

# Amazon

## Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Developer-Associate

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate



#### NEW QUESTION 1

In DynamoDB, if you create a table and request 10 units of write capacity and 200 units of read capacity of provisioned throughput, how much would you be charged in US East (Northern Virginia) Region?

- A. \$0.05 per hour
- B. \$0.10 per hour
- C. \$0.03 per hour
- D. \$0.15 per hour

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

To understand pricing in DynamoDB, consider the following example. If you create a table and request 10 units of write capacity and 200 units of read capacity of provisioned throughput, you would be charged:

$\$0.01 + (4 \times \$0.01) = \$0.05$  per hour

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

#### NEW QUESTION 2

AWS Elastic Load Balancer supports SSL termination.

- A. True
- B. For specific availability zones only.
- C. False
- D. True
- E. For specific regions only
- F. True
- G. For all regions

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

You can configure your load balancer in ELB (Elastic Load Balancing) to use a SSL certificate in order to improve your system security. The load balancer uses the certificate to terminate and then decrypt requests before sending them to the back-end instances. Elastic Load Balancing uses AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to upload your certificate to your load balancer.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/US\\_SettingUpLoadBalancerHTTPTLS.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/US_SettingUpLoadBalancerHTTPTLS.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 5

Which one of the following statements is NOT an advantage of DynamoDB 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 6**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Since AWS is a public cloud any application hosted on EC2 is prone to hacker attacks. It becomes extremely important for a user to setup a proper security mechanism on the EC2 instances. A few of the security measures are listed below:

Always keep the OS updated with the latest patch

Always create separate users with in OS if they need to connect with the EC2 instances, create their keys and disable their password

Create a procedure using which the admin can revoke the access of the user when the business work on the EC2 instance is completed

Lock down unnecessary ports

Audit any proprietary applications that the user may be running on the EC2 instance

Provide temporary escalated privileges, such as sudo for users who need to perform occasional privileged tasks

The IAM is useful when users are required to work with AWS resources and actions, such as launching an instance. It is not useful to connect (RDP / SSH) with an instance.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/articles/1233/>

**NEW QUESTION 7**

True or False: In DynamoDB, Scan operations are always eventually consistent.

- A. No, scan is like Query operation
- B. Yes
- C. No, scan is strongly consistent by default
- D. No, you can optionally request strongly consistent scan

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

In DynamoDB, Scan operations are always eventually consistent.

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

In DynamoDB, to get a detailed listing of secondary indexes on a table, you can use the action.

- A. DescribeTable
- B. BatchGetItem
- C. GetItem
- D. TableName

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

In DynamoDB, DescribeTable returns information about the table, including the current status of the table, when it was created, the primary key schema, and any indexes on the table.

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AWS RDS is a managed database server offered by AWS, which makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database or structured data in cloud.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 12**

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 13**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 14**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 19**

A user plans to use RDS as a managed DB platform. Which of the below mentioned features is not supported by RDS?

- A. Automated backup
- B. Automated scaling to manage a higher load
- C. Automated failure detection and recovery
- D. Automated software patching

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AWS RDS provides a managed DB platform, which offers features, such as automated backup, patch management, automated failure detection and recovery. The scaling is not automated and the user needs to plan it with a few clicks.

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

**NEW QUESTION 20**

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 22**

In relation to Amazon SQS, how can you ensure that messages are delivered in order?

- A. Increase the size of your queue
- B. Send them with a timestamp
- C. Give each message a unique id.
- D. AWS cannot guarantee that you will receive messages in the exact order you sent them

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Amazon SQS makes a best effort to preserve order in messages, but due to the distributed nature of the queue, AWS cannot guarantee that you will receive messages in the exact order you sent them. You typically place sequencing information or timestamps in your messages so that you can reorder them upon receipt.

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

**NEW QUESTION 25**

An orgAMzation has launched two applications: one for blogging and one for ECM on the same AWS Linux EC2 instance running in the AWS VPC. The orgAMzation has attached two private IPs (primary and secondary) to the above mentioned instance. The orgAMzation wants the instance OS to recognize the secondary IP address. How can the orgAMzation configure this?

