
# Amazon

## Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Solutions-Architect-Professional

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect Professional

**NEW QUESTION 1**
By default, Amazon Cognito maintains the last-written version of the data. You can override this behavior and resolve data conflicts programmatically. In addition, push synchronization allows you to use Amazon Cognito to send a silent notification to all devices associated with an identity to notify them that new data is available.

A. get
B. post
C. pull
D. push

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
By default, Amazon Cognito maintains the last-written version of the data. You can override this behavior and resolve data conflicts programmatically. In addition, push synchronization allows you to use Amazon Cognito to send a silent push notification to all devices associated with an identity to notify them that new data is available.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/cognito/faqs/

**NEW QUESTION 2**
You want to use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy an application to Amazon EC2 instances running within an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). What criterion must be met for this to be possible?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 3**
An IAM user is trying to perform an action on an object belonging to some other root account's bucket. Which of the below mentioned options will AWS S3 not verify?

A. The object owner has provided access to the IAM user
B. Permission provided by the parent of the IAM user on the bucket
C. Permission provided by the bucket owner to the IAM user
D. Permission provided by the parent ofthe IAM user

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
If the IAM user is trying to perform some action on the 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 4**
An organization is planning to extend their data center by connecting their DC with the AWS VPC using the VPN gateway. The organization is setting up a dynamically routed VPN connection. Which of the below mentioned answers is not required to setup this configuration?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
The Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. The organization wants to extend their network into the cloud and also directly access the internet from their AWS VPC. Thus, the organization should setup a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) with a public subnet and a private subnet, and a virtual private gateway to enable communication with their data center network over an IPsec VPN tunnel. To setup this configuration the organization needs to use the Amazon VPC with a VPN connection. The organization network administrator must designate a physical appliance as a customer gateway and configure it. The organization would need the below mentioned information to setup this configuration:
The type of customer gateway, such as Cisco ASA, Juniper J-Series, Juniper SSG, Yamaha Internet-routable IP address (static) of the customer gateway's external interface
Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Autonomous System Number (ASN) of the customer gateway, if the organization is creating a dynamically routed VPN connection.
Internal network IP ranges that the user wants to advertise over the VPN connection to the VPC. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_VPN.html

**NEW QUESTION 5**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
The user passwords (login profiles) of IAM users can contain any Basic Latin (ASCII) characters. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/LimitationsOnEntities.html

**NEW QUESTION 6**
An organization is setting a website on the AWS VPC. The organization has blocked a few IPs to avoid a D-DOS attack. How can the organization configure that a request from the above mentioned IPs does not access the application instances?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 7**
An organization has 4 people in the IT operations team who are responsible to manage the AWS infrastructure. The organization wants to setup that each user will have access to launch and manage an instance in a zone which the other user cannot modify. Which of the below mentioned options is the best solution to set this up?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. The VPC also work with IAM and the organization can create IAM users who have access to various VPC services. The organization can setup access for the IAM user who can modify the security groups of the VPC. The sample policy is given below:
{
"Version": "2012-10-I7",
"Statement":
[{ "Effect": "AIIow", "Action": "ec2:RunInstances", "Resource":
["arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:accountzsubnet/subnet-1a2b3c4d", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:vo|ume/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*", "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/sg-123abc123" ]
}I I
With this policy the user can create four subnets in separate zones and provide IAM user access to each subnet
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_IANI.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 8**
An organization is planning to host an application on the AWS VPC. The organization wants dedicated instances. However, an AWS consultant advised the organization not to use dedicated instances with VPC as the design has a few limitations. Which of the below mentioned statements is not a limitation of dedicated instances with VPC?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
The Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. Dedicated instances are Amazon EC2 instances that run in a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) on hardware that is dedicated to a single customer. The client's dedicated instances are physically isolated at the host hardware level from instances that are not dedicated instances as well as from instances that belong to other AWS accounts.
All instances launched with the dedicated tenancy model of VPC will always be dedicated instances. Dedicated tenancy has a limitation that it may not support a few services, such as RDS. Even the EBS will not be on dedicated hardware. However the user can save some cost as well as reserve some capacity by using a Reserved Instance model with dedicated tenancy.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/dedicated-instance.html

**NEW QUESTION 9**
In which step of using AWS Direct Connect should the user determine the required port speed?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
To submit an AWS Direct Connect connection request, you need to provide the following information: Your contact information.
The AWS Direct Connect Location to connect to.
Details of AWS Direct Connect partner if you use the AWS Partner Network (APN) service. The port speed you require, either 1 Gbps or 10 Gbps.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/getstarted.html#ConnectionRequest

**NEW QUESTION 10**
In Amazon IAM, what is the maximum length for a role name?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**
While implementing the policy keys in AWS Direct Connect, if you use and the request comes from an Amazon EC2 instance, the instance's public IP address is evaluated to determine if access is allowed.

A. aws:SecureTransport
B. aws:EpochIP
C. aws:SourceIp
D. aws:CurrentTime

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
While implementing the policy keys in Amazon RDS, if you use aws:SourceIp and the request comes from an Amazon EC2 instance, the instance's public IP address is evaluated to determine if access is allowed. Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/using_iam.html

**NEW QUESTION 15**
Which of the following is the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) condition operator that can be used within an Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to check the case-insensitive matching ofthe ARN?

A. ArnCheck
B. ArnMatch
C. ArnCase
D. ArnLike

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 18**
lV|apMySite is setting up a web application in the AWS VPC. The organization has decided to use an AWS RDS instead of using its own DB instance for HA and DR requirements.
The organization also wants to secure RDS access. How should the web application be setup with RDS?

A. Create a VPC with one public and one private subne
B. Launch an application instance in the public subnet while RDS is launched in the private subnet.
C. Setup a public and two private subnets in different AZs within a VPC and create a subnet grou
D. Launch RDS with that subnet group.
E. Create a network interface and attach two subnets to i
F. Attach that network interface with RDS while launching a DB instance.
G. Create two separate VPCs and launch a Web app in one VPC and RDS in a separate VPC and connect them with VPC peering.

**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, such as RDS into a virtual network that the user has defined. Subnets are segments of a VPC's IP address range that the user can designate to a group of VPC resources based on the security and operational needs.
A DB subnet group is a collection of subnets (generally private) that a user can create in a VPC and assign to the RDS DB instances. A DB subnet group allows the user to specify a particular VPC when creating the DB instances. Each DB subnet group should have subnets in at least two Availability Zones in a given region.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_VPC.html

**NEW QUESTION 19**
Doug has created a VPC with CIDR 10.201.0.0/16 in his AWS account. In this VPC he has created a public subnet with CIDR block 10.201.31.0/24. While launching a new EC2 from the console, he is not able to assign the private IP address 10.201.31.6 to this instance. Which is the most likely reason for this issue?

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

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 21**
True or False: In Amazon EIastiCache replication groups of Redis, for performance tuning reasons, you can change the roles of the cache nodes within the replication group, with the primary and one of the replicas exchanging roles.

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
In Amazon EIastiCache, a replication group is a collection of Redis Cache Clusters, with one primary read-write cluster and up to five secondary, read-only clusters, which are called read replicas. You can change the roles of the cache clusters within the replication group, with the primary cluster and one of the replicas exchanging roles. You might decide to do this for performance tuning reasons.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonEIastiCache/Iatest/UserGuide/Replication.Redis.Groups.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 22**
How much memory does the cr1.8xIarge instance type provide?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
The CR1 instances are part of the memory optimized instances. They offer lowest cost per GB RAM among all the AWS instance families. CR1 instances are part of the new generation of memory optimized instances, which can offer up to 244 GB RAM and run on faster CPUs (Intel Xeon E5-2670 with NUMA support) in comparison to the NI2 instances of the same family. They support cluster networking for bandwidth intensive applications. cr1.8x|arge is one of the largest instance types of the CR1 family, which can offer 244 GB RAM.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/

**NEW QUESTION 27**
Regarding Amazon SNS, you can send notification messages to mobile devices through any of the following supported push notification services, EXCEPT:

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
In Amazon SNS, you have the ability to send notification messages directly to apps on mobile devices. Notification messages sent to a mobile endpoint can appear in the mobile app as message alerts, badge updates, or even sound alerts. Microsoft Windows Mobile Messaging (MWMM) doesn't exist and is not supported by Amazon SNS.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/Iatest/dg/SNSMobiIePush.htm|

**NEW QUESTION 29**
An organization is having an application which can start and stop an EC2 instance as per schedule. The organization needs the MAC address of the instance to be registered with its software. The instance is launched in EC2-CLASSIC. How can the organization update the MAC registration every time an instance is booted?

