache nodes, the application resolves the configuration endpoint's DNS name. Because the configuration endpoint maintains CNAME entries for all of the cache nodes, the DNS name resolves to one of the nodes; the client can then connect to that node.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 147

An organization is making software for the CIA in US

- A. CIA agreed to host the application on AWS but in a secure environment
- B. The organization is thinking of hosting the application on the AWS GovCloud region
- C. Which of the below mentioned differences is not correct when the organization is hosting on the AWS GovCloud in comparison with the AWS standard region?
- D. The billing for the AWS GovCloud will be in a different account than the Standard AWS account.
- E. GovCloud region authentication is isolated from Amazon.com.
- F. Physical and logical administrative access only to U.S. persons.
- G. It is physically isolated and has logical network isolation from all the other regions

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** AWS GovCloud (US) is an isolated AWS region designed to allow U.S. government agencies and customers to move sensitive workloads into the cloud by addressing their specific regulatory and compliance requirements. The AWS GovCloud (US) Region adheres to the U.S. International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) requirements. It has added advantages, such as: Restricting physical and logical administrative access to U.S. persons only

There will be a separate AWS GovCloud (US) credentials, such as access key and secret access key than the standard AWS account

The user signs in with the IAM user name and password

The AWS GovCloud (US) Region authentication is completely isolated from Amazon.com

If the organization is planning to host on EC2 in AWS GovCloud then it will be billed to standard AWS account of organization since AWS GovCloud billing is linked with the standard AWS account and is not be billed separately  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/govcloud-us/latest/UserGuide/whatis.html>

**NEW QUESTION 150**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** In Amazon ElastiCache, in-memory caching improves application performance by storing critical pieces of data in memory for low-latency access. Cached information may include the results of I/O-intensive database queries or the results of computationally intensive calculations.  
Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/elasticache/faqs/#g4>

**NEW QUESTION 152**

A user is thinking to use EBS PIOPS volume. Which of the below mentioned options is a right use case for the PIOPS EBS volume?

- A. Analytics
- B. System boot volume
- C. Nlongo DB
- D. Log processing

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Provisioned IOPS volumes are designed to meet the needs of I/O-intensive workloads, particularly database workloads that are sensitive to storage performance and consistency in random access I/O throughput. Provisioned IOPS volumes are designed to meet the needs of I/O-intensive workloads, particularly database workloads, that are sensitive to storage performance and consistency in random access I/O throughput business applications, database workloads, such as NoSQL DB, RDBMS, etc. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumeTypes.html>

**NEW QUESTION 155**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** AWS has many solutions for DR(Disaster recovery) and HA(High Availability). When the organization wants to have HA and DR with multi-site solution, it should setup two sites: one on premise and the other on AWS with full capacity. The organization should setup a weighted DNS service which can route traffic to both sites based on the weightage. When one of the sites fails it can route the entire load to another site. The organization would have minimal RTO in this scenario. If the organization setups a single DB instance, it will not work well in failover. Instead they should have two separate DBs in each site and setup data replication based on RTO(recovery time objective )of the organization.  
Reference: [http://d36cz9buwru1tt.cloudfront.net/AWS\\_Disaster\\_Recovery.pdf](http://d36cz9buwru1tt.cloudfront.net/AWS_Disaster_Recovery.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 160**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Amazon EC2 uses an instance profile as a container for an IAM role. When you create an IAM role using the console, the console creates an instance profile automatically and gives it the same name as the role it corresponds to. If you use the AWS CLI, API, or an AWS SDK to create a role, you create the role and instance profile as separate actions, and you might give them different names.  
Reference:  
[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_roles\\_use\\_switch-role-ec2\\_instance-profiles.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_use_switch-role-ec2_instance-profiles.html)

**NEW QUESTION 165**

In the context of policies and permissions in AWS IAM, the Condition element is .

- A. crucial while writing the IAM policies
- B. an optional element
- C. always set to null

D. a mandatory element

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Condition element (or Condition block) lets you specify conditions for when a policy is in effect. The Condition element is optional.  
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 170

When using string conditions within IAM, short versions of the available comparators can be used instead of the more verbose ones. streq is the short version of the string condition.

