

## SAA-C01 Dumps

### AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate

<https://www.certleader.com/SAA-C01-dumps.html>



**NEW QUESTION 1**

Your customer wishes to deploy an enterprise application to AWS which will consist of several web servers, several application servers and a small (50GB) Oracle database information is stored, both in the database and the file systems of the various servers. The backup system must support database recovery whole server and whole disk restores, and individual file restores with a recovery time of no more than two hours. They have chosen to use RDS Oracle as the database. Which backup architecture will meet these requirements?

- A. Backup RDS using automated daily DB backups Backup the EC2 instances using AMIs and supplement with file-level backup to S3 using traditional enterprise backup software to provide file level restore
- B. Backup RDS using a Multi-AZ Deployment Backup the EC2 instances using Amis, and supplement by copying file system data to S3 to provide file level restore.
- C. Backup RDS using automated daily DB backups Backup the EC2 instances using EBS snapshots and supplement with file-level backups to Amazon Glacier using traditional enterprise backup software to provide file level restore
- D. Backup RDS database to S3 using Oracle RMAN Backup the EC2 instances using Amis, and supplement with EBS snapshots for individual volume restore.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You need to use enterprise backup software to provide file level restore. See

[https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Backup\\_and\\_Recovery\\_Approaches\\_Using\\_AWS.pdf](https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Backup_and_Recovery_Approaches_Using_AWS.pdf) Page 18:

If your existing backup software does not natively support the AWS cloud, you can use AWS storage gateway products. AWS Storage Gateway is a virtual appliance that provides seamless and secure integration between your data center and the AWS storage infrastructure.

**NEW QUESTION 2**

You would like to create a mirror image of your production environment in another region for disaster recovery purposes. Which of the following AWS resources do not need to be recreated in the second region? (Choose two.)

- A. Route 53 Record Sets
- B. IM1 Roles
- C. Elastic IP Addresses (EIP)
- D. EC2 Key Pairs
- E. Launch configurations
- F. Security Groups

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

The Route 53 and IAM are global.

As per the document defined, new IPs should be reserved not the same ones. Elastic IP Addresses are static IP addresses designed for dynamic cloud computing. Unlike traditional static IP addresses, however, Elastic IP addresses enable you to mask instance or Availability Zone failures by programmatically remapping your public IP addresses to instances in your account in a particular region. For DR, you can also pre-allocate some IP addresses for the most critical systems so that their

IP addresses are already known before disaster strikes. This can simplify the execution of the DR plan.

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Your application is using an ELB in front of an Auto Scaling group of web/application servers deployed across two AZs and a Multi-AZ RDS Instance for data persistence.

The database CPU is often above 80% usage and 90% of I/O operations on the database are reads. To improve performance you recently added a single-node Memcached ElastiCache Cluster to cache frequent DB query results. In the next weeks the overall workload is expected to grow by 30%.

Do you need to change anything in the architecture to maintain the high availability or the application with the anticipated additional load? Why?

- A. Yes, you should deploy two Memcached ElastiCache Clusters in different AZs because the RDS instance will not be able to handle the load if the cache node fails.
- B. No, if the cache node fails you can always get the same data from the DB without having any availability impact.
- C. No, if the cache node fails the automated ElastiCache node recovery feature will prevent any availability impact.
- D. Yes, you should deploy the Memcached ElastiCache Cluster with two nodes in the same AZ as the RDS DB master instance to handle the load if one cache node fails.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A single-node Memcached ElastiCache cluster failure is nothing but a total failure. (Even though AWS will automatically recover the failed node, there are no other nodes in the cluster) <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/UserGuide/BestPractices.html> Mitigating Node Failures

To mitigate the impact of a node failure, spread your cached data over more nodes. Because Memcached does not support replication, a node failure will always result in some data loss from your cluster.

When you create your Memcached cluster you can create it with 1 to 20 nodes, or more by special request. Partitioning your data across a greater number of nodes means you'll lose less data if a node fails. For example, if you partition your data across 10 nodes, any single node stores approximately 10% of your cached data. In this case, a node failure loses approximately 10% of your cache which needs to be replaced when a replacement node is created and provisioned. Mitigating Availability Zone Failures

To mitigate the impact of an availability zone failure, locate your nodes in as many availability zones as possible. In the unlikely event of an AZ failure, you will lose only the data cached in that AZ, not the data cached in the other AZs.

**NEW QUESTION 4**

You have deployed a three-tier web application in a VPC with a CIDR block of 10.0.0.0/28. You initially deploy two web servers, two application servers, two database servers and one NAT instance for a

total of seven EC2 instances. The web, Application and database servers are deployed across two availability zones (AZs). You also deploy an ELB in front of the two web servers, and use Route53 for DNS. Web traffic gradually increases in the first few days following the deployment, so you attempt to double the number of instances in each tier of the application to handle the new load. Unfortunately some of these new instances fail to launch.

Which of the following could be the root cause? (Choose two.)

- A. AWS reserves the first and the last private IP address in each subnet's CIDR block so you do not have enough addresses left to launch all of the new EC2 instances
- B. The Internet Gateway (IGW) of your VPC has scaled-up, adding more instances to handle the traffic spike, reducing the number of available private IP addresses for new instance launches
- C. The ELB has scaled-up, adding more instances to handle the traffic spike, reducing the number of available private IP addresses for new instance launches
- D. AWS reserves one IP address in each subnet's CIDR block for Route53 so you do not have enough addresses left to launch all of the new EC2 instances
- E. AWS reserves the first four and the last IP address in each subnet's CIDR block so you do not have enough addresses left to launch all of the new EC2 instances

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:**

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

The first four IP addresses and the last IP address in each subnet CIDR block are not available for you to use, and cannot be assigned to an instance. For example, in a subnet with CIDR block 10.0.0.0/24, the following five IP addresses are reserved:

- 10.0.0.0: Network address.
- 10.0.0.1: Reserved by AWS for the VPC router.
- 10.0.0.2: Reserved by AWS. The IP address of the DNS server is always the base of the VPC network range plus two; however, we also reserve the base of each subnet range plus two. For more information, see *Amazon DNS Server*.
- 10.0.0.3: Reserved by AWS for future use.
- 10.0.0.255: Network broadcast address. We do not support broadcast in a VPC, therefore we reserve this address.

**NEW QUESTION 5**

You are migrating a legacy client-server application to AWS. The application responds to a specific DNS domain (e.g. www.example.com) and has a 2-tier architecture, with multiple application servers and a database server. Remote clients use TCP to connect to the application servers. The application servers need to know the IP address of the clients in order to function properly and are currently taking that information from the TCP socket. A Multi-AZ RDS MySQL instance will be used for the database.

During the migration you can change the application code, but you have to file a change request. How would you implement the architecture on AWS in order to maximize scalability and high availability?

- A. File a change request to implement Alias Resource support in the applicatio
- B. Use Route 53 Alias Resource Record to distribute load on two application servers in different AZs.
- C. File a change request to implement Latency Based Routing support in the applicatio
- D. Use Route 53 with Latency Based Routing enabled to distribute load on two application servers in different AZs.
- E. File a change request to implement Cross-Zone support in the applicatio
- F. Use an ELB with a TCP Listener and Cross-Zone Load Balancing enabled, two application servers in different AZs.
- G. File a change request to implement Proxy Protocol support in the applicatio
- H. Use an ELB with a TCP Listener and Proxy Protocol enabled to distribute load on two application servers in different AZs.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 6**

A corporate web application is deployed within an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and is connected to the corporate data center via an IPsec VPN. The application must authenticate against the on-premises LDAP server. After authentication, each logged-in user can only access an Amazon Simple Storage Space (S3) keyspace specific to that user.

Which two approaches can satisfy these objectives? (Choose two.)

- A. Develop an identity broker that authenticates against IAM security Token service to assume a IAM role in order to get temporary AWS security credentials The application calls the identity broker to get AWS temporary security credentials with access to the appropriate S3 bucket.
- B. The application authenticates against LDAP and retrieves the name of an IAM role associated with the use
- C. The application then calls the IAM Security Token Service to assume that IAM rol
- D. The application can use the temporary credentials to access the appropriate S3 bucket.
- E. Develop an identity broker that authenticates against LDAP and then calls IAM Security Token Service to get IAM federated user credential
- F. The application calls the identity broker to get IAM federated user credentials with access to the appropriate S3 bucket.
- G. The application authenticates against LDAP the application, then calls the AWS identity and Access Management (IAM) Security service to log in to IAM using the LDAP credentials, the application can use the IAM temporary credentials to access the appropriate S3 bucket.
- H. The application authenticates against IAM Security Token Service using the LDAP credentials, the application uses those temporary AWS security credentials to access the appropriate S3 bucket.

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

Imagine that in your organization, you want to provide a way for users to copy data from their computers to a backup folder. You build an application that users can run on their computers. On the back end, the application reads and writes objects in an S3 bucket. Users don't have direct access to AWS. Instead, the application communicates with an identity provider (IdP) to authenticate the user. The IdP gets the user information from your organization's identity store (such as an LDAP directory) and then generates a SAML assertion that includes authentication and authorization information about that user. The application then uses that assertion to make a call to the AssumeRoleWithSAML API to get temporary security credentials. The app can then use those credentials to access a folder in the S3 bucket that's specific to the user. [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_roles\\_providers\\_saml.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_providers_saml.html)

**NEW QUESTION 7**

You are designing a multi-platform web application for AWS. The application will run on EC2 instances and will be accessed from PCs, tablets and smart phones. Supported accessing platforms are Windows, MacOS, IOS and Android. Separate sticky session and SSL certificate setups are required for different platform types. Which of the following describes the most cost effective and performance efficient architecture setup?

- A. Setup a hybrid architecture to handle session state and SSL certificates on-prem and separate EC2 Instance groups running web applications for different platform types running in a VPC
- B. Set up one ELB for all platforms to distribute load among multiple instance under it Each EC2 instance implements all functionality for a particular platform.
- C. Set up two ELBs The first ELB handles SSL certificates for all platforms and the second ELB handles session stickiness for all platforms for each ELB run separate EC2 instance groups to handle the web application for each platform.
- D. Assign multiple ELBs to an EC2 instance or group of EC2 instances running the common components of the web application, one ELB for each platform type Session stickiness and SSL termination are done at the ELBs.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

One ELB cannot handle different SSL certificates but since we are using sticky sessions it must be handled at the ELB level. SSL could be handled on the EC2 instances only with TCP configured ELB,

ELB supports sticky sessions only in HTTP/HTTPS configurations.

The way the Elastic Load Balancer does session stickiness is on a HTTP/HTTPS listener is by utilizing an HTTP cookie. If SSL traffic is not terminated on the Elastic Load Balancer and is

terminated on the back-end instance, the Elastic Load Balancer has no visibility into the HTTP headers and therefore cannot set or read any of the HTTP headers being passed back and forth. <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/elb-sticky-sessions.html>

**NEW QUESTION 8**

You're running an application on-premises due to its dependency on non-x86 hardware and want to use AWS for data backup. Your backup application is only able to write to POSIX-compatible blockbased storage. You have 140TB of data and would like to mount it as a single folder on your file

server Users must be able to access portions of this data while the backups are taking place. What backup solution would be most appropriate for this use case?

- A. Use Storage Gateway and configure it to use Gateway Cached volumes.
- B. Configure your backup software to use S3 as the target for your data backups.
- C. Configure your backup software to use Glacier as the target for your data backups.
- D. Use Storage Gateway and configure it to use Gateway Stored volume

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Data is hosted on the On-premise server as well. The requirement for 140TB is for file server On- Premise more to confuse and not in AWS. Just need a backup solution hence stored instead of cached volumes.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

You require the ability to analyze a large amount of data, which is stored on Amazon S3 using Amazon Elastic Map Reduce. You are using the cc2 8x large Instance type, whose CPUs are mostly idle during processing. Which of the below would be the most cost efficient way to reduce the runtime of the job?

