

AWS-Certified-Solutions-Architect-Professional Dumps

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

If the IAM user is trying to perform some action on the object belonging to another AWS user's bucket, S3 will verify whether the owner of the IAM user has given sufficient permission to him. It also verifies the policy for the bucket as well as the policy defined by the object owner.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/access-control-auth-workflow-object-operation.html>

NEW QUESTION 3

An organization is planning to extend their data center by connecting their DC with the AWS VPC using the VPN gateway. The organization is setting up a dynamically routed VPN connection. Which of the below mentioned answers is not required to setup this configuration?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. The organization wants to extend their network into the cloud and also directly access the internet from their AWS VPC. Thus, the organization should setup a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) with a public subnet and a private subnet, and a virtual private gateway to enable communication with their data center network over an IPsec VPN tunnel. To setup this configuration the organization needs to use the Amazon VPC with a VPN connection. The organization network administrator must designate a physical appliance as a customer gateway and configure it. The organization would need the below mentioned information to setup this configuration:

The type of customer gateway, such as Cisco ASA, Juniper J-Series, Juniper SSG, Yamaha Internet-routable IP address (static) of the customer gateway's external interface

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Autonomous System Number (ASN) of the customer gateway, if the organization is creating a dynamically routed VPN connection.

Internal network IP ranges that the user wants to advertise over the VPN connection to the VPC. Reference:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_VPN.html

NEW QUESTION 4

A customer has a website which shows all the deals available across the market. The site experiences a load of 5 large EC2 instances generally. However, a week before Thanksgiving vacation they encounter a load of almost 20 large instances. The load during that period varies over the day based on the office timings. Which of the below mentioned solutions is cost effective as well as help the website achieve better performance?

- A. Setup to run 10 instances during the pre-vacation period and only scale up during the office time by launching 10 more instances using the AutoScaling schedule.
- B. Keep only 10 instances running and manually launch 10 instances every day during office hours.
- C. During the pre-vacation period setup 20 instances to run continuously.
- D. During the pre-vacation period setup a scenario where the organization has 15 instances running and 5 instances to scale up and down using Auto Scaling based on the network I/O policy.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS provides an on demand, scalable infrastructure. AWS EC2 allows the user to launch On-Demand instances and the organization should create an AMI of the running instance. When the organization is experiencing varying loads and the time of the load is not known but it is higher than the routine traffic it is recommended that the organization launches a few instances before hand and then setups AutoScaling with policies which scale up and down as per the EC2

metrics, such as Network I/O or CPU utilization.

If the organization keeps all 10 additional instances as a part of the AutoScaling policy sometimes during a sudden higher load it may take time to launch instances and may not give an optimal performance. This is the reason it is recommended that the organization keeps an additional 5 instances running and the next 5 instances scheduled as per the AutoScaling policy for cost effectiveness.

Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Web_Hosting_Best_Practices.pdf

NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. The VPC also work with IAM and the organization can create IAM users who have access to various VPC services. The organization can setup access for the IAM user who can modify the security groups of the VPC. The sample policy is given below:

```
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement":
[
  {
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": "ec2:RunInstances",
    "Resource":
    [
      "arn:aws:ec2:region::image/ami-*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:subnet/subnet-1a2b3c4d",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/sg-123abc123"
    ]
  }
]
```

With this policy the user can create four subnets in separate zones and provide IAM user access to each subnet

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_IAM.html

NEW QUESTION 6

In Amazon IAM, what is the maximum length for a role name?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Amazon IAM, the maximum length for a role name is 64 characters.

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

NEW QUESTION 7

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

Answer: B

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/MultiIP.html>

NEW QUESTION 8

You have subscribed to the AWS Business and Enterprise support plan. Your business has a backlog of problems, and you need about 20 of your IAM users to open technical support cases. How many users can open technical support cases under the AWS Business and Enterprise support plan?

- A. 5 users
- B. 10 users
- C. Unlimited
- D. 1 user

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the context of AWS support, the Business and Enterprise support plans allow an unlimited number of users to open technical support cases (supported by AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)). Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 9

How many g2.2xlarge on-demand instances can a user run in one region without taking any limit increase approval from AWS?

- A. 20
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 10

Answer: C

Explanation:

Generally AWS EC2 allows running 20 on-demand instances and 100 spot instances at a time. This limit can be increased by requesting at <https://aws.amazon.com/contact-us/ec2-request>. Excluding certain types of instances, the limit is lower than mentioned above. For g2.2xlarge, the user can run only 5 on-demand instance at a time.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html#limits_ec2

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: C

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 10

An organization is creating a VPC for their application hosting. The organization has created two private subnets in the same AZ and created one subnet in a separate zone. The organization wants to make a

HA system with the internal ELB. Which of these statements is true with respect to an internal ELB in this scenario?

- A. ELB can support only one subnet in each availability zone.
- B. ELB does not allow subnet selection; instead it will automatically select all the available subnets of the VPC.
- C. If the user is creating an internal ELB, he should use only private subnets.
- D. ELB can support all the subnets irrespective of their zone

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. Within this virtual private cloud, the user can launch AWS resources, such as an ELB, and EC2 instances.

There are two ELBs available with VPC: internet facing and internal (private) ELB. For internal servers, such as App servers the organization can create an internal load balancer in their VPC and then place back-end application instances behind the internal load balancer. The internal load balancer will route requests to the back-end application instances, which are also using private IP addresses and only accept requests from the internal load balancer.

The Internal ELB supports only one subnet in each AZ and asks the user to select a subnet while configuring internal ELB.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/USVPC_creating_basic_lb.html

NEW QUESTION 14

What bandwidths do AWS Direct Connect currently support?

- A. 10Mbps and 100Mbps
- B. 10Gbps and 100Gbps
- C. 100Mbps and 1Gbps
- D. 1Gbps and 10 Gbps

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Direct Connection currently supports 1Gbps and 10 Gbps.

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

NEW QUESTION 15

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 19

The Statement element, of an AWS IAM policy, contains an array of indMdual statements. Each indMdual statement is a(n) block enclosed in braces { }.

- A. XML
- B. JavaScript
- C. JSON
- D. AJAX

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Statement element, of an IAM policy, contains an array of indMdual statements. Each indMdual statement is a JSON block enclosed in braces { }.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccessPolicyLanguage_ElementDescriptions.html

NEW QUESTION 22

If no explicit deny is found while applying IAM's Policy Evaluation Logic, the enforcement code looks for any instructions that would apply to the request.

- A. "cancel"
- B. "suspend"
- C. "a||ow"
- D. "valid"

Answer: C

Explanation:

If an explicit deny is not found among the applicable policies for a specific request, IAM's Policy Evaluation Logic checks for any "allow" instructions to check if the request can be successfully completed.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccessPolicyLanguage_EvaluationLogic.html

NEW QUESTION 27

An organization is hosting a scalable web application using AWS. The organization has configured ELB and Auto Scaling to make the application scalable. Which of the below mentioned statements is not required to be followed for ELB when the application is planning to host a web application on VPC?

- A. The ELB and all the instances should be in the same subnet.
- B. Configure the security group rules and network ACLs to allow traffic to be routed between the subnets in the VPC.
- C. The internet facing ELB should have a route table associated with the internet gateway.
- D. The internet facing ELB should be only in a public subne

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. Within this virtual private cloud, the user can launch AWS resources, such as an ELB, and EC2 instances. There are two ELBs available with VPC: internet facing and internal (private) ELB. For the internet facing ELB it is required that the ELB should be in a public subnet. After the user creates the public subnet, he should ensure to associate the route table of the public subnet with the internet gateway to enable the load balancer in the subnet to connect with the internet. The ELB and instances can be in a separate subnet. However, to allow communication between the instance and the

ELB the user must configure the security group rules and network ACLs to allow traffic to be routed between the subnets in his VPC.

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

NEW QUESTION 31

How can multiple compute resources be used on the same pipeline in AWS Data Pipeline?

- A. You can use multiple compute resources on the same pipeline by defining multiple cluster objects in your definition file and associating the cluster to use for each actMty via its runsOn field.
- B. You can use multiple compute resources on the same pipeline by defining multiple cluster definition files.
- C. You can use multiple compute resources on the same pipeline by defining multiple clusters for your actMty.
- D. You cannot use multiple compute resources on the same pipelin

Answer: A

Explanation:

Multiple compute resources can be used on the same pipeline in AWS Data Pipeline by defining multiple cluster objects in your definition file and associating the cluster to use for each actMty via its runsOn field, which allows pipelines to combine AWS and on-premise resources, or to use a mix of instance types for their actMties.

