# Amazon-Web-Services

## Exam Questions DVA-C01

AWS Certified Developer Associate Exam

**NEW QUESTION 1**
You have been doing a lot of testing of your VPC Network by deliberately failing EC2 instances to test whether instances are failing over properly. Your customer who will be paying the AWS bill for all this asks you if he being charged for all these instances. You try to explain to him how the billing works on EC2 instances to the best of your knowledge. What would be an appropriate response to give to the customer
in regards to this?

A. Billing commences when Amazon EC2 AMI instance is completely up and billing ends as soon as the instance starts to shutdown.
B. Billing commences when Amazon EC2 initiates the boot sequence of an AMI instance and billing ends when the instance shuts down.
C. Billing only commences only after 1 hour of uptime and billing ends when the instance terminates.
D. Billing commences when Amazon EC2 initiates the boot sequence of an AMI instance and billing ends as soon as the instance starts to shutdown.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
Billing commences when Amazon EC2 initiates the boot sequence of an AMI instance. Billing ends when the instance shuts down, which could occur through a web services command, by running "shutdown -h", or through instance failure.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/#Billing


**NEW QUESTION 2**
AWS Elastic Load Balancer supports SSL termination.

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
You can configure your load balancer in ELB (Elastic Load Balancing) to use a SSL certificate in order to improve your system security.The load balancer uses the certificate to terminate and then decrypt requests before sending them to the back-end instances. Elastic Load Balancing uses AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to upload your certificate to your load balancer.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/US_SettingUpLoadBalancerH TTPS.html


**NEW QUESTION 3**
True or False: In DynamoDB, Scan operations are always eventually consistent.

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
In DynamoDB, Scan operations are always eventually consistent.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/APISummary.html


**NEW QUESTION 4**
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 5**
Which one of the following data types does Amazon DynamoDB not support?

A. Arrays
B. String
C. Binary
D. Number Set

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon DynamoDB supports the following data types: Scalar data types (like Number, String, and Binary)
Multi-valued types (like String Set, Number Set, and Binary Set). Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DataModel.html#DataModel.Data Types


**NEW QUESTION 6**
What happens if your application performs more reads or writes than your provisioned capacity?

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

**Answer:** D

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


**NEW QUESTION 7**
Regarding Amazon SQS, are there restrictions on the names of Amazon SQS queues?

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

**Answer:** C

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


**NEW QUESTION 8**
Can you SSH to your private machines that reside in a VPC from outside without elastic IP?

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

**Answer:** A

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


**NEW QUESTION 9**
A user is planning to host a web server as well as an app server on a single EC2 instance which is a part of the public subnet of a VPC. How can the user setup to have two separate public IPs and separate security groups for both the application as well as the web server?

A. Launch a VPC instance with two network interface
B. Assign a separate security group to each and AWS will assign a separate public IP to them.
C. Launch VPC with two separate subnets and make the instance a part of both the subnets.
D. Launch a VPC instance with two network interface
E. Assign a separate security group and elastic IP to them.
F. Launch a VPC with ELB such that it redirects requests to separate VPC instances of the public subne

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
If you need to host multiple websites(with different IPs) on a single EC2 instance, the following is the suggested method from AWS.
Launch a VPC instance with two network interfaces
Assign elastic IPs from VPC EIP pool to those interfaces (Because, when the user has attached more than one network interface with an instance, AWS cannot assign public IPs to them.)
Assign separate Security Groups if separate Security Groups are needed
This scenario also helps for operating network appliances, such as firewalls or load balancers that have multiple private IP addresses for each network interface.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/MultipleIP.html


**NEW QUESTION 10**
An online gaming site asked you if you can deploy a database that is a fast, highly scalable NoSQL database service in AWS for a new site that he wants to build.
Which database should you recommend?

A. Amazon Redshift
B. Amazon SimpIeDB
C. Amazon DynamoDB
D. Amazon RDS

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Amazon DynamoDB is ideal for database applications that require very low latency and predictable performance at any scale but don't need complex querying capabilities like joins or transactions. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully-managed NoSQL database service that offers high performance, predictable throughput and low cost. It is easy to set up, operate, and scale.
With Amazon DynamoDB, you can start small, specify the throughput and storage you need, and easily scale your capacity requirements on the fly. Amazon DynamoDB automatically partitions data over a
number of servers to meet your request capacity. In addition, DynamoDB automatically replicates your data synchronously across multiple Availability Zones within an AWS Region to ensure high-availability and data durability.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/running_databases/#dynamodb_anchor