A. The organization should write a boot strapping script which will get the MAC address from the instance metadata and use that script to register with the

application.
B. The organization should provide a MAC address as a part of the user dat
C. Thus, whenever the instance is booted the script assigns the fixed MAC address to that instance.
D. The instance MAC address never change
E. Thus, it is not required to register the MAC address every time.
F. AWS never provides a MAC address to an instance; instead the instance ID is used for identifying the instance for any software registration.

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 32**
By default, what is the maximum number of Cache Nodes you can run in Amazon EIastiCache?

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

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 36**
Does an AWS Direct Connect location provide access to Amazon Web Services in the region it is associated with as well as access to other US regions?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
An AWS Direct Connect location provides access to Amazon Web Services in the region it is associated with, as well as access to other US regions. For example, you can provision a single connection to any AWS Direct Connect location in the US and use it to access public AWS services in all US Regions and AWS GovCIoud (US).
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html

**NEW QUESTION 39**
Which of the following components of AWS Data Pipeline specifies the business logic of your data management?

A. Task Runner
B. Pipeline definition
C. AWS Direct Connect
D. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
A pipeline definition specifies the business logic of your data management.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/latest/DeveIoperGuide/what-is-datapipeline.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 42**
What types of identities do Amazon Cognito identity pools support?

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

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 43**
An organization has created 5 IAM users. The organization wants to give them the same login ID but different passwords. How can the organization achieve this?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 45**
An organization is purchasing licensed software. The software license can be registered only to a specific MAC Address. The organization is going to host the software in the AWS environment. How can the organization fulfil the license requirement as the MAC address changes every time an instance is started/stopped/terminated?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. An Elastic Network Interface (ENI) is a virtual network interface that the user can attach to an instance in a VPC. An ENI can include attributes such as: a primary private IP address, one or more secondary private IP addresses, one elastic IP address per private IP address, one public IP address, one or more security groups, a MAC address, a source/destination check flag, and a description.
The user can create a network interface, attach it to an instance, detach it from an instance, and attach it to another instance. The attributes of a network interface follow the network interface as it is attached or detached from an instance and reattached to another instance. Thus, the user can maintain a fixed MAC using the network interface.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-eni.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 49**
What is the maximum length for a certificate ID in AWS IAM?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
The maximum length for a certificate ID is 128 characters.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IANI/latest/UserGuide/LimitationsOnEntities.html

**NEW QUESTION 50**
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. It is not possible to give permission to multiple IAM users
B. 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
C. The bucket policy may not be created as S3 will give error due to conflict of Access Rights
D. It is not possible that the IAM user of one account accesses objects of the other IAM user

**Answer:** B

**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/Iatest/dev/access-control-auth-workflow-object-operation.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 51**
Which statement is NOT true about a stack which has been created in a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in AWS OpsWorks?

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

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 54**
What RAID method is used on the Cloud Block Storage back-end to implement a very high level of reliability and performance?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Cloud Block Storage back-end storage volumes employs the RAID 10 method to provide a very high level of reliability and performance.
Reference: http://www.rackspace.com/knowIedge_center/product-faq/cloud-block-storage

**NEW QUESTION 57**
One of the AWS account owners faced a major challenge in June as his account was hacked and the hacker deleted all the data from his AWS account. This resulted in a major blow to the business.
Which of the below mentioned steps would not have helped in preventing this action?

A. Setup an MFA for each user as well as for the root account user.
B. Take a backup of the critical data to offsite / on premise.
C. Create an AMI and a snapshot of the data at regular intervals as well as keep a copy to separate regions.
D. Do not share the AWS access and secret access keys with others as well do not store it inside programs, instead use IAM roles.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
AWS security follows the shared security model where the user is as much responsible as Amazon. If the user wants to have secure access to AWS while hosting applications on EC2, the first security rule to follow is to enable MFA for all users. This will add an added security layer. In the second step, the user should never give his access or secret access keys to anyone as well as store inside programs. The
better solution is to use IAM roles. For critical data of the organization, the user should keep an offsite/ in premise backup which will help to recover critical data in case of security breach.
It is recommended to have AWS AMIs and snapshots as well as keep them at other regions so that they will help in the DR scenario. However, in case of a data security breach of the account they may not be very helpful as hacker can delete that.
Therefore ,creating an AMI and a snapshot of the data at regular intervals as well as keep a copy to separate regions, would not have helped in preventing this action.
Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/pdf/AWS_Security_Whitepaper.pdf

**NEW QUESTION 61**
In Amazon SNS, to send push notifications to mobile devices using Amazon SNS and ADM, you need to obtain the following, except:

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

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 62**
An organization is setting up a highly scalable application using Elastic Beanstalk. They are using Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) as well as a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) with public and private subnets. They have the following requirements:
. All the EC2 instances should have a private IP
. All the EC2 instances should receive data via the ELB's. Which of these will not be needed in this setup?

A. Launch the EC2 instances with only the public subnet.
B. Create routing rules which will route all inbound traffic from ELB to the EC2 instances.
C. Configure ELB and NAT as a part of the public subnet only.
D. Create routing rules which will route all outbound traffic from the EC2 instances through NA

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
The Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. If the organization wants the Amazon EC2 instances to have a private IP address, he should create a public and private subnet for VPC in each Availability Zone (this is an AWS Elastic Beanstalk requirement). The organization should add their public resources, such as ELB and NAT to the public subnet, and AWS Elastic Beanstalk will assign them unique elastic IP addresses (a static, public IP address). The organization should launch Amazon EC2 instances in a private subnet so that AWS Elastic Beanstalk assigns them non-routable private IP addresses. Now the organization should configure route tables with the following rules:
. route all inbound traffic from ELB to EC2 instances
. route all outbound traffic from EC2 instances through NAT
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/AWSHowTo-vpc.html

**NEW QUESTION 67**
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 SSLs for the separate modules although it is already using VPC. How can the organization achieve this with a single instance?

A. You have to launch two instances each in a separate subnet and allow VPC peering for a single IP.
B. Create a VPC instance which will have multiple network interfaces with multiple elastic IP addresses.
C. 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.
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/NlultipleIP.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 69**
An organization is making software for the CIA in US

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
AWS GovCIoud (US) is an isolated AWS region designed to allow U.S. government agencies and customers to move sensitive workloads into the cloud by addressing their specific regulatory and compliance requirements. The AWS GovCIoud (US) Region adheres to the U.S. International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) requirements. It has added advantages, such as: Restricting physical and logical administrative access to U.S. persons only
There will be a separate AWS GovCIoud (US) credentials, such as access key and secret access key than the standard AWS account
The user signs in with the IAM user name and password
The AWS GovCIoud (US) Region authentication is completely isolated from Amazon.com
If the organization is planning to host on EC2 in AWS GovCIoud then it will be billed to standard AWS account of organization since AWS GovCIoud billing is linked with the standard AWS account and is not be billed separately
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/govcloud-us/latest/UserGuide/whatis.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 72**
How does in-memory caching improve the performance of applications in E|astiCache?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 74**
A user is thinking to use EBS PIOPS volume. Which of the below mentioned options is a right use case for the PIOPS EBS volume?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 75**
An organization is setting up a multi-site solution where the application runs on premise as well as on AWS to achieve the minimum recovery time objective(RTO). Which of the below mentioned configurations will not meet the requirements of the multi-site solution scenario?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 80**
Select the correct statement about Amazon EIastiCache.