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

NEW QUESTION 33

The two policies that you attach to an IAM role are the access policy and the trust policy. The trust policy identifies who can assume the role and grants the permission in the AWS Lambda account principal by adding the action.

- A. aws:AssumeAdmin
- B. lambda:InvokeAsync
- C. sts:InvokeAsync
- D. sts:AssumeRole

Answer: D

Explanation:

The two policies that you attach to an IAM role are the access policy and the trust policy.

Remember that adding an account to the trust policy of a role is only half of establishing the trust relationship. By default, no users in the trusted accounts can assume the role until the administrator for that account grants the users the permission to assume the role by adding the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to an Allow element for the sts:AssumeRole action.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_manage_modify.html

NEW QUESTION 34

One of your AWS Data Pipeline actMties has failed consequently and has entered a hard failure state after retrying thrice. You want to try it again. Is it possible to increase the number of automatic retries to more than thrice?

- A. Yes, you can increase the number of automatic retries to 6.
- B. Yes, you can increase the number of automatic retries to indefinite number.
- C. No, you cannot increase the number of automatic retries.
- D. Yes, you can increase the number of automatic retries to 10.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In AWS Data Pipeline, an actMty fails if all of its actMty attempts return with a failed state. By default, an actMty retries three times before entering a hard failure state. You can increase the number of automatic retries to 10. However, the system does not allow indefinite retries.

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

NEW QUESTION 39

How much memory does the cr1.8xlarge instance type provide?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/>

NEW QUESTION 40

How many cg1.4xlarge on-demand instances can a user run in one region without taking any limit increase approval from AWS?

- A. 20
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 10

Answer: B

Explanation:

Generally AWS EC2 allows running 20 on-demand instances and 100 spot instances at a time. This limit can be increased by requesting at

<https://aws.amazon.com/contact-us/ec2-request>. Excluding certain types of instances, the limit is lower than mentioned above. For cg1.4xlarge, the user can run only 2

on-demand instances at a time.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html#limits_ec2

NEW QUESTION 45

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Amazon SNS, you have the ability to send notification messages directly to apps on mobile devices. Notification messages sent to a mobile endpoint can appear in the mobile app as message alerts, badge updates, or even sound alerts. Microsoft Windows Mobile Messaging (MWMM) doesn't exist and is not supported by Amazon SNS.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/SNSMobilePush.html>

NEW QUESTION 48

True or False: Amazon ElastiCache supports the Redis key-value store.

- A. True, ElastiCache supports the Redis key-value store, but with limited functionalities.
- B. False, ElastiCache does not support the Redis key-value store.
- C. True, ElastiCache supports the Redis key-value store.
- D. False, ElastiCache supports the Redis key-value store only if you are in a VPC environmen

Answer: C

Explanation:

This is true. ElastiCache supports two open-source in-memory caching engines: 1. Memcached - a widely adopted memory object caching system. ElastiCache is protocol compliant with Memcached, so popular tools that you use today with existing Nlemcached environments will work seamlessly with the service. 2. Redis - a popular open-source in-memory key-value store that supports data structures such as sorted sets and lists. ElastiCache supports Master / Slave replication and Multi-AZ which can be used to achieve cross AZ redundancy.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticache/>

NEW QUESTION 53

An organization is setting up an application on AWS to have both High Availabilty (HA) and Disaster Recovery (DR). The organization wants to have both Recovery point objective (RPO) and Recovery time objective (RTO) of 10 minutes. Which of the below mentioned service configurations does not help the organization achieve the said RPO and RTO?

- A. Take a snapshot of the data every 10 minutes and copy it to the other region.
- B. Use an elastic IP to assign to a running instance and use Route 53 to map the user's domain with that IP.
- C. Create ELB with multi- region routing to allow automated failover when required.
- D. Use an AMI copy to keep the AMI available in other region

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS provides an on demand, scalable infrastructure. AWS EC2 allows the user to launch On-Demand instances and the organization should create an AMI of the running instance. Copy the AMI to another region to enable Disaster Recovery (DR) in case of region failure. The organization should also use EBS for persistent storage and take a snapshot every 10 minutes to meet Recovery time objective (RTO). They should also setup an elastic IP and use it with Route 53 to route requests to the same IP.

When one of the instances fails the organization can launch new instances and assign the same EIP to a new instance to achieve High Availability (HA). The ELB works only for a particular region and does not route requests across regions.

Reference: http://d36cz9buwru1tt.c|oudfront.net/AWS_Disaster_Recovery.pdf

NEW QUESTION 57

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 60

An organization is setting up a backup and restore system in AWS of their in premise system. The organization needs High Availability(HA) and Disaster Recovery(DR) but is okay to have a longer recovery time to save costs. Which of the below mentioned setup options helps achieve the objective of cost saving as well as DR in the most effective way?

- A. Setup pre- configured sewers and create AMIs.. Use EIP and Route 53 to quickly switch over to AWS from in premise.
- B. Setup the backup data on S3 and transfer data to S3 regularly using the storage gateway.
- C. Setup a small instance with AutoScaling; in case of DR start diverting all the load to AWS from on premise.
- D. Replicate on premise DB to EC2 at regular intervals and setup a scenario similar to the pilot ligh

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS has many solutions for Disaster Recovery(DR) and High Availability(HA). When the organization wants to have HA and DR but are okay to have a longer recovery time they should select the option backup and restore with S3. The data can be sent to S3 using either Direct Connect, Storage Gateway or over the internet.

The EC2 instance will pick the data from the S3 bucket when started and setup the environment. This process takes longer but is very cost effective due to the low pricing of S3. In all the other options, the EC2 instance might be running or there will be AMI storage costs.

Thus, it will be a costlier option. In this scenario the organization should plan appropriate tools to take a backup, plan the retention policy for data and setup security of the data.

Reference: http://d36cz9buwru1tt.cloudfront.net/AWS_Disaster_Recovery.pdf

NEW QUESTION 64

Which of the following components of AWS Data Pipeline specifies the business logic of your data management?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

A pipeline definition specifies the business logic of your data management.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/latest/DeveloperGuide/what-is-datapipeline.html>

NEW QUESTION 69

What types of identities do Amazon Cognito identity pools support?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Cognito identity pools support both authenticated and unauthenticated identities. Authenticated identities belong to users who are authenticated by a public login provider or your own backend authentication process. Unauthenticated identities typically belong to guest users. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cognito/devguide/identity/identity-pools/>

NEW QUESTION 70

A user is planning to use EBS for his DB requirement. The user already has an EC2 instance running in the VPC private subnet. How can the user attach the EBS volume to a running instance?

- A. The user can create EBS in the same zone as the subnet of instance and attach that EBS to instance.
- B. It is not possible to attach an EBS to an instance running in VPC until the instance is stopped.
- C. The user can specify the same subnet while creating EBS and then attach it to a running instance.
- D. The user must create EBS within the same VPC and then attach it to a running instance.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. The VPC is always specific to a region. The user can create a VPC which can span multiple Availability Zones by adding one or more subnets in each Availability Zone. The instance launched will always be in the same availability zone of the respective subnet. When creating an EBS the user cannot specify the subnet or VPC. However, the user must create the EBS in the same zone as the instance so that it can attach the EBS volume to the running instance.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Subnets.html#VPCSubnet

NEW QUESTION 72

An organization is planning to setup a management network on the AWS VPC. The organization is trying to secure the webserver on a single VPC instance such that it allows the internet traffic as well as the back-end management traffic. The organization wants to make so that the back end management network interface can receive the SSH traffic only from a selected IP range, while the internet facing webserver will have an IP address which can receive traffic from all the internet IPs.

How can the organization achieve this by running web server on a single instance?

- A. It is not possible to have two IP addresses for a single instance.
- B. The organization should create two network interfaces with the same subnet and security group to assign separate IPs to each network interface.
- C. The organization should create two network interfaces with separate subnets so one instance can have two subnets and the respective security groups for controlled access.
- D. The organization should launch an instance with two separate subnets using the same network interface which allows to have a separate CIDR as well as security groups.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. An Elastic Network Interface (ENI) is a virtual network interface that the user can attach to an instance in a VPC.