**NEW QUESTION 10**
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 11**
Regarding Amazon SWF, the coordination logic in a workflow is contained in a software program called a

A. Handler
B. Decider
C. Cordinator
D. Worker

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
In Amazon SWF, the coordination logic in a workflow is contained in a software program called a decider. The decider schedules actMty tasks, provides input data to the actMty workers, processes events that arrive while the workflow is in progress, and ultimately ends (or closes) the workflow when the objective has been completed.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonswf/latest/developerguide/swf-dg-intro-to-swf.html

**NEW QUESTION 16**
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 20**
A user wants to configure AutoScaling which scales up when the CPU utilization is above 70% and scales down when the CPU utilization is below 30%. How can the user configure AutoScaling for the above mentioned condition?

A. Use AutoScaling with a schedule
B. Configure ELB to notify AutoScaling on load increase or decrease
C. Use dynamic AutoScaling with a policy
D. Use AutoScaling by manually modifying the desired capacity during a condition

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The user can configure the AutoScaling group to automatically scale up and then scale down based on the specified conditions. To configure this, the user must setup policies which will get triggered by the C|oudWatch alarms.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/as-scale-based-on-demand.html

**NEW QUESTION 23**
A user has created an application which sends data to a log file. The server hosting the log files can be unavailable due to any reason. The user wants to make it so that whenever the log server is up it should be receMng the messages. Which of the below mentioned AWS services helps achieve this functionality?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 24**
Is there a limit to how much throughput you can get out of a single table in DynamoDB?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 29**
You have a number of image files to encode. In an Amazon SQS worker queue, you create an Amazon SQS message for each file specifying the command (jpeg-encode) and the location of the file in Amazon S3. Which of the following statements best describes the functionality of Amazon SQS?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Amazon SQS is a distributed queuing system that is optimized for horizontal scalability, not for
single-threaded sending or receMng speeds. A single client can send or receive Amazon SQS messages at a rate of about 5 to 50 messages per second. Higher receive performance can be achieved by requesting multiple messages (up to 10) in a single call. It may take several seconds before a message that has been to a queue is available to be received.
Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf

**NEW QUESTION 33**
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 35**
In regard to DynamoDB, what is the Global secondary index?

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

**Answer:**

A

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


**NEW QUESTION 39**
You 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 44**
A user had defined an IAM policy similar to the one given below on a bucket:
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [{
"Effect": "A||ow",
"PrincipaI": {
"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::12112112:user/test"
}!
"Action": [ "s3:GetBucketLocation", "s3:ListBucket", "s3:GetObject"
]!
"Resource": [ "arn:aws:s3:::examkil|er"
}
}
What will this do?

A. It will result in an error saying invalid policy statement
B. It will create an IAM policy for the user test
C. Allows the user test of the AWS account ID 12112112 to perform GetBucketLocation, ListBucket and GetObject on the bucket examkiller
D. It will allow all the IAM users of the account ID 12112112 to perform GetBucketLocation, ListBucket and GetObject on bucket examkiller

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
The IAM policy allows to test a user in the account 12112112 to perform: s3:GetBucketLocation
s3:ListBucket s3:GetObject
Amazon S3 permissions on the examkiller bucket.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/access-policy-language-overview.html


**NEW QUESTION 49**
A user has configured a bucket S3 to host a static website. What difference will there be when static website hosting is enabled?

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

**Answer:** D

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


**NEW QUESTION 52**
How does Amazon SQS allow multiple readers to access the same message queue without losing messages or processing them many times?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 53**
A user is trying to understand AWS SNS. To which of the below mentioned end points is SNS unable to send a notification?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a fast, filexible, and fully managed push messaging service. Amazon SNS can deliver notifications by SMS text message or email to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) queues or to any HTTP endpoint. The user can select one the following
transports as part of the subscription requests: "HTTP", "HTTPS","Emai|", "Email-JSON", "SQS", "and SMS".
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/sns/faqs/

**NEW QUESTION 58**
Can one instance be registered with two ELBs in the same region?

A. No
B. Yes, provided both ELBs have the same health check configuration
C. Yes, always
D. Yes, provided both ELBs are in the same AZ

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Yes, it is possible to have one instance part of two separate ELBs, though both ELBs have different configurations. ELBs are never launched in specific zones.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBaIancing/latest/DeveIoperGuide/enable-disable-az.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 64**
A user is trying to create a list of IAM users with the AWS console. When the IAM users are created which of the below mentioned credentials will be enabled by default for the user?