- A. StringEqualsIgnoreCase
- B. StringNotEqualsIgnoreCase
- C. StringLikeStringEquals
- D. StringNotEquals

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** When using string conditions within IAM, short versions of the available comparators can be used instead of the more verbose versions. For instance, streq is the short version of StringEqualsIgnoreCase that checks for the exact match between two strings ignoring their case.  
Reference: <http://awsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/SNS/20100331/sns-gsg-2010-03-31.pdf>

#### NEW QUESTION 171

Attempts, one of the three types of items associated with the schedule pipeline in the AWS Data Pipeline, provides robust data management. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Attempts?

- A. Attempts provide robust data management.
- B. AWS Data Pipeline retries a failed operation until the count of retries reaches the maximum number of allowed retry attempts.
- C. An AWS Data Pipeline Attempt object compiles the pipeline components to create a set of actionable instances.
- D. AWS Data Pipeline Attempt objects track the various attempts, results, and failure reasons if applicable.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Attempts, one of the three types of items associated with a schedule pipeline in AWS Data Pipeline, provides robust data management. AWS Data Pipeline retries a failed operation. It continues to do so until the task reaches the maximum number of allowed retry attempts. Attempt objects track the various attempts, results, and failure reasons if applicable. Essentially, it is the instance with a counter. AWS Data Pipeline performs retries using the same resources from the previous attempts, such as Amazon EMR clusters and EC2 instances.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/latest/DeveloperGuide/dp-how-tasks-scheduled.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 173

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

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

**Answer:** B

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 175

Which of the following cannot be done using AWS Data Pipeline?

- A. Create complex data processing workloads that are fault tolerant, repeatable, and highly available.
- B. Regularly access your data where it's stored, transform and process it at scale, and efficiently transfer the results to another AWS service.
- C. Generate reports over data that has been stored.
- D. Move data between different AWS compute and storage services as well as on-premise data sources at specified intervals.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** AWS Data Pipeline is a web service that helps you reliably process and move data between different AWS compute and storage services as well as on-premise data sources at specified intervals. With AWS Data Pipeline, you can regularly access your data where it's stored, transform and process it at scale, and efficiently transfer the results to another AWS.

AWS Data Pipeline helps you easily create complex data processing workloads that are fault tolerant, repeatable, and highly available. AWS Data Pipeline also allows you to move and process data that was previously locked up in on-premise data silos. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/>

**NEW QUESTION 180**

AWS Direct Connect itself has NO specific resources for you to control access to. Therefore, there are no AWS Direct Connect Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) for you to use in an Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy. With that in mind, how is it possible to write a policy to control access to AWS Direct Connect actions?

- A. You can leave the resource name field blank.
- B. You can choose the name of the AWS Direct Connection as the resource.
- C. You can use an asterisk (\*) as the resource.
- D. You can create a name for the resource

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** AWS Direct Connect itself has no specific resources for you to control access to. Therefore, there are no AWS Direct Connect ARNs for you to use in an IAM policy. You use an asterisk (\*) as the resource when writing a policy to control access to AWS Direct Connect actions.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/using\\_iam.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/using_iam.html)

**NEW QUESTION 184**

With respect to AWS Lambda permissions model, at the time you create a Lambda function, you specify an IAM role that AWS Lambda can assume to execute your Lambda function on your behalf. This role is also referred to as the role.

- A. configuration
- B. execution
- C. delegation
- D. dependency

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Regardless of how your Lambda function is invoked, AWS Lambda always executes the function. At the time you create a Lambda function, you specify an IAM role that AWS Lambda can assume to execute your Lambda function on your behalf. This role is also referred to as the execution role.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/lambda-dg.pdf>

**NEW QUESTION 186**

Within an IAM policy, can you add an IfExists condition at the end of a Null condition?