The user can create a management network using two separate network interfaces. For the present scenario it is required that the secondary network interface on the instance handles the public facing traffic and the primary network interface handles the back-end management traffic and it is connected to a separate subnet in the VPC that has more restrictive access controls. The public facing interface, which may or may not be behind a load balancer, has an associated security group to allow access to the server from the internet while the private facing interface has an associated security group allowing SSH access only from an allowed

range of IP addresses either within the VPC or from the internet, a private subnet within the VPC or a virtual private gateway.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-eni.html>

NEW QUESTION 77

A user is trying to create a vault in AWS Glacier. The user wants to enable notifications. In which of the below mentioned options can the user enable the notifications from the AWS console?

- A. Glacier does not support the AWS console
- B. Archival Upload Complete
- C. Vault Upload Job Complete
- D. Vault Inventory Retrieval Job Complete

Answer: D

Explanation:

From AWS console the user can configure to have notifications sent to Amazon Simple Notifications Service (SNS). The user can select specific jobs that, on completion, will trigger the notifications such as Vault Inventory Retrieval Job Complete and Archive Retrieval Job Complete.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonglacier/latest/dev/configuring-notifications-console.html>

NEW QUESTION 82

What is the maximum length for an instance profile name in AWS IAM?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The maximum length for an instance profile name is 128 characters.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/LimitationsOnEntities.html>

NEW QUESTION 84

Cognito Sync is an AWS service that you can use to synchronize user profile data across mobile devices without requiring your own backend. When the device is online, you can synchronize data. If you also set up push sync, what does it allow you to do?

- A. Notify other devices that a user profile is available across multiple devices
- B. Synchronize user profile data with less latency
- C. Notify other devices immediately that an update is available
- D. Synchronize online data faster

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cognito Sync is an AWS service that you can use to synchronize user profile data across mobile devices without requiring your own backend. When the device is online, you can synchronize data, and if you have also set up push sync, notify other devices immediately that an update is available. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cognito/devguide/sync/>

NEW QUESTION 89

What is the maximum length for a certificate ID in AWS IAM?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The maximum length for a certificate ID is 128 characters.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/LimitationsOnEntities.html>

NEW QUESTION 91

Which of the following cache engines does Amazon ElastiCache support?

- A. Amazon ElastiCache supports Memcached and Redis.
- B. Amazon ElastiCache supports Redis and WinCache.
- C. Amazon ElastiCache supports Memcached and Hazelcast.
- D. Amazon ElastiCache supports Memcached onl

Answer: A

Explanation:

The cache engines supported by Amazon ElastiCache are Memcached and Redis.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/UserGuide/SelectEngine.html>

NEW QUESTION 92

You have been given the task to define multiple AWS Data Pipeline schedules for different actMties in the same pipeline. Which of the following would successfully accomplish this task?

- A. Creating multiple pipeline definition files
- B. Defining multiple pipeline definitions in your schedule objects file and associating the desired schedule to the correct actMty via its schedule field
- C. Defining multiple schedule objects in your pipeline definition file and associating the desired schedule to the correct actMty via its schedule field
- D. Defining multiple schedule objects in the schedule field

Answer: C

Explanation:

To define multiple schedules for different actMties in the same pipeline, in AWS Data Pipeline, you should define multiple schedule objects in your pipeline definition file and associate the desired schedule to the correct actMty via its schedule field. As an example of this, it could allow you to define a pipeline in which log files are stored in Amazon S3 each hour to drive generation of an aggregate report once a day. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 96

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

If a IAM user is trying to perform some action on an object belonging to another AWS user's bucket, S3 will verify whether the owner of the IAM user has given sufficient permission to him. It also verifies the policy for the bucket as well as the policy defined by the object owner.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/access-control-auth-workflow-object-operation.html>

NEW QUESTION 97

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/SNSMobilePushPrereq.html>

NEW QUESTION 98

An organization is setting up a highly scalable application using Elastic Beanstalk. They are using Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) as well as a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) with public and private subnets. They have the following requirements:

- . All the EC2 instances should have a private IP
- . All the EC2 instances should receive data via the ELB's. Which of these will not be needed in this setup?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

- . route all inbound traffic from ELB to EC2 instances
- . route all outbound traffic from EC2 instances through NAT

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/AWSHowTo-vpc.html>

NEW QUESTION 102

An EC2 instance that performs source/destination checks by default is launched in a private VPC subnet. All security, NACL, and routing definitions are configured as expected. A custom NAT instance is launched.

Which of the following must be done for the custom NAT instance to work?

- A. The source/destination checks should be disabled on the NAT instance.
- B. The NAT instance should be launched in public subnet.
- C. The NAT instance should be configured with a public IP address.

D. The NAT instance should be configured with an elastic IP address

Answer: A

Explanation:

Each EC2 instance performs source/destination checks by default. This means that the instance must be the source or destination of any traffic it sends or receives. However, a NAT instance must be able to send and receive traffic when the source or destination is not itself. Therefore, you must disable source/destination checks on the NAT instance.

Reference:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_NAT_Instance.html#EIP_Disable_SrcDestCheck

NEW QUESTION 107

How does in-memory caching improve the performance of applications in ElastiCache?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Amazon ElastiCache, in-memory caching improves application performance by storing critical pieces of data in memory for low-latency access. Cached information may include the results of I/O-intensive database queries or the results of computationally intensive calculations.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/elasticache/faqs/#g4>

NEW QUESTION 111

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS has many solutions for DR(Disaster recovery) and HA(High Availability). When the organization wants to have HA and DR with multi-site solution, it should setup two sites: one on premise and the other on AWS with full capacity. The organization should setup a weighted DNS service which can route traffic to both sites based on the weightage. When one of the sites fails it can route the entire load to another site. The organization would have minimal RTO in this scenario. If the organization setups a single DB instance, it will not work well in failover.

Instead they should have two separate DBs in each site and setup data replication based on RTO(recovery time objective)of the organization.

Reference: http://d36cz9buwru1tt.cloudfront.net/AWS_Disaster_Recovery.pdf

NEW QUESTION 116

When using string conditions within IAM, short versions of the available comparators can be used instead of the more verbose ones. streqi is the short version of the string condition.

- A. StringEqualsIgnoreCase
- B. StringNotEqualsIgnoreCase
- C. StringLikeStringEquals
- D. StringNotEquals

Answer: A

Explanation:

When using string conditions within IAM, short versions of the available comparators can be used instead of the more verbose versions. For instance, streqi is the short version of StringEqualsIgnoreCase that checks for the exact match between two strings ignoring their case.

Reference: <http://awsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/SNS/20100331/sns-gsg-2010-03-31.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 117

Identify an application that polls AWS Data Pipeline for tasks and then performs those tasks.

- A. A task executor
- B. A task deployer
- C. A task runner
- D. A task optimizer

Answer: C

Explanation:

A task runner is an application that polls AWS Data Pipeline for tasks and then performs those tasks. You can either use Task Runner as provided by AWS Data Pipeline, or create a custom Task Runner application.

Task Runner is a default implementation of a task runner that is provided by AWS Data Pipeline. When Task Runner is installed and configured, it polls AWS Data Pipeline for tasks associated with pipelines that you have activated. When a task is assigned to Task Runner, it performs that task and reports its status back to AWS Data Pipeline. If your workflow requires non-default behavior, you'll need to implement that functionality in a custom task runner.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/latest/DeveloperGuide/dp-how-remote-taskrunner-client.html>

NEW QUESTION 120

With respect to AWS Lambda permissions model, at the time you create a Lambda function, you specify an IAM role that AWS Lambda can assume to execute your Lambda function on your behalf. This role is also referred to as the role.

- A. configuration
- B. execution
- C. delegation
- D. dependency

Answer: B

Explanation:

Regardless of how your Lambda function is invoked, AWS Lambda always executes the function. At the time you create a Lambda function, you specify an IAM role that AWS Lambda can assume to execute your Lambda function on your behalf. This role is also referred to as the execution role.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/lambda-dg.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 123

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Within an IAM policy, IfExists can be added to the end of any condition operator except the Null condition. It can be used to indicate that conditional comparison needs to happen if the policy key is present in the context of a request; otherwise, it can be ignored.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_elements.html

NEW QUESTION 127

An organization is planning to use NoSQL DB for its scalable data needs. The organization wants to host an application securely in AWS VPC. What action can be recommended to the organization?

