Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Developer-Associate

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate

NEW QUESTION 1
A user has launched five instances with ELB. How can the user add the sixth EC2 instance to ELB?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Elastic Load Balancing automatically distributes incoming traffic across multiple EC2 instances. You create a load balancer and register instances with the load balancer in one or more Availability Zones. The load balancer serves as a single point of contact for clients. This enables you to increase the availability of your application. You can add and remove EC2 instances from your load balancer as your needs change, without disrupting the overall flow of information.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/E|asticLoadBaIancing/latest/DeveIoperGuide/Svclntro.htm|

NEW QUESTION 2
How long can you keep your Amazon SQS messages in Amazon SQS queues?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The SQS message retention period is configurable and can be set anywhere from 1 minute to 2 weeks. The default is 4 days and once the message retention limit is reached your messages will be automatically deleted. The option for longer message retention provides greater filexibility to allow for longer intervals between message production and consumption.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 3
In regard to DynamoDB, which of the following statements is correct?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Amazon DynamoDB, a database is a collection of tables. A table is a collection of items and each item
is a collection of attributes.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DataModeI.html

NEW QUESTION 4
Which one of the following statements is NOT an advantage of DyanamoDB being built on Solid State Drives:

A. serve high-scale request workloads
B. low request pricing
C. high I/O performance of WebApp on EC2 instance
D. low-latency response times

Answer: C

Explanation:
In DynamoDB, SSDs help achieve design goals of predictable low-latency response times for storing and accessing data at any scale. The high I/O performance of SSDs also enables to serve high-scale request workloads cost efficiently, and to pass this efficiency along in low request pricing.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 5
is a task coordination and state management service for cloud applications.

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
RDS DB instance storage comes in two types: standard and provisioned IOPS. Standard storage is allocated on the Amazon EBS volumes and connected to the user's DB instance. Provisioned IOPS uses optimized EBS volumes and an optimized configuration stack. It provides additional, dedicated capacity for the EBS I/O.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html

NEW QUESTION 7

A user is accessing an EC2 instance on the SSH port for IP 10.20.30.40. Which one is a secure way to configure that the instance can be accessed only from this IP?

A. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 1020.30.40/0
B. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40/32
C. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40/24
D. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40

Answer: B

Explanation:
In AWS EC2, while configuring a security group, the user needs to specify the IP address in CIDR notation. The CIDR IP range 10.20.30.40/32 says it is for a single IP 10.20.30.40. If the user specifies the IP as 10.20.30.40 only, the security group will not accept and ask it in a CIRD format.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-network-security.html

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The user can achieve automated scaling by launching different EC2 instances and making them a part of an ELB. Cloudwatch will be used to monitor the resources and based on the scaling need it will trigger policies. AutoScaling is then used to scale up or down the instances.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/\NhatIsAutoScaling.html

NEW QUESTION 9

A user has not enabled versioning on an S3 bucket. What will be the version ID of the object inside that bucket?

A. There will be no version attached
B. Null
C. Blank

Answer: C

Explanation:
S3 objects stored in the bucket before the user has set the versioning state have a version ID of null. When the user enables versioning, the objects in the bucket do not change and their ID remains null. Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/AddingObjectstoVersionSuspendedBuckets.html

NEW QUESTION 10

A user has created a queue named "myqueue" with SQS. There are four messages published to queue which are not received by the consumer yet. If the user tries to delete the queue, what will happen?

A. A user can never delete a queue manuall
B. AWS deletes it after 30 days of inactMty on queue
C. It will initiate the delete but wait for four days before deleting until all messages are deleted automatically.
D. It will ask user to delete the messages first
E. It will delete the queue

Answer: D

Explanation:
SQS allows the user to move data between distributed components of applications so they can perform different tasks without losing messages or requiring each component to be always available. The user can delete a queue at any time, whether it is empty or not. It is important to note that queues retain messages for a set period of time. By default, a queue retains messages for four days. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/SQSConcepts.html

NEW QUESTION 10
What happens if your application performs more reads or writes than your provisioned capacity?