A. It makes it easy to set up, manage, and scale a distributed in-memory cache environment in the cloud.
B. It allows you to quickly deploy your cache environment only if you install software.
C. It does not integrate with other Amazon Web Services.
D. It cannot run in the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) environmen

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
EIastiCache is a web service that makes it easy to set up, manage, and scale a distributed in-memory cache environment in the cloud. It provides a high-performance, scalable, and cost-effective caching solution, while removing the complexity associated with deploying and managing a distributed cache environment. With EIastiCache, you can quickly deploy your cache environment, without having to provision hardware or install software.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonE|astiCache/latest/UserGuide/Whatls.html

**NEW QUESTION 84**
In Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL, you can provision up to 3TB storage and 30,000 IOPS per database instance. For a workload with 50% writes and 50% reads running on a cr1.8xIarge instance, you can realize over 25,000 IOPS for PostgreSQL. However, by provisioning more than this limit, you may be able to achieve:

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 89**
Which of the following cannot be done using AWS Data Pipeline?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
AWS Data Pipeline is a web service that helps you reliably process and move data between different AWS compute and storage services as well as on-premise data sources at specified intervals. With AWS Data Pipeline, you can regularly access your data where it’s stored, transform and process it at scale, and efficiently transfer the results to another AWS.
AWS Data Pipeline helps you easily create complex data processing workloads that are fault tolerant, repeatable, and highly available. AWS Data Pipeline also allows you to move and process data that was
previously locked up in on-premise data silos. Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/datapipe|ine/

**NEW QUESTION 93**
AWS Direct Connect itself has NO specific resources for you to control access to. Therefore, there are no AWS Direct Connect Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) for you to use in an Identity and Access Nlanagement (IAM) policy. With that in mind, how is it possible to write a policy to control access to AWS Direct Connect actions?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
AWS Direct Connect itself has no specific resources for you to control access to. Therefore, there are no AWS Direct Connect ARNs for you to use in an IAM policy. You use an asterisk (*) as the resource when writing a policy to control access to AWS Direct Connect actions.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/using_iam.html

**NEW QUESTION 98**
Within an IAM policy, can you add an IfExists condition at the end of a Null condition?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Within an IAM policy, IfExists can be added to the end of any condition operator except the Null condition. It can be used to indicate that conditional comparison needs to happen if the policy key is present in the context of a request; otherwise, it can be ignored.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/Iatest/UserGuide/reference_policies_elements.html

**NEW QUESTION 101**
IAM users do not have permission to create Temporary Security Credentials for federated users and roles by default. In contrast, IAM users can call without the need of any special permissions

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Currently the STS API command GetSessionToken is available to every IAM user in your account without previous permission. In contrast, the GetFederationToken command is restricted and explicit permissions need to be granted so a user can issue calls to this particular Action
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/STS/latest/UsingSTS/STSPermission.html

**NEW QUESTION 106**
An organization is setting up RDS for their applications. The organization wants to secure RDS access with VPC. Which of the following options is not required while designing the RDS with VPC?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources, such as RDS into a virtual network that the user has defined. Subnets are segments of a VPC's IP address range that the user can designate to a group of VPC resources based on security and operational needs. A DB subnet group is a collection of subnets (generally private) that the user can create in a VPC and assign to the RDS DB instances. A DB subnet group allows the user to specify a particular VPC when creating the DB instances.
Each DB subnet group should have subnets in at least two Availability Zones in a given region. If the RDS instance is required to be accessible from the internet the organization must enable the VPC attributes, DNS hostnames and DNS resolution. For each RDS DB instance that the user runs in a VPC, he should reserve at least one address in each subnet in the DB subnet group for use by Amazon RDS for recovery actions.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_VPC.html

**NEW QUESTION 107**
Can a Direct Connect link be connected directly to the Internet?

A. Yes, this can be done if you pay for it.
B. Yes, this can be done only for certain regions.
C. Yes
D. No

**Answer:**

D

**Explanation:**
AWS Direct Connect is a network service that provides an alternative to using the Internet to utilize AWS cloud service. Hence, a Direct Connect link cannot be connected to the Internet directly.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/directconnect/faqs/

**NEW QUESTION 110**
In Amazon Redshift, how many slices does a dw2.8xIarge node have?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
The disk storage for a compute node in Amazon Redshift is dMded into a number of slices, equal to the number of processor cores on the node. For example, each DW1.XL compute node has two slices, and each DW2.8XL compute node has 32 slices.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/t_Distributing_data.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 115**
In Amazon Cognito what is a silent push notification?

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

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 119**
When using Numeric Conditions within IAM, short versions of the available comparators can be used instead of the more verbose versions. Which of the following is the short version of the Numeric Condition "NumericLessThanEquaIs"?

A. numlteq
B. numlteql
C. numltequals
D. numeql

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
When using Numeric Conditions within IAM, short versions of the available comparators can be used instead of the more verbose versions. For instance, numlteq is the short version of NumericLessThanEquaIs.
Reference: http://awsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/SQS/2011-10-01/sqs-dg-2011-10-01.pdf

**NEW QUESTION 123**
A user is configuring MySQL RDS with PIOPS. What should be the minimum PIOPS that the user should provision?

A. 1000
B. 200
C. 2000
D. 500

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
If a user is trying to enable PIOPS with MySQL RDS, the minimum size of storage should be 100 GB and the minimum PIOPS should be 1000.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_PIOPS.html

**NEW QUESTION 124**
You are setting up some EBS volumes for a customer who has requested a setup which includes a RAID (redundant array of inexpensive disks). AWS has some recommendations for RAID setups. Which RAID setup is not recommended for Amazon EBS?

A. RAID 1 only
B. RAID 5 only
C. RAID 5 and RAID 6
D. RAID 0 only

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
With Amazon EBS, you can use any of the standard RAID configurations that you can use with a traditional bare metal server, as long as that particular RAID configuration is supported by the operating
system for your instance. This is because all RAID is accomplished at the software level. For greater I/O performance than you can achieve with a single volume, RAID 0 can stripe multiple volumes together; for on-instance redundancy, RAID 1 can mirror two volumes together.
RAID 5 and RAID 6 are not recommended for Amazon EBS because the parity write operations of these RAID modes consume some of the IOPS available to your volumes.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/raid-config.html

**NEW QUESTION 127**
Once the user has set ElastiCache for an application and it is up and running, which services, does Amazon not provide for the user:

A. The ability for client programs to automatically identify all of the nodes in a cache cluster, and to initiate and maintain connections to all of these nodes
B. Automating common administrative tasks such as failure detection and recovery, and software patching
C. Providing default Time To Live (TTL) in the AWS Elasticache Redis Implementation for different type of data.
D. Providing detailed monitoring metrics associated with your Cache Nodes, enabling you to diagnose and react to issues very quickly

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Amazon provides failure detection and recovery, and software patching and monitoring tools which is called CIoudWatch. In addition it provides also Auto Discovery to automatically identify and initialize all nodes of cache cluster for Amazon ElastiCache.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/UserGuide/Whatls.html

**NEW QUESTION 130**
True or False: In Amazon ElastiCache, you can use Cache Security Groups to configure the cache clusters that are part of a VPC.

A. FALSE
B. TRUE
C. True, this is applicable only to cache clusters that are running in an Amazon VPC environment.
D. True, but only when you configure the cache clusters using the Cache Security Groups from the console navigation pane.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
Amazon ElastiCache cache security groups are only applicable to cache clusters that are not running in an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud environment (VPC). If you are running in an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, Cache Security Groups is not available in the console navigation pane.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/UserGuide/CacheSecurityGroup.html

**NEW QUESTION 135**
What is the average queue length recommended by AWS to achieve a lower latency for the 200 PIOPS EBS volume?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
The queue length is the number of pending I/O requests for a device. The optimal average queue length will vary for every customer workload, and this value depends on a particular application's sensitMty to IOPS and latency. If the workload is not delivering enough I/O requests to maintain the optimal average queue length, then the EBS volume might not consistently deliver the IOPS that have been provisioned. However, if the workload maintains an average queue length that is higher than the optimal value, then the per-request I/O latency will increase; in this case, the user should provision more IOPS for his volume. AWS recommends that the user should target an optimal average queue length of 1 for every 200 provisioned IOPS and tune that value based on his application requirements.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-workload-demand.html

**NEW QUESTION 139**
An organization is planning to host a web application in the AWS VPC. The organization does not want to host a database in the public cloud due to statutory requirements. How can the organization setup in this scenario?