- A. The organization should setup their own NoSQL cluster on the AWS instance and configure route tables and subnets.
- B. The organization should only use a DynamoDB because by default it is always a part of the default subnet provided by AWS.
- C. The organization should use a DynamoDB while creating a table within the public subnet.
- D. The organization should use a DynamoDB while creating a table within a private subne

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. Currently VPC does not support DynamoDB. Thus, if the user wants to implement VPC, he has to setup his own NoSQL DB within the VPC. Reference:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Introduction.html

NEW QUESTION 129

An organization has developed an application which provides a smarter shopping experience. They need to show a demonstration to various stakeholders who may not be able to access the in premise application so they decide to host a demo version of the application on AWS. Consequently they will need a fixed elastic IP attached automatically to the instance when it is launched.

In this scenario which of the below mentioned options will not help assign the elastic IP automatically?

- A. Write a script which will fetch the instance metadata on system boot and assign the public IP using that metadata.
- B. Provide an elastic IP in the user data and setup a bootstrapping script which will fetch that elastic IP and assign it to the instance.
- C. Create a controlling application which launches the instance and assigns the elastic IP based on the parameter provided when that instance is booted.
- D. Launch instance with VPC and assign an elastic IP to the primary network interfac

Answer: A

Explanation:

EC2 allows the user to launch On-Demand instances. If the organization is using an application temporarily only for demo purposes the best way to assign an elastic IP would be:

Launch an instance with a VPC and assign an EIP to the primary network interface. This way on every instance start it will have the same IP Create a bootstrapping script and provide it some metadata, such as user data which can be used to assign an EIP Create a controller instance which can schedule the start and stop of the instance and provide an EIP as a parameter so that the controller instance can check the instance boot and assign an EIP

The instance metadata gives the current instance data, such as the public/private IP. It can be of no use for assigning an EIP.

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

NEW QUESTION 134

Can a Direct Connect link be connected directly to the Internet?

- A. Yes, this can be done if you pay for it.
- B. Yes, this can be done only for certain regions.

- C. Yes
D. No

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Direct Connect is a network service that provides an alternative to using the Internet to utilize AWS cloud service. Hence, a Direct Connect link cannot be connected to the Internet directly.

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

NEW QUESTION 139

ExamKiller has created a multi-tenant Learning Management System (LMS). The application is hosted for five different tenants (clients) in the VPCs of the respective AWS accounts of the tenant. ExamKiller wants to setup a centralized server which can connect with the LMS of each tenant upgrade if required. ExamKiller also wants to ensure that one tenant VPC should not be able to connect to the other tenant VPC for security reasons. How can ExamKiller setup this scenario?

- A. ExamKiller has to setup one centralized VPC which will peer in to all the other VPCs of the tenants.
B. ExamKiller should setup VPC peering with all the VPCs peering each other but block the IPs from CIDR of the tenant VPCs to deny them.
C. ExamKiller should setup all the VPCs with the same CIDR but have a centralized VP
D. This way only the centralized VPC can talk to the other VPCs using VPC peering.
E. ExamKiller should setup all the VPCs meshed together with VPC peering for all VPC

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. A VPC peering connection allows the user to route traffic between the peer VPCs using private IP addresses as if they are a part of the same network.

This is helpful when one VPC from the same or different AWS account wants to connect with resources of the other VPC. The organization wants to setup that one VPC can connect with all the other VPCs but all other VPCs cannot connect among each other. This can be achieved by configuring VPC peering where one VPC is peered with all the other VPCs, but the other VPCs are not peered to each other. The VPCs are in the same or a separate AWS account and should not have overlapping CIDR blocks.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/PeeringGuide/peering-configurations-full-access.html#many-vpcs-full-access>

NEW QUESTION 144

In the context of Amazon ElastiCache CLI, which of the following commands can you use to view all ElastiCache instance events for the past 24 hours?

- A. elasticache-events --duration 24
B. elasticache-events --duration 1440
C. elasticache-describe-events --duration 24
D. elasticache describe-events --source-type cache-cluster --duration 1440

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Amazon ElastiCache, the code "aws elasticache describe-events --source-type cache-cluster --duration 1440" is used to list the cache-cluster events for the past 24 hours (1440 minutes). Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/UserGuide/ECEvents.Viewing.html>

NEW QUESTION 146

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

- A. numlteq
B. numlteql
C. numltequals
D. numeqql

Answer: A

Explanation:

When using Numeric Conditions within IAM, short versions of the available comparators can be used instead of the more verbose versions. For instance, numlteq is the short version of NumericLessThanEquals.

Reference: <http://awsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/SQS/2011-10-01/sqs-dg-2011-10-01.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 149

AWS has launched T2 instances which come with CPU usage credit. An organization has a requirement which keeps an instance running for 24 hours. However, the organization has high usage only during 11 AM to 12 PM. The organization is planning to use a T2 small instance for this purpose.

If the organization already has multiple instances running since Jan 2012, which of the below mentioned options should the organization implement while launching a T2 instance?

- A. The organization must migrate to the EC2-VPC platform first before launching a T2 instance.
B. While launching a T2 instance the organization must create a new AWS account as this account does not have the EC2-VPC platform.
C. Create a VPC and launch a T2 instance as part of one of the subnets of that VPC.
D. While launching a T2 instance the organization must select EC2-VPC as the platform.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. The AWS account provides two platforms:

EC2-CLASSIC and EC2-VPC, depending on when the user has created his AWS account and which regions he is using. If the user has created the AWS account after 2013-12-04, it supports only EC2-VPC. In this scenario, since the account is before the required date the supported platform will be EC2-CLASSIC. It is required that the organization creates a VPC as the T2 instances can be launched only as a part of VPC.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/vpc-migrate.html>

NEW QUESTION 152

Which of following IAM policy elements lets you specify an exception to a list of actions?

- A. NotException
- B. ExceptionAction
- C. Exception
- D. NotAction

Answer: D

Explanation:

The NotAction element lets you specify an exception to a list of actions. Reference:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccessPolicyLanguage_ElementDescriptions.html

NEW QUESTION 157

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

If a user is trying to enable PIOPS with MySQL RDS, the minimum size of storage should be 100 GB and the minimum PIOPS should be 1000.

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

NEW QUESTION 158

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon ElastiCache cache security groups are only applicable to cache clusters that are not running in an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud environment (VPC). If you are running in an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, Cache Security Groups is not available in the console navigation pane.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/UserGuide/CacheSecurityGroup.html>

NEW QUESTION 162

What is the role of the PollForTask action when it is called by a task runner in AWS Data Pipeline?

- A. It is used to retrieve the pipeline definition.
- B. It is used to report the progress of the task runner to AWS Data Pipeline.
- C. It is used to receive a task to perform from AWS Data Pipeline.
- D. It is used to inform AWS Data Pipeline of the outcome when the task runner completes a task.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Task runners call PollForTask to receive a task to perform from AWS Data Pipeline. If tasks are ready in the work queue, PollForTask returns a response immediately. If no tasks are available in the queue, PollForTask uses long-polling and holds on to a poll connection for up to 90 seconds, during which time any newly scheduled tasks are handed to the task agent. Your remote worker should not call PollForTask again on the same worker group until it receives a response, and this may take up to 90 seconds. Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/latest/APIReference/API_PollForTask.html

NEW QUESTION 167

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volume can range in size from 4 GiB to 16 TiB and you can provision up to 20,000 IOPS per volume. The ratio of IOPS provisioned to the volume size requested should be a maximum of 30; for example, a volume with 3000 IOPS must be at least 100 GB.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumeTypes.html#EBSVolumeTypes_provisioned_iops

NEW QUESTION 171

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. The VPC is always specific to a region. The user can create a VPC which can span multiple Availability Zones by adding one or more subnets in each Availability Zone. Each subnet must reside entirely within one Availability Zone and cannot span across zones.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Subnets.html#VPCSubnet

NEW QUESTION 175

A user is creating a PIOPS volume. What is the maximum ratio the user should configure between PIOPS and the volume size?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 20
- D. 30

Answer: D

Explanation:

Provisioned IOPS volumes are designed to meet the needs of I/O-intensive workloads, particularly database workloads that are sensitive to storage performance and consistency in random access I/O throughput. A provisioned IOPS volume can range in size from 10 GB to 1 TB and the user can provision up to 4000 IOPS per volume.

The ratio of IOPS provisioned to the volume size requested can be a maximum of 30; for example, a volume with 3000 IOPS must be at least 100 GB.