A. Nothing
B. requests above your provisioned capacity will be performed but you will receive 400 error codes.
C. requests above your provisioned capacity will be performed but you will receive 200 error codes.
D. requests above your provisioned capacity will be throttled and you will receive 400 error code

Answer: D

Explanation:
Speaking about DynamoDB, if your application performs more reads/second or writes/second than your table's provisioned throughput capacity allows, requests above your provisioned capacity will be throttled and you will receive 400 error codes.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ProvisionedThroughputIntro.html

NEW QUESTION 14
Regarding Amazon SQS, are there restrictions on the names of Amazon SQS queues?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Queue names are limited to 80 characters. Alphanumeric characters plus hyphens (-) and underscores (_) are allowed. Queue names must be unique within an AWS account. After you delete a queue, you can reuse the queue name.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 18
Can you SSH to your private machines that reside in a VPC from outside without elastic IP?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The instances that reside in the private subnets of your VPC are not reachable from the Internet, meAMng that is not possible to ssh into them. To interact with them you can use a bastion server, located in a public subnet, that will act as a proxy for them.
You can also connect if you have direct connect or vpn.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario2.html

NEW QUESTION 19
A user has created a MySQL RDS instance. Which of the below mentioned options is mandatory to configure while creating an instance?

A. MuIti AZ deployment setup
B. Automated backup window
C. Availability Zone
D. Maintenance window

Answer: A

Explanation:
When creating an RDS instance, the user needs to specify whether it is Nlulti AZ or not. If the user does not provide the value for the zone, the maintenance window or automated backup window, RDS will automatically select the value.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Concepts.IV|u|tiAZ.html

NEW QUESTION 21
A user has attached an EBS volume to a running Linux instance as a "/dev/sdf" device. The user is unable to see the attached device when he runs the command "df -h". What is the possible reason for this?

A. The volume is not in the same AZ of the instance
B. The volume is not formatted
C. The volume is not attached as a root device
D. The volume is not mounted

Answer: D

Explanation:
When a user creates an EBS volume and attaches it as a device, it is required to mount the device. If the device/volume is not mounted it will not be available in

the listing.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/AmazonEBS.html

NEW QUESTION 22
When should a user try to Force Detach an EBS volume?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
If an EBS volume stays in the detaching state, the user can force the detachment by clicking Force Detach. Forcing the detachment can lead to either data loss or a corrupted file system. The user should use this option only as a last resort to detach a volume from a failed instance or if he is detaching a volume with the intention of deleting it.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-detaching-volume.html

NEW QUESTION 23
Is there a limit to how much throughput you can get out of a single table in DynamoDB?

A. Yes, not more than 1,000 writes/second or 1,000 reads/second
B. No
C. Yes, not more than 10,000 writes/second or 10,000 reads/second
D. No, but If you wish to exceed throughput rates of 10,000 writes/second or 10,000 reads/second, you must first contact AWS.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In DynamoDB, you can increase the throughput you have provisioned for your table using UpdateTable API or in the AWS Management Console. If you wish to exceed throughput rates of 10,000 writes/second or 10,000 reads/second, you must first contact AWS.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/

NEW QUESTION 25
Can you configure an RDS Read Replica using CloudFormation templates?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS CloudFormation gives developers and systems administrators an easy way to create and manage collections of AWS resources. You can now set Read Replicas for your databases with RDS when you create a new CloudFormation template.You can start using it with the sample template of CloudFormation.
Reference:
https://s3.amazonaws.com/cloudformation-templates-us-east-1/RDS_MySQL_With_Read_Replica.templ

NEW QUESTION 29
An account owner has created an IAM user with the name examkiller. The account owner wants to give EC2 access of only the US West region to that IAM user. How can the owner configure this?

A. While creating a policy provide the region as a part of the resources
B. Create an IAM user in the US West region and give access to EC2
C. Create an IAM policy and define the region in the condition
D. It is not possible to provide access based on the region

Answer: C

Explanation:
The IAM policy is never region specific. If the user wants to configure the region specific setting, he needs to provide conditions as part of the policy.
Reference: http://awspolicygen.s3.amazonaws.com/policygen.html

NEW QUESTION 31
A user is launching an AWS RDS instance with MySQL. The user wants to enable the Nlulti AZ feature. Which of the below mentioned parameters will not be allowed to configure by RDS?