- A. Yes, you can add an IfExists condition at the end of a Null condition but not in all Regions.
- B. Yes, you can add an IfExists condition at the end of a Null condition depending on the condition.
- C. No, you cannot add an IfExists condition at the end of a Null condition.
- D. Yes, you can add an IfExists condition at the end of a Null condition

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Within an IAM policy, IfExists can be added to the end of any condition operator except the Null condition. It can be used to indicate that conditional comparison needs to happen if the policy key is present in the context of a request; otherwise, it can be ignored.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference\\_policies\\_elements.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_elements.html)

**NEW QUESTION 189**

IAM users do not have permission to create Temporary Security Credentials for federated users and roles by default. In contrast, IAM users can call without the need of any special permissions

- A. GetSessionName
- B. GetFederationToken
- C. GetSessionToken
- D. GetFederationName

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Currently the STS API command GetSessionToken is available to every IAM user in your account without previous permission. In contrast, the GetFederationToken command is restricted and explicit permissions need to be granted so a user can issue calls to this particular Action

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

**NEW QUESTION 193**

What happens when Dedicated instances are launched into a VPC?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** If you launch an instance into a VPC that has an instance tenancy of dedicated, your instance is automatically a Dedicated instance, regardless of

the tenancy of the instance.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 195

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources, such as RDS into a virtual network that the user has defined. Subnets are segments of a VPC's IP address range that the user can designate to a group of VPC resources based on security and operational needs. A DB subnet group is a collection of subnets (generally private) that the user can create in a VPC and assign to the RDS DB instances. A DB subnet group allows the user to specify a particular VPC when creating the DB instances.

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 197

You create a VPN connection, and your VPN device supports Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). Which of the following should be specified to configure the VPN connection?

- A. Classless routing
- B. Classfull routing
- C. Dynamic routing
- D. Static routing

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** If you create a VPN connection, you must specify the type of routing that you plan to use, which will depend upon on the make and model of your VPN devices. If your VPN device supports Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), you need to specify dynamic routing when you configure your VPN connection. If your device does not support BGP, you should specify static routing.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 202

An organization has developed an application which provides a smarter shopping experience. They need to show a demonstration to various stakeholders who may not be able to access the in premise application so they decide to host a demo version of the application on AWS. Consequently they will need a fixed elastic IP attached automatically to the instance when it is launched.

In this scenario which of the below mentioned options will not help assign the elastic IP automatically?

- A. Write a script which will fetch the instance metadata on system boot and assign the public IP using that metadata.
- B. Provide an elastic IP in the user data and setup a bootstrapping script which will fetch that elastic IP and assign it to the instance.
- C. Create a controlling application which launches the instance and assigns the elastic IP based on the parameter provided when that instance is booted.
- D. Launch instance with VPC and assign an elastic IP to the primary network interface

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** EC2 allows the user to launch On-Demand instances. If the organization is using an application temporarily only for demo purposes the best way to assign an elastic IP would be:

Launch an instance with a VPC and assign an EIP to the primary network interface. This way on every instance start it will have the same IP Create a bootstrapping script and provide it some metadata, such as user data which can be used to assign an EIP Create a controller instance which can schedule the start and stop of the instance and provide an EIP as a parameter so that the controller instance can check the instance boot and assign an EIP

The instance metadata gives the current instance data, such as the public/private IP. It can be of no use for assigning an EIP.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 206

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. A VPC peering connection allows the user to route traffic between the peer VPCs using private IP addresses as if they are a part of the same network.

This is helpful when one VPC from the same or different AWS account wants to connect with resources of the other VPC. The organization wants to setup that one VPC can connect with all the other VPCs but all other VPCs cannot connect among each other. This can be achieved by configuring VPC peering where one VPC is peered with all the other VPCs, but the other VPCs are not peered to each other. The VPCs are in the same or a separate AWS account and should not have overlapping CIDR blocks.

Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 210

A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16. The user has created one subnet with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16 in this VPC. The user is trying to create another subnet with the same VPC for CIDR 20.0.0.1/24. What will happen in this scenario?

- A. The VPC will modify the first subnet CIDR automatically to allow the second subnet IP range
- B. The second subnet will be created
- C. It will throw a CIDR overlaps error
- D. It is not possible to create a subnet with the same CIDR as VPC

**Answer: C**

**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. The user can create a subnet with the same size of VPC. However, he cannot create any other subnet since the CIDR of the second subnet will conflict with the first subnet.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 211

True or False: The Amazon ElastiCache clusters are not available for use in VPC at this time.