A. The organization should plan the app server on the public subnet and database in the organization’s data center and connect them with the VPN gateway.
B. The organization should plan the app server on the public subnet and use RDS with the private subnet for a secure data operation.
C. The organization should use the public subnet for the app server and use RDS with a storage gateway to access as well as sync the data securely from the local data center.
D. The organization should plan the app server on the public subnet and database in a private subnet so it will not be in the public cloud.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user’s AWS account.
The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. If the user wants to connect VPC from his own data centre, he can setup a public and VPN only subnet which uses hardware VPN access to
connect with his data centre. When the user has configured this setup with Wizard, it will create a virtual private gateway to route all the traffic of the VPN subnet.
If the virtual private gateway is attached with VPC and the user deletes the VPC from the console it will first automatically detach the gateway and only then delete the VPC.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Subnets.html

**NEW QUESTION 141**
A user is trying to create a PIOPS EBS volume with 4000 IOPS and 100 GB size. AWS does not allow the user to create this volume. What is the possible root cause for this?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
A Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volume can range in size from 4 GiB to 16 TiB and you can provision up to 20,000 IOPS per volume. The ratio of IOPS provisioned to the volume size requested should be a maximum of 30; for example, a volume with 3000 IOPS must be atleast 100 GB.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVo|umeTypes.htmI#EBSVoIumeTypes_pio ps

**NEW QUESTION 144**
A user is planning to host a Highly Available system on the AWS VPC. Which of the below mentioned statements is helpful in this scenario?

A. Create VPC subnets in two separate availability zones and launch instances in different subnets.
B. Create VPC with only one public subnet and launch instances in different AZs using that subnet.
C. Create two VPCs in two separate zones and setup failover with ELB such that if one VPC fails it will divert traffic to another VPC.
D. Create VPC with only one private subnet and launch instances in different AZs using that subne

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. The VPC is always specific to a region. The user can create a VPC which can span multiple Availability Zones by adding one or more subnets in each Availability Zone. Each subnet must reside entirely within one Availability Zone and cannot span across zones.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Subnets.htmI#VPCSubnet

**NEW QUESTION 146**
What is the network performance offered by the c4.8xIarge instance in Amazon EC2?

A. Very High but variable
B. 20 Gigabit
C. 5 Gigabit
D. 10 Gigabit

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
Networking performance offered by the c4.8xIarge instance is 10 Gigabit. Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/

**NEW QUESTION 148**
You're trying to delete an SSL certificate from the IAM certificate store, and you're getting the message "Certificate: <certificate-id> is being used by CIoudFront." Which of the following statements is probably the reason why you are getting this error?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
CIoudFront is a web service that speeds up distribution of your static and dynamic web content, for example, .htmI, .css, .php, and image files, to end users. Every CIoudFront web distribution must be associated either with the default CIoudFront certificate or with a custom SSL certificate. Before you can delete an SSL certificate, you need to either rotate SSL certificates (replace the current custom SSL certificate with another custom SSL certificate) or revert from using a custom SSL certificate to using the default CIoudFront certificate.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonC|oudFront/latest/DeveIoperGuide/Troubleshooting.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 150**
Mike is appointed as Cloud Consultant in ExamKi|Ier.com. ExamKiI|er has the following VPCs set-up in the US East Region:
A VPC with CIDR block 10.10.0.0/16, a subnet in that VPC with CIDR block 10.10.1.0/24 A VPC with CIDR block 10.40.0.0/16, a subnet in that VPC with CIDR block 10.40.1.0/24
ExamKiIIer.com is trying to establish network connection between two subnets, a subnet with CIDR block 10.10.1.0/24 and another subnet with CIDR block 10.40.1.0/24. Which one of the following solutions should lV|ike recommend to ExamKiI|er.com?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them using private IP addresses. EC2 instances in either VPC can communicate with each other as if they are within the same network. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, or with a VPC in another AWS account within a single region.
AWS uses the existing infrastructure of a VPC to create a VPC peering connection; it is neither a gateway nor a VPN connection, and does not rely on a separate piece of physical hardware.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-peering.html

**NEW QUESTION 155**
To get started using AWS Direct Connect, in which of the following steps do you configure Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 158**
Which of the following components of AWS Data Pipeline polls for tasks and then performs those tasks?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
Task Runner polls for tasks and then performs those tasks.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/latest/DeveloperGuide/what-is-datapipeline.html

**NEW QUESTION 162**
A user has created a VPC with public and private subnets using the VPC wizard. The VPC has CIDR 20.0.0.0/16. The private subnet uses CIDR 20.0.0.0/24 . The NAT instance ID is i-a12345. Which of the below mentioned entries are required in the main route table attached with the private subnet to allow instances to connect with the internet?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside that subnet. If the user has created a public private subnet, the instances in the public subnet can receive inbound traffic directly from the Internet, whereas the instances in the private subnet cannot. If these subnets are created with Wizard, AWS will create two route tables and attach to the subnets. The main route table will have the entry "Destination: 0.0.0.0/0 and Target: i-a12345", which allows all the instances in the private subnet to connect to the internet using NAT.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario2.html

**NEW QUESTION 164**
Which of the following cannot be used to manage Amazon ElastiCache and perform administrative tasks?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 167**
Is there any way to own a direct connection to Amazon Web Services?

A. No, AWS only allows access from the public Internet.
B. No, you can create an encrypted tunnel to VPC, but you cannot own the connection.
C. Yes, you can via Amazon Dedicated Connection.

D. Yes, you can via AWS Direct Connec

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
AWS Direct Connect links your internal network to an AWS Direct Connect location over a standard 1 gigabit or 10 gigabit Ethernet fiber-optic cable. One end of the cable is connected to your router, the other to an AWS Direct Connect router. With this connection in place, you can create virtual interfaces directly to the AWS cloud (for example, to Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) and Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)) and to Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC), bypassing Internet service providers in your network path.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html

**NEW QUESTION 171**
Identify a true statement about the statement ID (Sid) in IAM.

A. You cannot expose the Sid in the IAM API.
B. You cannot use a Sid value as a sub-ID for a policy document's ID for services provided by SQS and SNS.
C. You can expose the Sid in the IAM API.
D. You cannot assign a Sid value to each statement in a statement arra

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
The Sid(statement ID) is an optional identifier that you provide for the policy statement. You can assign a Sid a value to each statement in a statement array. In IAM, the Sid is not exposed in the IAM API. You can't retrieve a particular statement based on this ID.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_elements.html#Sid

**NEW QUESTION 175**
In Amazon ElastiCache, which of the following statements is correct?

A. When you launch an ElastiCache cluster into an Amazon VPC private subnet, every cache node is assigned a public IP address within that subnet.
B. You cannot use ElastiCache in a VPC that is configured for dedicated instance tenancy.
C. If your AWS account supports only the EC2-VPC platform, E|astiCache will never launch your cluster in a VPC.
D. ElastiCache is not fully integrated with Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
The VPC must allow non-dedicated EC2 instances. You cannot use ElastiCache in a VPC that is configured for dedicated instance tenancy.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonE|astiCache/latest/UserGuide/AmazonVPC.EC.html

**NEW QUESTION 177**
You have deployed a web application targeting a global audience across multiple AWS Regions under the domain name.example.com. You decide to use Route53 Latency-Based Routing to serve web requests to users from the region closest to the user. To provide business continuity in the event of server downtime you configure weighted record sets associated with two web servers in separate Availability Zones per region. Dunning a DR test you notice that when you disable all web sewers in one of the regions Route53 does not automatically direct all users to the other region. What could be happening? (Choose 2 answers)

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

**Answer:** BE

**NEW QUESTION 179**
You are designing a photo-sharing mobile app. The application will store all pictures in a single Amazon S3 bucket. Users will upload pictures from their mobile device directly to Amazon S3 and will be able to view and download their own pictures directly from Amazon S3.
You want to configure security to handle potentially millions of users in the most secure manner possible. What should your server-side application do when a new user registers on the photo-sharing mobile application?