A. Availability Zone
B. Region
C. DB subnet group
D. Database port

Answer: A

Explanation:

If the user is launching RDS with Multi AZ the user cannot provision the Availability Zone. RDS is launched automatically instead
Reference: https://console.aws.amazon.com/rds/

NEW QUESTION 36
In regard to DynamoDB, what is the Global secondary index?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Global secondary index - an index with a hash and range key that can be different from those on the table.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DataModel.html

NEW QUESTION 39
You are building an online store on AWS that uses SQS to process your customer orders. Your backend system needs those messages in the same sequence the customer orders have been put in. How can you achieve that?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon SQS is engineered to always be available and deliver messages. One of the resulting tradeoffs is that SQS does not guarantee first in, first out delivery of messages. For many distributed applications, each message can stand on its own, and as long as all messages are delivered, the order is not important. If your system requires that order be preserved, you can place sequencing information in each message,
so that you can reorder the messages when the queue returns them. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/\Nelcome.html

NEW QUESTION 43
When you use the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console to deploy a new application you'll need to upload a source bundle and it should .

A. Consist of a single .zip file
B. Consist of a single .war file
C. Consist of a single .zip file or .war file
D. Consist of a folder with all files

Answer: C

Explanation:
When you use the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console to deploy a new application or an application version, you'll need to upload a source bundle. Your source bundle must meet the following requirements: Consist of a single .zip file or .war file
Not exceed 512 MB
Not include a parent folder or top-level directory (subdirectories are fine) Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features.deployment.source.html

NEW QUESTION 45
Which of the following device names is recommended for an EBS volume that can be attached to an Amazon EC2 Instance running Windows?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 47
Bob is an IAM user who has access to the EC2 services. Admin is an IAM user who has access to all the AWS services including IAM. Can Bob change his password?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The IAM users by default cannot change their password. The root owner or IAM administrator needs to set the policy in the password policy page, which should allow the user to change their password. Once it is enabled, the IAM user can always change their passwords from the AWS console or CLI.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using_ManagingUserPwdSelf.htm|

NEW QUESTION 52
A user has created photo editing software and hosted it on EC2. The software accepts requests from the user about the photo format and resolution and sends a message to S3 to enhance the picture accordingly. Which of the below mentioned AWS services will help make a scalable software with the AWS infrastructure in this scenario?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 55
A user has created a blank EBS volume in the US-East-1 region. The user is unable to attach the volume to a running instance in the same region. What could be the possible reason for this?

A. The instance must be in a running stat
B. It is required to stop the instance to attach volume
C. The AZ for the instance and volume are different
D. The instance is from an instance store backed AMI
E. The instance has enabled the volume attach protection

Answer: B

Explanation:
An EBS volume provides persistent data storage. The user can attach a volume to any instance provided they are both in the same AZ. Even if they are in the same region but in a different AZ, it will not be able to attach the volume to that instance.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/AmazonEBS.htmI

NEW QUESTION 56
In DynamoDB, could you use IAM to grant access to Amazon DynamoDB resources and API actions?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon DynamoDB integrates with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). You can use AWS IAM to grant access to Amazon DynamoDB resources and API actions. To do this, you first write an AWS IAM policy, which is a document that explicitly lists the permissions you want to grant. You then attach that policy to an AWS IAM user or role.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/UsingIAMWithDDB.htmI

NEW QUESTION 57
A user is planning to host a mobile game on EC2 which sends notifications to active users on either high score or the addition of new features. The user should get this notification when he is online on his mobile device. Which of the below mentioned AWS services can help achieve this functionality?

A. AWS Simple Notification Service.
B. AWS Simple Queue Service.
C. AWS Mobile Communication Service.
D. AWS Simple Email Servic

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a fast, filexible, and fully managed push messaging service. Amazon SNS makes it simple and cost-effective to push to mobile devices, such as iPhone, iPad, Android, Kindle Fire, and internet connected smart devices, as well as pushing to other distributed services.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/sns

NEW QUESTION 60
A root account owner is trying to setup an additional level of security for all his IAM users. Which of the below mentioned options is a recommended solution for the account owner?