- A. Create smaller files on Amazon S3.
- B. Add additional cc2 8x large instances by introducing a task group.
- C. Use smaller instances that have higher aggregate I/O performance.
- D. Create fewer, larger files on Amazon S3.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 10**

You currently operate a web application. In the AWS US-East region The application runs on an autoscaled layer of EC2 instances and an RDS Multi-AZ database Your IT security compliance officer has

tasked you to develop a reliable and durable logging solution to track changes made to your EC2.IAM And RDS resources. The solution must ensure the integrity and confidentiality of your log data. Which of these solutions would you recommend?

- A. Create a new CloudTrail trail with one new S3 bucket to store the logs and with the global services option selecte
- B. Use IAM roles S3 bucket policies and Multi Factor Authentication (MFA). Delete on the S3 bucket that stores your logs.
- C. Create a new CloudTrail with one new S3 bucket to store the log
- D. Configure SNS to send log file delivery notifications to your management syste
- E. Use IAM roles and S3 bucket policies on the S3 bucket mat stores your logs.
- F. Create a new CloudTrail trail with an existing S3 bucket to store the logs and with the global services option selecte
- G. Use S3 ACLs and Multi Factor Authentication (MFA). Delete on the S3 bucket that stores your logs.
- H. Create three new CloudTrail trails with three new S3 buckets to store the logs one for the AWS Management console, one for AWS SDKs and one for command line tool
- I. Use IAM roles and S3 bucket policies on the S3 buckets that store your logs.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 10**

An AWS customer is deploying an application mat is composed of an AutoScaling group of EC2 Instances.

The customers' security policy requires that every outbound connection from these instances to any other service within the customers

Virtual Private Cloud must be authenticated using a unique x 509 certificate that contains the specific instance-id.

In addition, an x 509 certificates must Designed by the customer's Key management service in order to be trusted for authentication.

Which of the following configurations will support these requirements?

- A. Configure an IAM Role that grants access to an Amazon S3 object containing a signed certificate and configure me Auto Scaling group to launch instances with this role Have the instances bootstrap get the certificate from Amazon S3 upon first boot.
- B. Embed a certificate into the Amazon Machine Image that is used by the Auto Scaling group Have the launched instances generate a certificate signature request with the instance's assigned instanceid to the Key management service for signature.
- C. Configure the Auto Scaling group to send an SNS notification of the launch of a new instance to the trusted key management servic
- D. Have the Key management service generate a signed certificateand send it directly to the newly launched instance.



E. Configure the launched instances to generate a new certificate upon first boot Have the Key management service poll the AutoScaling group for associated instances and send new instances a certificate signature (hat contains the specific instance-id).

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<http://jayendrapatil.com/tag/iam/>

#### NEW QUESTION 15

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 AVVS 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 SAML2.0-compliant identity provider (IDP) to retrieve temporary security credentials to enable NOC members to sign in to the AWS Management Console.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 17

A large real-estate brokerage is exploring the option or adding a cost-effective location based alert to their existing mobile application. The application backend infrastructure currently runs on AWS Users who opt in to this service will receive alerts on their mobile device regarding real-estate offers in proximity to their location. For the alerts to be relevant delivery time needs to be in the low minute count the existing mobile app has 5 million users across the us. Which one of the following architectural suggestions would you make to the customer?

- A. The mobile application will submit its location to a web service endpoint utilizing Elastic Load Balancing and EC2 instances: DynamoDB will be used to store and retrieve relevant offers EC2 instances will communicate with mobile carriers/device providers to push alerts back to mobile application.
- B. Use AWS DirectConnect or VPN to establish connectivity with mobile carriers EC2 instances will receive the mobile applications ' location through carrier connection: ROS will be used to store and relevant relevant offers EC2 instances will communicate with mobile carriers to push alerts back to the mobile application
- C. The mobile application will send device location using SQS
- D. EC2 instances will retrieve the relevant offers from DynamoDB AWS Mobile Push will be used to send offers to the mobile application
- E. The mobile application will send device location using AWS Mobile Push EC2 instances will retrieve the relevant offers from DynamoDB EC2 instances will communicate with mobilecarriers/device providers to push alerts back to the mobile applicatio

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS using SQS to store the message from mobile apps, and using AWS Mobile Push to send offers to mobile apps.

#### NEW QUESTION 18

Your customer is willing to consolidate their log streams (access logs application logs security logs etc.) in one single system. Once consolidated, the customer wants to analyze these logs in real time based on heuristics. From time to time, the customer needs to validate heuristics, which requires going back to data samples extracted from the last 12 hours?

What is the best approach to meet your customer's requirements?

- A. Send all the log events to Amazon SQS
- B. Setup an Auto Scaling group of EC2 servers to consume the logs and apply the heuristics.
- C. Send all the log events to Amazon Kinesis develop a client process to apply heuristics on the logs
- D. Configure Amazon Cloud Trail to receive custom logs, use EMR to apply heuristics the logs
- E. Setup an Auto Scaling group of EC2 syslogd servers, store the logs on S3 use EMR to apply heuristics on the logs

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon Kinesis Streams allows for real-time data processing. With Amazon Kinesis Streams, you can continuously collect data as it is generated and promptly react to critical information about your business and operations.

<https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/streams/>

#### NEW QUESTION 23

You must assign each server to at least \_\_\_\_\_ security group

- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 1

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Your AWS account automatically has a default security group per region for EC2-Classic. When you create a VPC, we automatically create a default security group for the VPC. If you don't specify a different security group when you launch an instance, the instance is automatically associated with the appropriate default security group. <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-network-security.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 25

Select the most correct answer

The device name /dev/sda1 (within Amazon EC2) is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Possible for EBS volumes
- B. Reserved for the root device
- C. Recommended for EBS volumes
- D. Recommended for instance store volumes

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/RootDeviceStorage.html> The root device is typically /dev/sda1 (Linux) or xvda (Windows).

#### NEW QUESTION 27

What does RRS stand for when talking about S3?

- A. Redundancy Removal System
- B. Relational Rights Storage
- C. Regional Rights Standard
- D. Reduced Redundancy Storage

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

In Amazon S3, RRS stands for Reduced Redundancy Storage. Reduced redundancy storage stores objects on multiple devices across multiple facilities, providing 400 times the durability of a typical disk drive, but it does not replicate objects as many times as Amazon S3 standard storage. In addition, reduced redundancy storage is designed to sustain the loss of data in a single facility. <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsingRRS.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 30

Fill in the blanks: Resources that are created in AWS are identified by a unique identifier called an \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Amazon Resource Number
- B. Amazon Resource Nametag
- C. Amazon Resource Name
- D. Amazon Resource Namespace

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 34

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

- A. Security Pool
- B. Secure Zone
- C. Security Token Pool
- D. Security Group

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 37

When you run a DB Instance as a Multi-AZ deployment, the " " serves database writes and reads

- A. secondary
- B. backup
- C. stand by
- D. primary

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 40

What does Amazon EC2 provide?

- A. Virtual servers in the Cloud.
- B. A platform to run code (Java, PHP, Python), paying on an hourly basis.
- C. Computer Clusters in the Cloud.
- D. Physical servers, remotely managed by the custome

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 42

Amazon SWF is designed to help users...

- A. Design graphical user interface interactions
- B. Manage user identification and authorization
- C. Store Web content
- D. Coordinate synchronous and asynchronous tasks which are distributed and fault toleran

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 46**

When you view the block device mapping for your instance, you can see only the EBS volumes, not the instance store volumes.

- A. Depends on the instance type
- B. FALSE
- C. Depends on whether you use API call
- D. TRUE

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

When you view the block device mapping for your instance, you can see only the EBS volumes, not the instance store volumes. You can use instance metadata to query the complete block device mapping. The base URI for all requests for instance metadata is <http://169.254.169.254/latest/>. <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/block-device-mappingconcepts.html#bdm-instance-metadata>

**NEW QUESTION 49**

By default, EBS volumes that are created and attached to an instance at launch are deleted when that instance is terminated. You can modify this behavior by changing the value of the flag to false when you launch the instance

- A. DeleteOnTermination
- B. RemoveOnDeletion
- C. RemoveOnTermination
- D. TerminateOnDeletion

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

By default, Amazon EBS root device volumes are automatically deleted when the instance terminates. However, by default, any additional EBS volumes that you attach at launch, or any EBS volumes that you attach to an existing instance persist even after the instance terminates. This behavior is controlled by the volume's DeleteOnTermination attribute, which you can modify. <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/terminating-instances.html>

**NEW QUESTION 53**

Fill in the blanks: The base URI for all requests for instance metadata is

- A. <http://254.169.169.254/latest/>
- B. <http://169.169.254.254/latest/>
- C. <http://127.0.0.1/latest/>
- D. <http://169.254.169.254/latest/>

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<http://aws.amazon.com/search?searchQuery=metadata&searchPath=all&x=0&y=0>

**NEW QUESTION 54**

While creating the snapshots using the command line tools, which command should I be using?

- A. ec2-deploy-snapshot
- B. ec2-fresh-snapshot
- C. ec2-create-snapshot
- D. ec2-new-snapshot

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/ec2/create-snapshot.html>

**NEW QUESTION 58**

In the Amazon CloudWatch, which metric should I be checking to ensure that your DB Instance has enough free storage space?

- A. FreeStorage
- B. FreeStorageSpace
- C. FreeStorageVolume
- D. FreeDBStorageSpace

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 62**

Which is the default region in AWS?

- A. eu-west-1
- B. us-east-1
- C. us-east-2

D. ap-southeast-1

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

All the main AWS services (except Route 53 & CloudFront) allow you to select which region you would like to use. The US East (N. Virginia) is the default region. You can change the region by using the dropdown menu in the top right of the management console.

**NEW QUESTION 65**

EBS Snapshots occur \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Asynchronously
- B. Synchronously
- C. Weekly

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Snapshots occur asynchronously; the point-in-time snapshot is created immediately, but the status of the snapshot is pending until the snapshot is complete (when all of the modified blocks have been transferred to Amazon S3), which can take several hours for large initial snapshots or subsequent snapshots where many blocks have changed. <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-creating-snapshot.html>

**NEW QUESTION 69**

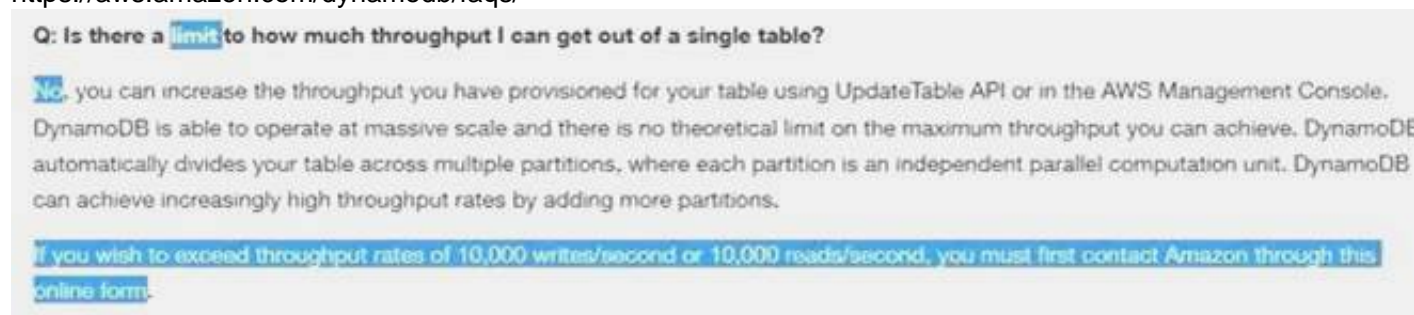
What is the maximum write throughput I can provision for a single Dynamic DB table?