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

NEW QUESTION 178

A government client needs you to set up secure cryptographic key storage for some of their extremely confidential data. You decide that the AWS CloudHSM is the best service for this. However, there seem to be a few pre-requisites before this can happen, one of those being a security group that has certain ports open. Which of the following is correct in regards to those security groups?

- A. A security group that has no ports open to your network.
- B. A security group that has only port 3389 (for RDP) open to your network.
- C. A security group that has only port 22 (for SSH) open to your network.
- D. A security group that has port 22 (for SSH) or port 3389 (for RDP) open to your network.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS CloudHSM provides secure cryptographic key storage to customers by making hardware security modules (HSMs) available in the AWS cloud.

AWS CloudHSM requires the following environment before an HSM appliance can be provisioned. A virtual private cloud (VPC) in the region where you want the AWS CloudHSM service.

One private subnet (a subnet with no Internet gateway) in the VPC. The HSM appliance is provisioned into this subnet.

One public subnet (a subnet with an Internet gateway attached). The control instances are attached to this subnet.

An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that delegates access to your AWS resources to AWS CloudHSM.

An EC2 instance, in the same VPC as the HSM appliance, that has the SafeNet client software installed. This instance is referred to as the control instance and is used to connect to and manage the HSM appliance.

A security group that has port 22 (for SSH) or port 3389 (for RDP) open to your network. This security group is attached to your control instances so you can access them remotely.

NEW QUESTION 179

An organization is setting up a web application with the JEE stack. The application uses the JBoss app server and MySQL DB. The application has a logging module which logs all the activities whenever a business function of the JEE application is called. The logging activity takes some time due to the large size of the log file. If the application wants to setup a scalable infrastructure which of the below mentioned options will help achieve this setup?

- A. Host the log files on EBS with PIOPS which will have higher I/O.
- B. Host logging and the app server on separate servers such that they are both in the same zone.
- C. Host logging and the app server on the same instance so that the network latency will be shorter.
- D. Create a separate module for logging and using SQS compartmentalize the module such that all calls to logging are asynchronous.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The organization can always launch multiple EC2 instances in the same region across multiple AZs for HA and DR. The AWS architecture practice recommends compartmentalizing the functionality such that

they can both run in parallel without affecting the performance of the main application. In this scenario logging takes a longer time due to the large size of the log file. Thus, it is recommended that the organization should separate them out and make separate modules and make asynchronous calls among them. This way the

application can scale as per the requirement and the performance will not bear the impact of logging.
Reference: <http://www.awsarchitectureblog.com/2014/03/aws-and-compartmentalization.html>

NEW QUESTION 181

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 184

You want to use Amazon Redshift and you are planning to deploy dw1.8xlarge nodes. What is the minimum amount of nodes that you need to deploy with this kind of configuration?

- A. 1
- B. 4
- C. 3
- D. 2

Answer: D

Explanation:

For a single-node configuration in Amazon Redshift, the only option available is the smallest of the two options. The 8XL extra-large nodes are only available in a multi-node configuration
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/mgmt/working-with-clusters.html>

NEW QUESTION 189

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 190

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 192

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario2.html

NEW QUESTION 195

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

CloudWatch is a monitoring tool and doesn't give users access to manage Amazon ElastiCache. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/UserGuide/WhatIs.NIManaging.html>

NEW QUESTION 198

Which of the following statements is correct about AWS Direct Connect?

- A. Connections to AWS Direct Connect require double clad fiber for 1 gigabit Ethernet with Auto Negotiation enabled for the port.
- B. An AWS Direct Connect location provides access to Amazon Web Services in the region it is associated with.
- C. AWS Direct Connect links your internal network to an AWS Direct Connect location over a standard 50 gigabit Ethernet cable.
- D. To use AWS Direct Connect, your network must be colocated with a new AWS Direct Connect locatio

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Direct Connect links your internal network to an AWS Direct Connect location over a standard 1 gigabit or 10 gigabit Ethernet fiber-optic cable. An AWS Direct Connect location provides access to Amazon Web Services in the region it is associated with, as well as access to other US regions. To use AWS Direct Connect, your network is colocated with an existing AWS Direct Connect location. Connections to AWS Direct Connect require single mode fiber, 1000BASE-LX (1310nm) for 1 gigabit Ethernet, or 10GBASE-LR (1310nm) for 10 gigabit Ethernet. Auto Negotiation for the port must be disabled.

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

NEW QUESTION 202

Which of the following statements is correct about the number of security groups and rules applicable for an EC2-Classic instance and an EC2-VPC network interface?

- A. In EC2-Classic, you can associate an instance with up to 5 security groups and add up to 50 rules to a security grou
- B. In EC2-VPC, you can associate a network interface with up to 500 security groups and add up to 100 rules to a security group.
- C. In EC2-Classic, you can associate an instance with up to 500 security groups and add up to 50 rules to a security grou
- D. In EC2-VPC, you can associate a network interface with up to 5 security groups and add up to 100 rules to a security group.
- E. In EC2-Classic, you can associate an instance with up to 5 security groups and add up to 100 rules to a security grou
- F. In EC2-VPC, you can associate a network interface with up to 500 security groups and add up to 50 rules to a security group.
- G. In EC2-Classic, you can associate an instance with up to 500 security groups and add up to 100 rules to a security grou
- H. In EC2-VPC, you can associate a network interface with up to 5 security groups and add up to 50 rules to a security group.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A security group acts as a virtual firewall that controls the traffic for one or more instances. When you launch an instance, you associate one or more security groups with the instance. You add rules to each security group that allow traffic to or from its associated instances. If you're using EC2-Classic, you must use security groups created specifically for EC2-Classic. In EC2-Classic, you can associate an instance with up to 500 security groups and add up to 100 rules to a security group. If you're using EC2-VPC, you must use security groups created specifically for your VPC. In EC2-VPC, you can associate a network interface with up to 5 security groups and add up to 50 rules to a security group.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-network-security.html>

NEW QUESTION 204

Is there any way to own a direct connection to Amazon Web Services?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 208

In Amazon ElastiCache, which of the following statements is correct?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The VPC must allow non-dedicated EC2 instances. You cannot use ElastiCache in a VPC that is configured for dedicated instance tenancy.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/UserGuide/AmazonVPC.EC.html>

NEW QUESTION 212

An organization has setup RDS with VPC. The organization wants RDS to be accessible from the internet. Which of the below mentioned configurations is not required in this scenario?

- A. The organization must enable the parameter in the console which makes the RDS instance publicly accessible.
- B. The organization must allow access from the internet in the RDS VPC security group,
- C. The organization must setup RDS with the subnet group which has an external IP.
- D. The organization must enable the VPC attributes DNS hostnames and DNS resolution

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources, such as RDS into a virtual network that the user has defined. Subnets are segments of a VPC's IP address range that the user can designate to a group of VPC resources based on security and operational needs. A DB subnet group is a collection of subnets (generally private) that the user can create in a VPC and which the user assigns to the RDS DB instances. A DB subnet group allows the user to specify a particular VPC when creating DB instances. If the RDS instance is required to be accessible from the internet:

The organization must setup that the RDS instance is enabled with the VPC attributes, DNS hostnames and DNS resolution.

The organization must enable the parameter in the console which makes the RDS instance publicly accessible.

The organization must allow access from the internet in the RDS VPC security group. Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 214

An organization, which has the AWS account ID as Q99988887777, has created 50 IAM users. All the users are added to the same group examkiller. If the organization has enabled that each IAM user can login with the AWS console, which AWS login URL will the IAM users use??

- A. <https://Q99988887777.aws.amazon.com/examkiller/>
- B. <https://signin.aws.amazon.com/examkiller/>
- C. <https://examkiller.signin.aws.amazon.com/999988887777/console/>
- D. <https://999988887777.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/>

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. Once the organization has created the IAM users, they will have a separate AWS console URL to login to the AWS console. The console login URL for the IAM user will be [https:// AWS_Account_ID.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/](https://AWS_Account_ID.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/). It uses only the AWS account ID and does not depend on the group or user ID.

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

NEW QUESTION 215

Your company has recently extended its datacenter into a VPC on AVVS to add burst computing capacity as needed. Members of your Network Operations Center need to be able to go to the AWS Management Console and administer Amazon EC2 instances as necessary. You don't want to create new IAM users for each NOC member and make those users sign in again to the AWS Management Console. Which option below will meet the needs for your NOC members?