- A. TRUE
- B. True, but they are available only in the GovCloud.
- C. True, but they are available only on request.
- D. FALSE

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Amazon ElastiCache clusters can be run in an Amazon VPC. With Amazon VPC, you can define a virtual network topology and customize the network configuration to closely resemble a traditional network that you might operate in your own datacenter. You can now take advantage of the manageability, availability and scalability benefits of Amazon ElastiCache Clusters in your own isolated network. The same functionality of Amazon ElastiCache, including automatic failure detection, recovery, scaling, auto discovery, Amazon CloudWatch metrics, and software patching, are now available in Amazon VPC. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2012/12/20/amazon-elasticache-announces-support-for-a-mazon-vpc/>

#### NEW QUESTION 213

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

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

**Answer: C**

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 214

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Using IAM roles to grant permissions to applications that run on EC2 instances requires a bit of extra configuration. Because role credentials are temporary and rotated automatically, you don't have to manage credentials, and you don't have to worry about long-term security risks.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/role-usecase-ec2app.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 215

In Amazon Cognito what is a silent push notification?

- A. It is a push message that is received by your application on a user's device that will not be seen by the user.
- B. It is a push message that is received by your application on a user's device that will return the user's geolocation.
- C. It is a push message that is received by your application on a user's device that will not be heard by the user.
- D. It is a push message that is received by your application on a user's device that will return the user's authentication credentials.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Amazon Cognito uses the Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) to send silent push notifications to devices. A silent push notification is a push message that is received by your application on a user's device that will not be seen by the user.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 219

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** When using Numeric Conditions within IAM, short versions of the available comparators can be used instead of the more verbose versions. For instance, numlteq is the short version of NumericLessThanEquals.

Reference: <http://awsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/SQS/2011-10-01/sqs-dg-2011-10-01.pdf>

#### NEW QUESTION 222

AWS has launched T2 instances which come with CPU usage credit. An organization has a requirement which keeps an instance running for 24 hours. However, the organization has high usage only during 11 AM to 12 PM. The organization is planning to use a T2 small instance for this purpose.

If the organization already has multiple instances running since Jan 2012, which of the below mentioned options should the organization implement while launching a T2 instance?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. The AWS account provides two platforms:

EC2-CLASSIC and EC2-VPC, depending on when the user has created his AWS account and which regions he is using. If the user has created the AWS account after 2013-12-04, it supports only EC2-VPC. In this scenario, since the account is before the required date the supported platform will be EC2-CLASSIC. It is required that the organization creates a VPC as the T2 instances can be launched only as a part of VPC.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 225

How does AWS Data Pipeline execute actMTies on on-premise resources or AWS resources that you manage?

- A. By supplying a Task Runner package that can be installed on your on-premise hosts
- B. None of these
- C. By supplying a Task Runner file that the resources can access for execution
- D. By supplying a Task Runner json script that can be installed on your on-premise hosts

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** To enable running actMTies using on-premise resources, AWS Data Pipeline does the following: It supply a Task Runner package that can be installed on your on-premise hosts.

This package continuously polls the AWS Data Pipeline service for work to perform.

When it's time to run a particular actMty on your on-premise resources, it will issue the appropriate command to the Task Runner.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 228

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 230

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Your application does not need to reside in the same VPC as the CloudHSM instance.

However, the server or instance on which your application and the HSM client is running must have network (IP) reachability to the HSM. You can establish network connectivity in a variety of ways, including operating your application in the same VPC, with VPC peering, with a VPN connection, or with Direct Connect.  
Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/faqs/>

#### NEW QUESTION 235

What is the average queue length recommended by AWS to achieve a lower latency for the 200 PIOPS EBS volume?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The queue length is the number of pending I/O requests for a device. The optimal average queue length will vary for every customer workload, and this value depends on a particular application's sensitivity to IOPS and latency. If the workload is not delivering enough I/O requests to maintain the optimal average queue length, then the EBS volume might not consistently deliver the IOPS that have been provisioned. However, if the workload maintains an average queue length that is higher than the optimal value, then the per-request I/O latency will increase; in this case, the user should provision more IOPS for his volume. AWS recommends that the user should target an optimal average queue length of 1 for every 200 provisioned IOPS and tune that value based on his application requirements.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 236

A user is trying to create a PIOPS EBS volume with 4000 IOPS and 100 GB size. AWS does not allow the user to create this volume. What is the possible root cause for this?