A. Create an IAM use
B. Update the bucket policy with appropriate permissions for the IAM use
C. Generate an access key and secret key for the IAM user, store them in the mobile app and use these credentials to access Amazon S3.
D. Create an IAM use
E. Assign appropriate permissions to the IAM use
F. Generate an access key and secret key for the IAM user, store them in the mobile app and use these credentials to access Amazon S3.
G. Create a set of long-term credentials using AWS Security Token Service with appropriate permission
H. Store these credentials in the mobile app and use them to access Amazon S3.
I. Record the user's information in Amazon RDS and create a role in IAM with appropriate permission
J. When the user uses their mobile app, create temporary credentials using the AWS Security Token Service "AssumeRoIe" functio
K. Store these credentials in the mobile app’s memory and use them to access Amazon S3. Generate new credentials the next time the user runs the mobile app.
L. Record the user's information in Amazon DynamoD
M. When the user uses their mobile app, create temporary credentials using AWS Security Token Service with appropriate permission
N. Store these credentials in the mobile app's memory and use them to access Amazon S3. Generate new credentials the next time the user runs the mobile app.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 182**
You are tasked with moving a legacy application from a virtual machine running Inside your datacenter to an Amazon VPC Unfortunately this app requires access to a number of on-premises services and no one who configured the app still works for your company. Even worse there's no documentation for it.
What will allow the application running inside the VPC to reach back and access its internal dependencies
without being reconfigured? (Choose 3 answers)

A. An AWS Direct Connect link between the VPC and the network housing the internal services.
B. An Internet Gateway to allow a VPN connection.
C. An Elastic IP address on the VPC instance
D. An IP address space that does not conflict with the one on-premises
E. Entries in Amazon Route 53 that allow the Instance to resolve its dependencies' IP addresses
F. A VM Import of the current virtual machine

**Answer:** ADF

**NEW QUESTION 186**
You have a periodic Image analysis application that gets some files In Input analyzes them and tor each file writes some data in output to a ten file the number of files in input per day is high and concentrated in a few hours of the day.
Currently you have a server on EC2 with a large EBS volume that hosts the input data and the results it takes almost 20 hours per day to complete the process
What services could be used to reduce the elaboration time and improve the availability of the solution?

A. S3 to store I/O file
B. SQS to distribute elaboration commands to a group of hosts working in paralle
C. Auto scaling to dynamically size the group of hosts depending on the length of the SQS queue
D. EBS with Provisioned IOPS (PIOPS) to store I/O file
E. SNS to distribute elaboration commands to a group of hosts working in parallel Auto Scaling to dynamically size the group of hosts depending on the number of SNS notifications
F. S3 to store I/O files, SNS to distribute evaporation commands to a group of hosts working in paralle
G. Auto scaling to dynamically size the group of hosts depending on the number of SNS notifications
H. EBS with Provisioned IOPS (PIOPS) to store I/O files SQS to distribute elaboration commands to a group of hosts working in parallel Auto Scaling to dynamically size the group ot hosts depending on the length of the SQS queue.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 188**
A large real-estate brokerage is exploring the option o( adding a cost-effective location based alert to their existing mobile application The application backend infrastructure currently runs on AWS Users who opt in to this service will receive alerts on their mobile device regarding real-estate otters in proximity to their location. For the alerts to be relevant delivery time needs to be in the low minute count the existing mobile app has 5 million users across the US. Which one of the following architectural suggestions would you make to the customer?

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 192**
You currently operate a web application In the AWS US-East region The application runs on an
auto-scaled layer of EC2 instances and an RDS Multi-AZ database Your IT security compliance officer has tasked you to develop a reliable and durable logging solution to track changes made to your EC2.IAM And RDS resources. The solution must ensure the integrity and confidentiality of your log data. Which of these solutions would you recommend?

A. Create a new C|oudTrai| trail with one new S3 bucket to store the logs and with the global services option selected Use IAM roles S3 bucket policies and Multi Factor Authentication (MFA) Delete on the S3 bucket that stores your logs.
B. Create a new CIoudTraiI with one new S3 bucket to store the logs Configure SNS to send log file delivery notifications to your management system Use IAM roles and S3 bucket policies on the S3 bucket mat stores your logs.
C. Create a new CIoudTraiI trail with an existing S3 bucket to store the logs and with the global services option selected Use S3 ACLs and Multi Factor Authentication (MFA) Delete on the S3 bucket that stores your logs.
D. Create three new CIoudTraiI trails with three new S3 buckets to store the logs one for the AWS Management console, one for AWS SDKs and one for command line tools Use IAM roles and S3 bucket policies on the S3 buckets that store your logs.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 193**
Your department creates regular analytics reports from your company's log files All log data is collected in Amazon S3 and processed by daily Amazon Elastic MapReduce (EMR) jobs that generate daily PDF reports and aggregated tables in CSV format for an Amazon Redshift data warehouse.
Your CFO requests that you optimize the cost structure for this system.
Which of the following alternatives will lower costs without compromising average performance of the system or data integrity for the raw data?

A. Use reduced redundancy storage (RRS) for all data In S3. Use a combination of Spot Instances and Reserved Instances for Amazon EMR job
B. Use Reserved Instances for Amazon Redshift.
C. Use reduced redundancy storage (RRS) for PDF and .csv data in S3. Add Spot Instances to EMR job
D. Use Spot Instances for Amazon Redshift.
E. Use reduced redundancy storage (RRS) for PDF and .csv data In Amazon S3. Add Spot Instances to Amazon EMR job

F. Use Reserved Instances for Amazon Redshift.
G. Use reduced redundancy storage (RRS) for all data in Amazon S3. Add Spot Instances to Amazon ENIR job
H. Use Reserved Instances for Amazon Redshift.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 196**
You require the ability to analyze a large amount of data, which is stored on Amazon S3 using Amazon Elastic Map Reduce. You are using the cc2 8x large Instance type, whose CPUs are mostly idle during processing. Which of the below would be the most cost efficient way to reduce the runtime of the job?

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 197**
Your customer wishes to deploy an enterprise application to AWS which will consist of several web servers, several application servers and a small (50GB) Oracle database information is stored, both in the database and the file systems of the various servers. The backup system must support database recovery whole server and whole disk restores, and indMdual file restores with a recovery time of no more than two hours. They have chosen to use RDS Oracle as the database
Which backup architecture will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 201**
Your company has HQ in Tokyo and branch offices all over the world and is using a logistics software with a multi-regional deployment on AWS in Japan, Europe and US

A. The logistic software has a 3-tierarchitecture and currently uses MySQL 5.6 for data persistenc
B. Each region has deployed its own database In the HQ region you run an hourly batch process reading data from every region to compute cross-regional reports that are sent by email to all offices this batch process must be completed as fast as possible to quickly optimize logistics how do you build the database architecture in order to meet the requirements'?
C. For each regional deployment, use RDS MySQL with a master in the region and a read replica in theHQ region
D. For each regional deployment, use NIySQL on EC2 with a master in the region and send hourly EBS snapshots to the HQ region
E. For each regional deployment, use RDS MySQL with a master in the region and send hourly RDS snapshots to the HQ region
F. For each regional deployment, use MySQL on EC2 with a master in the region and use S3 to copy data files hourly to the HQ region
G. Use Direct Connect to connect all regional MySQL deployments to the HQ region and reduce network latency for the batch process

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 204**
A web design company currently runs several FTP servers that their 250 customers use to upload and download large graphic files They wish to move this system to AWS to make it more scalable, but they wish to maintain customer privacy and Keep costs to a minimum.
What AWS architecture would you recommend?

A. ASK their customers to use an S3 client instead of an FTP clien
B. Create a single S3 bucket Create an IAM user for each customer Put the IAM Users in a Group that has an IAM policy that permits access to sub-directories within the bucket via use of the 'username' Policy variable.
C. Create a single S3 bucket with Reduced Redundancy Storage turned on and ask their customers to use an S3 client instead of an FTP client Create a bucket for each customer with a Bucket Policy that permits access only to that one customer.
D. Create an auto-scaling group of FTP servers with a scaling policy to automatically scale-in when minimum network traffic on the auto-scaling group is below a given threshol
E. Load a central list of ftp users from S3 as part of the user Data startup script on each Instance.
F. Create a single S3 bucket with Requester Pays turned on and ask their customers to use an S3 client instead of an FTP client Create a bucket tor each customer with a Bucket Policy that permits access only to that one customer.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 206**
An enterprise wants to use a third-party SaaS application. The SaaS application needs to have access to issue several API commands to discover Amazon EC2 resources running within the enterprise's account The enterprise has internal security policies that require any outside access to their environment must conform to the principles of least prMlege and there must be controls in place to ensure that the credentials used by the SaaS vendor cannot be used by any other third party.
Which of the following would meet all of these conditions?