A. IAM access key and secret access key
B. IAM X.509 certificates
C. Nothin
D. Everything is disabled by default
E. IAM passwords

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Newly created IAM users have no password and no access key (access key ID and secret access key). If the user needs to administer your AWS resources using the AWS Management Console, you can create
a password for the user. If the user needs to interact with AWS programmatically (using the command line interface (CLI), the AWS SDK, or service-specific APIs), you can create an access key for that user. The credentials you create for users are what they use to uniquely identify themselves to AWS.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/|atest/UserGuide/Using_WorkingWithGroupsAndUsers.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 69**
Bob is an IAM user who has access to the EC2 services. Admin is an IAM user who has access to all the AWS services including IAM. Can Bob change his password?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 72**
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 74**
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**
A user is enabling logging on a particular bucket. Which of the below mentioned options may be best suitable to allow access to the log bucket?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
The only recommended use case for the S3 bucket ACL is to grant the write permission to the Amazon S3 Log Delivery group to write access log objects to the user's bucket.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/access-policy-alternatives-guidelines.html

**NEW QUESTION 80**
A user is running a webserver on EC2. The user wants to receive the SMS when the EC2 instance utilization is above the threshold limit. Which AWS services should the user configure in this case?

A. AWS CIoudWatch + AWS SES.
B. AWS CIoudWatch + AWS SNS.
C. AWS CIoudWatch + AWS SQS.
D. AWS EC2 + AWS Cloudwatc

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
Amazon SNS makes it simple and cost-effective to push to mobile devices, such as iPhone, iPad, Android, Kindle Fire, and internet connected smart devices, as well as pushing to other distributed services. In this case, the user can configure that Cloudwatch sends an alarm on when the threshold is crossed to SNS which will trigger an SMS.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/sns/

**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 86**
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 89**
A user is trying to share a video file with all his friends. Which of the below mentioned AWS services will be cheapest and easy to use?

A. AWS S3
B. AWS EC2
C. AWS RRS
D. AWS Glacier

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
AWS RRS provides the same functionality as AWS S3, but at a cheaper rate. It is ideally suited for non mission critical applications. It provides less durability than S3, but is a cheaper option.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/Iatest/dev/UsingRRS.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 90**
A user has configured ELB. Which of the below mentioned protocols the user can configure for ELB health checks while setting up ELB?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
An ELB performs a health check on its instances to ensure that it diverts traffic only to healthy instances. The ELB can perform a health check on HTTP, HTTPS, TCP and SSL protocols.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/EIasticLoadBaIancing/latest/Deve|operGuide/Welcome.html

**NEW QUESTION 95**
A user has created an EBS instance in the US-East-1a AZ. The user has a volume of 30 GB in the US-East-1 b zone. How can the user attach the volume to an instance?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 96**
A user is creating a new EBS volume from an existing snapshot. The snapshot size shows 10 GB. Can the user create a volume of 30 GB from that snapshot?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 97**
An orgAMzation has 10000 employees. The orgAMzation wants to give restricted AWS access to each employee. How can the orgAMzation achieve this?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 98**
A user has launched a MySQL RDS. The user wants to plan for the DR and automate the snapshot. Which of the below mentioned functionality offers this option with RDS?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 102**
When AutoScaling is launching a new instance based on condition, which of the below mentioned policies will it follow?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
AutoScaling attempts to distribute instances evenly between the Availability Zones that are enabled for the user's AutoScaling group. Auto Scaling does this by attempting to launch new instances in the Availability Zone with the fewest instances.
Reference:http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/Deve|operGuide/AS_Concepts.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 103**
Which Amazon service is not used by Elastic Beanstalk?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 105**
A user is trying to create a policy for an IAM user from the AWS console. Which of the below mentioned options is not available to the user while configuring policy?

A. Use policy generator to create policy
B. Use custom policy to create policy
C. Use policy simulator to create policy
D. Assign No permission

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
When a user is trying to create a policy from the AWS console, it will have options such as create policy from templates or use a policy generator. The user can also define a custom policy or chose the option to have no permission. The policy simulator is not available in the console.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAMBestPractices.html

**NEW QUESTION 110**
What is the maximum number of tags that a user can assign to an EC2 instance?

A. 50
B. 10
C. 5
D. 25

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
To help manage EC2 instances as well as their usage in a better way, the user can tag the instances. The tags are metadata assigned by the user which consists of a key and a value. One resource can have a maximum of 10 tags.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using_Tags.html

**NEW QUESTION 112**
The user has created multiple AutoScaling groups. The user is trying to create a new AS group but it fails. How can the user know that he has reached the AS group limit specified by AutoScaling in that region?