- A. 1,000 write capacity units
- B. 100,000 write capacity units
- C. Dynamic DB is designed to scale without limits, but if you go beyond 10,000 you have to contact AWS first.
- D. 10,000 write capacity units

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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



**Q: Is there a limit to how much throughput I can get out of a single table?**

**No.** you can increase the throughput you have provisioned for your table using UpdateTable API or in the AWS Management Console. DynamoDB is able to operate at massive scale and there is no theoretical limit on the maximum throughput you can achieve. DynamoDB automatically divides your table across multiple partitions, where each partition is an independent parallel computation unit. DynamoDB can achieve increasingly high throughput rates by adding more partitions.

**If you wish to exceed throughput rates of 10,000 writes/second or 10,000 reads/second, you must first contact Amazon through this online form.**

**NEW QUESTION 74**

What does the following command do with respect to the Amazon EC2 security groups? `ec2-revoke RevokeSecurityGroupIngress`

- A. Removes one or more security groups from a rule.
- B. Removes one or more security groups from an Amazon EC2 instance.
- C. Removes one or more rules from a security group.
- D. Removes a security group from our account

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Removes one or more ingress rules from a security group. The values that you specify in the revoke request (for example, ports) must match the existing rule's values for the rule to be removed. <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/ec2/revoke-security-group-ingress.html>



## revoke-security-group-ingress

**Note:**

To specify multiple rules in a single command use the `--ip-permissions` option.

### Description

**Removes one or more ingress rules from a security group.** The values that you specify in the revoke request (for example, ports) must match the existing rule's values for the rule to be removed.

Each rule consists of the protocol and the CIDR range or source security group. For the TCP and UDP protocols, you must also specify the destination port or range of ports. For the ICMP protocol, you must also specify the ICMP type and code.

Rule changes are propagated to instances within the security group as quickly as possible. However, a small delay might occur.



**NEW QUESTION 76**

What is Amazon Glacier?

- A. You mean Amazon "Iceberg": it's a low-cost storage service.
- B. A security tool that allows to "freeze" an EBS volume and perform computer forensics on it.
- C. A low-cost storage service that provides secure and durable storage for data archiving and backup.
- D. It's a security tool that allows to "freeze" an EC2 instance and perform computer forensics on it

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Amazon Glacier is an extremely low-cost storage service that provides durable storage with security features for data archiving and backup.

**NEW QUESTION 80**

What does specifying the mapping /dev/sdc=none when launching an instance do?

- A. Prevents /dev/sdc from creating the instance.
- B. Prevents /dev/sdc from deleting the instance.
- C. Set the value of /dev/sdc to 'zero'.
- D. Prevents /dev/sdc from attaching to the instance

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

none - Suppresses an existing mapping of the device from the AMI used to launch the instance. For example: "/dev/sdc=none".  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/CommandLineReference/ApiReference-cmd-RegisterImage.html>

**NEW QUESTION 85**

For each DB Instance class, what is the maximum size of associated storage capacity?

- A. 5GB
- B. 6TB
- C. 2TB
- D. 500GB

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

"You can now create MySQL, PostgreSQL, and Oracle RDS database instances with up to 6TB of storage and SQL Server RDS database instances with up to 4TB of storage when using the Provisioned IOPS and General Purpose (SSD) storage types. Existing MySQL, PostgreSQL, and Oracle RDS database instances can be scaled to these new database storage limits without any downtime."

**NEW QUESTION 87**

Using Amazon IAM, can I give permission based on organizational groups?

- A. Yes but only in certain cases
- B. No
- C. Yes always

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

An IAM group is a collection of IAM users. You can use groups to specify permissions for a collection of users, which can make those permissions easier to manage for those users. <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id.html>

**NEW QUESTION 91**

Which service enables AWS customers to manage users and permissions in AWS?

- A. AWS Access Control Service (ACS)
- B. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- C. AWS Identity Manager (AIM)
- D. AWS Security Groups

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 92**

What is the command line instruction for running the remote desktop client in Windows?

- A. desk.cpl
- B. mstsc

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 95**

Amazon RDS automated backups and DB Snapshots are currently supported for only the \_\_\_\_\_ storage engine

- A. MyISAM
- B. InnoDB

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 96

In regards to IAM you can edit user properties later, but you cannot use the console to change the \_\_\_\_.

- A. user name
- B. password
- C. default group

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 101

Can I test my DB Instance against a new version before upgrading?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Only in VPC

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER\\_UpgradeDBInstance.Upgrading.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_UpgradeDBInstance.Upgrading.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 103

Please select the Amazon EC2 resource which cannot be tagged.

- A. images (AMIs, kernels, RAM disks)
- B. Amazon EBS volumes
- C. Elastic IP addresses
- D. VPCs

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using\\_Tags.html#tag-restrictions](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using_Tags.html#tag-restrictions)

| Resource                     | Tagging support | Tagging restrictions |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| AMI                          | Yes             | None                 |
| Bundle task                  | No              |                      |
| Customer gateway             | Yes             | None                 |
| Dedicated Host               | No              |                      |
| DHCP option                  | Yes             | None                 |
| EBS volume                   | Yes             | None                 |
| Instance store volume        | No              |                      |
| Elastic IP                   | No              |                      |
| Egress-only Internet gateway | No              |                      |
| Instance                     | Yes             | None                 |
| Internet gateway             | Yes             | None                 |
| Key pair                     | No              |                      |
| NAT gateway                  | No              |                      |
| Network ACL                  | Yes             | None                 |
| Network interface            | Yes             | None                 |
| Placement group              | No              |                      |
| Reserved Instance            | Yes             | None                 |

#### NEW QUESTION 108

What is the maximum response time for a Business level Premium Support case?

- A. 120 seconds
- B. 1 hour

- C. 10 minutes
- D. 12 hours

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/features/>

**NEW QUESTION 111**

What does Amazon ElastiCache provide?

- A. A service by this name doesn't exist
- B. Perhaps you mean Amazon CloudCache.
- C. A virtual server with a huge amount of memory.
- D. A managed In-memory cache service.
- E. An Amazon EC2 instance with the Memcached software already pre-installed

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 113**

How many Elastic IP by default in Amazon Account?

- A. 1 Elastic IP
- B. 3 Elastic IP
- C. 5 Elastic IP
- D. 0 Elastic IP

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

"By default, all AWS accounts are limited to 5 Elastic IP addresses, because public (IPv4) Internet addresses are a scarce public resource."

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/elastic-ip-addresses-eip.html>

**NEW QUESTION 117**

Please select the Amazon EC2 resource which can be tagged.

- A. key pairs
- B. Elastic IP addresses
- C. placement groups
- D. Amazon EBS snapshots

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Placement group and Elastic IP cannot be tagged. [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using\\_Tags.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using_Tags.html) Snapshots can be tagged:

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

| Resource                       | Tagging support | Tagging restrictions |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| AMI                            | Yes             | None                 |
| Bundle task                    | No              |                      |
| Customer gateway               | Yes             | None                 |
| Dedicated Host                 | No              |                      |
| DHCP option                    | Yes             | None                 |
| EBS volume                     | Yes             | None                 |
| Instance store volume          | No              |                      |
| Elastic IP                     | No              |                      |
| Egress-only Internet gateway   | No              |                      |
| Instance                       | Yes             | None                 |
| Internet gateway               | Yes             | None                 |
| Key pair                       | No              |                      |
| NAT gateway                    | No              |                      |
| Network ACL                    | Yes             | None                 |
| Network interface              | Yes             | None                 |
| Placement group                | No              |                      |
| Reserved instance              | Yes             | None                 |
| Reserved instance listing      | No              |                      |
| Route table                    | Yes             | None                 |
| Spot instance request          | Yes             | None                 |
| Security group - EC2-Classical | Yes             | None                 |
| Security group - VPC           | Yes             | None                 |
| Snapshot                       | Yes             | None                 |

#### NEW QUESTION 121

If you are using Amazon RDS Provisioned IOPS storage with MySQL and Oracle database engines, you can scale the throughput of your database Instance by specifying the IOPS rate from \_\_\_\_.

- A. 1,000 to 100, 000
- B. 100 to 1, 000
- C. 10, 000 to 100, 000
- D. 1, 000 to 10, 000

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

If you are using RDS Provisioned IOPS, you can also scale the throughput of your DB Instance by specifying the IOPS rate from 1,000 IOPS to 10,000 IOPS in 1,000 IOPS increments <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/mysql/>

**Push-Button Scaling**

- **DB Instance Class** – Using the Amazon RDS APIs or a few clicks of the AWS Management Console, you can scale the compute and memory resources powering your deployment up or down. Scaling operations typically complete within a handful of minutes.
- **Storage and IOPS** – As your storage requirements grow you can provision additional storage on-the-fly with zero downtime. If you are using RDS Provisioned IOPS, you can also scale the throughput of your DB Instance by specifying the IOPS rate **from 1,000 IOPS to 10,000 IOPS** in 1,000 IOPS increments and storage from 100GB to 6TB.

#### NEW QUESTION 126

Every user you create in the IAM system starts with \_\_\_\_.

- A. full permissions
- B. no permissions
- C. partial permissions

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Permissions let you specify who has access to AWS resources, and what actions they can perform on those resources.

Every IAM user starts with no permissions. [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access\\_permissions.html#NoDefaultPermission](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_permissions.html#NoDefaultPermission)

#### NEW QUESTION 127

Which of the following statements are true about Amazon Route 53 resource records? (Choose two.)

- A. An Alias record can map one DNS name to another Amazon Route 53 DNS name.



- B. A CNAME record can be created for your zone apex.
- C. An Amazon Route 53 CNAME record can point to any DNS record hosted anywhere.
- D. TTL can be set for an Alias record in Amazon Route 53.
- E. An Amazon Route 53 Alias record can point to any DNS record hosted anywhere

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 130

A \_\_\_\_\_ is an individual, system, or application that interacts with AWS programmatically.

- A. user
- B. AWS Account
- C. Group
- D. Role

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Q: What is a user?

A user is a unique identity recognized by AWS services and applications. Similar to a login user in an operating system like Windows or UNIX, a user has a unique name and can identify itself using familiar security credentials such as a password or access key. A user can be an individual, system, or application requiring access to AWS services. IAM supports users (referred to as “IAM users”) managed in AWS’s identity management system, and it also enables you to grant access to AWS resources for users managed outside of AWS in your corporate directory (referred to as “federated users”).

#### NEW QUESTION 132

Which AWS instance address has the following characteristics? : "If you stop an instance, its Elastic IP address is unmapped, and you must remap it when you restart the instance."

- A. VPC Addresses
- B. EC2 Addresses
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 137

Multi-AZ deployment \_\_\_\_\_ supported for Microsoft SQL Server DB Instances.

- A. is not currently
- B. is as of 2013
- C. is planned to be in 2014
- D. will never be

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 142

Which DNS name can only be resolved within Amazon EC2?

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

To view DNS hostnames for an instance using the console

1. Open the Amazon EC2 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/>.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Instances.
3. Select your instance from the list.
4. In the details pane, the Public DNS (IPv4) and Private DNS fields display the DNS hostnames, if applicable.

#### NEW QUESTION 147

Does Route 53 support MX Records?