A. From the AWS Management Console, navigate to the Security Credentials page and retrieve the access and secret key for your account.
B. Create an IAM user within the enterprise account assign a user policy to the IAM user that allows only the actions required by the SaaS application create a new access and secret key for the user and provide these credentials to the SaaS provider.
C. Create an IAM role for cross-account access allows the SaaS provider's account to assume the role and assign it a policy that allows only the actions required by the SaaS application.
D. Create an IAM role for EC2 instances, assign it a policy that allows only the actions required tor the Saas application to work, provide the role ARN to the SaaS

provider to use when launching their application instances.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 211**
You are responsible for a legacy web application whose server environment is approaching end of life You would like to migrate this application to AWS as quickly as possible, since the application environment currently has the following limitations:
The VM's single 10GB VNIDK is almost full; Nle virtual network interface still uses the 10IV|bps driver, which leaves your 100Mbps WAN connection completely underutilized;
It is currently running on a highly customized. Windows VM within a VMware environment; You do not have me installation media;
This is a mission critical application with an RTO (Recovery Time Objective) of 8 hours. RPO (Recovery Point Objective) of 1 hour. How could you best migrate this application to AWS while meeting your business continuity requirements?

A. Use the EC2 VM Import Connector for vCenter to import the VNI into EC2.
B. Use Import/Export to import the VNI as an ESS snapshot and attach to EC2.
C. Use S3 to create a backup of the VM and restore the data into EC2.
D. Use me ec2-bundle-instance API to Import an Image of the VNI into EC2

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 215**
An AWS customer runs a public blogging website. The site users upload two million blog entries a month. The average blog entry size is 200 KB. The access rate to blog entries drops to negligible 6 months after publication and users rarely access a blog entry 1 year after publication. Additionally, blog entries have a high update rate during the first 3 months following publication, this drops to no updates after 6 months. The customer wants to use CIoudFront to improve his user's load times. Which of the following recommendations would you make to the customer?

A. Duplicate entries into two different buckets and create two separate CIoudFront distributions where S3 access is restricted only to Cloud Front identity
B. Create a CIoudFront distribution with "US Europe" price class for US/Europe users and a different CIoudFront distribution with "AII Edge Locations" for the remaining users.
C. Create a CIoudFront distribution with S3 access restricted only to the CIoudFront identity and partition the blog entry's location in S3 according to the month it was uploaded to be used with CIoudFront behaviors.
D. Create a CIoudFront distribution with Restrict Viewer Access Forward Query string set to true and minimum TTL of 0.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 218**
Your company is getting ready to do a major public announcement of a social media site on AWS. The website is running on EC2 instances deployed across multiple Availability Zones with a MuIti-AZ RDS MySQL Extra Large DB Instance. The site performs a high number of small reads and writes per second and relies on an eventual consistency model. After comprehensive tests you discover that there is read contention on RDS MySQL. Which are the best approaches to meet these requirements? (Choose 2 answers)

A. Deploy E|astiCache in-memory cache running in each availability zone
B. Implement sharding to distribute load to multiple RDS lV|ySQL instances
C. Increase the RDS MySQL Instance size and Implement provisioned IOPS
D. Add an RDS MySQL read replica in each availability zone

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 221**
An International company has deployed a multi-tier web application that relies on DynamoDB in a single region For regulatory reasons they need disaster recovery capability In a separate region with a Recovery Time Objective of 2 hours and a Recovery Point Objective of 24 hours. They should synchronize their data on a regular basis and be able to provision me web application rapidly using CIoudFormation.
The objective is to minimize changes to the existing web application, control the throughput of DynamoDB used for the synchronization of data and synchronize only the modified elements.
Which design would you choose to meet these requirements?

A. Use AWS data Pipeline to schedule a DynamoDB cross region copy once a day, create a"Lastupdated" attribute in your DynamoDB table that would represent the timestamp of the last update and use it as a filter.
B. Use EMR and write a custom script to retrieve data from DynamoDB in the current region using a SCAN operation and push it to DynamoDB in the second region.
C. Use AWS data Pipeline to schedule an export of the DynamoDB table to S3 in the current region once a day then schedule another task immediately after it that will import data from S3 to DynamoDB in the other region.
D. Send also each Ante into an SQS queue in me second region; use an auto-scaling group behind the SQS queue to replay the write in the second region.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 224**
Your company hosts a social media website for storing and sharing documents. The web application allows user to upload large files while resuming and pausing the upload as needed. Currently, files are uploaded to your PHP front end backed by Elastic load Balancing and an autoscaling fileet of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instances that scale upon average of bytes received (Networkln). After a file has been uploaded, it is copied to Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3). Amazon EC2 instances use an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that allows Amazon S3 uploads. Over the last six months, your user base and scale have increased significantly, forcing you to increase the Auto Scaling group's Max parameter a few times. Your CFO is concerned about rising costs and has asked you to adjust the architecture where needed to better optimize costs.
Which architecture change could you introduce to reduce costs and still keep your web application secure and scalable?

A. Replace the Auto Scaling launch configuration to include c3.8xIarge instances; those instances can potentially yield a network throuthput of 10gbps.
B. Re-architect your ingest pattern, have the app authenticate against your identity provider, and use your identity provider as a broker fetching temporary AWS credentials from AWS Secure Token Service (GetFederationToken). Securely pass the credentials and S3 endpoint/prefix to your ap

C. Implement client-side logic to directly upload the file to Amazon S3 using the given credentials and S3 prefix.
D. Re-architect your ingest pattern, and move your web application instances into a VPC public subne
E. Attach a public IP address for each EC2 instance (using the Auto Scaling launch configuration settings). Use Amazon Route 53 Round Robin records set and HTTP health check to DNS load balance the apprequests; this approach will significantly reduce the cost by bypassing Elastic Load Balancing.
F. Re-architect your ingest pattern, have the app authenticate against your identity provider, and use your identity provider as a broker fetching temporary AWS credentials from AWS Secure Token Service (GetFederationToken). Securely pass the credentials and S3 endpoint/prefix to your ap
G. Implement client-side logic that used the S3 multipart upload API to directly upload the file to Amazon S3 using the given credentials and S3 prefix.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 228**
You have deployed a three-tier web application in a VPC with a CIDR block of 10.0.0.0/28 You initially deploy two web servers, two application sewers, two database sewers and one NAT instance tor a total of seven EC2 instances The web. Application and database sewers are deployed across two availability zones (AZs). You also deploy an ELB in front of the two web servers, and use Route53 for DNS Web (raffile gradually increases in the first few days following the deployment, so you attempt to double the number of instances in each tier of the application to handle the new load unfortunately some of these new instances fail to launch.
Which of the following could be the root caused? (Choose 2 answers)

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

**Answer:** CE

**NEW QUESTION 232**
You are migrating a legacy client-server application to AWS. The application responds to a specific DNS domain (e.g. www.examp|e.com) and has a 2-tier architecture, with multiple application sewers and a database sewer. Remote clients use TCP to connect to the application servers. The application servers need to know the IP address of the clients in order to function properly and are currently taking that information from the TCP socket. A MuIti-AZ RDS MySQL instance will be used for the database. During the migration you can change the application code, but you have to file a change request.
How would you implement the architecture on AWS in order to maximize scalability and high availability?

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 236**
You are designing a personal document-archMng solution for your global enterprise with thousands of employee. Each employee has potentially gigabytes of data to be backed up in this archMng solution. The solution will be exposed to the employees as an application, where they can just drag and drop their files to the archMng system. Employees can retrieve their archives through a web interface. The corporate network has high bandwidth AWS Direct Connect connectMty to AWS.
You have a regulatory requirement that all data needs to be encrypted before being uploaded to the cloud.
How do you implement this in a highly available and cost-efficient way?