- A. Use OAuth 2.0 to retrieve temporary AWS security credentials to enable your NOC members to sign in to the AWS Management Console.
- B. Use web Identity Federation to retrieve AWS temporary security credentials to enable your NOC members to sign in to the AWS IAM Management Console.
- C. Use your on-premises SAML 2.0-compliant identity provider (IDP) to grant the NOC members federated access to the AWS Management Console via the AWS single sign-on (SSO) endpoint.
- D. Use your on-premises SAML 2.0-compliant identity provider (IDP) to retrieve temporary security credentials to enable NOC members to sign in to the AWS Management Console.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 218

You are looking to migrate your Development (Dev) and Test environments to AWS. You have decided to use separate AWS accounts to host each environment. You plan to link each account's bill to a Master AWS account using Consolidated Billing. To make sure you keep within budget, you would like to implement a way for administrators in the Master account to have access to stop, delete and/or terminate resources in both the Dev and Test accounts. Identify which option will allow you to achieve this goal.

- A. Create IAM users in the Master account with full Admin permission
- B. Create cross-account roles in the Dev and Test accounts that grant the Master account access to the resources in the account by inheriting permissions from the Master account.

- C. Create IAM users and a cross-account role in the Master account that grants full Admin permissions to the Dev and Test accounts.
- D. Create IAM users in the Master account Create cross-account roles in the Dev and Test accounts that have full Admin permissions and grant the Master account access.
- E. Link the accounts using Consolidated Billin
- F. This will give IAM users in the Master account access to resources in the Dev and Test accounts

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 220

You're running an application on-premises due to its dependency on non-x86 hardware and want to use AWS for data backup. Your backup application is only able to write to POSIX-compatible block-based storage. You have 140TB of data and would like to mount it as a single folder on your file server Users must be able to access portions of this data while the backups are taking place. What backup solution would be most appropriate for this use case?

- A. Use Storage Gateway and configure it to use Gateway Cached volumes.
- B. Configure your backup software to use S3 as the target for your data backups.
- C. Configure your backup software to use Glacier as the target for your data backups.
- D. Use Storage Gateway and configure it to use Gateway Stored volume

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 225

To serve Web traffic for a popular product your chief financial officer and IT director have purchased 10 ml large heavy utilization Reserved Instances (RIs) evenly spread across two availability zones: Route 53 is used to deliver the traffic to an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB). After several months, the product grows even more popular and you need additional capacity As a result, your company purchases two C3.2xlarge medium utilization Ris You register the two c3 2xlarge instances with your ELB and quickly find that the ml large instances are at 100% of capacity and the c3 2xlarge instances have significant capacity that's unused Which option is the most cost effective and uses EC2 capacity most effectively?

- A. Configure Autoscaling group and Launch Configuration with ELB to add up to 10 more on-demand m1 .large instances when triggered by Cloudwatc
- B. Shut off c3.2xlarge instances.
- C. Configure ELB with two c3.2xlarge instances and use on-demand Autoscaling group for up to two additional c3.2xlarge instance
- D. Shut off m1 .large instances.
- E. Route traffic to EC2 m1 .large and c3.2xlarge instances directly using Route 53 latency based routing and health check
- F. Shut off ELB.
- G. Use a separate ELB for each instance type and distribute load to ELBs with Route 53 weighted round robin.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 228

A read only news reporting site with a combined web and application tier and a database tier that receives large and unpredictable traffic demands must be able to respond to these traffic fluctuations automatically. What AWS services should be used meet these requirements?

- A. Stateless instances for the web and application tier synchronized using ElastiCache Memcached in an autoscaimg group monitored with CloudWatch and RDS with read replicas.
- B. Stateful instances for the web and application tier in an autoscaling group monitored with CloudWatch and RDS with read replicas.
- C. Stateful instances for the web and application tier in an autoscaling group monitored with CloudWatc
- D. And multi-AZ RDS.
- E. Stateless instances for the web and application tier synchronized using ElastiCache Memcached in an autoscaling group monitored with CloudWatch and multi-AZ RDS.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 233

You are tasked with moving a legacy application from a virtual machine running Inside your datacenter to an Amazon VPC Unfortunately this app requires access to a number of on-premises services and no one who configured the app still works for your company. Even worse there's no documentation for it.

What will allow the application running inside the VPC to reach back and access its internal dependencies without being reconfigured? (Choose 3 answers)

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

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 234

You have been asked to design the storage layer for an application. The application requires disk performance of at least 100,000 IOPS. In addition, the storage layer must be able to survive the loss of an indMdual disk, EC2 instance, or Availability Zone without any data loss. The volume you provide must have a capacity of at least 3 TB. Which of the following designs will meet these objectives?

- A. Instantiate a c3.8xlarge instance in us-east-1. Provision 4x1TB EBS volumes, attach them to the instance, and configure them as a single RAID 5 volum
- B. Ensure that EBS snapshots are performed every 15 minutes.
- C. Instantiate a c3.8xlarge instance in us-east-1. Provision 3x1TB EBS volumes, attach them to the Instance, and configure them as a single RAID 0 volum
- D. Ensure that EBS snapshots are performed every 15 minutes.
- E. Instantiate an i2.8xlarge instance in us-east-1
- F. Create a RAID 0 volume using the four 800GB SSD ephemeral disks provided with the instanc
- G. Provision 3x1TB EBS volumes, attach them to the instance, and configure them as a second RAID 0 volum

- H. Configure synchronous, block-level replication from the ephemeral-backed volume to the EBS-backed volume.
- I. Instantiate a c3.8xlarge instance in us-east-1. Provision an AWS Storage Gateway and configure it for 3 TB of storage and 100,000 IOP
- J. Attach the volume to the instance.
- K. Instantiate an i2.8xlarge instance in us-east-1
- L. Create a RAID 0 volume using the four 800GB SSD ephemeral disks provided with the instanc
- M. Configure synchronous, blocklevel replication to an identically configured instance in us-east-1b.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 237

You are the new IT architect in a company that operates a mobile sleep tracking application.

When activated at night, the mobile app is sending collected data points of 1 kilobyte every 5 minutes to your backend.

The backend takes care of authenticating the user and writing the data points into an Amazon DynamoDB table.

Every morning, you scan the table to extract and aggregate last night's data on a per user basis, and store the results in Amazon S3. Users are notified via Amazon SNS mobile push notifications that new data is available, which is parsed and visualized by the mobile app.

Currently you have around 100k users who are mostly based out of North America. You have been tasked to optimize the architecture of the backend system to lower cost. What would you recommend? Choose 2 answers

- A. Have the mobile app access Amazon DynamoDB directly Instead of JSON files stored on Amazon S3.
- B. Write data directly into an Amazon Redshift cluster replacing both Amazon DynamoDB and Amazon S3.
- C. Introduce an Amazon SQS queue to buffer writes to the Amazon DynamoDB table and reduce provisioned write throughput.
- D. Introduce Amazon ElastiCache to cache reads from the Amazon DynamoDB table and reduce provisioned read throughput.
- E. Create a new Amazon DynamoDB table each day and drop the one for the previous day after its data is on Amazon S3.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 241

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 243

You currently operate a web application in the AWS US-East region The application runs on an

auto-scaled layer of EC2 instances and an RDS Multi-AZ database Your IT security compliance officer has tasked you to develop a reliable and durable logging solution to track changes made to your EC2, IAM and RDS resources. The solution must ensure the integrity and confidentiality of your log data. Which of these solutions would you recommend?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 248

Your department creates regular analytics reports from your company's log files All log data is collected in Amazon S3 and processed by daily Amazon Elastic MapReduce (EMR) jobs that generate daily PDF reports and aggregated tables in CSV format for an Amazon Redshift data warehouse.

Your CFO requests that you optimize the cost structure for this system.

Which of the following alternatives will lower costs without compromising average performance of the system or data integrity for the raw data?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 251

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 256

An AWS customer is deploying an application that is composed of an AutoScaling group of EC2 Instances.

The customer's security policy requires that every outbound connection from these instances to any other service within the customer's Virtual Private Cloud must be authenticated using a unique x.509 certificate that contains the specific instance-id.

In addition, x.509 certificates must be designed by the customer's Key management service in order to be trusted for authentication.

Which of the following configurations will support these requirements?