A. Enable access key and secret access key for all the IAM users

B. Enable MFA for all IAM users
C. Enable the password for all the IAM users
D. Enable MFA for the root account

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 63
Which of the below mentioned commands allows the user to share the AMI with his peers using the AWS EC2 CLI?

A. ec2-share-image-public
B. ec2-share-image-account
C. ec2-share-image
D. ec2-modify-image-attribute

Answer: D

Explanation:
A user can share an AMI with another user / peer using the command: ec2-modify-image-attribute
<AMI-ID> -| -a <AWS Account |D>
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/sharingamis-explicit.html

NEW QUESTION 65
A user is creating multiple IAM users. What advice should be given to him to enhance the security?

A. Grant least prMleges to the indMdual user
B. Grant all higher prMleges to the group
C. Grant less prMleges for user, but higher prMleges for the group
D. Grant more prMleges to the user, but least prMleges to the group

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 68
A user has setup Multi AZ with the MS SQL RDS instance. Which of the below mentioned functionalities can be achieved by the user?

A. High availability
B. Scalability
C. MS SQL does not support Multi AZ
D. Disaster recovery

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Multi AZ feature allows the user to achieve High Availability. MS SQL does not support Multi AZ. Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/#36

NEW QUESTION 72
An orgAMzation is having an application which can start and stop an EC2 instance as per schedule. The orgAMzation needs the MAC address of the instance to be registered with its software. The instance is launched in EC2-CLASSIC. How can the orgAMzation update the MAC registration every time an instance is booted?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS provides an on demand, scalable infrastructure. AWS EC2 allows the user to launch On-Demand instances. AWS does not provide a fixed MAC address to the instances launched in EC2-CLASSIC. If the instance is launched as a part of EC2-VPC, it can have an ENI which can have a fixed MAC. However, with EC2-CLASSIC, every time the instance is started or stopped it will have a new MAC address.
To get this MAC, the orgAMzation can run a script on boot which can fetch the instance metadata and get the MAC address from that instance metadata. Once the MAC is received, the orgAMzation can register that MAC with the software.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/AESDG-chapter-instancedata.html

NEW QUESTION 75

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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 77
A user has launched an RDS instance. The user has created 3 databases on the same server. What can the maximum size be for each database?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The AWS RDS DB instance is an isolated DB environment provided by AWS in which the user can create more than 1 database. The maximum size ofthe instance should be between 5 GB and 3 TB. The size of each DB can be anything in this range.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html

NEW QUESTION 80
A user has created an RDS instance with MySQL. The user is using the HeidiSQL client to connect with the RDS DB. The client is unable to connect to DB from his home machine. What is a possible reason for the failure?

A. The user has to open port 80 in the RDS security group to connect with RDS DNS
B. The security group is not configured to allow a request from the user's IP on port 3306
C. You can never connect to RDS from your desktop
D. The user has to open port 22 in the RDS security group to connect with RDS DNS

Answer: B

Explanation:
If the user needs to connect to RDS then he has to open port 3306 in the RDS security group for his IP address.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html

NEW QUESTION 81
Which Amazon service is not used by Elastic Beanstalk?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Elastic Beanstalk leverages AWS services such as Amazon Elastic Cloud Compute (Amazon EC2), Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS), Elastic Load Balancing and Auto Scaling to deliver the same highly reliable, scalable, and cost-effective infrastructure that hundreds of thousands of businesses depend on today.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/\NeIcome.html

NEW QUESTION 86
In AWS Elastic Beanstalk, if the application returns any response other than 200 ,OK or there is no response within the configured InactMtyTimeout period, .

