Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Developer-Associate

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate

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NEW QUESTION 1
A user is running a MySQL RDS instance. The user will not use the DB for the next 3 months. How can the user save costs?

A. Pause the RDS actMties from CLI until it is required in the future
B. Stop the RDS instance
C. Create a snapshot of RDS to launch in the future and terminate the instance now
D. Change the instance size to micro

Answer: C

Explanation:
The RDS instances unlike the AWS EBS backed instances cannot be stopped or paused. The user needs to take the final snapshot, terminate the instance and launch a new instance in the future from that snapshot
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.BackingUpAndRestoringAmazonR DSInstances.htmI

NEW QUESTION 2
In DynamoDB, if you create a table and request 10 units of write capacity and 200 units of read capacity of provisioned throughput, how much would you be charged in US East (Northern Virginia) Region?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
To understand pricing in DynamoDB, consider the following example. If you create a table and request 10 units of write capacity and 200 units of read capacity of provisioned throughput, you would be charged:
$0.01 + (4 x $0.01) = $0.05 per hour
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/pricing/

NEW QUESTION 3
A user is planning to make a mobile game which can be played online or offline and will be hosted on EC2.
The user wants to ensure that if someone breaks the highest score or they achieve some milestone they can inform all their colleagues through email. Which of the below mentioned AWS services helps achieve this goal?

A. AWS Simple Workflow Service.
B. AWS Simple Queue Service.
C. Amazon Cognito
D. AWS Simple Email Servic

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) is a highly scalable and cost-effective email-sending service for businesses and developers. It integrates with other AWS services, making it easy to send emails from applications that are hosted on AWS.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/ses/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 4
Regarding Amazon SNS, when you want to subscribe to a topic and receive notifications to your email, in the Protocol drop-down box, you should select .

A. Email
B. Message
C. SMTP
D. IMAP

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Amazon SNS, when you want to subscribe to a topic and receive notifications to your email, select Email in the Protocol drop-down box. Enter an email address you can use to receive the notification in the Endpoint field.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/SubscribeTopic.html

NEW QUESTION 5
A user is planning to create a structured database in the cloud. Which of the below mentioned AWS offerings help the user achieve the goal?

A. AWS DynamoDB
B. AWS RDS
C. AWS Simp|eDB
D. AWS RSD

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS RDS is a managed database server offered by AWS, which makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database or structured data in cloud.

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

NEW QUESTION 6
A user has created a MySQL RDS instance with PIOPS. Which of the below mentioned statements will help user understand the advantage of PIOPS?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 7
Regarding Amazon SNS, you can send notification messages to mobile devices through any of the following supported push notification services, EXCEPT:

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 8
What happens if your application performs more reads or writes than your provisioned capacity?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 9
In relation to Amazon SQS, how can you ensure that messages are delivered in order?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon SQS makes a best effort to preserve order in messages, but due to the distributed nature of the queue, AWS cannot guarantee that you will receive messages in the exact order you sent them. You typically place sequencing information or timestamps in your messages so that you can reorder them upon receipt.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/items/1343?externaI|D=1343

NEW QUESTION 10
In Amazon SNS, to send push notifications to mobile devices using Amazon SNS and ADM, you need to obtain the following, except:

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

Answer: C

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

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/SNSMobiIePushPrereq.htmI

NEW QUESTION 10
ExamKiIIer (with AWS account ID H1122223333) has created 50 IAM users for its orgAMzation's employees. ExamKiIIer wants to make the AWS console login URL for all IAM users as: https:// examkiI|er.signin.aws.amazon.com/conso|e/. How can this be configured?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
If a user wants the URL of the AWS IAM sign-in page to have the company name instead of the AWS
account ID, he can create an alias for his AWS account ID. The alias must be unique across all Amazon Webservices products and contain only digits, lowercase letters, and hyphens.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccountAIias.html

NEW QUESTION 14
You need to develop and run some new applications on AWS and you know that Elastic Beanstalk and CloudFormation can both help as a deployment mechAMsm for a broad range of AWS resources. Which of the following statements best describes the differences between Elastic Beanstalk and C|oudFormation?