- A. Configure an IAM Role that grants access to an Amazon S3 object containing a signed certificate and configure the Auto Scaling group to launch instances with this role. Have the instances bootstrap get the certificate from Amazon S3 upon first boot.
- B. Embed a certificate into the Amazon Machine Image that is used by the Auto Scaling group. Have the launched instances generate a certificate signature request with the instance's assigned instance-id to the Key management service for signature.
- C. Configure the Auto Scaling group to send an SNS notification of the launch of a new instance to the trusted key management service.
- D. Have the Key management service generate a signed certificate and send it directly to the newly launched instance.
- E. Configure the launched instances to generate a new certificate upon first boot. Have the Key management service poll the Auto Scaling group for associated instances and send new instances a certificate signature (that contains the specific instance-id).

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 261

Your company runs a customer-facing event registration site. This site is built with a 3-tier architecture with web and application tier servers and a MySQL database. The application requires 6 web tier servers and 6 application tier servers for normal operation, but can run on a minimum of 65% server capacity and a single MySQL database. When deploying this application in a region with three availability zones (AZs), which architecture provides high availability?

- A. A web tier deployed across 2 AZs with 3 EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) instances in each AZ inside an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB (elastic load balancer), and an application tier deployed across 2 AZs with 3 EC2 instances in each AZ inside an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB and one RDS (Relational Database Service) instance deployed with read replicas in the other AZ.
- B. A web tier deployed across 3 AZs with 2 EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) instances in each AZ inside an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB (elastic load balancer) and an application tier deployed across 3 AZs with 2 EC2 instances in each AZ inside an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB and one RDS (Relational Database Service) instance deployed with read replicas in the two other AZs.
- C. A web tier deployed across 2 AZs with 3 EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) instances in each AZ inside an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB (elastic load balancer) and an application tier deployed across 2 AZs with 3 EC2 instances in each AZ inside an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB and a Multi-AZ RDS (Relational Database Service) deployment.
- D. A web tier deployed across 3 AZs with 2 EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) instances in each AZ inside an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB (elastic load balancer). And an application tier deployed across 3 AZs with 2 EC2 instances in each AZ inside an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB and a Multi-AZ RDS (Relational Database Service) deployment.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 263

You would like to create a mirror image of your production environment in another region for disaster recovery purposes. Which of the following AWS resources do not need to be recreated in the second region? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. Route 53 Record Sets
- B. IAM Roles
- C. Elastic IP Addresses (EIP)
- D. EC2 Key Pairs
- E. Launch configurations
- F. Security Groups

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 264

Your company currently has a 2-tier web application running in an on-premises data center. You have experienced several infrastructure failures in the past two months resulting in significant financial losses. Your CIO is strongly agreeing to move the application to AWS. While working on achieving buy-in from the other company executives, he asks you to develop a disaster recovery plan to help improve Business continuity in the short term. He specifies a target Recovery Time Objective (RTO) of 4 hours and a Recovery Point Objective (RPO) of 1 hour or less. He also asks you to implement the solution within 2 weeks. Your database is 200GB in size and you have a 20Mbps Internet connection. How would you do this while minimizing costs?

- A. Create an EBS-backed private AMI which includes a fresh install of your application.
- B. Develop a CloudFormation template which includes your AMI and the required EC2, AutoScaling, and ELB resources to support deploying the application across Multiple-Availability-Zone.
- C. Asynchronously replicate transactions from your on-premises database to a database instance in AWS across a secure VPN connection.
- D. Deploy your application on EC2 instances within an Auto Scaling group across multiple availability zones.
- E. Asynchronously replicate transactions from your on-premises database to a database instance in AWS across a secure VPN connection.
- F. Create an EBS-backed private AMI which includes a fresh install of your application.
- G. Setup a script in your data center to backup the local database every 1 hour and to encrypt and copy the resulting file to an S3 bucket using multi-part upload.
- H. Install your application on a compute-optimized EC2 instance capable of supporting the application's average load.
- I. Synchronously replicate transactions from your on-premises database to a database instance in AWS across a secure Direct Connect connection.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 266

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 268

A customer has a 10 GB AWS Direct Connect connection to an AWS region where they have a web application hosted on Amazon Elastic Computer Cloud (EC2). The application has dependencies on an on-premises mainframe database that uses a BASE (Basic Available, Sort stale Eventual consistency) rather than an ACID (Atomicity, Consistency isolation, Durability) consistency model. The application is exhibiting undesirable behavior because the database is not able to handle the volume of writes. How can you reduce the load on your on-premises database resources in the most cost-effective way?

- A. Use an Amazon Elastic Map Reduce (EMR) S3DistCp as a synchronization mechanism between the on-premises database and a Hadoop cluster on AWS.
- B. Modify the application to write to an Amazon SQS queue and develop a worker process to flush the queue to the on-premises database.
- C. Modify the application to use DynamoDB to feed an EMR cluster which uses a map function to write to the on-premises database.
- D. Provision an RDS read-replica database on AWS to handle the writes and synchronize the two databases using Data Pipeline.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 272

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 275

You are implementing a URL whitelisting system for a company that wants to restrict outbound HTTP/S connections to specific domains from their EC2-hosted applications. You deploy a single EC2 instance running proxy software and configure it to accept traffic from all subnets and EC2 instances in the VPC. You configure the proxy to only pass through traffic to domains that you define in its whitelist configuration. You have a nightly maintenance window of 10 minutes where all instances fetch new software updates. Each update is about 200MB in size and there are 500 instances in the VPC that routinely fetch updates. After a few days you notice that some machines are failing to successfully download some, but not all of their updates within the maintenance window. The download URLs used for these updates are correctly listed in the proxy's whitelist configuration and you are able to access them manually using a web browser on the instances. What might be happening? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. You are running the proxy on an undersized EC2 instance type so network throughput is not sufficient for all instances to download their updates in time.
- B. You are running the proxy on a sufficiently-sized EC2 instance in a private subnet and its network throughput is being throttled by a NAT running on an undersized EC2 instance.
- C. The route table for the subnets containing the affected EC2 instances is not configured to direct network traffic for the software update locations to the proxy.
- D. You have not allocated enough storage to the EC2 instance running the proxy so the network buffer is filling up, causing some requests to fail.
- E. You are running the proxy in a public subnet but have not allocated enough EIPs to support the needed network throughput through the Internet Gateway (IGW).

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 278

Company B is launching a new game app for mobile devices. Users will log into the game using their existing social media account to streamline data capture. Company B would like to directly save player data and scoring information from the mobile app to a DynamoDB table named Score Data. When a user saves their game, the progress data will be stored to the Game state S3 bucket. What is the best approach for storing data to DynamoDB and S3?

- A. Use an EC2 Instance that is launched with an EC2 role providing access to the Score Data DynamoDB table and the GameState S3 bucket that communicates with the mobile app via web services.
- B. Use temporary security credentials that assume a role providing access to the Score Data DynamoDB table and the Game State S3 bucket using web identity federation.
- C. Use Login with Amazon allowing users to sign in with an Amazon account, providing the mobile app with access to the Score Data DynamoDB table and the Game State S3 bucket.
- D. Use an IAM user with access credentials assigned a role providing access to the Score Data DynamoDB table and the Game State S3 bucket for distribution with the mobile app.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 282

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

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 286

You are designing an intrusion detection prevention (IDS/IPS) solution for a customer web application in a single VPC. You are considering the options for implementing IOS IPS protection for traffic coming from the Internet. Which of the following options would you consider? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. Implement IDS/IPS agents on each Instance running in VPC
- B. Configure an instance in each subnet to switch its network interface card to promiscuous mode and analyze network traffic.
- C. Implement Elastic Load Balancing with SSL listeners in front of the web applications
- D. Implement a reverse proxy layer in front of web servers and configure IDS/IPS agents on each reverse proxy server.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 288

Refer to the architecture diagram above of a batch processing solution using Simple Queue Service (SQS) to set up a message queue between EC2 instances which are used as batch processors. Cloud Watch monitors the number of Job requests (queued messages) and an Auto Scaling group adds or deletes batch servers automatically based on parameters set in Cloud Watch alarms. You can use this architecture to implement which of the following features in a cost effective and efficient manner?