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
In AWS Elastic Beanstalk, if the application returns any response other than 200, OK or there is no response within the configured InactMtyTimeout period, SQS once again makes the message visible in the queue and available for another attempt at processing.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstaIk/latest/dg/using-features-managing-env-tiers.htmI#worker-e nviron

NEW QUESTION 88
When you register an actMty in Amazon SWF, you provide the following information, except:

A. a name
B. timeout values
C. a domain
D. version

Answer: C

Explanation:
When designing an Amazon SWF workflow, you precisely define each of the required actMties. You then register each actMty with Amazon SWF as an actMty type. When you register the actMty, you provide information such as a name and version, and some timeout values based on how long you expect the actMty to take.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonswf/latest/developerguide/swf-dg-intro-to-swf.html

NEW QUESTION 93
A user is using an EBS backed instance. Which of the below mentioned statements is true?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
If a user has launched an EBS backed instance, the user will be charged for the EBS volume even though the instance is in a stopped state. The instance will be charged for the EC2 hourly cost only when it is running.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-detaching-volume.html

NEW QUESTION 96
A user has an S3 object in the US Standard region with the content "coIor=red". The user updates the object with the content as "coIor="white". If the user tries to read the value 1 minute after it was uploaded, what will S3 return?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 99
A user is creating a snapshot of an EBS volume. Which of the below statements is incorrect in relation to the creation of an EBS snapshot?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The EBS snapshots are a point in time backup of the EBS volume. It is an incremental snapshot, but is always specific to the region and never specific to a single AZ.
Hence the statement "|t is stored in the same AZ as the volume" is incorrect.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSSnapshots.htmI

NEW QUESTION 102
You are using Amazon SQS and are getting a "Queue Deleted Recently" error. What is wrong?

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

Answer: D

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

Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/items/1343?external|D=1343

NEW QUESTION 103
How do you configure SQS to support longer message retention?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
To configure the message retention period, set the IVIessageRetentionPeriod attribute using the SetQueueAttributes method. This attribute is used to specify the number of seconds a message will be retained by SQS. Currently the default value for the message retention period is 4 days. Using the IVIessageRetentionPeriod attribute, the message retention period can be set anywhere from 60 seconds (1 minute), up to 1209600 seconds (14 days). Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 108
The user has created multiple AutoScaling groups. The user is trying to create a new AS group but it fails. How can the user know that he has reached the AS group limit specified by AutoScaling in that region?

A. Run the command: as-describe-account-limits
B. Run the command: as-describe-group-limits
C. Run the command: as-max-account-limits
D. Run the command: as-list-account-limits

Answer: A

Explanation:
A user can see the number of AutoScaling resources currently allowed for the AWS account either by using the as-describe-account-limits command or by calling the DescribeAccountLimits action. Reference:http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/ts-as-capacity.html

NEW QUESTION 112
An orgAMzation is hosting an application as part of the free usage tier. The orgAMzation wants to create IAM users for each of its 150 employees and they may access AWS as part of free usage tier. What will you advise the orgAMzation?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
IAM is a free service. You can create as many IAM users or groups as desired free of cost. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAM_Introduction.htm|

NEW QUESTION 115
Does Amazon DynamoDB support both increment and decrement atomic operations?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon DynamoDB supports increment and decrement atomic operations.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/APISummary.html

NEW QUESTION 119
What is the data model of DynamoDB?

A. "Items", with Keys and one or more Attribute; and "Attribute", with Name and Value.
B. "Database", which is a set of "TabIes", which is a set of "Items", which is a set of "Attributes".
C. "TabIe", a collection of Items; "Items", with Keys and one or more Attribute; and "Attribute", with Name and Value.
D. "Database", a collection of Tables; "TabIes", with Keys and one or more Attribute; and "Attribute", with Name and Value.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The data model of DynamoDB is: "TabIe", a collection of Items;
"Items", with Keys and one or more Attribute; "Attribute", with Name and Value.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DataModeI.html

NEW QUESTION 122
A user has developed an application which is required to send the data to a NoSQL database. The user wants to decouple the data sending such that the application keeps processing and sending data but
does not wait for an acknowledgement of DB. Which of the below mentioned applications helps in this scenario?

A. AWS Simple Notification Service
B. AWS Simple Workflow
C. AWS Simple Query Service
D. AWS Simple Queue Service

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fast, reliable, scalable, and fully managed message queuing service. SQS provides a simple and cost-effective way to decouple the components of an application. In this case, the user can use AWS SQS to send messages which are received from an application and sent to DB. The application can continue processing data without waiting for any acknowledgement from DB. The user can use SQS to transmit any volume of data without losing messages or requiring other services to always be available.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/sqs/

NEW QUESTION 125
A user is planning to host MS SQL on an EBS volume. It was recommended to use the AWS RDS. What advantages will the user have if he uses RDS in comparison to an EBS based DB?