- A. Use the ec2-net-utility package which updates routing tables, uses DHCP to refresh the secondary IP and adds the network interface.
- B. Use the ec2-net-utils package which will configure an additional network interface and update the routing table
- C. Use the ec2-ip-update package which can configure the network interface as well as update the secondary IP with DHCP.
- D. Use the ec2-ip-utility package which can update the routing tables as well as refresh the secondary IP using DHCP.

**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. This scenario helps when the user wants to host multiple websites on a single EC2 instance. After the user has assigned a secondary private IP address to his instance, he needs to configure the operating system on that instance to recognize the secondary private IP address. For AWS Linux, the ec2-net-utils package can take care of this step. It configures additional network interfaces that the user can attach while the instance is running, refreshes secondary IP addresses during DHCP lease renewal, and updates the related routing rules.

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

**NEW QUESTION 27**

What kind of service is provided by AWS DynamoDB?

- A. Relational Database
- B. NoSQL Database
- C. Dynamic Database
- D. Document Database

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

DynamoDB is a fast, fully managed NoSQL database service. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/>

#### NEW QUESTION 32

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 37

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

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Queue names must be unique within an AWS account and you cannot use hyphens (-) and underscores (\_)
- D. Yes
- E. Queue names are limited to 80 characters and queue names must be unique within an AWS account
- F. Yes
- 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 40

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

To send push notifications to mobile devices using Amazon SNS and ADM, you need to obtain the following: Registration ID and Client secret.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/SNSMobilePushPrereq.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 45

How many types of block devices does Amazon EC2 support?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Amazon EC2 supports 2 types of block devices. Reference:  
<http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/block-device-mapping-concepts.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 47

ExamKiller (with AWS account ID H1122223333) has created 50 IAM users for its orgAMzation's employees. ExamKiller wants to make the AWS console login URL for all IAM users as: <https://examkiller.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/>. How can this be configured?

- A. Create a bucket with the name ExamKiller and map it with the IAM alias
- B. It is not possible to have capital letters as a part of the alias name
- C. The user needs to use Route 53 to map the ExamKiller domain and IAM URL
- D. For the AWS account, create an alias ExamKiller for the IAM login

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

If a user wants the URL of the AWS IAM sign-in page to have the company name instead of the AWS account ID, he can create an alias for his AWS account ID. The alias must be unique across all Amazon Webservices products and contain only digits, lowercase

letters, and hyphens.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 48

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 49

In regard to DynamoDB, can I delete local secondary indexes?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 50

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 54

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 58

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 60

In AWS Elastic Beanstalk, you can update your deployed application even while it is part of a running environment. For a Java application, you can also use to update your deployed application.

- A. the AWS Toolkit for Eclipse
- B. the AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio
- C. the AWS Toolkit for JVM
- D. the AWS Toolkit for Netbeans

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

In AWS Elastic Beanstalk, you can update your deployed application, even while it is part of a running environment. For a Java application, you can also use the AWS Toolkit for Eclipse to update your deployed application.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 64

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Amazon SQS is a distributed queuing system that is optimized for horizontal scalability, not for single-threaded sending or receive 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.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 68

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 71

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 74

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

A message can be stored in the Simple Queue Service (SQS) from 1 minute up to a maximum of 14 days. Reference:  
[http://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/#How\\_long\\_can\\_I\\_keep\\_my\\_messages\\_in\\_Amazon\\_SQS\\_queues](http://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/#How_long_can_I_keep_my_messages_in_Amazon_SQS_queues)

#### NEW QUESTION 76

In DynamoDB, the default table size is:

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 80

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 85

A user has launched an EBS backed Linux instance. How can a user detach the root device and attach it to another instance as a secondary volume?

- A. Unmount the root volume first and then detach it
- B. It is not possible to mount the root volume to some other instance
- C. Stop the first instance and then attach instance's root volume as a new volume to the other instance
- D. It is not possible to mount the root device as a secondary volume on the other instance

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

If an Amazon EBS volume is the root device of an instance, it cannot be detached unless the instance is in the stopped state.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 86

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 89

In regard to AWS CloudFormation, what is a stack?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

A stack is the set of AWS resources that are created and managed as a single unit when AWS CloudFormation initiates a template.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/concept-stack.html>

**NEW QUESTION 92**

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 93**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 98**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 100**

How does Amazon SQS allow multiple readers to access the same message queue without losing messages or processing them many times?