- A. Yes.
- B. It supports CNAME records, but not MX records.
- C. No
- D. Only Primary MX record
- E. Secondary MX records are not supported.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/ResourceRecordTypes.html#MXForm>

### MX Format

Each value for an MX resource record set actually contains two values:

- An integer that represents the priority for an email server
- The domain name of the email server

If you specify only one server, the priority can be any integer between 0 and 65535. If you specify multiple servers, the value that you specify for the priority indicates which email server you want email to be routed to first, second, and so on. For example, if you have two email servers and you specify values of 10 and 20 for the priority, email always goes to the server with a priority of 10 unless it's unavailable. If you specify values of 10 and 10, email is routed to the two servers approximately equally.

#### Example for the Amazon Route 53 console

```
10 mail.example.com
```

#### Example for the Amazon Route 53 API

```
<Value>10 mail.example.com</Value>
```

### NEW QUESTION 150

Is decreasing the storage size of a DB Instance permitted?

- A. Depends on the RDMS used
- B. Yes
- C. No

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

"note that you cannot reduce storage size once it has been allocated" Source:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuideCHAP\\_Storage.html#CHAP\\_Storage.Fact sAbout](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuideCHAP_Storage.html#CHAP_Storage.Fact sAbout)

### NEW QUESTION 152

In the context of MySQL, version numbers are organized as MySQL version = X.Y.Z. What does X denote here?

- A. release level
- B. minor version
- C. version number
- D. major version

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

##### MySQL on Amazon RDS Versions

For MySQL, version numbers are organized as version = X.Y.Z. In Amazon RDS terminology, **X.Y denotes the major version**, and **Z is the minor version number**. For Amazon RDS implementations, a version change is considered major if the major version number changes—for example, going from version 5.6 to 5.7. A version change is considered minor if only the minor version number changes—for example, going from version 5.6.22 to 5.6.23.

Amazon RDS currently supports MySQL major versions 5.5, 5.6, and 5.7. MySQL minor version support varies by AWS Region. Use the following table to see what MySQL minor versions are supported in each AWS Region.

### NEW QUESTION 154

It is advised that you watch the Amazon CloudWatch " \_\_\_\_\_ " metric (available via the AWS Management Console or Amazon Cloud Watch APIs) carefully and recreate the Read Replica should it fall behind due to replication errors.

- A. Write Lag
- B. Read Replica
- C. Replica Lag
- D. Single Replica

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

The amount of time a Read Replica DB instance lags behind the source DB instance. Applies to MySQL, MariaDB, and PostgreSQL Read Replicas.

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/rds-metricscollected.html>

##### ReplicaLag

The amount of time a Read Replica DB instance lags behind the source DB instance. Applies to MySQL, MariaDB, and PostgreSQL Read Replicas.

Units: Seconds

**NEW QUESTION 155**

What is the maximum response time for a Business level Premium Support case?

- A. 30 minutes
- B. You always get instant responses (within a few seconds).
- C. 10 minutes
- D. 1 hour

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 157**

Does Dynamic DB support in-place atomic updates?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Q: Does DynamoDB support in-place atomic updates?

Amazon DynamoDB supports fast in-place updates. You can increment or decrement a numeric attribute in a row using a single API call. Similarly, you can atomically add or remove to sets, lists, or maps.

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

**NEW QUESTION 159**

Fill in the blanks: A \_\_\_\_\_ is a storage device that moves data in sequences of bytes or bits (blocks). Hint: These devices support random access and generally use buffered I/O.

- A. block map
- B. storage block
- C. mapping device
- D. block device

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 161**

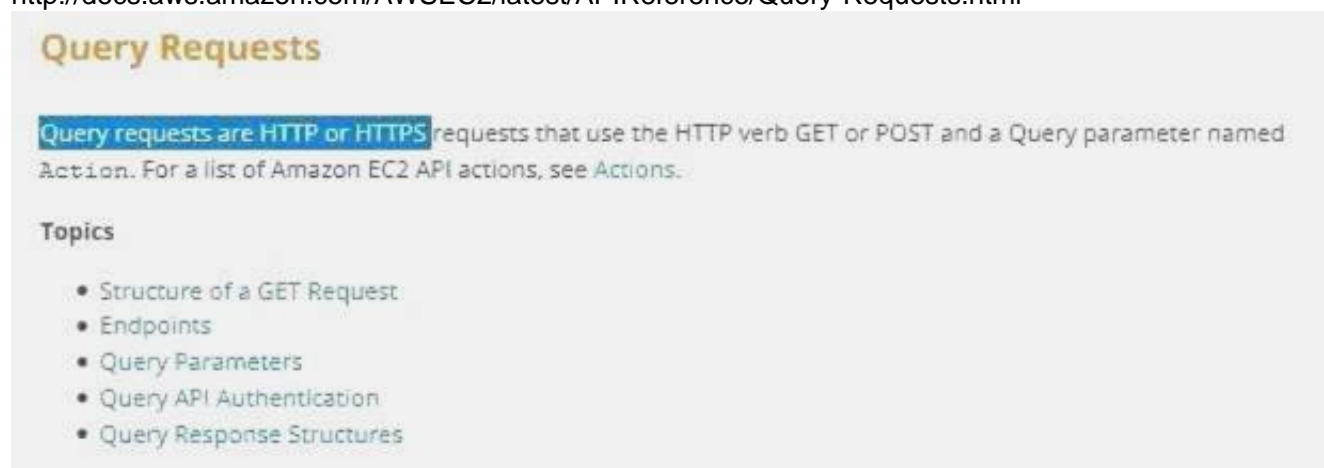
REST or Query requests are HTTP or HTTPS requests that use an HTTP verb (such as GET or POST) and a parameter named Action or Operation that specifies the API you are calling.

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/Query-Requests.html>



**NEW QUESTION 162**

Does AWS Direct Connect allow you access to all Availabilities Zones within a Region?

- A. Depends on the type of connection
- B. No
- C. Yes
- D. Only when there's just one availability zone in a regio
- E. If there are more than one, only one availability zone can be accessed directly.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Each AWS Direct Connect location enables connectivity to all Availability Zones within the geographically nearest AWS region.

**NEW QUESTION 163**

What does the "Server Side Encryption" option on Amazon S3 provide?

- A. It provides an encrypted virtual disk in the Cloud.
- B. It doesn't exist for Amazon S3, but only for Amazon EC2.
- C. It encrypts the files that you send to Amazon S3, on the server side.
- D. It allows to upload files using an SSL endpoint, for a secure transfe

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Server-side encryption is about protecting data at rest. Server-side encryption with Amazon S3- managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) employs strong multi-factor encryption.

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

References:

**NEW QUESTION 168**

Do the system resources on the Micro instance meet the recommended configuration for Oracle?

- A. Yes completely
- B. Yes but only for certain situations
- C. Not in any circumstance

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

We recommend that you use db.t1.micro instances with Oracle to test setup and connectivity only; the system resources for a db.t1.micro instance do not meet the recommended configuration for Oracle. No Oracle options are supported on a db.t1.micro instance.

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Concepts.DBInstanceClass.html#Concepts.DBInstanceClass.Previous>

**NEW QUESTION 169**

Are you able to integrate a multi-factor token service with the AWS Platform?

- A. No, you cannot integrate multi-factor token devices with the AWS platform.
- B. Yes, you can integrate private multi-factor token devices to authenticate users to the AWS platform.
- C. Yes, using the AWS multi-factor token devices to authenticate users on the AWS platfor

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 174**

Which choice is a storage option supported by Amazon EC2?

- A. Amazon SNS store
- B. Amazon Instance Store
- C. Amazon AppStream store
- D. None of these

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon EC2 supports the following storage options: Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) Amazon EC2 Instance Store Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) <http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Storage.html>

**NEW QUESTION 176**

Can I initiate a "forced failover" for my Oracle Multi-AZ DB Instance deployment?

- A. Yes
- B. Only in certain regions
- C. Only in VPC
- D. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://aws.amazon.com/public-data-sets/>

If your DB instance is a Multi-AZ deployment, you can force a failover from one availability zone to another when you select the Reboot option. When you force a failover of your DB instance, Amazon RDS automatically switches to a standby replica in another Availability Zone and updates the DNS record for the DB instance to point to the standby DB instance. As a result, you will need to clean up and re-establish any existing connections to your DB instance. Reboot with failover is beneficial when you want to simulate a failure of a DB instance for testing, or restore operations to the original AZ after a failover occurs.

Source: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER\\_RebootInstance.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_RebootInstance.html)

**NEW QUESTION 178**

HTTP Query-based requests are HTTP requests that use the HTTP verb GET or POST and a Query parameter named \_\_\_\_ .

- A. Action
- B. Value

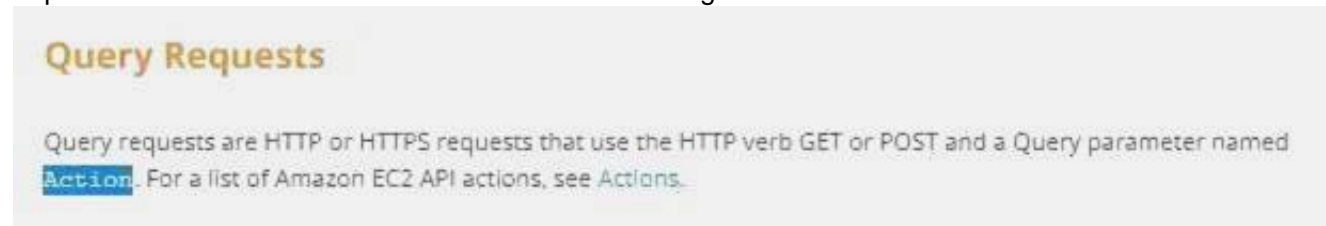


- C. Reset
- D. Retrieve

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/using-with-s3-actions.html>



**NEW QUESTION 180**

The SQL Server \_\_\_\_ feature is an efficient means of copying data from a source database to your DB Instance. It writes the data that you specify to a data file, such as an ASCII file.

- A. bulk copy
- B. group copy
- C. dual copy
- D. mass copy

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The SQL Server bulk copy feature is an efficient means of copying data from a source database to your DB Instance. Bulk copy writes the data that you specify to a data file, such as an ASCII

file. You can then run bulk copy again to write the contents of the file to the destination DB Instance.

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

**NEW QUESTION 181**

Regarding the attaching of ENI to an instance, what does 'warm attach' refer to?

- A. Attaching an ENI to an instance when it is stopped.
- B. This question doesn't make sense.
- C. Attaching an ENI to an instance when it is running
- D. Attaching an ENI to an instance during the launch process

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Best Practices for Configuring Elastic Network Interfaces

You can attach an elastic network interface to an instance when it's running (hot attach), when it's stopped (warm attach), or when the instance is being launched (cold attach). <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-eni.html#best-practices-forconfiguring-network-interfaces>

**NEW QUESTION 183**

If you're unable to connect via SSH to your EC2 instance, which of the following should you check and possibly correct to restore connectivity?

- A. Adjust Security Group to permit egress traffic over TCP port 443 from your IP.
- B. Configure the IAM role to permit changes to security group settings.
- C. Modify the instance security group to allow ingress of ICMP packets from your IP.
- D. Adjust the instance's Security Group to permit ingress traffic over port 22 from your IP.
- E. Apply the most recently released Operating System security patches

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

In a VPC everything is allowed out by default. References:

**NEW QUESTION 184**

Which of the following features ensures even distribution of traffic to Amazon EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones registered with a load balancer?