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

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 114**
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 117**
Does Amazon DynamoDB support both increment and decrement atomic operations?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 118**
A user is trying to configure access with S3. Which of the following options is not possible to provide access to the S3 bucket / object?

A. Define the policy for the IAM user
B. Define the ACL for the object
C. Define the policy for the object
D. Define the policy for the bucket

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Amazon S3 offers access policy options broadly categorized as resource-based policies and user policies.
Access policies, such as ACL and resource policy can be attached to the bucket. With the object the user can only have ACL and not an object policy. The user can also attach access policies to the IAM users in the account. These are called user policies.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/s3-access-control.html

**NEW QUESTION 121**
A user is configuring the HTTPS protocol on a front end ELB and the SSL protocol for the back-end listener in ELB. What will ELB do?

A. It will allow you to create the configuration, but the instance will not pass the health check
B. Receives requests on HTTPS and sends it to the back end instance on SSL
C. It will not allow you to create this configuration
D. It will allow you to create the configuration, but ELB will not work as expected

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
If a user is configuring HTTPS on the front end and TCP on the back end, ELB will not allow saving these listeners and will respond with the message.
"Load Balancer protocol is an application layer protocol, but instance protocol is not. Both the Load Balancer protocol and the instance protocol should be at the same layer. Please fix."
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/elb-troubleshooting.html

**NEW QUESTION 122**
ExamKiller (with AWS account ID 111122223333) has created 50 IAM users for its orgAMzation's employees. What will be the AWS console URL for these associates?

A. https:// 111122223333.signin.aws.amazon.com/conso|e/
B. https:// signin.aws.amazon.com/console/
C. https://signin.aws.amazon.com/111122223333/conso|e/
D. https://signin.aws.amazon.com/console/111122223333/

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
When an orgAMzation is using AWS IAM for creating various users and manage their access rights, the IAM user cannot use the login URL http://aws.amazon.com/console to access AWS management console. The console login URL for the IAM user will have AWS account ID of that orgAMzation to identify the IAM user belongs to particular account. The AWS console login URL for the IAM user will be https:// <AWS_Account_|D>.signin.aws.amazon.com/conso|e/. In this case it will be https:// 111122223333.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccountAlias.html

**NEW QUESTION 126**
The user has configured AutoScaling based on the dynamic policy. Which of the following is not the right command to specify a change in capacity as a part of the policy?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
The user can configure the AutoScaling group to automatically scale up and then scale down based on the various specified CloudWatch monitoring conditions.

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

**NEW QUESTION 128**
When you use the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console to deploy a new application .

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 130**
True or False: AWS CloudFormation allows you to create Microsoft Windows stacks.

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
AWS CloudFormation allows you to create Microsoft Windows stacks based on Amazon EC2 Windows Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) and provides you with the ability to install software, to use remote desktop to access your stack, and to update and configure your stack.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/cfn-windows-stacks.html

**NEW QUESTION 132**
Which of the following solutions is not supported by DynamoDB:

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

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 134**
When a user is launching an instance with EC2, which of the below mentioned options is not available during the instance launch console for a key pair?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 136**
A user is creating an EBS volume. He asks for your advice. Which advice mentioned below should you not give to the user for creating an EBS volume?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 137**
The AWS console for DynamoDB enables you to do all the following operations, except:

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

**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/ConsoleDynamoDB.html

**NEW QUESTION 141**
Which of the following device names is reserved for the root device for Linux instances of Amazon EC2?

A. /dev/sda1
B. /dev/sd[b-e]
C. xvd[a-e]
D. /dev/sd[f-p][1 -6]

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
/dev/sda1 is the name of the device reserved for the root device for Linux instances. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/device_naming.html

**NEW QUESTION 143**
Your supervisor has asked you to build a simple file synchronization service for your department. He doesn't want to spend too much money and he wants to be notified of any changes to files by email. What do you think would be the best Amazon service to use for the email solution?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 148**
A user has enabled automated backup for an RDS instance. What is the longest duration for which the user can retain the automated backup?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 151**
A user is enabling a static website hosting on an S3 bucket. Which of the below mentioned parameters cannot be configured by the user?