- A. By identifying a user by his unique id
- B. By using unique cryptography
- C. Amazon SQS queue has a configurable visibility timeout.
- D. Multiple readers can't access the same message queue

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Every Amazon SQS queue has a configurable visibility timeout. For the designated amount of time after a message is read from a queue, it will not be visible to any other reader. As long as the amount of time that it takes to process the message is less than the visibility timeout, every message will be processed and deleted. In the event that the component processing the message fails or becomes unavailable, the message will again become visible to any component reading the queue once the visibility timeout ends. This allows you to have many components all reading messages from the same queue, with each working to process different messages.  
Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 105**

A user is trying to understand AWS SNS. To which of the below mentioned end points is SNS unable to send a notification?

- A. AWS SES
- B. Email JSON
- C. AWS SQS
- D. HTTP

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a fast, flexible, and fully managed push messaging service. Amazon SNS can deliver notifications by SMS text message or email to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) queues or to any HTTP endpoint. The user can select one of the following transports as part of the subscription requests: "HTTP", "HTTPS", "Email", "Email-JSON", "SQS", "and SMS".

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

**NEW QUESTION 109**

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 111**

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 state
- 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.html>

**NEW QUESTION 113**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 115**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 117**

ExamKiller (with AWS account ID H1122223333) has created 50 IAM users for its organization's employees. ExamKiller wants to make the AWS console login URL for all IAM users like: <https://examkiller.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/>. How can this be configured?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 118**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 119**

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 122**

A user has set an IAM policy where it allows all requests if a request from IP 10.10.10.1/32. Another policy allows all the requests between 5 PM to 7 PM. What will happen when a user is requesting access from IP 10.10.10.1/32 at 6 PM?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

With regard to IAM, when a request is made, the AWS service decides whether a given request should be allowed or denied. The evaluation logic follows these rules:

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

An explicit allow policy overrides this default. An explicit deny policy overrides any allows. Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 127**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The only recommended use case for the S3 bucket ACL is to grant the write permission to the Amazon S3 Log Delivery group to write access log objects to the user's bucket.

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

**NEW QUESTION 129**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 130**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 134**

Is it possible to create an S3 bucket accessible only by a certain IAM user, using policies in a CloudFormation template?

- A. No, you can only create the S3 bucket but not the IAM user.
- B. S3 is not supported by CloudFormation.
- C. Yes, all these resources can be created using a CloudFormation template
- D. No, in the same template you can only create the S3 bucket and the relevant policy

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

With AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM), you can create IAM users to control who has access to which resources in your AWS account. You can use IAM with AWS CloudFormation to control what AWS CloudFormation actions users can perform, such as view stack templates, create stacks, or delete stacks. In addition to AWS CloudFormation actions, you can manage what AWS services and resources are available to each user.

**NEW QUESTION 136**

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-1b zone. How can the user attach the volume to an instance?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 137**

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 140**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

A user can always create a new EBS volume of a higher size than the original snapshot size. The user cannot create a volume of a lower size. When the new volume is created the size in the instance will be shown as the original size. The user needs to change the size of the device with `resize2fs` or other OS specific commands.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-expand-volume.html>

**NEW QUESTION 144**

An organization has 10000 employees. The organization wants to give restricted AWS access to each employee. How can the organization achieve this?

- A. Create an IAM user for each employee and make them a part of the group
- B. It is not recommended to support 10000 users with IAM
- C. Use STS and create the users' run time
- D. Use Identity federation with SSO

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Identity federation enables users from an existing directory to access resources within your AWS account, making it easier to manage your users by maintaining their identities in a single place. In this case, the federated user is the only solution since AWS does not allow creating more than 5000 IAM users. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/LimitationsOnEntities.html>

**NEW QUESTION 149**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The AWS ELB allows mapping a custom domain name with ELB. The user can map ELB with DNS in two ways: 1) By creating CNAME with the existing domain name service provider or 2) By creating a record with Route 53.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/using-domain-names-with-elb.html>

**NEW QUESTION 152**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 154**

When AutoScaling is launching a new instance based on condition, which of the below mentioned policies will it follow?

- A. Based on the criteria defined with cross zone Load balancing
- B. Launch an instance which has the highest load distribution
- C. Launch an instance in the AZ with the fewest instances
- D. Launch an instance in the AZ which has the highest instances

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

AutoScaling attempts to distribute instances evenly between the Availability Zones that are enabled for the user's AutoScaling group. Auto Scaling does this by attempting to launch new instances in the Availability Zone with the fewest instances.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/AS\\_Concepts.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/AS_Concepts.html)

**NEW QUESTION 157**

In regards to Amazon SQS how can you secure the messages in your queues?