A. Elastic Beanstalk uses Elastic load balancing and CloudFormation doesn't.
B. CloudFormation is faster in deploying applications than Elastic Beanstalk.
C. CloudFormation is much more powerful than Elastic Beanstalk, because you can actually design and script custom resources
D. Elastic Beanstalk is faster in deploying applications than C|oudFormatio

Answer: C

Explanation:
These services are designed to complement each other. AWS Elastic Beanstalk provides an environment to easily develop and run applications in the cloud. It is integrated with developer tools and provides a one-stop experience for you to manage the lifecycle of your applications. AWS CloudFormation is a convenient deployment mechAMsm for a broad range of AWS resources. It supports the infrastructure needs of many different types of applications such as existing enterprise applications, legacy applications, applications built using a variety of AWS resources and container-based solutions (including those built using AWS Elastic Beanstalk).
AWS CloudFormation introduces two new concepts: The template, a JSON-format, text-based file that describes all the AWS resources you need to deploy to run your application and the stack, the set of AWS resources that are created and managed as a single unit when AWS CloudFormation instantiates a template.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/c|oudformation/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 15
Does AWS CloudFormation support Amazon EC2 tagging?

A. It depends if the Amazon EC2 tagging has been defined in the template.
B. No, it doesn't support Amazon EC2 tagging.
C. No, CloudFormation doesn't support any tagging
D. Yes, AWS CloudFormation supports Amazon EC2 tagging

Answer: D

Explanation:
In AWS CloudFormation, Amazon EC2 resources that support the tagging feature can also be tagged in an AWS template. The tag values can refer to template parameters, other resource names, resource attribute values (e.g. addresses), or values computed by simple functions (e.g., a concatenated list of strings).
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/c|oudformation/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 17
A user has enabled the automated backup, but not specified the backup window. What will RDS do in this case?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
If the user does not specify a preferred backup window while enabling an automated backup, Amazon RDS assigns a default 30-minute backup window which is selected at random from an 8-hour block of
time per region. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.BackingUpAndRestoringAmazonR DSInstances.html

NEW QUESTION 19
How long are the messages kept on an SQS queue by default?

A. If a message is not read, it is never deleted
B. 2 weeks
C. 1 day

D. 4 days

Answer: D

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
When a user creates an EBS volume and attaches it as a device, it is required to mount the device. If the device/volume is not mounted it will not be available in the listing.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/AmazonEBS.htmI

NEW QUESTION 22
A user has setup an application on EC2 which uses the IAM user access key and secret access key to make secure calls to S3. The user wants to temporarily stop the access to S3 for that IAM user. What should the root owner do?

A. Delete the IAM user
B. Change the access key and secret access key for the users
C. Disable the access keys for the IAM user
D. Stop the instance

Answer: C

Explanation:
If the user wants to temporarily stop the access to S3 the best solution is to disable the keys. Deleting the user will result in a loss of all the credentials and the app will not be useful in the future. If the user stops the instance IAM users can still access S3. The change of the key does not help either as they are still active. The best possible solution is to disable the keys.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/NIanagingCredentia|s.html

NEW QUESTION 26
How can a user configure three termination policies for the AutoScaIing group?

A. Define multiple policies in random order
B. Define multiple policies in the ordered list
C. Keep updating the AutoScaIing group with each policy
D. The user cannot specify more than two policies for AutoScaIing

Answer: B

Explanation:
To configure the Auto Scaling termination policy, the user can either specify any one of the policies as a standalone policy or list multiple policies in an ordered list. The policies are executed in the order that they are listed.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaIing/latest/DeveIoperGuide/us-termination-policy.html

NEW QUESTION 29
Can you configure an RDS Read Replica using CIoudFormation templates?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 34
An account owner has created an IAM user with the name examkiller. The account owner wants to give EC2 access of only the US West region to that IAM user. How can the owner configure this?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 38
What is the maximum time messages can be stored in SQS?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
A message can be stored in the Simple Queue Service (SQS) from 1 minute up to a maximum of 14 days. Reference:
http://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/#How_long_can_I_keep_my_messages_in_Amazon_SQS_queues

NEW QUESTION 39
A user is launching an AWS RDS instance with MySQL. The user wants to enable the Nlulti AZ feature. Which of the below mentioned parameters will not be allowed to configure by RDS?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 44
Which of the below mentioned options is not a best practice to securely manage the AWS access credentials?