- A. Elastic Load Balancing request routing
- B. An Amazon Route 53 weighted routing policy
- C. Elastic Load Balancing cross-zone load balancing
- D. An Amazon Route 53 latency routing policy

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Cross-zone load balancing is always enabled for an Application Load Balancer and is disabled by default for a Classic Load Balancer. If cross-zone load balancing is enabled, the load balancer distributes traffic evenly across all registered instances in all enabled Availability Zones. If cross-zone load balancing is disabled, the load balancer distributes traffic evenly across all enabled Availability Zones. For example, suppose that you have 10 instances in Availability Zone us-west-2a and 2 instances in us-west-2b. If cross-zone load balancing is disabled, the requests are distributed evenly between us-west-2a and us-west-2b. As a result, the 2 instances in us-west-2b serve the same

amount of traffic as the 10 instances in us-west-2a. However, if cross-zone load balancing is enabled, the load balancer distributes incoming requests evenly

across all 12 instances. <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/userguide/how-elastic-load-balancingworks.html>

**NEW QUESTION 186**

A company is building a two-tier web application to serve dynamic transaction-based content. The data tier is leveraging an Online Transactional Processing (OLTP) database. What services should you leverage to enable an elastic and scalable web tier?

- A. Elastic Load Balancing, Amazon EC2, and Auto Scaling
- B. Elastic Load Balancing, Amazon RDS with Multi-AZ, and Amazon S3
- C. Amazon RDS with Multi-AZ and Auto Scaling
- D. Amazon EC2, Amazon DynamoDB, and Amazon S3

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 188**

Your application provides data transformation services. Files containing data to be transformed are first uploaded to Amazon S3 and then transformed by a fleet of spot EC2 instances. Files submitted by your premium customers must be transformed with the highest priority. How should you implement such a system?

- A. Use a DynamoDB table with an attribute defining the priority level
- B. Transformation instances will scan the table for tasks, sorting the results by priority level.
- C. Use Route 53 latency based-routing to send high priority tasks to the closest transformation instances.
- D. Use two SQS queues, one for high priority messages, the other for default priority
- E. Transformation instances first poll the high priority queue; if there is no message, they poll the default priority queue.
- F. Use a single SQS queue
- G. Each message contains the priority level
- H. Transformation instances poll high-priority messages first.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 190**

A customer is leveraging Amazon Simple Storage Service in eu-west-1 to store static content for a web-based property. The customer is storing objects using the Standard Storage class. Where are the customer's objects replicated?

- A. A single facility in eu-west-1 and a single facility in eu-central-1
- B. A single facility in eu-west-1 and a single facility in us-east-1
- C. Multiple facilities in eu-west-1
- D. A single facility in eu-west-1

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Objects stored in a region never leave the region unless you explicitly transfer them to another region. For example, objects stored in the EU (Ireland) region never leave it. <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/Introduction.html#Regions>

**NEW QUESTION 192**

Your web application front end consists of multiple EC2 instances behind an Elastic Load Balancer. You configured ELB to perform health checks on these EC2 instances, if an instance fails to pass health checks, which statement will be true?

- A. The instance gets terminated automatically by the ELB
- B. The instance gets quarantined by the ELB for root cause analysis.
- C. The instance is replaced automatically by the ELB
- D. The ELB stops sending traffic to the instance that failed its health check

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 196**

In AWS, which security aspects are the customer's responsibility? (Choose four.)

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

**Answer:** ACDF

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 198**

A client application requires operating system privileges on a relational database server. What is an appropriate configuration for a highly available database architecture?

- A. A standalone Amazon EC2 instance
- B. Amazon RDS in a Multi-AZ configuration
- C. Amazon EC2 instances in a replication configuration utilizing a single Availability Zone
- D. Amazon EC2 instances in a replication configuration utilizing two different Availability Zones

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

"A client application requires operating system privileges". You can't have it using RDS. <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-regions-availability-zones.html>

**NEW QUESTION 201**

A company has a workflow that sends video files from their on-premise system to AWS for transcoding. They use EC2 worker instances that pull transcoding jobs from SQS. Why is SQS an appropriate service for this scenario?

- A. SQS guarantees the order of the messages.
- B. SQS synchronously provides transcoding output.
- C. SQS checks the health of the worker instances.
- D. SQS helps to facilitate horizontal scaling of encoding task

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Imho the idea for SQS is to improve scalability.

Elastic Beanstalk is checking the health of EC2 instances, not sure if SQS does.

D. SQS helps to facilitate horizontal scaling of encoding tasks.

Yes, this is a great scenario for SQS. "Horizontal scaling" means you have multiple instances involved in the workload (encoding tasks in this case). You can drop messages indicating an encoding job needs to be performed into an SQS queue, immediately making the job notification message accessible to any number of encoding worker instances.

**NEW QUESTION 202**

Which of the following are valid statements about Amazon S3? (Choose two.)

- A. S3 provides read-after-write consistency for any type of PUT or DELETE
- B. Consistency is not guaranteed for any type of PUT or DELETE
- C. A successful response to a PUT request only occurs when a complete object is saved.
- D. Partially saved objects are immediately readable with a GET after an overwrite PUT.
- E. S3 provides eventual consistency for overwrite PUTS and DELETE

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:**

Q: What data consistency model does Amazon S3 employ?

Amazon S3 buckets in all Regions provide **read-after-write consistency for PUTS** of new objects and **eventual consistency for overwrite PUTS and DELETES**.

**PUT Object**

**Description**

This implementation of the PUT operation adds an object to a bucket. You must have WRITE permissions on a bucket to add an object to it.

Amazon S3 **never adds partial objects**. If you receive a success response, Amazon S3 added the entire object to the bucket.

**NEW QUESTION 207**

Which Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud feature can you query from within the instance to access instance properties?

- A. Instance user data
- B. Resource tags
- C. Instance metadata
- D. Amazon Machine Image

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Although you can only access instance metadata and user data from within the instance itself, the data is not protected by cryptographic methods. <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-instance-metadata.html#instancedatadata-retrieval>

**NEW QUESTION 208**

You are working with a customer who is using Chef configuration management in their data center. Which service is designed to let the customer leverage existing Chef recipes in AWS?

- A. Amazon Simple Workflow Service
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- C. AWS CloudFormation
- D. AWS OpsWorks

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 210**

You have a load balancer configured for VPC, and all back-end Amazon EC2 instances are in service. However, your web browser times out when connecting to the load balancer's DNS name. Which options are probable causes of this behavior? (Choose two.)

- A. The load balancer was not configured to use a public subnet with an Internet gateway configured
- B. The Amazon EC2 instances do not have a dynamically allocated private IP address
- C. The security groups or network ACLs are not properly configured for web traffic.
- D. The load balancer is not configured in a private subnet with a NAT instance.
- E. The VPC does not have a VGW configure

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

There is no such thing as VGW. Hence E is not the correct answer.

**NEW QUESTION 214**

A company needs to deploy services to an AWS region which they have not previously used. The company currently has an AWS identity and Access Management (IAM) role for the Amazon EC2 instances, which permits the instance to have access to Amazon DynamoDB. The company wants their EC2 instances in the new region to have the same privileges. How should the company achieve this?

- A. Create a new IAM role and associated policies within the new region
- B. Assign the existing IAM role to the Amazon EC2 instances in the new region
- C. Copy the IAM role and associated policies to the new region and attach it to the instances
- D. Create an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) of the instance and copy it to the desired region using the AMI Copy feature

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 216**

Which of the following notification endpoints or clients are supported by Amazon Simple Notification Service? (Choose two.)

- A. Email
- B. CloudFront distribution
- C. File Transfer Protocol
- D. Short Message Service
- E. Simple Network Management Protocol

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 219**

You are deploying an application to collect votes for a very popular television show. Millions of users will submit votes using mobile devices. The votes must be collected into a durable, scalable, and highly available data store for real-time public tabulation. Which service should you use?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon Redshift
- C. Amazon Kinesis
- D. Amazon Simple Queue Service

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

This example looks at using AWS Lambda and Amazon API Gateway to build a dynamic voting application, which receives votes via SMS, aggregates the totals into Amazon DynamoDB, and uses Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) to display the results in real time.

<http://www.allthingsdistributed.com/2016/06/aws-lambda-serverless-reference-architectures.html>

**NEW QUESTION 223**

You are designing a web application that stores static assets in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) bucket. You expect this bucket to immediately receive over 150 PUT requests per second. What should you do to ensure optimal performance?

- A. Use multi-part upload.
- B. Add a random prefix to the key names.
- C. Amazon S3 will automatically manage performance at this scale.
- D. Use a predictable naming scheme, such as sequential numbers or date time sequences, in the key names

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

If you anticipate that your workload will consistently exceed 100 requests per second, you should avoid sequential key names. If you must use sequential numbers or date and time patterns in key names, add a random prefix to the key name. The randomness of the prefix more evenly distributes key names across multiple index partitions. Examples of introducing randomness are provided later in this topic.

**NEW QUESTION 227**

When will you incur costs with an Elastic IP address (EIP)?

- A. When an EIP is allocated.



- B. When it is allocated and associated with a running instance.
- C. When it is allocated and associated with a stopped instance.
- D. Costs are incurred regardless of whether the EIP is associated with a running instanc

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

You are allowed one EIP to be attached to a running instance at no charge. otherwise, it will incur a small fee. in this case, the instance is stopped, and thus, the EIP will be billed at the normal rate. <http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/>

**NEW QUESTION 229**

A customer has a single 3-TB volume on-premises that is used to hold a large repository of images and print layout files. This repository is growing at 500 GB a year and must be presented as a single logical volume. The customer is becoming increasingly constrained with their local storage capacity and wants an off-site backup of this data, while maintaining low-latency access to their frequently accessed data. Which AWS Storage Gateway configuration meets the customer requirements?

- A. Gateway-Cached volumes with snapshots scheduled to Amazon S3
- B. Gateway-Stored volumes with snapshots scheduled to Amazon S3
- C. Gateway-Virtual Tape Library with snapshots to Amazon S3
- D. Gateway-Virtual Tape Library with snapshots to Amazon Glacier

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 230**

Which of the following services natively encrypts data at rest within an AWS region? (Choose two.)

- A. AWS Storage Gateway
- B. Amazon DynamoDB
- C. Amazon CloudFront
- D. Amazon Glacier
- E. Amazon Simple Queue Service

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 233**

You manually launch a NAT AMI in a public subnet. The network is properly configured. Security groups and network access control lists are property configured. Instances in a private subnet can access the NAT. The NAT can access the Internet. However, private instances cannot access the Internet. What additional step is required to allow access from the private instances?

- A. Enable Source/Destination Check on the private Instances.
- B. Enable Source/Destination Check on the NAT instance.
- C. Disable Source/Destination Check on the private instances.
- D. Disable Source/Destination Check on the NAT instanc

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Disabling Source/Destination Checks.

Each EC2 instance performs source/destination checks by default. This means that the instance must be the source or destination of any traffic it sends or receives. However, a NAT instance must be able to send and receive traffic when the source or destination is not itself. Therefore, you must disable source/destination checks on the NAT instance. You can disable the SrcDestCheck attribute for a NAT instance that's either running or stopped using the console or the command line. [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_NAT\\_Instance.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_NAT_Instance.html)

**NEW QUESTION 238**

An existing application stores sensitive information on a non-boot Amazon EBS data volume attached to an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud instance. Which of the following approaches would protect the sensitive data on an Amazon EBS volume?

- A. Upload your customer keys to AWS CloudHS
- B. Associate the Amazon EBS volume with AWS CloudHS
- C. Re-mount the Amazon EBS volume.
- D. Create and mount a new, encrypted Amazon EBS volum
- E. Move the data to the new volum
- F. Delete the old Amazon EBS volume.
- G. Unmount the EBS volum
- H. Toggle the encryption attribute to Tru
- I. Re-mount the Amazon EBS volume.
- J. Snapshot the current Amazon EBS volum
- K. Restore the snapshot to a new, encrypted Amazon EBS volum
- L. Mount the Amazon EBS volume

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSEncryption.html> To migrate data between encrypted and unencrypted volumes:

1. Create your destination volume (encrypted or unencrypted, depending on your need) by following the procedures in Creating an Amazon EBS Volume.
2. Attach the destination volume to the instance that hosts the data to migrate. For more information, see Attaching an Amazon EBS Volume to an Instance. procedures in Making an Amazon EBS Volume Available for Using. For Linux instances, you can create a mount point at /mnt/destination and mount the destination volume there.