- A. PIOPS is supported for EBS higher than 500 GB size
- B. The maximum IOPS supported by EBS is 3000
- C. The ratio between IOPS and the EBS volume is higher than 30
- D. The ratio between IOPS and the EBS volume is lower than 50

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** A Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volume can range in size from 4 GiB to 16 TiB and you can provision up to 20,000 IOPS per volume. The ratio of IOPS provisioned to the volume size requested should be a maximum of 30; for example, a volume with 3000 IOPS must be at least 100 GB.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumeTypes.html#EBSVolumeTypes\\_piops](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumeTypes.html#EBSVolumeTypes_piops)

#### NEW QUESTION 238

A user is creating a PIOPS volume. What is the maximum ratio the user should configure between PIOPS and the volume size?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 20
- D. 30

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Provisioned IOPS volumes are designed to meet the needs of I/O-intensive workloads, particularly database workloads that are sensitive to storage performance and consistency in random access I/O throughput. A provisioned IOPS volume can range in size from 10 GB to 1 TB and the user can provision up to 4000 IOPS per volume.

The ratio of IOPS provisioned to the volume size requested can be a maximum of 30; for example, a volume with 3000 IOPS must be at least 100 GB.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 240

What is a possible reason you would need to edit claims issued in a SAML token?

- A. The NameIdentifier claim cannot be the same as the username stored in AD.
- B. Authentication fails consistently.
- C. The NameIdentifier claim cannot be the same as the claim URI.

D. The NameIdentifier claim must be the same as the username stored in A

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The two reasons you would need to edit claims issued in a SAML token are: The NameIdentifier claim cannot be the same as the username stored in AD, and The app requires a different set of claim URIs.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/documentation/articles/active-directory-saml-claims-customization/>

#### NEW QUESTION 244

A government client needs you to set up secure cryptographic key storage for some of their extremely confidential data. You decide that the AWS CloudHSM is the best service for this. However, there seem to be a few pre-requisites before this can happen, one of those being a security group that has certain ports open. Which of the following is correct in regards to those security groups?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** AWS CloudHSM provides secure cryptographic key storage to customers by making hardware security modules (HSMs) available in the AWS cloud. AWS CloudHSM requires the following environment before an HSM appliance can be provisioned. A virtual private cloud (VPC) in the region where you want the AWS CloudHSM service.

One private subnet (a subnet with no Internet gateway) in the VPC. The HSM appliance is provisioned into this subnet.

One public subnet (a subnet with an Internet gateway attached). The control instances are attached to this subnet.

An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that delegates access to your AWS resources to AWS CloudHSM.

An EC2 instance, in the same VPC as the HSM appliance, that has the SafeNet client software installed. This instance is referred to as the control instance and is used to connect to and manage the HSM appliance.

A security group that has port 22 (for SSH) or port 3389 (for RDP) open to your network. This security group is attached to your control instances so you can access them remotely.

#### NEW QUESTION 247

An organization is setting up a web application with the JEE stack. The application uses the JBoss app server and MySQL DB. The application has a logging module which logs all the activities whenever a business function of the JEE application is called. The logging module takes some time due to the large size of the log file. If the application wants to setup a scalable infrastructure which of the below mentioned options will help achieve this setup?

- A. Host the log files on EBS with Provisioned IOPS which will have higher I/O.
- B. Host logging and the app server on separate servers such that they are both in the same zone.
- C. Host logging and the app server on the same instance so that the network latency will be shorter.
- D. Create a separate module for logging and using SQS compartmentalize the module such that all calls to logging are asynchronous.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** The organization can always launch multiple EC2 instances in the same region across multiple AZs for HA and DR. The AWS architecture practice recommends compartmentalizing the functionality such that they can both run in parallel without affecting the performance of the main application. In this scenario logging takes a longer time due to the large size of the log file. Thus, it is recommended that the organization should separate them out and make separate modules and make asynchronous calls among them. This way the application can scale as per the requirement and the performance will not bear the impact of logging.