- A. You can't
- B. Amazon SQS uses either your Access Key ID or an X.509 certificate to authenticate your identity
- C. Through your IAM access keys
- D. Don't use root access

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Authentication mechanisms are provided to ensure that messages stored in Amazon SQS queues are secured against unauthorized access. Only the AWS account owners can access the queues they create. Amazon SQS uses proven cryptographic methods to authenticate your identity, either through the use of your Access Key ID and request signature, or through the use of an X.509 certificate.

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

**NEW QUESTION 160**

Which Amazon service is not used by Elastic Beanstalk?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 165**

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

- A. SQS once again makes the message visible in the queue and available for another attempt at processing
- B. SQS waits for another timeout
- C. SQS run DeleteMessagecall and deletes the message from the queue
- D. SQS sends a message to the application with the IVlessageID 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/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features-managing-env-tiers.html#worker-environ>

**NEW QUESTION 166**

Which of the following groups is AWS Elastic Beanstalk best suited for?

- A. Those who want to deploy and manage their applications within minutes in the AWS cloud
- B. Those who want to privately store and manage Git repositories in the AWS cloud.
- C. Those who want to automate the deployment of applications to instances and to update the applications as required
- D. Those who want to model, visualize, and automate the steps required to release software

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is best suited for those groups who want to deploy and manage their applications within minutes in the AWS cloud. As a bonus, you don't even need experience with cloud computing to get started.

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

**NEW QUESTION 168**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 173**

A user is trying to find the state of an S3 bucket with respect to versioning. Which of the below mentioned states AWS will not return when queried?

- A. versioning-enabled
- B. versioning-suspended
- C. unversioned
- D. versioned

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

S3 buckets can be in one of the three states: unversioned (the default), versioning-enabled or versioning-suspended. The bucket owner can configure the versioning state of a bucket. The versioning state applies to all (never some) of the objects in that bucket. The first time owner enables a bucket for versioning, objects in it are thereafter always versioned and given a unique version ID.

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

**NEW QUESTION 176**

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 179**

A user has enabled serverside encryption with S3. The user downloads the encrypted object from S3. How can the user decrypt it?

- A. S3 does not support server side encryption
- B. S3 provides a server side key to decrypt the object
- C. The user needs to decrypt the object using their own private key
- D. S3 manages encryption and decryption automatically

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

If the user is using the server-side encryption feature, Amazon S3 encrypts the object data before saving it on disks in its data centres and decrypts it when the user downloads the objects. Thus, the user is free from the tasks of managing encryption, encryption keys, and related tools.

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

**NEW QUESTION 180**

A user has configured ELB with two instances running in separate AZs of the same region? Which of the below mentioned statements is true?

- A. Multi AZ instances will provide HA with ELB
- B. Multi AZ instances are not possible with a single ELB
- C. Multi AZ instances will provide scalability with ELB
- D. The user can achieve both HA and scalability with ELB

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

If a user is running two instances in separate AZs, it will provide HA with ELB since ELB will automatically stop routing the traffic to unhealthy instances and send it to healthy instances only.

**NEW QUESTION 183**

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 184**

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The data model of DynamoDB is: "Table", a collection of Items;

"Items", with Keys and one or more Attribute; "Attribute", with Name and Value.

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

**NEW QUESTION 187**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 192**

ExamKiller (with AWS account ID 111122223333) has created 50 IAM users for its orgAMzation's employees. What will be the AWS console URL for these associates?

- A. [https:// 111122223333.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/](https://111122223333.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/)
- B. [https:// signin.aws.amazon.com/console/](https://signin.aws.amazon.com/console/)
- C. <https://signin.aws.amazon.com/111122223333/console/>
- D. <https://signin.aws.amazon.com/console/111122223333/>

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

When an orgAMzation is using AWS IAM for creating various users and manage their access rights, the IAM user cannot use the login URL

<http://aws.amazon.com/console> to access AWS management console. The console login URL for the IAM user will have AWS account ID of that orgAMzation to identify the IAM user belongs to particular account. The AWS console login URL for the IAM user will be [https:// <AWS\\_Account\\_ID>.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/](https://<AWS_Account_ID>.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/). In this case it will be [https:// 111122223333.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/](https://111122223333.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/)