A. Better throughput with PIOPS
B. Automated backup
C. NIS SQL is not supported with RDS
D. High availability with multi AZs

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comparing with on-premises or EC2 based NIS SQL, RDS provides an automated backup feature. PIOPS is available with both RDS and EBS. However, HA is not available with NIS SQL.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 130
The user has configured AutoScaling based on the dynamic policy. Which of the following is not the right command to specify a change in capacity as a part of the policy?

A. "adjustment=-50" (type is PercentChangeInCapacity)
B. "adjustment=3" (type is ExactCapacity)
C. "adjustment=-1" (type is ChangeInCapacity)
D. "adjustment=-8" (type is ExactCapacity)

Answer: D

Explanation:
The user can configure the AutoScaling group to automatically scale up and then scale down based on the various specified CloudWatch monitoring conditions. The user needs to provide the adjustment value and the adjustment type. A positive adjustment value increases the current capacity and a negative adjustment value decreases the current capacity. The user can express the change to the current size as an absolute number, an increment or as a percentage of the current group size.
In this option specifying the exact capacity with the adjustment value = -8 will not work as when type is exact capacity the adjustment value cannot be negative.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/as-scale-based-on-demand.html

NEW QUESTION 135
When you use the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console to deploy a new application .

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
When you use the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console to deploy a new application or an application version, you'll need to upload a source bundle.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features.deployment.source.html

NEW QUESTION 139
Which of the following solutions is not supported by DynamoDB:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
In DynamoDB, a secondary index is a data structure that contains a subset of attributes from a table, along with an alternate key to support Query operations.
DynamoDB supports the following two types of secondary indexes:
Local secondary index is an index that has the same hash key as the table, but a different range key. A local secondary index is "local" in the sense that every partition of a local secondary index is scoped to a table partition that has the same hash key.
Global secondary index is an index with a hash and range key that can be different from those on the table. A global secondary index is considered "global" because queries on the index can span all of the data in a table, across all partitions.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DataModel.html

NEW QUESTION 144
When a user is launching an instance with EC2, which of the below mentioned options is not available during the instance launch console for a key pair?

A. Proceed without the key pair
B. Upload a new key pair
C. Select an existing key pair
D. Create a new key pair

Answer: B

Explanation:
While launching an EC2 instance, the user can create a new key pair, select an existing key pair or proceed without a key pair. The user cannot upload a new key pair in the EC2 instance launch console. Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/launching-instance.html

NEW QUESTION 149
Which OS does the current version of AWS Elastic Beanstalk use?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The current version of AWS Elastic Beanstalk uses the Amazon Linux AMI or the Windows Server 2008 R2 AMI.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/elasticbeansta|k/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 154
AWS Elastic Beanstalk stores your application files and optionally server log files in .

A. Amazon Storage Gateway
B. Amazon Glacier
C. Amazon EC2
D. Amazon S3

Answer: D

Explanation:
AWS Elastic Beanstalk stores your application files and optionally server log files in Amazon S3. If you are using the AWS Management Console, Git, the AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio, or AWS Toolkit for Eclipse, an Amazon S3 bucket will be created in your account for you and the files you upload will be automatically copied from your local client to Amazon S3. Optionally, you may configure Elastic Beanstalk to copy your server log files every hour to Amazon S3. You do this by editing the environment configuration settings.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/AWSHowTo.html

NEW QUESTION 159
An orgAMzation has created multiple components of a single application for compartmentalization. Currently all the components are hosted on a single EC2 instance. Due to security reasons the orgAMzation wants to implement two separate SSLs for the separate modules although it is already using VPC. How can the orgAMzation achieve this with a single instance?