Reference: <http://www.awsarchitectureblog.com/2014/03/aws-and-compartmentalization.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 248

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** CloudFront is a web service that speeds up distribution of your static and dynamic web content, for example, .html, .css, .php, and image files, to end users.

Every CloudFront web distribution must be associated either with the default CloudFront certificate or with a custom SSL certificate. Before you can delete an SSL certificate, you need to either rotate SSL certificates (replace the current custom SSL certificate with another custom SSL certificate) or revert from using a custom SSL certificate to using the default CloudFront certificate.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/Troubleshooting.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 252

A user has set the IAM policy where it denies all requests if a request is not from IP 10.10.10.1/32. The other policy says allow all requests between 5 PM to 7 PM. What will happen when a user is requesting access from IP 55.109.10.12/32 at 6 PM?

- A. It will deny access

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** When a request is made, the AWS IAM policy decides whether a given request should be allowed or denied. The evaluation logic follows these rules:

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

An explicit allow policy overrides this default.

An explicit deny policy overrides any allows.

In this case since there are explicit deny and explicit allow statements. Thus, the request will be denied since deny overrides allow.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 257

Do you need to use Amazon Cognito to use the Amazon Mobile Analytics service?

- A. N
- B. However, it is recommend by AWS to use Amazon Cognito for security best practices.
- C. Ye
- D. You need to use it only if you have IAM root access.
- E. N
- F. You cannot use it at all, and you need to use AWS IAM accounts.
- G. Ye
- H. It is recommended by AWS to use Amazon Cognito to use Amazon Mobile Analytics servic

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** You can initialize Amazon Mobile Analytics using AWS IAM accounts. AWS recommend using Amazon Cognito for security best practices.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 259

Mike is appointed as Cloud Consultant in ExamKiller.com. ExamKiller has the following VPCs set-up in the US East Region:

A VPC with CIDR block 10.10.0.0/16, a subnet in that VPC with CIDR block 10.10.1.0/24 A VPC with CIDR block 10.40.0.0/16, a subnet in that VPC with CIDR block 10.40.1.0/24

ExamKiller.com is trying to establish network connection between two subnets, a subnet with CIDR block 10.10.1.0/24 and another subnet with CIDR block 10.40.1.0/24. Which one of the following solutions should I|jike recommend to ExamKiller.com?

- A. Create 2 Virtual Private Gateways and configure one with each VPC.
- B. Create 2 Internet Gateways, and attach one to each VPC.
- C. Create a VPC Peering connection between both VPCs.
- D. Create one EC2 instance in each subnet, assign Elastic IPs to both instances, and configure a set up Site-to-Site VPN connection between both EC2 instances.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them using private IP addresses. EC2 instances in either VPC can communicate with each other as if they are within the same network. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, or with a VPC in another AWS account within a single region.

AWS uses the existing infrastructure of a VPC to create a VPC peering connection; it is neither a gateway nor a VPN connection, and does not rely on a separate piece of physical hardware.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 264

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

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

**Answer:** B

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 268

To get started using AWS Direct Connect, in which of the following steps do you configure Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)?

- A. Complete the Cross Connect
- B. Configure Redundant Connections with AWS Direct Connect
- C. Create a Virtual Interface
- D. Download Router Configuration

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** In AWS Direct Connect, your network must support Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) and BGP MD5 authentication, and you need to provide a private Autonomous System Number (ASN) for that to connect to Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). To connect to public AWS products such as Amazon EC2 and Amazon S3, you will also need to provide a public ASN that you own (preferred) or a private ASN. You have to configure BGP in the Create a Virtual Interface step.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/getstarted.html#createvirtualinterface>

#### NEW QUESTION 269

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Task Runner polls for tasks and then performs those tasks.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 271

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

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

**Answer:** C

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 274

In Amazon ElastiCache, the default cache port is:

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** In Amazon ElastiCache, you can specify a new port number for your cache cluster, which by default is 11211 for Memcached and 6379 for Redis.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/UserGuide/GettingStarted.AuthorizeAccess.htm>

#### NEW QUESTION 277

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

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

**Answer:** D

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 281**

Which of the following cannot be used to manage Amazon ElastiCache and perform administrative tasks?