A. Error document
B. Conditional error on object name
C. Index document
D. Conditional redirection on object name

**Answer:** B

**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 user can configure the index, error document as well as configure the conditional routing of on object name.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/HowDoIWebsiteConfiguration.htm|


**NEW QUESTION 153**
An orgAMzation has 10 departments. The orgAMzation wants to track the AWS usage of each department. Which of the below mentioned options meets the requirement?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
The cost of an IAM user or groups can never be tracked separately for the purpose of billing. The best solution in this case is to create a separate account for each department and use consolidated billing. Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/|atest/UserGuide/|AM_|ntroduction.htmI


**NEW QUESTION 156**
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 157**
How can you peek at a message in Amazon SQS?

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

**Answer:** A

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


**NEW QUESTION 160**
An orgAMzation has created 10 IAM users. The orgAMzation wants those users to work independently and access AWS. Which of the below mentioned options is not a possible solution?

A. Create the access key and secret access key for each user and provide access to AWS using the console
B. Create the X.509 certificate for each user and provide them access to AWS CLI
C. Enable MFA for each IAM user and assign them the virtual MFA device to access the console
D. Provide each user with the IAM login and password for the AWS console

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
If an orgAMzation has created the IAM users, the users can access AWS services either with an IAM specific login/password or console. The orgAMzation can generate the IAM X.509 certificates to access AWS with CLI. The orgAMzation can also enable MFA for each IAM user, which allows an added security for each IAM user. If the orgAMzation has created the access key and secret key than the user cannot access the console using those keys. Access key and secret access key are useful for CLI or
Webservices.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAM_Introduction.htm|


**NEW QUESTION 165**
A root AWS account owner has created three IAM users: Bob, John and Michael. Michael is the IAM administrator. Bob and John are not the superpower users, but users with some pre-defined policies. John does not have access to modify his password. Thus, he asks Bob to change his password. How can Bob change John's password?

A. This statement is fals

B. It should be Michael who changes the password for John
C. It is not possible that John cannot modify his password
D. Provided Bob is the manager of John
E. Provided Michael has added Bob to a group, which has permissions to modify the IAM passwords

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
Generally with IAM users, the password can be modified in two ways. The first option is to define the IAM level policy which allows each user to modify their own passwords. The other option is to create a group and create a policy for the group which can change the passwords of various IAM users.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/HowToPwdIAMUser.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 170**
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.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 174**
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.htmI

**NEW QUESTION 179**
A user has created an EBS volume with 1000 IOPS. What is the average IOPS that the user will get for most of the year as per EC2 SLA if the instance is attached to the EBS optimized instance?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
As per AWS SLA if the instance is attached to an EBS-Optimized instance, then the Provisioned IOPS volumes are designed to deliver within 10% of the provisioned IOPS performance 99.9% of the time in a given year. Thus, if the user has created a volume of 1000 IOPS, the user will get a minimum 900 IOPS 99.9% time of the year.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/

**NEW QUESTION 182**
Which of the following programming languages have an officially supported AWS SDK? Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer:** BD

**NEW QUESTION 185**
You have an environment that consists of a public subnet using Amazon VPC and 3 instances that are running in this subnet. These three instances can successfully communicate with other hosts on the Internet. You launch a fourth instance in the same subnet, using the same AMI and security group configuration you used for the others, but find that this instance cannot be accessed from the Internet. What should you do to enable internet access?

A. Deploy a NAT instance into the public subnet.
B. Modify the routing table for the public subnet
C. Configure a publically routable IP Address In the host OS of the fourth instance.

D. Assign an Elastic IP address to the fourth instanc

**Answer:** D


**NEW QUESTION 186**
Which of the following is an example of a good DynamoDB hash key schema for provisioned throughput efficiency?

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

**Answer:** A


**NEW QUESTION 188**
Which of the following statements about SWF are true? Choose 3 answers

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

**Answer:** ACE


**NEW QUESTION 193**
Which of the following are correct statements with policy evaluation logic in AWS Identity and Access Management? Choose 2 answers

A. By default, all requests are denied
B. An explicit allow overrides an explicit deny
C. An explicit allow overrides default deny.
D. An explicit deny does not override an explicit allow
E. By default, all request are allowed

**Answer:** AC


**NEW QUESTION 195**
Company C has recently launched an online commerce site for bicycles on AWS. They have a "Product" DynamoDB table that stores details for each bicycle, such as, manufacturer, color, price, quantity and size to display in the online store. Due to customer demand, they want to include an image for each bicycle along with the existing details.
Which approach below provides the least impact to provisioned throughput on the "Product" table?