A. Enable MFA for prMleged users
B. Create indMdual IAM users
C. Keep rotating your secure access credentials at regular intervals
D. Create strong access key and secret access key and attach to the root account

Answer: D

Explanation:
It is a recommended approach to avoid using the access and secret access keys of the root account.
Thus, do not download or delete it. Instead make the IAM user as powerful as the root account and use its credentials. The user cannot generate their own access and secret access keys as they are always generated by AWS.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAMBestPractices.html

NEW QUESTION 48
You have been given a scope to deploy some AWS infrastructure for a large orgAMsation. The requirements are that you will have a lot of EC2 instances but may need to add more when the average utilization of your Amazon EC2 fileet is high and conversely remove them when CPU utilization is low. Which AWS services would be best to use to accomplish this?

A. Amazon CIoudFront, Amazon CIoudWatch and Elastic Load Balancing.
B. Auto Scaling, Amazon CIoudWatch and AWS CIoudTraiI.
C. Auto Scaling, Amazon CIoudWatch and Elastic Load Balancing.
D. Auto Scaling, Amazon CIoudWatch and AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Answer: C

Explanation:
Auto Scaling enables you to follow the demand curve for your applications closely, reducing the need to manually provision Amazon EC2 capacity in advance. For example, you can set a condition to add new Amazon EC2 instances in increments to the Auto Scaling group when the average utilization of your Amazon EC2 fileet is high; and similarly, you can set a condition to remove instances in the same increments when CPU utilization is low. If you have predictable load changes, you can set a schedule through Auto Scaling to plan your scaling actMties. You can use Amazon CIoudWatch to send alarms to trigger scaling actMties and Elastic Load Balancing to help distribute traffic to your instances within Auto Scaling groups. Auto Scaling enables you to run your Amazon EC2 fileet at optimal utilization. Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/

NEW QUESTION 51

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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 55
A user has configured a bucket S3 to host a static website. What difference will there be when static website hosting is enabled?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 60
Which of the following device names is recommended for an EBS volume that can be attached to an Amazon EC2 Instance running Windows?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 61
What does Amazon SQS provide?

A. An asynchronous message queue service.
B. A Simple Query Sewer, managed directly by Amazon Web Services.
C. None of these.
D. A synchronous message queue service.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon SQS stands for Simple Queue Services, and provides a cost-effective way to decouple the components of your application through an asynchronous message queue service
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/sqs/

NEW QUESTION 63
Bob is an IAM user who has access to the EC2 services. Admin is an IAM user who has access to all the AWS services including IAM. Can Bob change his password?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 66
Regarding Amazon SQS, what happens if there is no actMty against a queue for more than 30 consecutive days?

A. Your account will be suspended
B. The queue may be deleted
C. Nothing
D. The queue will be deleted

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS reserve the right to delete a queue if none of the following requests have been issued against the queue for more than 30 consecutive days:
SendMessage ReceiveMessage DeIeteMessage GetQueueAttributes SetQueueAttributes
You should design your application with this in mind. Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 67
Which of the below mentioned options is a must to have an element as a part of the IAM policy?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The statement is the main element of the IAM policy and it is a must for a policy. Elements such as condition, version and ID are not required.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccessPoIicyLanguage_EIementDescriptions.html

NEW QUESTION 68
Which of the below mentioned commands allows the user to share the AMI with his peers using the AWS EC2 CLI?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 72
A user has created a new EBS volume from an existing snapshot. The user mounts the volume on the instance to which it is attached. Which of the below mentioned options is a required step before the user can mount the volume?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 75
A user is creating multiple IAM users. What advice should be given to him to enhance the security?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 79

In regards to Amazon SQS how many times will you receive each message?