4. Copy the data from your source directory to the destination volume. It may be most convenient to use a bulk-copy utility for this.

**NEW QUESTION 239**

You work for a major news network in Europe. They have just released a new app which allows users to report on events as and when they happen using their mobile phone. Users are able to upload pictures from the app and then other users will be able to view these pics. Your organization expects this app to grow very quickly, essentially doubling it's user base every month. The app uses S3 to store the media and you are expecting sudden and large increases in traffic to S3 when a major news event takes place (as people will be uploading content in huge numbers). You need to keep your storage costs to a minimum however and it does not matter if some objects are lost. Which storage media should you use to keep costs as low as possible?

- A. S3 - Infrequently Accessed Storage.
- B. S3 - Reduced Redundancy Storage (RRS).
- C. Glacier.
- D. S3 - Provisioned IOP

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 243**

By definition a public subnet within a VPC is one that

- A. In its routing table it has at least one route that uses an Internet Gateway (IGW).
- B. Has at least one route in its routing table that routes via a Network Address Translation (NAT) instance.
- C. Where the Network Access Control List (NACL) permitting outbound traffic to 0.0.0.0/0.
- D. Has had the public subnet check box ticked when setting up this subnet in the VPC consol

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 246**

You work in the genomics industry and you process large amounts of genomic data using a nightly Elastic Map Reduce (EMR) job. This job processes a single 3 Tb file which is stored on S3. The EMR job runs on 3 on-demand core nodes and four on-demand task nodes. The EMR job is now taking longer than anticipated and you have been asked to advise how to reduced the completion time?

- A. Use four Spot Instances for the task nodes rather than four On-Demand instances.
- B. You should reduce the input split size in the MapReduce job configuration and then adjust the number of simultaneous mapper tasks so that more tasks can be processed at once.
- C. Store the file on Elastic File Service instead of S3 and then mount EFS as an independent volume for your core nodes.
- D. Configure an independent VPC in which to run the EMR jobs and then mount EFS as an independent volume for your core nodes.
- E. Enable termination protection for the job flo

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 247**

In order to enable encryption at rest using EC2 and Elastic Block Store you need to

- A. Configure encryption when creating the EBS volume
- B. Configure encryption using the appropriate Operating Systems file system
- C. Configure encryption using X.509 certificates
- D. Mount the EBS volume in to S3 and then encrypt the bucket using a bucket polic

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 248**

To retrieve instance metadata or userdata you will need to use the following IP Address;

- A. <http://127.0.0.1>
- B. <http://192.168.0.254>
- C. <http://10.0.0.1>
- D. <http://169.254.169.254>

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 251**

You have an EC2 instance which needs to find out both its private IP address and its public IP address. To do this you need to;

- A. Run IPCONFIG (Windows) or IFCONFIG (Linux)
- B. Retrieve the instance Metadata from <http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/>
- C. Retrieve the instance Userdata from <http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/>
- D. Use the following command; AWS EC2 displayIP

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 254**

When you create new subnets within a custom VPC, by default they can communicate with each other, across availability zones.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 257**

Using SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language 2.0) you can give your federated users single sign Questions & Answers PDF P-206 on (SSO) access to the AWS Management Console.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 262**

You can add multiple volumes to an EC2 instance and then create your own RAID 5/RAID 10/RAID 0 configurations using those volumes.

- A. True
- B. False

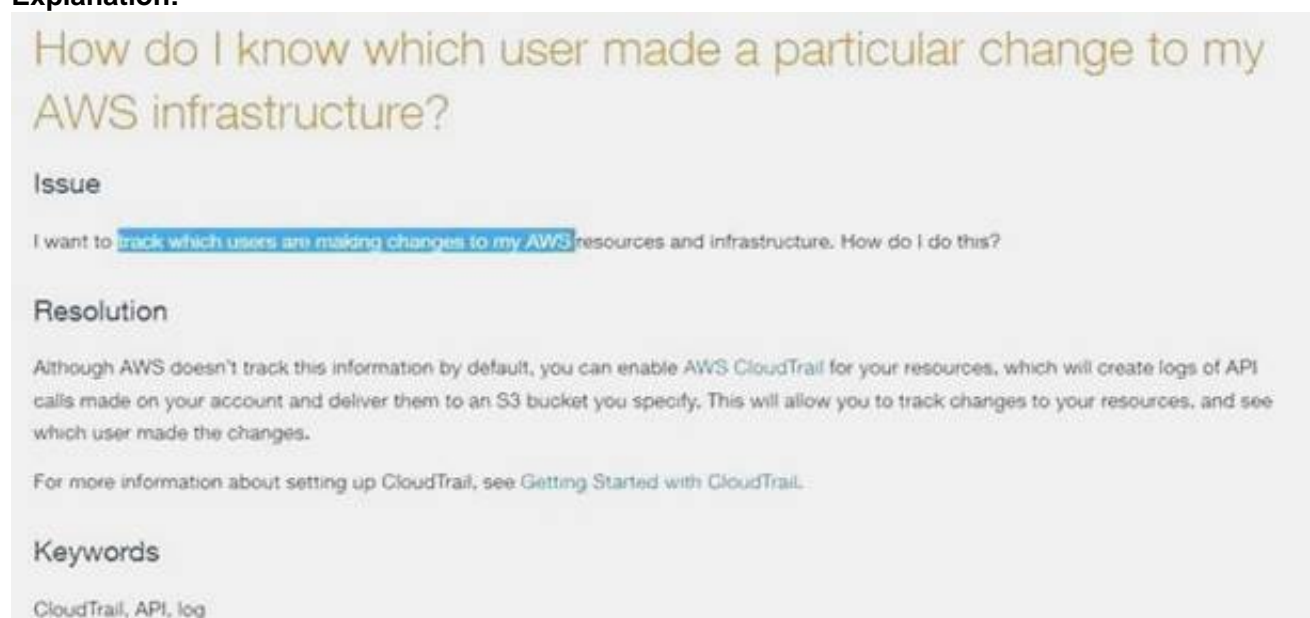
**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 263**

You are appointed as your company's Chief Security Officer and you want to be able to track all changes made to your AWS environment, by all users and at all times, in all regions. What AWS service should you use to achieve this?

- A. CloudAudit
- B. CloudWatch
- C. CloudTrail
- D. CloudDetective

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:****NEW QUESTION 265**

You have started a new role as a solutions architect for an architectural firm that designs large sky scrapers in the Middle East. Your company hosts large volumes of data and has about 250Tb of data on internal servers. They have decided to store this data on S3 due to the redundancy offered by it. The company currently has a telecoms line of 2Mbps connecting their head office to the internet. What method should they use to import this data on to S3 in the fastest manner possible.

- A. Upload it directly to S3
- B. Purchase and AWS Direct connect and transfer the data over that once it is installed.
- C. AWS Data pipeline
- D. AWS Import/Export

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 268**

Which of the following is not a valid configuration type for AWS Storage gateway.

- A. Gateway-accessed volumes
- B. Gateway-cached volumes
- C. Gateway-stored volumes
- D. Gateway-Virtual Tape Library

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 271**

You are a solutions architect working for a large oil and gas company. Your company runs their production environment on AWS and has a custom VPC. The VPC contains 3 subnets, 1 of which is public and the other 2 are private. Inside the public subnet is a fleet of EC2 instances which are the result of an autoscaling group. All EC2 instances are in the same security group. Your company has created a new custom application which connects to mobile devices using a custom

port. This application has been rolled out to production and you need to open this port globally to the internet. What steps should you take to do this, and how quickly will the change occur?

- A. Open the port on the existing network Access Control Lis
- B. Your EC2 instances will be able to communicate on this port after a reboot.
- C. Open the port on the existing network Access Control Lis
- D. Your EC2 instances will be able to communicate over this port immediately.
- E. Open the port on the existing security grou
- F. Your EC2 instances will be able to communicate over this port immediately.
- G. Open the port on the existing security grou
- H. Your EC2 instances will be able to communicate over this port as soon as the relevant Time To Live (TTL) expires.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 272

Amazon Web Services offer 3 different levels of support, which of the below are valid support levels.

- A. Corporate, Business, Developer
- B. Enterprise, Business, Developer
- C. Enterprise, Business, Free Tier
- D. Enterprise, Company, Free Tier

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 273

After an Amazon EC2-VPC instance is launched, can I change the VPC security groups it belongs to?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Only if you are the root user
- D. Only if the tag "VPC\_Change\_Group" is true

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 275

Is there a method or command in the IAM system to allow or deny access to a specific instance?

- A. Only for VPC based instances
- B. Yes
- C. No

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference\\_policies\\_evaluationlogic.html#policy-eval-denyallow](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_evaluationlogic.html#policy-eval-denyallow)

- 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 overrides this default.
- An explicit deny overrides any allows.

#### NEW QUESTION 278

What is the default VPC security group limit?

- A. 500
- B. 50
- C. 5
- D. There is no limit

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 279

By default, what happens to ENIs that are automatically created and attached to EC2 instances when the attached instance terminates?

- A. Remain as is
- B. Terminate
- C. Hibernate
- D. Pause

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

By default, elastic network interfaces that are automatically created and attached to instances using the console are set to terminate when the instance terminates. However, network interfaces created using the command line interface aren't set to terminate when the instance terminates.  
Source: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-eni.html#change\\_term\\_behavior](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-eni.html#change_term_behavior)



**NEW QUESTION 281**

What is a Security Group?

- A. None of these.
- B. A list of users that can access Amazon EC2 instances.
- C. An Access Control List (ACL) for AWS resources.
- D. It acts as a virtual firewall that controls the traffic for one or more instance

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 283**

What is the default per account limit of Elastic IPs?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 5

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 287**

Disabling automated backups disables the point-in-time recovery feature.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 292**

You receive a Spot Instance at a bid of \$0.05/hr. After 30 minutes, the Spot Price increases to \$0.06/hr and your Spot Instance is terminated by AWS. What was the total EC2 compute cost of running your Spot Instance?

- A. \$0.00
- B. \$0.02
- C. \$0.03
- D. \$0.05
- E. \$0.06

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 295**

What action is required to establish a VPC VPN connection between an on-premises data center and an Amazon VPC virtual private gateway?

- A. Modify the main route table to allow traffic to a network address translation instance.
- B. Use a dedicated network address translation instance in the public subnet.
- C. Assign a static Internet-routable IP address to an Amazon VPC customer gateway.
- D. Establish a dedicated networking connection using AWS Direct Connect.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 297**

Which of the following is a durable key-value store?

- A. Amazon Simple Storage Service
- B. Amazon Simple Workflow Service
- C. Amazon Simple Queue Service
- D. Amazon Simple Notification Service

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

S3 is basically a key-value store. Another keyword is “durable”. <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsingObjects.html>

**NEW QUESTION 302**

Which of the following databases is not supported on Amazon RDS?

- A. MSSOL
- B. MySQL
- C. Aurora
- D. DB2

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

DB2 is not yet supported on aws. To get the latest list of RDS's supported by AWS, please use the following link :

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

The correct answer is: **DB2**

**NEW QUESTION 306**

How many relational database engines does RDS currently support?