A. Serialize the image and store it in multiple DynamoDB tables
B. Create an "Images" DynamoDB table to store the Image with a foreign key constraint to the "Product" table
C. Add an image data type to the "Product" table to store the images in binary format
D. Store the images in Amazon S3 and add an S3 URL pointer to the "Product" table item for each image

**Answer:** D


**NEW QUESTION 196**
Company D is running their corporate website on Amazon S3 accessed from http//www.companyd.com. Their marketing team has published new web fonts to a separate S3 bucket accessed by the S3 endpoint https://s3-us-westl.amazonaws.com/cdfonts. While testing the new web fonts, Company D recognized the web fonts are being blocked by the browser. What should Company D do to prevent the web fonts from being blocked by the browser?

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

**Answer:** D


**NEW QUESTION 201**
If a message is retrieved from a queue in Amazon SQS, how long is the message inaccessible to other users by default?

A. 0 seconds
B. 1 hour
C. 1 day
D. forever
E. 30 seconds

**Answer:** E


**NEW QUESTION 203**
Which of the following are valid SNS delivery transports? Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer:** AC


**NEW QUESTION 207**
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 210**
In AWS, which security aspects are the customer's responsibility? Choose 4 answers

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

**Answer:** ABCF


**NEW QUESTION 211**
In DynamoDB, what type of HTTP response codes indicate that a problem was found with the client request sent to the service?

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

**Answer:** D


**NEW QUESTION 214**
What item operation allows the retrieval of multiple items from a DynamoDB table in a single API call?

A. GetItem
B. BatchGetItem
C. GetMu|tip|e|tems
D. GetItemRange

**Answer:** B


**NEW QUESTION 218**
When a Simple Queue Service message triggers a task that takes 5 minutes to complete, which process below will result in successful processing of the message and remove it from the queue while minimizing the chances of duplicate processing?

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

**Answer:** A


**NEW QUESTION 219**
You are inserting 1000 new items every second in a DynamoDB table. Once an hour these items are analyzed and then are no longer needed. You need to minimize provisioned throughput, storage, and API calls.
Given these requirements, what is the most efficient way to manage these Items after the analysis?

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

**Answer:** C


**NEW QUESTION 221**

When using a large Scan operation in DynamoDB, what technique can be used to minimize the impact of a scan on a table's provisioned throughput?

A. Set a smaller page size for the scan
B. Use parallel scans
C. Define a range index on the table
D. Prewarm the table by updating all items

**Answer:** C

## NEW QUESTION 223
Which code snippet below returns the URL of a load balanced web site created in CloudFormation with an AWS::ElasticLoadBalancing::LoadBalancer resource name "ElasticLoad Balancer"?

A. "Fn::Join" : [ '''' . ["http://", {"Fn::GetAtr" : ["ElasticLoadBalancer","DNSName"]}]]
B. "Fn::Join" : [ '''' . ["http://", {"Fn::GetAtr" : ["E|asticLoadBa|ancer","Ur|"]}]]
C. "Fn::Join" : [ '''' . ["http://", {"Ref" : "ElasticLoadBalancerUr|"}]]
D. "Fn::Join" : ["http://", {"Ref" : "ElasticLoadBalancerDNSName"}]]

**Answer:** B

## NEW QUESTION 228
Which of the following services are key/value stores? Choose 3 answers

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

**Answer:** ABC

## NEW QUESTION 231
If an application is storing hourly log files from thousands of instances from a high traffic web site, which naming scheme would give optimal performance on S3?

A. Sequential
B. instanceID_log-HH-DD-NIM-YYYY
C. instanceID_log-YYYY-NIM-DD-HH
D. HH-DD-NINI-YYYY-log_instanceID
E. YYYY-MM-DD-HH-|og_instance|D

**Answer:** E

## NEW QUESTION 232
Which of the following is chosen as the default region when making an API call with an AWS SDK?

A. ap-northeast-1
B. us-west-2
C. us-east-1
D. eu-west-1
E. us-central-1

**Answer:** C

## NEW QUESTION 233
Games-R-Us is launching a new game app for mobile devices. Users will log into the game using their existing Facebook account and the game will record player data and scoring information directly to a DynamoDB table.
What is the most secure approach for signing requests to the DynamoDB API?

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

**Answer:** C

## NEW QUESTION 235
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