A. Create a VPC instance which will have both the ACL and the security group attached to it and haveseparate rules for each IP address.
B. Create a VPC instance which will have multiple network interfaces with multiple elastic IP addresses.
C. You have to launch two instances each in a separate subnet and allow VPC peering for a single IP.
D. Create a VPC instance which will have multiple subnets attached to it and each will have a separate IP address.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. With VPC the user can specify multiple private IP addresses for his instances.
The number of network interfaces and private IP addresses that a user can specify for an instance depends on the instance type. With each network interface the orgAMzation can assign an EIP. This scenario helps when the user wants to host multiple websites on a single EC2 instance by using multiple SSL certificates on a single server and associating each certificate with a specific EIP address. It also helps in scenarios for operating network appliances, such as firewalls or load balancers that have multiple private IP addresses for each network interface.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/MuItipIeIP.html

NEW QUESTION 160
ExamKiller has three AWS accounts. They have created separate IAM users within each account. ExamKiller wants a single IAM console URL such as https://examkiller.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/ for all account users. How can this be achieved?

A. Merge all the accounts with consolidated billing
B. Create the same account alias with each account ID
C. It is not possible to have the same IAM account login URL for separate AWS accounts
D. Create the S3 bucket with an alias name and use the redirect rule to forward requests to various accounts

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 164
A user has enabled automated backup for an RDS instance. What is the longest duration for which the user can retain the automated backup?

A. 25 days
B. 15 days
C. 45 days
D. 35 days

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon RDS provides two different methods for backing up and restoring the Amazon DB instances: automated backups and DB snapshots. Automated backups automatically back up the DB instance during a specific, user-definable backup window, and keep the backups for a limited, user-specified period of time. The maximum period can be 35 days.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.BackingUpAndRestoringAmazonR DSInstances.html

NEW QUESTION 167
Regarding Amazon SWF, at times you might want to record information in the workflow history of a workflow execution that is specific to your use case. enable you to record information in the workflow execution history that you can use for any custom or scenario-specific purpose.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Amazon SWF, at times you might want to record information in the workflow history of a workflow execution that is specific to your use case. Markers enable you to record information in the workflow
execution history that you can use for any custom or scenario-specific purpose.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonswf/latest/developerguide/swf-dg-adv.html

NEW QUESTION 171
How can you peek at a message in Amazon SQS?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
With version 2008-01-01, the PeekMessage action has been removed from Amazon SQS. This functionality was used mainly to debug small systems — specifically to confirm a message was successfully sent to the queue or deleted from the queue.
To do this with version 2008-01-01, you can log the message ID and the receipt handle for your messages and correlate them to confirm when a message has been received and deleted. Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/items/1343?external|D=1343

NEW QUESTION 174
In regard to DynamoDB, for which one of the following parameters does Amazon not charge you?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
In DynamoDB, you will be charged for the storage and the throughput you use rather than for the I/O which has been used.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/pricing/

NEW QUESTION 176
An EC2 instance has one additional EBS volume attached to it. How can a user attach the same volume to another running instance in the same AZ?

A. Terminate the first instance and only then attach to the new instance
B. Attach the volume as read only to the second instance
C. Detach the volume first and attach to new instance
D. No need to detac
E. Just select the volume and attach it to the new instance, it will take care of mapping internally

Answer: C

Explanation:
If an EBS volume is attached to a running EC2 instance, the user needs to detach the volume from the original instance and then attach it to a new running instance. The user doesn't need to stop / terminate the original instance.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-detaching-volume.html

NEW QUESTION 179
When working with AWS CloudFormation Templates what is the maximum number of stacks that you can create?

A. 500
B. 50
C. 20
D. 10

Answer: C

Explanation:
CloudFormation Limits
Maximum number of AWS CloudFormation stacks that you can create is 20 stacks. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/cloudformation-limits.html

NEW QUESTION 180
A bucket owner has allowed another account's IAM users to upload or access objects in his bucket. The IAM user of Account A is trying to access an object created by the IAM user of account B. What will happen in this scenario?