- A. Three: MySQL, Oracle and Microsoft SQL Server.
- B. Just two: MySQL and Oracle.
- C. Six: Amazon Aurora, Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, PostgreSQL, MySQL and MariaDB.
- D. Just one: MySQ

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Amazon RDS provides you six familiar database engines to choose from, including Amazon Aurora, Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, PostgreSQL, MySQL and MariaDB. [https://aws.amazon.com/rds/?nc1=h\\_ls](https://aws.amazon.com/rds/?nc1=h_ls)

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient and resizable capacity while managing time-consuming database administration tasks, freeing you up to focus on your applications and business. Amazon RDS provides you six familiar database engines to choose from, including Amazon Aurora, PostgreSQL, MySQL, MariaDB, Oracle, and Microsoft SQL Server.

**NEW QUESTION 307**

Which Auto Scaling features allow you to scale ahead of expected increases in load? (Select TWO.)

- A. Cooldown period
- B. Lifecycle hooks
- C. Desired capacity
- D. Scheduled scaling
- E. Health check grace period
- F. Metric-based scaling

**Answer: DF**

**NEW QUESTION 308**

You've been tasked with choosing a datastore to persist GPS coordinates for a new app. The service needs consistent, single-digit-millisecond latency at any scale. Which AWS service meets your requirements?

- A. Amazon Redshift
- B. Amazon DynamoDB
- C. Amazon S3
- D. Amazon RDS

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 310**

You originally built a VPC for a two-tier application. The subnets for the web and data tiers use all the IP address space in the VPC. Now you want to add subnets for an application tier.

How can you accommodate the new subnets in your VPC?

- A. Reduce the CIDR block ranges of the existing subnets to make room for the new subnets.
- B. Build a new VPC that can accommodate all the subnets, and migrate the application to the new VPC.
- C. Change the CIDR block for the VPC to create enough free address space for the new subnets.
- D. Create the new subnets in the VPC; the VPC will automatically scale to accommodate the new subnets.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 312**

You are architecting a web application that will be backed by a relational database. The application will be read-heavy, and database queries will be computationally intensive.

How can you improve overall application response for users?

- A. Use ElastiCache to store critical pieces of data in memory for low-latency access.
- B. use Amazon SQS to distribute messages among workers that are less busy.
- C. Use an Auto Scaling group and ELB Classic Load Balancer for the application tier.
- D. Use Data Pipeline to replicate your relational data across all of your web tier node

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 316**

You're building an API backend available at services.yourcompany.com. The API is implemented with API Gateway and Lambda

- A. You successfully tested the API using curl
- B. You implemented Javascript to call the API from a webpage on your corporate website, www.yourcompany.co
- C. When you access that page in your browser, you get the following error: "The same origin policy disallows reading the remote resource" How can you allow your corporate webpages to invoke the API?
- D. Disable CORS in the API Gateway.
- E. Disable CORS in the Javascript frontend.
- F. Enable CORS in the API Gateway.
- G. Enable CORS in the Javascript frontend

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 321

A colleague asked for your advice about how to easily deploy, monitor, and scale a three-tier LAMP (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP) application on AWS. Your colleague has time and staffing constraints and wants to deploy and manage the application with minimal effort. Which AWS service would you suggest?

- A. Elastic Beanstalk
- B. Data Pipeline
- C. CloudFormation
- D. CodeDeploy

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 325

Which aspects of Amazon EC2 security are the responsibility of AWS? (Select TWO.)

- A. VPC and security group configuration
- B. Physical security of hardware
- C. Application authentication
- D. Virtualization infrastructure
- E. Guest operating systems

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 329

You have a Cassandra cluster running in private subnets in an Amazon VPC. A new application in a different Amazon VPC needs access to the database. How can the new application access the database?

- A. Set up a dual-homed instance with ENIs in both Amazon VPCs.
- B. Set up a VPC peering connection between the two Amazon VPCs.
- C. Set up a NAT Gateway in the database's Amazon VPC.
- D. Set up a NAT Gateway in the application's Amazon VPC.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 331

Which security functions are based on AWS STS? (Select TWO.)

- A. Using IAM roles with Amazon EC2 instances
- B. Adding conditions to managed policies
- C. Using access keys to authenticate IAM users
- D. Using web federated identity to authenticate users
- E. Assigning managed policies to IAM groups

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 332

You bid \$0.22 for an Amazon EC2 Spot Instance when the market price was \$0.20. For 90 minutes, the market price remained at \$0.20. Then the market price changed to \$0.25, and your instance was terminated by AWS. What was your cost of running the instance for the entire duration?

- A. \$0.47
- B. \$0.20
- C. \$0.40
- D. \$0.22

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 335

Your organization is looking for a solution that can help the business with streaming data. Several services will require access to read and process the same stream concurrently. What AWS service meets the business requirements?

- A. Amazon Kinesis Firehose
- B. Amazon Kinesis Streams
- C. Amazon CloudFront

D. Amazon SQS

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 336

Your application currently stores data on an unencrypted EBS volume. A new security policy mandates that all data must be encrypted at rest. How can you encrypt the data?

- A. Create a snapshot of the volum
- B. Create a new, encrypted volume from the snapsho
- C. Replace the volume.
- D. Stop the instanc
- E. Detach the volum
- F. Modify the EBS settings to encrypt the volum
- G. Reattach the volum
- H. Start the instance.
- I. Create a snapshot of the volum
- J. Make an encrypted copy of the snapsho
- K. Create a new volume from the new snapsho
- L. Replace the volume.
- M. Modify the EBS settings to encrypt the volum
- N. You do need to detach the volume or stop the instance.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 337

What is a placement group in Amazon EC2?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

A placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone. References:

#### NEW QUESTION 340

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 343

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 347

You are in the process of creating a Route 53 DNS failover to direct traffic to two EC2 zones. Obviously, if one fails, you would like to direct Route 53 traffic to the other region. Each region has an ELB with some instances being distributed. What is the best way for you to configure the Route 53 health check?

- A. Route 53 doesn't support ELB with an internal health chec
- B. You need to create your own Route 53 health check of the ELB



- C. Route 53 natively supports ELB with an internal health check
- D. Turn "Evaluate target health" off and "Associate with Health Check" on and R53 will use the ELB's internal health check.
- E. Route 53 doesn't support ELB with an internal health check
- F. You need to associate your resource record set for the ELB with your own health check
- G. Route 53 natively supports ELB with an internal health check
- H. Turn "Evaluate target health" on and "Associate with Health Check" off and R53 will use the ELB's internal health check.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

With DNS Failover, Amazon Route 53 can help detect an outage of your website and redirect your end users to alternate locations where your application is operating properly. When you enable this feature, Route 53 uses health checks--regularly making Internet requests to your application's endpoints from multiple locations around the world--to determine whether each endpoint of your application is up or down. To enable DNS Failover for an ELB endpoint, create an Alias record pointing to the ELB and set the "Evaluate Target Health" parameter to true. Route 53 creates and manages the health checks for your ELB automatically. You do not need to create your own Route 53 health check of the ELB. You also do not need to associate your resource record set for the ELB with your own health check, because Route 53 automatically associates it with the health checks that Route 53 manages on your behalf. The ELB health check will also inherit the health of your backend instances behind that ELB.

**NEW QUESTION 352**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Auto Scaling can start and stop the instance at a pre-defined time. Here, the total running time is unknown. Thus, the user has to use the CloudWatch alarm, which monitors the CPU utilization.

The user can create an alarm that is triggered when the average CPU utilization percentage has been lower than 10 percent for 24 hours, signaling that it is idle and no longer in use. When the utilization is below the threshold limit, it will terminate the instance as a part of the instance action. References:

**NEW QUESTION 355**

An Elastic IP address (EIP) is a static IP address designed for dynamic cloud computing. With an EIP, you can mask the failure of an instance or software by rapidly remapping the address to another instance in your account. Your EIP is associated with your AWS account, not a particular EC2 instance, and it remains associated with your account until you choose to explicitly release it. By default, how many EIPs is each AWS account limited to on a per region basis?

- A. 1
- B. 5
- C. Unlimited
- D. 10

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

By default, all AWS accounts are limited to 5 Elastic IP addresses per region for each AWS account, because public (IPv4) Internet addresses are a scarce public resource. AWS strongly encourages you to use an EIP primarily for load balancing use cases, and use DNS hostnames for all other inter-node communication. If you feel your architecture warrants additional EIPs, you would need to complete the Amazon EC2 Elastic IP Address Request Form and give reasons as to your need for additional addresses. References:

**NEW QUESTION 356**

In Amazon EC2, partial instance-hours are billed \_\_\_\_.

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Partial instance-hours are billed to the next hour. References:

**NEW QUESTION 359**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The data in an instance store persists only during the lifetime of its associated instance. If an instance reboots (intentionally or unintentionally), data in the instance

store persists. However, data on instance store volumes is lost under the following circumstances.  
Failure of an underlying drive Stopping an Amazon EBS-backed instance Terminating an instance

**NEW QUESTION 363**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

Amazon Glacier automatically encrypts the data using AES-256 and stores it durably in an immutable form. Amazon Glacier is designed to provide average annual durability of 99.999999999% for an archive. It stores each archive in multiple facilities and multiple devices.

Unlike traditional systems which can require laborious data verification and manual repair, Glacier performs regular, systematic data integrity checks, and is built to be automatically self-healing.

**NEW QUESTION 365**

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

- A. Which of the following statements would be the best choice to put your client's mind at rest?
- B. Different instances running on the same physical machine are isolated from each other via a 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256).
- C. Different instances running on the same physical machine are isolated from each other via the Xen hypervisor and via a 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256).
- D. Different instances running on the same physical machine are isolated from each other via the Xen hypervisor.
- E. Different instances running on the same physical machine are isolated from each other via IAM permissions.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 366**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 369**

In Amazon EC2, while sharing an Amazon EBS snapshot, can the snapshots with AWS Marketplace product codes be public?

- A. Yes, but only for US-based providers.
- B. Yes, they can be public.
- C. No, they cannot be made public.
- D. Yes, they are automatically made public by the system.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Snapshots with AWS Marketplace product codes can't be made public.

**NEW QUESTION 370**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 375**

Which of the following AWS CLI commands is syntactically incorrect?

1. \$ aws ec2 describe-instances
2. \$ aws ec2 start-instances --instance-ids i-1348636c
3. \$ aws sns publish --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:546419318123:OperationsError -message "Script Failure"
4. \$ aws sqs receive-message --queue-url https://queue.amazonaws.com/546419318123/Test

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 2
- D. 1

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The following CLI command is missing a hyphen before "-message". aws sns publish --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:546419318123:OperationsError -message "Script Failure".

It has been added below in red aws sns publish --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-east- 1:546419318123:OperationsError ---message "Script Failure"

**NEW QUESTION 379**

You are setting up a very complex financial services grid and so far it has 5 Elastic IP (EIP) addresses. You go to assign another EIP address, but all accounts are limited to 5 Elastic IP addresses per region by default, so you aren't able to. What is the reason for this?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Public (IPv4) internet addresses are a scarce resource. There is only a limited amount of public IP space available, and Amazon EC2 is committed to helping use that space efficiently. By default, all accounts are limited to 5 Elastic IP addresses per region. If you need more than 5 Elastic IP addresses, AWS asks that you apply for your limit to be raised. They will ask you to think through your use case and help them understand your need for additional addresses.

**NEW QUESTION 381**

Having set up a website to automatically be redirected to a backup website if it fails, you realize that there are different types of failovers that are possible. You need all your resources to be available the majority of the time. Using Amazon Route 53 which configuration would best suit this requirement?

- A. Active-active failover.
- B. Non
- C. Route 53 can't failover.
- D. Active-passive failover.
- E. Active-active-passive and other mixed configuration

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You can set up a variety of failover configurations using Amazon Route 53 alias: weighted, latency, geolocation routing, and failover resource record sets.