A. Manage encryption keys on-premises in an encrypted relational databas
B. Set up an on-premises server with sufficient storage to temporarily store files, and then upload them to Amazon S3, providing a client-side master key.
C. Mange encryption keys in a Hardware Security ModuIe (HSM) appliance on-premises serve r with sufficient storage to temporarily store, encrypt, and upload files directly into Amazon Glacier.
D. Nlanage encryption keys in Amazon Key Management Service (KMS), upload to Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) with client-side encryption using a KMS customer master key ID, and configure Amazon S3 lifecycle policies to store each object using the Amazon Glacier storage tier.
E. Manage encryption keys in an AWS C|oudHSNI applianc
F. Encrypt files prior to uploading on the employee desktop, and then upload directly into Amazon Glacier.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 238**
You are designing a connectMty solution between on-premises infrastructure and Amazon VPC. Your servers on-premises will be communicating with your VPC instances. You will be establishing IPSec tunnels over the Internet You will be using VPN gateways, and terminating the IPSec tunnels on AWS supported customer gateways.
Which of the following objectives would you achieve by implementing an IPSec tunnel as outlined above? Choose 4 answers

A. End-to-end protection of data in transit
B. End-to-end Identity authentication
C. Data encwption across the Internet
D. Protection of data in transit over the Internet
E. Peer identity authentication between VPN gateway and customer gateway
F. Data integrity protection across the Internet

**Answer:** CDEF

**NEW QUESTION 241**
You are responsible for a web application that consists of an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer in front of an Auto Scaling group of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instances. For a recent deployment of a new version of the application, a new Amazon Machine Image (AMI) was created, and the Auto Scaling group was updated with a new launch configuration that refers to this new AMI. During the deployment, you received complaints from users that the website was responding with errors. All instances passed the ELB health checks.
What should you do in order to avoid errors for future deployments? (Choose 2 answer)

A. Add an Elastic Load Balancing health check to the Auto Scaling grou
B. Set a short period for the health checks to operate as soon as possible in order to prevent premature registration of the instance to theload balancer.
C. Enable EC2 instance C|oudWatch alerts to change the launch configuration's AMI to the previous on
D. Gradually terminate instances that are using the new AMI.
E. Set the Elastic Load Balancing health check configuration to target a part of the application that fully tests application health and returns an error if the tests fail.
F. Create a new launch configuration that refers to the new AMI, and associate it with the grou
G. Double the size of the group, wait for the new instances to become healthy, and reduce back to the original size.If new instances do not become healthy, associate the previous launch configuration.
H. Increase the Elastic Load Balancing Unhealthy Threshold to a higher value to prevent an unhealthy instance from going into service behind the load balancer.

**Answer:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 244**
Which is a valid Amazon Resource name (ARN) for IAM?

A. aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/\Nebserver
B. arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/Webserver
C. 123456789012:aws:iam::instance-profi|e/\Nebserver
D. arn:aws:iam::123456789012::instance-profile/\Nebserver

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 248**
Dave is the main administrator in Example Corp., and he decides to use paths to help delineate the users in the company and set up a separate administrator group for each path-based dMsion. Following is a subset of the full list of paths he plans to use:
. /marketing
. /sales
.HegaI
Dave creates an administrator group for the marketing part of the company and calls it NIarketing_Admin. He assigns it the /marketing path. The group's ARN is arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/marketing/NIarketing_Admin.
Dave assigns the following policy to the NIarketing_Admin group that gives the group permission to use all IAM actions with all groups and users in the /marketing path. The policy also gives the IV|arketing_Admin group permission to perform any AWS S3 actions on the objects in the portion of the corporate bucket.
{
"Version": "2012-10-I7",
"Statement": [
{
"Effect": "Deny",
"Action": "iam:*", "Resource": [
"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/marketing/*", "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/marketing/*"
I
},
{
"Effect": "A||ow",
"Action": "s3:*",
"Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::example_bucket/marketing/*"
},
{
"Effect": "A||ow", "Action": "s3:ListBucket*",
"Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::example_bucket", "Condition":{"StringLike":{"s3:prefix": "marketing/*"}} I
I I

A. True
B. False

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 251**
You are designing a data leak prevention solution for your VPC environment. You want your VPC Instances to be able to access software depots and distributions on the Internet for product updates. The depots and distributions are accessible via third party CDNs by their URLs. You want to explicitly deny any other outbound connections from your VPC instances to hosts on the internet.
Which of the following options would you consider?

A. Configure a web proxy server in your VPC and enforce URL-based rules for outbound access Remove default routes.
B. Implement security groups and configure outbound rules to only permit traffic to software depots.
C. Move all your instances into private VPC subnets remove default routes from all routing tables and add specific routes to the software depots and distributions only.
D. Implement network access control lists to all specific destinations, with an Implicit deny as a rul

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 253**
You have an application running on an EC2 instance which will allow users to download files from a private S3 bucket using a pre-signed URL. Before generating the URL, the application should verify the existence of the file in S3. How should the application use AWS credentials to access the S3 bucket securely?

A. Use the AWS account access keys; the application retrieves the credentials from the source code of the application.
B. Create an IAM role for EC2 that allows list access to objects In the S3 bucket; launch the Instance with the role, and retrieve the roIe's credentials from the EC2 instance metadata.
C. Create an IAM user for the application with permissions that allow list access to the S3 bucket; the application retrieves the IAM user credentials from a temporary directory with permissions that allow read access only to the Application user.
D. Create an IAM user for the application with permissions that allow list access to the S3 bucket; launch the instance as the IANI user, and retrieve the IAM user's credentials from the EC2 instance user data.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 254**
Your company plans to host a large donation website on Amazon Web Sewices (AWS). You anticipate a large and undetermined amount of traffic that will create many database writes. To be certain that you do not drop any writes to a database hosted on AWS. Which sewice should you use?

A. Amazon RDS with provisioned IOPS up to the anticipated peak write throughput.
B. Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) for capturing the writes and draining the queue to write to the database.
C. Amazon EIastiCache to store the writes until the writes are committed to the database.
D. Amazon DynamoDB with provisioned write throughput up to the anticipated peak write throughpu

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 255**
Your company hosts a social media site supporting users in multiple countries. You have been asked to provide a highly available design tor the application that leverages multiple regions tor the most recently accessed content and latency sensitive portions of the wet) site The most latency sensitive component of the application involves reading user preferences to support web site personalization and ad selection. In addition to running your application in multiple regions, which option will support this application's requirements?

A. Serve user content from S3. CIoudFront and use Route53 latency-based routing between ELBs in each region Retrieve user preferences from a local DynamoDB table in each region and leverage SQS to capture changes to user preferences with SOS workers for propagating updates to each table.
B. Use the S3 Copy API to copy recently accessed content to multiple regions and serve user content from S3. C|oudFront with dynamic content and an ELB in each region Retrieve user preferences from an EIasticCache cluster in each region and leverage SNS notifications to propagate user preference changes to a worker node in each region.
C. Use the S3 Copy API to copy recently accessed content to multiple regions and serve user content from S3 CIoudFront and Route53 latency-based routing Between ELBs In each region Retrieve user preferences from a DynamoDB table and leverage SQS to capture changes to user preferences with SOS workers for propagating DynamoDB updates.
D. Serve user content from S3. C|oudFront with dynamic content, and an ELB in each region Retrieve user preferences from an EIastiCache cluster in each region and leverage Simple Workflow (SWF) to manage the propagation of user preferences from a centralized OB to each EIastiCache cluster.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 258**
You've been brought in as solutions architect to assist an enterprise customer with their migration of an e-commerce platform to Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) The previous architect has already deployed a 3-tier VPC.
The configuration is as follows: VPC: vpc-2f8bc447
IGW: igw-2d8bc445 NACL: ad-208bc448
Subnets and Route Tables: Web sewers: subnet-258bc44d
Application servers: subnet-248bc44c Database sewers: subnet-9189c6f9 Route Tables:
rrb-218bc449 rtb-238bc44b Associations:
subnet-258bc44d : rtb-218bc449 subnet-248bc44c : rtb-238bc44b subnet-9189c6f9 : rtb-238bc44b
You are now ready to begin deploying EC2 instances into the VPC Web servers must have direct access to the internet Application and database servers cannot have direct access to the internet.
Which configuration below will allow you the ability to remotely administer your application and database servers, as well as allow these sewers to retrieve updates from the Internet?