- A. AWS software development kits (SDKs)
- B. Amazon S3
- C. ElastiCache command line interface (CLI)
- D. AWS CloudWatch

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** CloudWatch is a monitoring tool and doesn't give users access to manage Amazon ElastiCache. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/UserGuide/WhatIs.Nlanaging.html>

**NEW QUESTION 284**

Which of the following statements is correct about AWS Direct Connect?

- A. Connections to AWS Direct Connect require double clad fiber for 1 gigabit Ethernet with Auto Negotiation enabled for the port.
- B. An AWS Direct Connect location provides access to Amazon Web Services in the region it is associated with.
- C. AWS Direct Connect links your internal network to an AWS Direct Connect location over a standard 50 gigabit Ethernet cable.
- D. To use AWS Direct Connect, your network must be colocated with a new AWS Direct Connect locatio

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** AWS Direct Connect links your internal network to an AWS Direct Connect location over a standard 1 gigabit or 10 gigabit Ethernet fiber-optic cable. An AWS Direct Connect location provides access to Amazon Web Services in the region it is associated with, as well as access to other US regions. To use AWS Direct Connect, your network is colocated with an existing AWS Direct Connect location. Connections to AWS Direct Connect require single mode fiber, 1000BASE-LX (1310nm) for 1 gigabit Ethernet, or 10GBASE-LR (1310nm) for 10 gigabit Ethernet. Auto Negotiation for the port must be disabled. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>

**NEW QUESTION 287**

Your company has recently extended its datacenter into a VPC on AVVS to add burst computing capacity as needed Members of your Network Operations Center need to be able to go to the AWS Management Console and administer Amazon EC2 instances as necessary You don't want to create new IAM users for each NOC member and make those users sign in again to the AWS Management Console Which option below will meet the needs for your NOC members?

- A. Use OAuth 2.0 to retrieve temporary AWS security credentials to enable your NOC members to sign in to the AWS Management Console.
- B. Use web Identity Federation to retrieve AWS temporary security credentials to enable your NOC members to sign in to the AWS Management Console.
- C. Use your on-premises SAML 2.0-compliant identity provider (IDP) to grant the NOC members federated access to the AWS Management Console via the AWS single sign-on (SSO) endpoint.
- D. Use your on-premises SAML 2.0-compliant identity provider (IDP) to retrieve temporary security credentials to enable NOC members to sign in to the AWS Management Console.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 290**

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

- A. Configure Autoscaling group and Launch Configuration with ELB to add up to 10 more on-demand m1 .large instances when triggered by Cloudwatc
- B. Shut off c3.2xlarge instances.
- C. Configure ELB with two c3.2xlarge instances and use on-demand Autoscaling group for up to two additional c3.2xlarge instance
- D. Shut off m1 .large instances.
- E. Route traffic to EC2 m1 .large and c3.2xlarge instances directly using Route 53 latency based routing and health check
- F. Shut off ELB.
- G. Use a separate ELB for each instance type and distribute load to ELBs with Route 53 weighted round robin.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 294**

You have deployed a web application targeting a global audience across multiple AWS Regions under the domain name.example.com. You decide to use Route53 Latency-Based Routing to serve web requests to users from the region closest to the user. To provide business continuity in the event of server downtime you configure weighted record sets associated with two web servers in separate Availability Zones per region. Dunning a DR test you notice that when you disable all web sewers in one of the regions Route53 does not automatically direct all users to the other region. What could be happening? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. Latency resource record sets cannot be used in combination with weighted resource record sets.
- B. You did not setup an HTTP health check to one or more of the weighted resource record sets associated with me disabled web sewers.
- C. The value of the weight associated with the latency alias resource record set in the region with the disabled sewers is higher than the weight for the other region.
- D. One of the two working web sewers in the other region did not pass its HTTP health check.
- E. You did not set "Evaluate Target Health" to "Yes" on the latency alias resource record set associated with example.com in the region where you disabled the servers.

**Answer:** BE

**NEW QUESTION 295**

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