Active-active failover: Use this failover configuration when you want all of your resources to be available the majority of the time. When a resource becomes unavailable, Amazon Route 53 can detect that it's unhealthy and stop including it when responding to queries. Active-passive failover:

Use this failover configuration when you want a primary group of resources to be available the majority of the time and you want a secondary group of resources to be on standby in case all of the primary resources become unavailable. When responding to queries, Amazon Route 53 includes only the healthy primary resources. If all of the primary resources are unhealthy, Amazon Route 53 begins to include only the healthy secondary resources in response to DNS queries.

Active-active-passive and other mixed configurations: You can combine alias and non-alias resource record sets to produce a variety of Amazon Route 53 behaviors.

**NEW QUESTION 383**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 384**

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)?

- A. It can be used to launch as many or as few virtual servers as you need.
- B. It increases the need to forecast traffic by providing dynamic IP addresses for static cloud computing.
- C. It eliminates your need to invest in hardware up front, so you can develop and deploy applications faster.
- D. It offers scalable computing capacity in the Amazon Web Services (AWS) clou

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) provides scalable computing capacity in the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. Using Amazon EC2 eliminates your need to invest in hardware up front, so you can develop and deploy applications faster. You can use Amazon EC2 to launch as many or as few virtual servers as you need, configure security and networking, and manage storage. Amazon EC2 enables you to scale up or down to handle changes in requirements or spikes in popularity, reducing your need to forecast traffic.

**NEW QUESTION 389**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 394**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 397**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**



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

**NEW QUESTION 400**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon SQS is a distributed queuing system that is optimized for horizontal scalability, not for singlethreaded sending or receiving speeds. A single client can send or receive Amazon SQS messages at a rate of about 5 to 50 messages per second. Higher receive performance can be achieved by requesting multiple messages (up to 10) in a single call. It may take several seconds before a message that has been to a queue is available to be received.

**NEW QUESTION 403**

A scope has been handed to you to set up a super-fast gaming server and you decide that you will use Amazon DynamoDB as your database. For efficient access to data in a table, Amazon DynamoDB creates and maintains indexes for the primary key attributes. A secondary index is a data structure that contains a subset of attributes from a table, along with an alternate key to support Query operations. How many types of secondary indexes does DynamoDB support?

- A. 2
- B. 16
- C. 4
- D. As many as you nee

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

DynamoDB supports two types of secondary indexes:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 407**

Which one of the below is not an AWS Storage Service?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon Glacier
- C. Amazon CloudFront
- D. Amazon EBS

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS Storage Services are: Amazon S3

Amazon Glacier Amazon EBS

AWS Storage Gateway

**NEW QUESTION 410**

You have a lot of data stored in the AWS Storage Gateway and your manager has come to you asking about how the billing is calculated, specifically the Virtual Tape Shelf usage. What would be a correct response to this?

- A. You are billed for the virtual tape data you store in Amazon Glacier and are billed for the size of the virtual tape.
- B. You are billed for the virtual tape data you store in Amazon Glacier and billed for the portion of virtual tape capacity that you use, not for the size of the virtual tape.
- C. You are billed for the virtual tape data you store in Amazon S3 and billed for the portion of virtual tape capacity that you use, not for the size of the virtual tape.
- D. You are billed for the virtual tape data you store in Amazon S3 and are billed for the size of the virtual tape.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Storage Gateway is a service connecting an on-premises software appliance with cloudbased storage to provide seamless and secure integration between an organization's on-premises IT environment and AWS's storage infrastructure.

AWS Storage Gateway billing is as follows. Volume storage usage (per GB per month):

You are billed for the Cached volume data you store in Amazon S3. You are only billed for volume capacity you use, not for the size of the volume you create.

Snapshot Storage usage (per GB per month): You are billed for the snapshots your gateway stores in Amazon S3. These snapshots are stored and billed as Amazon EBS snapshots. Snapshots are incremental backups, reducing your storage charges. When taking a new snapshot, only the data that has changed since your last snapshot is stored.

Virtual Tape Library usage (per GB per month):

You are billed for the virtual tape data you store in Amazon S3. You are only billed for the portion of virtual tape capacity that you use, not for the size of the virtual tape.

Virtual Tape Shelf usage (per GB per month):

You are billed for the virtual tape data you store in Amazon Glacier. You are only billed for the portion of virtual tape capacity that you use, not for the size of the virtual tape.

**NEW QUESTION 411**

A user is hosting a website in the US West-1 region. The website has the highest client base from the Asia-Pacific (Singapore / Japan) region. The application is accessing data from S3 before serving it to client.

Which of the below mentioned regions gives a better performance for S3 objects?

- A. Japan
- B. Singapore
- C. US East
- D. US West-1

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 415**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 417**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 420**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 422**

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

In relation to AWS CloudHSM, High-availability (HA) recovery is hands-off resumption by failed HA group members. Prior to the introduction of this function, the HA feature provided redundancy and performance, but required that a failed/lost group member be manually reinstated.

**NEW QUESTION 423**

What is the time period with which metric data is sent to CloudWatch when detailed monitoring is enabled on an Amazon EC2 instance?

- A. 15 minutes
- B. 5 minutes
- C. 1 minute
- D. 45 seconds

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

By default, Amazon EC2 metric data is automatically sent to CloudWatch in 5-minute periods. However, you can, enable detailed monitoring on an Amazon EC2 instance, which sends data to CloudWatch in 1-minute periods

**NEW QUESTION 426**

In Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud, which of the following is used for communication between instances in the same network (EC2-Classic or a VPC)?

- A. Private IP addresses
- B. Elastic IP addresses
- C. Static IP addresses
- D. Public IP addresses

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A private IP address is an IP address that's not reachable over the Internet. You can use private IP addresses for communication between instances in the same network (EC2-Classic or a VPC).

**NEW QUESTION 430**

What happens to data on an ephemeral volume of an EBS-backed EC2 instance if it is terminated or if it fails?

- A. Data is automatically copied to another volume.
- B. The volume snapshot is saved in S3.
- C. Data persists.
- D. Data is deleted.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Any data on the instance store volumes persists as long as the instance is running, but this data is deleted when the instance is terminated or if it fails (such as if an underlying drive has issues). After an instance store-backed instance fails or terminates, it cannot be restored.

**NEW QUESTION 431**

A user has launched a large EBS backed EC2 instance in the US-East-1a region. The user wants to achieve Disaster Recovery (DR) for that instance by creating another small instance in Europe. How can the user achieve DR?

- A. Copy the instance from the US East region to the EU region
- B. Use the "Launch more like this" option to copy the instance from one region to another
- C. Copy the running instance using the "Instance Copy" command to the EU region
- D. Create an AMI of the instance and copy the AMI to the EU regio
- E. Then launch the instance from the EU AMI

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

To launch an EC2 instance it is required to have an AMI in that region. If the AMI is not available in that region, then create a new AMI or use the copy command to copy the AMI from one region to the other region.

**NEW QUESTION 436**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Persistent storage--If you need persistent virtual disk storage similar to a physical disk drive for files or other data that must persist longer than the lifetime of a single Amazon EC2 instance, Amazon EBS volumes or Amazon S3 are more appropriate.

**NEW QUESTION 438**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 439**

A user has launched an EC2 instance. The instance got terminated as soon as it was launched. Which of the below mentioned options is not a possible reason for this?

- A. The user account has reached the maximum volume limit
- B. The AMI is missin
- C. It is the required part
- D. The snapshot is corrupt
- E. The user account has reached the maximum EC2 instance limit

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

When the user account has reached the maximum number of EC2 instances, it will not be allowed to launch an instance. AWS will throw an 'Instance Limit Exceeded' error. For all other reasons, such as "AMI is missing part", "Corrupt Snapshot" or "Volume limit has reached" it will launch an EC2 instance and then terminate it.

**NEW QUESTION 444**

Can I change the EC2 security groups after an instance is launched in EC2-Classic?

- A. Yes, you can change security groups after you launch an instance in EC2-Classic.
- B. No, you cannot change security groups after you launch an instance in EC2-Classic.
- C. Yes, you can only when you remove rules from a security group.
- D. Yes, you can only when you add rules to a security group

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

After you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you can't change its security groups. However, you can add rules to or remove rules from a security group, and those changes are automatically applied to all instances that are associated with the security group.

**NEW QUESTION 449**

George has launched three EC2 instances inside the US-East-1a zone with his AWS account. Ray has launched two EC2 instances in the US-East-1a zone with his AWS account. Which of the below mentioned statements will help George and Ray understand the availability zone (AZ) concept better?

- A. All the instances of George and Ray can communicate over a private IP with a minimal cost
- B. The US-East-1a region of George and Ray can be different availability zones
- C. All the instances of George and Ray can communicate over a private IP without any cost
- D. The instances of George and Ray will be running in the same data centre

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Each AWS region has multiple, isolated locations known as Availability Zones. To ensure that the AWS resources are distributed across the Availability Zones for a region, AWS independently maps the Availability Zones to identifiers for each account. In this case the Availability Zone US-East-1a where George's EC2 instances are running might not be the same location as the US-East-1a zone of Ray's EC2 instances. There is no way for the user to coordinate the Availability Zones between accounts.

**NEW QUESTION 451**

You are in the process of moving your friend's WordPress site onto AWS to try and save him some money, and you have told him that he should probably also move his domain name. He asks why he can't leave his domain name where it is and just have his infrastructure on AWS. What would be an incorrect response to his question?

- A. Route 53 offers low query latency for your end users.
- B. Route 53 is designed to automatically answer queries from the optimal location depending on network conditions.
- C. The globally distributed nature of AWS's DNS servers helps ensure a consistent ability to route your end users to your application.
- D. Route 53 supports Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC).

**Answer: D**



**Explanation:**

Amazon Route 53 provides highly available and scalable Domain Name System (DNS), domain name registration, and health-checking web services. Route 53 is built using AWS's highly available and reliable infrastructure. The globally distributed nature of our DNS servers helps ensure a consistent ability to route your end users to your application by circumventing any Internet or network related issues. Route 53 is designed to provide the level of dependability required by important applications. Using a global anycast network of DNS servers around the world, Route 53 is designed to automatically answer queries from the optimal location depending on network conditions. As a result, the service offers low query latency for your end users. Amazon Route 53 does not support Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC) at this time.

**NEW QUESTION 456**

A user has created an ELB with Auto Scaling. Which of the below mentioned offerings from ELB helps the user to stop sending new requests traffic from the load balancer to the EC2 instance when the instance is being deregistered while continuing in-flight requests?

- A. ELB sticky session
- B. ELB deregistration check
- C. ELB auto registration Off
- D. ELB connection draining

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The Elastic Load Balancer connection draining feature causes the load balancer to stop sending new requests to the back-end instances when the instances are deregistering or become unhealthy, while ensuring that in-flight requests continue to be served.

**NEW QUESTION 459**

Just when you thought you knew every possible storage option on AWS you hear someone mention Reduced Redundancy Storage (RRS) within Amazon S3. What is the ideal scenario to use Reduced Redundancy Storage (RRS)?

- A. Huge volumes of data
- B. Sensitive data
- C. Non-critical or reproducible data
- D. Critical data

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Reduced Redundancy Storage (RRS) is a new storage option within Amazon S3 that enables customers to reduce their costs by storing non-critical, reproducible data at lower levels of redundancy than Amazon S3's standard storage. RRS provides a lower cost, less durable, highly available storage option that is designed to sustain the loss of data in a single facility.

RRS is ideal for non-critical or reproducible data.

For example, RRS is a cost-effective solution for sharing media content that is durably stored elsewhere. RRS also makes sense if you are storing thumbnails and other resized images that can be easily reproduced from an original image.

**NEW QUESTION 463**

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