A. Create a bastion and NAT instance in subnet-258bc44d, and add a route from rtb- 238bc44b to the NAT instance.
B. Add a route from rtb-238bc44b to igw-2d8bc445 and add a bastion and NAT instance within subnet-248bc44c.
C. Create a bastion and NAT instance in subnet-248bc44c, and add a route from rtb- 238bc44b to subneb258bc44d.
D. Create a bastion and NAT instance in subnet-258bc44d, add a route from rtb-238bc44b toIgw-2d8bc445, and a new NACL that allows access between subnet-258bc44d and subnet-248bc44

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 263**
You are designing a multi-platform web application for AWS The application will run on EC2 instances and will be accessed from PCs. tablets and smart phones Supported accessing platforms are Windows, MacOS, IOS and Android Separate sticky session and SSL certificate setups are required for different platform types which of the following describes the most cost effective and performance efficient architecture setup?

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 268**
After launching an instance that you intend to serve as a NAT (Network Address Translation) device in a public subnet you modify your route tables to have the NAT device be the target of internet bound traffic of your private subnet. When you try and make an outbound connection to the internet from an instance in the private subnet, you are not successful. Which of the following steps could resolve the issue?

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 273**
In AWS, which security aspects are the customer's responsibility? Choose 4 answers

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

**Answer:** ACDF

**NEW QUESTION 276**
Your firm has uploaded a large amount of aerial image data to S3 In the past, in your on-premises environment, you used a dedicated group of servers to oaten process this data and used Rabbit MQ - An open source messaging system to get job information to the servers. Once processed the data would go to tape and be shipped offsite. Your manager told you to stay with the current design, and leverage AWS archival storage and messaging services to minimize cost. Which is correct?

A. Use SQS for passing job messages use Cloud Watch alarms to terminate EC2 worker instances when they become idl
B. Once data is processed, change the storage class of the S3 objects to Reduced Redundancy Storage.
C. Setup Auto-Scaled workers triggered by queue depth that use spot instances to process messages in SOS Once data is processed,
D. Change the storage class of the S3 objects to Reduced Redundancy Storag
E. Setup Auto-Scaled workers triggered by queue depth that use spot instances to process messages in SOS Once data is processed, change the storage class of the S3 objects to Glacier.
F. Use SNS to pass job messages use Cloud Watch alarms to terminate spot worker instances when they become idl
G. Once data is processed, change the storage class of the S3 object to Glacier.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 279**
You've been hired to enhance the overall security posture for a very large e-commerce site They have a well architected multi-tier application running in a VPC that uses ELBs in front of both the web and the app tier with static assets served directly from S3 They are using a combination of RDS and DynamoOB for their dynamic data and then archMng nightly into S3 for further processing with EMR They are concerned because they found questionable log entries and suspect someone is attempting to gain unauthorized access.
Which approach provides a cost effective scalable mitigation to this kind of attack?

A. Recommend that they lease space at a DirectConnect partner location and establish a 1G DirectConnect connection to their VPC they would then establish Internet connectMty into their space, filter the traffic in hardware Web Application Firewall (WAF). And then pass the traffic through the DirectConnect connection into their application running in their VPC.
B. Add previously identified hostile source IPs as an explicit INBOUND DENY NACL to the web tier subnet
C. Add a WAF tier by creating a new ELB and an AutoScaling group of EC2 Instances running ahost-based WAF They would redirect Route 53 to resolve to the new WAF tier ELB The WAF tier would their pass the traffic to the current web tier The web tier Security Groups would be updated to only allow traffic from the WAF tier Security Group
D. Remove all but TLS 1.2 from the web tier ELB and enable Advanced Protocol Filtering This will enable the ELB itself to perform WAF functionality.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 284**
Your team has a tomcat-based Java application you need to deploy into development, test and production environments. After some research, you opt to use Elastic Beanstalk due to its tight integration with your developer tools and RDS due to its ease of management. Your QA team lead points out that you need to roll a sanitized set of production data into your environment on a nightly basis.
Similarly, other software teams in your org want access to that same restored data via their EC2 instances in your VPC .The optimal setup for persistence and security that meets the above requirements would be the following.

A. Create your RDS instance as part of your Elastic Beanstalk definition and alter its security group to allow access to it from hosts in your application subnets.
B. Create your RDS instance separately and add its IP address to your application's DB connection strings in your code Alter its security group to allow access to it from hosts within your VPC's IP address block.
C. Create your RDS instance separately and pass its DNS name to your app's DB connection string as an environment variabl
D. Create a security group for client machines and add it as a valid source for DB traffic to the security group of the RDS instance itself.
E. Create your RDS instance separately and pass its DNS name to your's DB connection string as an environment variable Alter its security group to allow access to It from hosts In your application subnets.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 286**
Your company has an on-premises multi-tier PHP web application, which recently experienced downtime due to a large burst In web traffic due to a company announcement Over the coming days, you are expecting similar announcements to drive similar unpredictable bursts, and are looking to find ways to quickly improve your infrastructures ability to handle unexpected increases in traffic.
The application currently consists of 2 tiers a web tier which consists of a load balancer and several Linux Apache web servers as well as a database tier which hosts a Linux server hosting a MySQL database. Which scenario below will provide full site functionality, while helping to improve the ability of your application in the short timeframe required?

A. Failover environment: Create an S3 bucket and configure it for website hostin
B. Migrate your DNS to Route53 using zone file import, and leverage Route53 DNS failover to failover to the S3 hosted website.
C. Hybrid environment: Create an AMI, which can be used to launch web sewers in EC2. Create an Auto Scaling group, which uses the AMI to scale the web tier based on incoming traffi
D. Leverage Elastic Load Balancing to balance traffic between on-premises web servers and those hosted In AWS.
E. Offload traffic from on-premises environment: Setup a CIoudFront distribution, and configure CIoudFront to cache objects from a custom origi
F. Choose to customize your object cache behavior, and select a TTL that objects should exist in cache.
G. Migrate to AWS: Use VM Import/Export to quickly convert an on-premises web server to an AM
H. Create an Auto Scaling group, which uses the imported AMI to scale the web tier based on incoming traffi
I. Create an RDS read replica and setup replication between the RDS instance and on-premises MySQL server to migrate the database.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 289**
Your application is using an ELB in front of an Auto Scaling group of web/application sewers deployed across two AZs and a MuIti-AZ RDS Instance for data persistence.
The database CPU is often above 80% usage and 90% of I/O operations on the database are reads. To improve performance you recently added a single-node Memcached EIastiCache Cluster to cache frequent DB query results. In the next weeks the overall workload is expected to grow by 30%.
Do you need to change anything in the architecture to maintain the high availability or the application with the anticipated additional load? Why?

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 290**
You control access to S3 buckets and objects with:

A. Identity and Access Management (IAM) Policies.
B. Access Control Lists (ACLs).
C. Bucket Policies.
D. All of the above

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 291**
The AWS IT infrastructure that AWS provides, complies with the following IT security standards, including:

A. SOC 1/SSAE 16/ISAE 3402 (formerly SAS 70 Type II), SOC 2 and SOC 3
B. FISMA, DIACAP, and FedRA|V|P
C. PCI DSS Level 1, ISO 27001, ITAR and FIPS 140-2
D. HIPAA, Cloud Security Alliance (CSA) and Motion Picture Association of America (NIPAA)
E. All of the above

**Answer:** ABC

**NEW QUESTION 293**
The following are AWS Storage services? Choose 2 Answers

A. AWS Relational Database Service (AWS RDS)
B. AWS EIastiCache
C. AWS Glacier
D. AWS Import/Export

**Answer:** BD

**NEW QUESTION 297**
Your customer is willing to consolidate their log streams (access logs application logs security logs etc.) in one single system. Once consolidated, the customer wants to analyze these logs in real time based on heuristics. From time to time, the customer needs to validate heuristics, which requires going back to data samples extracted from the last 12 hours?
What is the best approach to meet your customer's requirements?

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 302**
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