A. At least twice
B. Exactly once
C. As many times as you want
D. At least once

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon SQS is engineered to provide "at least once" delivery of all messages in its queues. Although most of the time, each message will be delivered to your application exactly once, you should design your system so that processing a message more than once does not create any errors or inconsistencies. Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/sqs/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 83
A user has setup Multi AZ with the MS SQL RDS instance. Which of the below mentioned functionalities can be achieved by the user?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 84
An orgAMzation is having an application which can start and stop an EC2 instance as per schedule. The orgAMzation needs the MAC address of the instance to be registered with its software. The instance is launched in EC2-CLASSIC. How can the orgAMzation update the MAC registration every time an instance is booted?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 88
Can a user associate and use his own DNS with ELB instead of the DNS provided by AWS ELB?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 93
Which of the below mentioned options can be a good use case for storing content in AWS RRS?

A. Storing mission critical data Files
B. Storing infrequently used log files
C. Storing a video file which is not reproducible
D. Storing image thumbnails

Answer: D

Explanation:
AWS RRS provides the same functionality as AWS S3, but at a cheaper rate. It is ideally suited for non-mission, critical applications, such as files which can be

reproduced.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsingRRS.html

NEW QUESTION 94
Which header received at the EC2 instance identifies the port used by the client while requesting ELB?

A. X-Forvvarded-Proto
B. X-Requested-Proto
C. X-Forvvarded-Port
D. X-Requested-Port

Answer: C

Explanation:
The X-Forvvarded-Port request header helps the user identify the port used by the client while sending a request to ELB.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/TerminologyandKeyConcepts. html

NEW QUESTION 98
When you register an actMty in Amazon SWF, you provide the following information, except:

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 99
A user has an S3 object in the US Standard region with the content "color=red". The user updates the object with the content as "color="white". If the user tries to read the value 1 minute after it was uploaded, what will S3 return?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 104
Which of the following groups is AWS Elastic Beanstalk best suited for?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Elastic Beanstalk is best suited for those groups who want to deploy and manage their applications within minutes in the AWS cloud. As a bonus, you don't even need experience with cloud computing to get started.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/elasticbeansta|k/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 105
A user has enabled serverside encryption with S3. The user downloads the encrypted object from S3. How can the user decrypt it?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
If the user is using the server-side encryption feature, Amazon S3 encrypts the object data before saving it on disks in its data centres and decrypts it when the

user downloads the objects. Thus, the user is free from the tasks of managing encryption, encryption keys, and related tools.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsingEncryption.html

NEW QUESTION 107
What is the data model of DynamoDB?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 108
A user has developed an application which is required to send the data to a NoSQL database. The user wants to decouple the data sending such that the application keeps processing and sending data but
does not wait for an acknowledgement of DB. Which of the below mentioned applications helps in this scenario?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 109
In regard to DynamoDB, can I modify the index once it is created?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Currently, in DynamoDB, an index cannot be modified once it is created. Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/faqs/#security_anchor

NEW QUESTION 110
A user has created a new raw EBS volume. The user mounts the volume on the instance to which it is attached. Which of the below mentioned options is a required step before the user can mount the volume?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
When a user is trying to mount a blank EBS volume, it is required that the user first creates a file system within the volume.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-using-volumes.html

NEW QUESTION 111
A user is launching an AWS RDS with MySQL. Which of the below mentioned options allows the user to configure the INNODB engine parameters?

A. Options group
B. Engine parameters
C. Parameter groups
D. DB parameters

Answer: C

Explanation:

With regard to RDS, the user can manage the configuration of a DB engine by using a DB parameter group. A DB parameter group contains engine configuration values that can be applied to one or more DB instances of the same instance type.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html

NEW QUESTION 115
A user is planning to use the AWS RDS with MySQL. Which of the below mentioned services the user is not going to pay?

A. Data transfer
B. RDS Cloudwatch metrics
C. Data storage
D. I/O requests per month

Answer: B

Explanation:
RDS charges the user on a pay as you go basis. It charges the user based on the instance type, number of hours that the instance is running, data transfer, storage cost as well for the I/O requests. The monitoring is free of cost.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html

NEW QUESTION 120
Which of the following solutions is not supported by DynamoDB:

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 121
An ELB is diverting traffic across 5 instances. One of the instances was unhealthy only for 20 minutes. What will happen after 20 minutes when the instance becomes healthy?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS Elastic Load Balancing continuously checks the health of an instance. If one of the instances is unhealthy it stops sending traffic to it and automatically reroutes the traffic to the remaining running EC2 instances. If the failed EC2 instance is restored, Elastic Load Balancing will again start sending traffic to that instance.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/E|asticLoadBaIancing/latest/DeveIoperGuide/Svclntro.htm|