A. The bucket policy may not be created as S3 will give error due to conflict of Access Rights
B. It is not possible to give permission to multiple IAM users
C. AWS S3 will verify proper rights given by the owner of Account A, the bucket owner as well as by the IAM user B to the object
D. It is not possible that the IAM user of one account accesses objects of the other IAM user

Answer: C

Explanation:
If a IAM user is trying to perform some action on an object belonging to another AWS user's bucket, S3 will verify whether the owner of the IAM user has given sufficient permission to him. It also verifies the policy for the bucket as well as the policy defined by the object owner.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/access-control-auth-workflow-object-operation.html

NEW QUESTION 184
You have an environment that consists of a public subnet using Amazon VPC and 3 instances that are running in this subnet. These three instances can successfully communicate with other hosts on the Internet. You launch a fourth instance in the same subnet, using the same AMI and security group configuration you used for the others, but find that this instance cannot be accessed from the Internet. What should you do to enable internet access?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 187
Company D is running their corporate website on Amazon S3 accessed from http//www.companyd.com. Their marketing team has published new web fonts to a separate S3 bucket accessed by the S3 endpoint https://s3-us-westl.amazonaws.com/cdfonts. While testing the new web fonts, Company D recognized the web fonts are being blocked by the browser. What should Company D do to prevent the web fonts from being blocked by the browser?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 191
A startup s photo-sharing site is deployed in a VPC. An ELB distributes web traffic across two subnets. ELB session stickiness is configured to use the AWS-generated session cookie, with a session TTL of 5 minutes. The webserver Auto Scaling Group is configured as: min-size=4, max-size=4.
The startups preparing for a public launch, by running load-testing software installed on a single EC2 instance running in us-west-2a. After 60 minutes of load-testing, the webserver logs show:

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

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 193
Which of the following are valid SNS delivery transports? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 194
When uploading an object, what request header can be explicitly specified in a request to Amazon S3 to encrypt object data when saved on the server side?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 195
Which DynamoDB limits can be raised by contacting AWS support? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 196
Company C is currently hosting their corporate site in an Amazon S3 bucket with Static Website Hosting enabled. Currently, when visitors go to http://www.companyc.com the index.html page is returned. Company C now would like a new page welcome.html to be returned when a visitor enters http://www.companyc.com in the browser.
Which of the following steps will allow Company C to meet this requirement? Choose 2 answers

A. Upload an html page named we|come.htm| to their S3 bucket
B. Create a welcome subfolder in their S3 bucket
C. Set the Index Document property to welcome.html
D. Move the index.html page to a welcome subfolder
E. Set the Error Document property to welcome.html

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 201
Which of the following platforms are supported by Elastic Beanstalk? Choose 2 answers

A. Apache Tomcat
B. .NET
C. IBM Websphere
D. Oracle JBoss
E. Jetty

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 205
When a Simple Queue Service message triggers a task that takes 5 minutes to complete, which process below will result in successful processing of the message

and remove it from the queue while minimizing the chances of duplicate processing?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 208

You are inserting 1000 new items every second in a DynamoDB table. Once an hour these items are analyzed and then are no longer needed. You need to minimize provisioned throughput, storage, and API calls.
Given these requirements, what is the most efficient way to manage these Items after the analysis?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 213

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

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 215

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

A. An XML object containing MessageId, UnsubscribeURL, Subject, IVIessage and other values
B. An JSON object containing MessageId, DuplicateFIag, IVIessage and other values
C. An XML object containing MessageId, DuplicateFIag, IVIessage and other values
D. An JSON object containing MessageId, unsubscribeURL, Subject, IVIessage and other values

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 216

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 219

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 221

Which of the following items are required to allow an application deployed on an EC2 instance to write data to a DynamoDB table?
Assume that no security Keys are allowed to be stored on the EC2 instance. Choose 2 answers

A. Create an IAM User that allows write access to the DynamoDB table.
B. Add an IAM Role to a running EC2 instance.
C. Add an IAM User to a running EC2 Instance.
D. Launch an EC2 Instance with the IAM Role included in the launch configuration.
E. Create an IAM Role that allows write access to the DynamoDB table.
F. Launch an EC2 Instance with the IAM User included in the launch configuration.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 222
Which of the following services are key/value stores? Choose 3 answers

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

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 225
How is provisioned throughput affected by the chosen consistency model when reading data from a DynamoDB table?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 226
Your application is trying to upload a 6 GB file to Simple Storage Service and receive a "Your proposed upload exceeds the maximum allowed object size." error message.
What is a possible solution for this?

A. None, Simple Storage Service objects are limited to 5 GB
B. Use the multi-part upload API for this object
C. Use the large object upload API for this object
D. Contact support to increase your object size limit
E. Upload to a different region

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 227
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