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

**NEW QUESTION 196**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 199**

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 202**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 207**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 212**

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

- A. ELB will never divert traffic back to the same instance
- B. ELB will not automatically send traffic to the same instance
- C. However, the user can configure to start sending traffic to the same instance
- D. ELB starts sending traffic to the instance once it is healthy
- E. ELB terminates the instance once it is unhealthy
- F. Thus, the instance cannot be healthy after 10 minutes

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 216**

An organization has created an application which is hosted on the AWS EC2 instance. The application stores images to S3 when the end user uploads to it. The organization does not want to store the AWS secure credentials required to access the S3 inside the instance. Which of the below mentioned options is a possible solution to avoid any security threat?

- A. Use the IAM role and assign it to the instance.
- B. Since the application is hosted on EC2, it does not need credentials to access S3.
- C. Use the X.509 certificates instead of the access and the secret access keys.
- D. Use the IAM based single sign between the AWS resources and the organization application

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The AWS IAM role uses temporary security credentials to access AWS services. Once the role is assigned to an instance, it will not need any security credentials to be stored on the instance. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/iam-roles-for-amazon-ec2.html>

**NEW QUESTION 221**

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 Server 2008 R2 AMI only

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The current version of AWS Elastic Beanstalk uses the Amazon Linux AMI or the Windows Server 2008 R2 AMI.  
Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 224**

A user is creating an EBS volume. He asks for your advice. Which advice mentioned below should you not give to the user for creating an EBS volume?

- A. Take the snapshot of the volume when the instance is stopped
- B. Stripe multiple volumes attached to the same instance
- C. Create an AMI from the attached volume
- D. Attach multiple volumes to the same instance

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

When a user creates an EBS volume, the user can attach it to a running instance. The user can attach multiple volumes to the same instance and stripe them together to increase the I/O. The user can take a snapshot from the existing volume but cannot create an AMI from the volume. However, the user can create an AMI from a snapshot.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumes.html>

**NEW QUESTION 229**

An organization 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 organization wants to implement two separate VPCs for the separate modules although it is already using VPC. How can the organization 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 have separate 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 organization 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/MultipleIP.html>

**NEW QUESTION 230**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 233**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

email solution.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 236

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 240

How can you peek at a message in Amazon SQS?

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 243

A user is planning to host data with RDS. Which of the below mentioned databases is not supported by RDS?

- A. PostgreSQL
- B. SQLDB
- C. Oracle
- D. MS SQL

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. AWS RDS supports popular DBs, such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, MS SQL and Oracle. This means that the code, applications, and tools user is already using with existing databases can be used with Amazon RDS too. In short, it is a managed Relation Database offering from AWS which manages backups, software patching, automatic failure detection, and recovery of Database.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 248

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 249

Regarding Amazon SNS, to send messages to a queue through a topic, you must subscribe the queue to the Amazon SNS topic. You specify the queue by its .

- A. ARN
- B. Token
- C. Registration ID
- D. URL

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

In Amazon SNS, to send messages to a queue through a topic, you must subscribe the queue to the Amazon SNS topic. You specify the queue by its ARN.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/SendMessageToSQS.html>

**NEW QUESTION 251**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 255**

A user has configured a website and launched it using the Apache web server on port 80. The user is using ELB with the EC2 instances for Load Balancing. What should the user do to ensure that the EC2 instances accept requests only from ELB?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

When a user is configuring ELB and registering the EC2 instances with it, ELB will create a source security group. If the user wants to allow traffic only from ELB, he should remove all the rules set for the other requests and open the port only for the ELB source security group.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 257**

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 260**

Does DynamoDB support in-place atomic updates?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

DynamoDB supports in-place atomic updates. Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 264**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 268**

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 269**

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

**Answer: A**

**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.

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

**NEW QUESTION 270**

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

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

**Answer: BD**

**NEW QUESTION 274**

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 277**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 282**

Which of the following is an example of a good DynamoDB hash key schema for provisioned throughput efficiency?