NEW QUESTION 126
The AWS console for DynamoDB enables you to do all the following operations, except:

A. Set up alarms to monitor your tabIe's capacity usage.
B. Create, update, and delete tables.
C. Import Data from other databases or from files.
D. View your tabIe's top monitoring metrics on real-time graphs from CIoudWatc

Answer: C

Explanation:
The AWS console for DynamoDB enables you to do all the above operation but not Importing Data from other databases or from files and it is not possible to do it.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ConsoIeDynamoDB.html

NEW QUESTION 127
Your supervisor has asked you to build a simple file synchronization service for your department. He doesn't want to spend too much money and he wants to be notified of any changes to files by email. What do you think would be the best Amazon service to use for the email solution?

A. Amazon CIoudSearch
B. Amazon Elastic Transcoder
C. Amazon SES

D. Amazon AppStream

Answer: C

Explanation:
File change notifications can be sent via email to users following the resource with Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES), an easy-to-use, cost-effective email solution.
Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS_ac_ra_filesync_08.pdf

NEW QUESTION 130
Regarding Amazon SWF, at times you might want to record information in the workflow history of a workflow execution that is specific to your use case. enable you to record information in the workflow execution history that you can use for any custom or scenario-specific purpose.

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 134
In regard to DynamoDB, for which one of the following parameters does Amazon not charge you?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 137
Regarding Amazon SNS, to send messages to a queue through a topic, you must subscribe the queue to the Amazon SNS topic. You specify the queue by its .

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 139
To scale up the AWS resources using manual AutoScaling, which of the below mentioned parameters should the user change?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 143
Does DynamoDB support in-place atomic updates?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
DynamoDB supports in-place atomic updates. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/\NorkingWithItems.html#Working WithItems.AtomicCounters

NEW QUESTION 147
A user wants to achieve High Availability with PostgreSQL DB. Which of the below mentioned functionalities helps achieve HA?

A. Read Replica
B. Multi AZ
C. Multi region
D. PostgreSQL does not support HA

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Multi AZ feature allows the user to achieve High Availability. For Mu|ti AZ, Amazon RDS
automatically provisions and maintains a synchronous "standby" replica in a different Availability Zone. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html

NEW QUESTION 148
Which DynamoDB limits can be raised by contacting AWS support? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 151
You are providing AWS consulting services for a company developing a new mobile application that will be leveraging Amazon SNS Mobile Push for push notifications. In order to send direct notification messages to indMdual devices each device registration identifier or token needs to be registered with SNS; however the developers are not sure of the best way to do this.
You advise them to:

A. Bulk upload the device tokens contained in a CSV file via the AWS Management Console.
B. Let the push notification service (e.
C. Amazon Device Messaging) handle the registration.
D. Implement a token vending service to handle the registration.
E. Call the CreatePIatformEndPoint API function to register multiple device token

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 156
An application stores payroll information nightly in DynamoDB for a large number of employees across hundreds of offices. Item attributes consist of indMdual name, office identifier, and cumulative daily hours. Managers run reports for ranges of names working in their office. One query is. "Return all Items in this office for names starting with A through E". Which table configuration will result in the lowest impact on provisioned throughput for this query?

A. Configure the table to have a hash index on the name attribute, and a range index on the office identifier
B. Configure the table to have a range index on the name attribute, and a hash index on the office identifier
C. Configure a hash index on the name attribute and no range index
D. Configure a hash index on the office Identifier attribute and no range index

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 161
Which features can be used to restrict access to data in S3? Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 166
How is provisioned throughput affected by the chosen consistency model when reading data from a DynamoDB table?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 167
What type of block cipher does Amazon S3 offer for server side encryption?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 171
What happens, by default, when one of the resources in a CloudFormation stack cannot be created?

A. Previously-created resources are kept but the stack creation terminates.
B. Previously-created resources are deleted and the stack creation terminates.
C. The stack creation continues, and the final results indicate which steps failed.
D. CloudFormation templates are parsed in advance so stack creation is guaranteed to succee

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 175
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