- A. User ID, where the application has many different users.
- B. Status Code where most status codes are the same
- C. Device ID, where one is by far more popular than all the others.
- D. Game Type, where there are three possible game types

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 286**

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

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

**Answer:** ACE

**NEW QUESTION 287**

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-west1.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 289**

A meteorological system monitors 600 temperature gauges, obtaining temperature samples every minute and saving each sample to a DynamoDB table. Each sample involves writing 1K of data and the writes are evenly distributed over time. How much write throughput is required for the target table?

- A. 1 write capacity unit
- B. 10 write capacity units
- C. 60 write capacity units
- D. 600 write capacity units
- E. 3600 write capacity units

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 292**

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

WEBSERVER LOGS	# of HTTP requests from load-tester	# of HTTP requests from private beta users
webserver #1 (subnet in us-west-2a):	19,210	494
webserver #2 (subnet in us-west-2a):	21,790	490
webserver #3 (subnet in us-west-2b):	0	410
webserver #4 (subnet in us-west-2b):	0	428

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

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

**Answer:** BE

**NEW QUESTION 294**

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 297

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

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

**Answer:** ABCF

#### NEW QUESTION 299

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 301

What item operation allows the retrieval of multiple items from a DynamoDB table in a single API call?

- A. GetItem
- B. BatchGetItem
- C. GetMultipleItems
- D. GetItemRange

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 302

Which of the following are valid arguments for an SNS Publish request? Choose 3 answers

- A. TopicArn
- B. Subject
- C. Destination
- D. Format
- E. Message F.Language

**Answer:** ABE

#### NEW QUESTION 306

Which features can be used to restrict access to data in S3? Choose 2 answers

- A. Use S3 Virtual Hosting
- B. Set an S3 Bucket policy.
- C. Enable IAM Identity Federation.
- D. Set an S3 ACL on the bucket or the object.
- E. Create a CloudFront distribution for the bucket

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 310

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

How can Company B reduce the number of empty responses?

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 311

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 metadata

**Answer:**

D

**NEW QUESTION 316**

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 320**

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 323**

What type of block cipher does Amazon S3 offer for server side encryption?

- A. Triple DES
- B. Advanced Encryption Standard
- C. Blowfish
- D. RC5

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 328**

A corporate web application is deployed within an Amazon VPC, and is connected to the corporate data center via IPsec VPN. The application must authenticate against the on-premise LDAP server. Once authenticated, logged-in users can only access an S3 keyspace specific to the user. Which two approaches can satisfy the objectives? Choose 2 answers

- A. The application authenticates against LDA
- B. The application then calls the IAM Security Service to login to IAM using the LDAP credential
- C. The application can use the IAM temporary credentials to access the appropriate S3 bucket.
- D. The application authenticates against LDAP, and retrieves the name of an IAM role associated with the use
- E. The application then calls the IAM Security Token Service to assume that IAM Rol
- F. The application can use the temporary credentials to access the appropriate S3 bucket.
- G. The application authenticates against IAM Security Token Service using the LDAP credential
- H. The application uses those temporary AWS security credentials to access the appropriate S3 bucket.
- I. Develop an identity broker which authenticates against LDAP, and then calls IAM Security Token Service to get IAM federated user credential
- J. The application calls the identity broker to get IAM federated user credentials with access to the appropriate S3 bucket.
- K. Develop an identity broker which authenticates against IAM Security Token Service to assume an IAM Role to get temporary AWS security credential
- L. The application calls the identity broker to get AWS temporary security credentials with access to the appropriate S3 bucket.

**Answer:** BD

**NEW QUESTION 331**

You are writing to a DynamoDB table and receive the following exception: "ProvisionedThroughputExceededException". though according to your Cloudwatch metrics for the table, you are not exceeding your provisioned throughput. What could be an explanation for this?

- A. You haven't provisioned enough DynamoDB storage instances
- B. You're exceeding your capacity on a particular Range Key
- C. You're exceeding your capacity on a particular Hash Key
- D. You're exceeding your capacity on a particular Sort Key
- E. You haven't configured DynamoDB Auto Scaling triggers

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 336**

If an application is storing hourly log files from thousands of instances from a high traffic web site, which naming scheme would give optimal performance on S3?

- A. Sequential
- B. instanceID\_log-HH-DD-NIM-YYYY
- C. instanceID\_log-YYYY-NIM-DD-HH
- D. HH-DD-NINI-YYYY-log\_instanceID
- E. YYYY-MM-DD-HH-|og\_instance|D

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 337**

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 341**

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