- A. Reduce the overall time for executing jobs through parallel processing by allowing a busy EC2 instance that receives a message to pass it to the next instance in a daisy-chain setup.
- B. Implement fault tolerance against EC2 instance failure since messages would remain in SQS and work can continue with recovery of EC2 instances implement fault tolerance against SQS failure by backing up messages to S3.
- C. Implement message passing between EC2 instances within a batch by exchanging messages through SQS.
- D. Coordinate number of EC2 instances with number of job requests automatically thus improving cost effectiveness.
- E. Handle high priority jobs before lower priority jobs by assigning a priority metadata field to SQS messages.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 293

You must architect the migration of a web application to AWS. The application consists of Linux web servers running a custom web server. You are required to save the logs generated from the application to a durable location. What options could you select to migrate the application to AWS? (Choose 2)

- A. Create an AWS Elastic Beanstalk application using the custom web server platform
- B. Specify the web server executable and the application project and source file
- C. Enable log file rotation to Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3).
- D. Create Dockerfile for the application
- E. Create an AWS OpsWorks stack consisting of a custom layer
- F. Create custom recipes to install Docker and to deploy your Docker container using the Dockerfile
- G. Create custom recipes to install and configure the application to publish the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
- H. Create Dockerfile for the application
- I. Create an AWS OpsWorks stack consisting of a Docker layer that uses the Dockerfile
- J. Create custom recipes to install and configure Amazon Kinesis to publish the logs into Amazon CloudWatch.
- K. Create a Dockerfile for the application
- L. Create an AWS Elastic Beanstalk application using the Docker platform and the Dockerfile
- M. Enable logging the Docker configuration to automatically publish the application log
- N. Enable log file rotation to Amazon S3.
- O. Use VM import/Export to import a virtual machine image of the server into AWS as an AMI
- P. Create an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instance from AMI, and install and configure the Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent
- Q. Create a new AMI from the instance
- R. Create an AWS Elastic Beanstalk application using the AMI platform and the new AMI.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 294

Your website is serving on-demand training videos to your workforce. Videos are uploaded monthly in high resolution MP4 format. Your workforce is distributed globally often on the move and using company-provided tablets that require the HTTP Live Streaming (HLS) protocol to watch a video. Your company has no video transcoding expertise and it required you may need to pay for a consultant.

How do you implement the most cost-efficient architecture without compromising high availability and quality of video delivery?

- A. A video transcoding pipeline running on EC2 using SQS to distribute tasks and Auto Scaling to adjust the number of nodes depending on the length of the queue
- B. EBS volumes to host videos and EBS snapshots to incrementally backup original files after a few days

- C. CloudFront to serve HLS transcoded videos from EC2.
- D. Elastic Transcoder to transcode original high-resolution MP4 videos to HL
- E. EBS volumes to host videos and EBS snapshots to incrementally backup original files after a few day
- F. CloudFront to serve HLS transcoded videos from EC2.
- G. Elastic Transcoder to transcode original high-resolution MP4 videos to HL
- H. S3 to host videos with Lifecycle Management to archive original files to Glacier after a few day
- I. CloudFront to serve HLS transcoded videos from S3.
- J. A video transcoding pipeline running on EC2 using SQS to distribute tasks and Auto Scaling to adjust the number of nodes depending on the length of the queue
- K. S3 to host videos with Lifecycle Management to archive all files to Glacier after a few day
- L. CloudFront to serve HLS transcoded videos from Glacier.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 295

Your company previously configured a heavily used, dynamically routed VPN connection between your on-premises data center and AWS. You recently provisioned a DirectConnect connection and would like to start using the new connection. After configuring DirectConnect settings in the AWS Console, which of the following options will provide the most seamless transition for your users?

- A. Delete your existing VPN connection to avoid routing loops configure your DirectConnect router with the appropriate settings and verify network traffic is leveraging DirectConnect.
- B. Configure your DirectConnect router with a higher BGP priority than your VPN router, verify network traffic is leveraging DirectConnect and then delete your existing VPN connection.
- C. Update your VPC route tables to point to the DirectConnect connection configure your DirectConnect router with the appropriate settings verify network traffic is leveraging DirectConnect and then delete the VPN connection.
- D. Configure your DirectConnect router, update your VPC route tables to point to the DirectConnect connection, configure your VPN connection with a higher BGP priority
- E. And verify network traffic is leveraging the DirectConnect connection.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 296

You have deployed a three-tier web application in a VPC with a CIDR block of 10.0.0.0/28. You initially deploy two web servers, two application servers, two database servers and one NAT instance for a total of seven EC2 instances. The web, application and database servers are deployed across two availability zones (AZs). You also deploy an ELB in front of the two web servers, and use Route53 for DNS. Web traffic gradually increases in the first few days following the deployment, so you attempt to double the number of instances in each tier of the application to handle the new load. Unfortunately, some of these new instances fail to launch.

Which of the following could be the root cause? (Choose 2 answers)

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 297

Your company produces customer commissioned one-of-a-kind skiing helmets combining high fashion with custom technical enhancements. Customers can show off their individuality on the ski slopes and have access to head-up-displays, GPS rear-view cams and any other technical innovation they wish to embed in the helmet.

The current manufacturing process is data rich and complex, including assessments to ensure that the custom electronics and materials used to assemble the helmets are to the highest standards. Assessments are a mixture of human and automated assessments; you need to add a new set of assessment to model the failure modes of the custom electronics using GPUs with CUDA, across a cluster of servers with low latency networking.

What architecture would allow you to automate the existing process using a hybrid approach and ensure that the architecture can support the evolution of processes over time?

- A. Use AWS Data Pipeline to manage movement of data & meta-data and assessments. Use an auto-scaling group of G2 instances in a placement group.
- B. Use Amazon Simple Workflow (SWF) to manage assessments, movement of data & meta-data. Use an auto-scaling group of G2 instances in a placement group.
- C. Use Amazon Simple Workflow (SWF) to manage assessments, movement of data & meta-data. Use an auto-scaling group of C3 instances with SR-IOV (Single Root I/O Virtualization).
- D. Use AWS Data Pipeline to manage movement of data & meta-data and assessments. Use an auto-scaling group of C3 with SR-IOV (Single Root I/O virtualization).

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 301

You are designing an SSL solution that requires HTTPS clients to be authenticated by the Webserver using client certificate authentication. The solution must be resilient.

Which of the following options would you consider for configuring the web server infrastructure? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. Configure ELB with TCP listeners on TCP/443. And place the Web servers behind it.
- B. Configure your Web servers with EIP
- C. Place the Web servers in a Route53 Record Set and configure health checks against all Web servers.
- D. Configure ELB with HTTPS listeners, and place the Web servers behind it.
- E. Configure your web servers as the origins for a CloudFront distribution
- F. Use custom SSL certificates on your CloudFront distribution.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 303

You are designing a personal document-archMng solution for your global enterprise with thousands of employee. Each employee has potentially gigabytes of data to be backed up in this archMng solution. The solution will be exposed to the employees as an application, where they can just drag and drop their files to the archMng system. Employees can retrieve their archives through a web interface. The corporate network has high bandwidth AWS Direct Connect connectMty to AWS.

You have a regulatory requirement that all data needs to be encrypted before being uploaded to the cloud.

How do you implement this in a highly available and cost-efficient way?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 305

A company is building a voting system for a popular TV show, viewers win watch the performances then visit the show's website to vote for their favorite performer. It is expected that in a short period of time after the show has finished the site will receive millions of visitors. The visitors will first login to the site using their Amazon.com credentials and then submit their vote. After the voting is completed the page will display the vote totals. The company needs to build the site such that can handle the rapid influx of traffic while maintaining good performance but also wants to keep costs to a minimum. Which of the design patterns below should they use?

- A. Use CloudFront and an Elastic Load balancer in front of an auto-scaled set of web servers, the web servers will first call the Login With Amazon service to authenticate the user then process the users vote and store the result into a multi-AZ Relational Database Service instance.
- B. Use CloudFront and the static website hosting feature of S3 with the Javascript SDK to call the Login With Amazon service to authenticate the user, use IAM Roles to gain permissions to a DynamoDB tableto store the users vote.
- C. Use CloudFront and an Elastic Load Balancer in front of an auto-scaled set of web servers, the web servers will first call the Login with Amazon service to authenticate the user, the web servers will process the users vote and store the result into a DynamoDB table using IAM Roles for EC2 instances to gain permissions to the DynamoDB table.
- D. Use CloudFront and an Elastic Load Balancer in front of an auto-scaled set of web servers, the web servers will first call the Login With Amazon service to authenticate the user, the web sewers win process the users vote and store the result into an SQS queue using IAM Roles for EC2 Instances to gain permissions to the SQS queu
- E. A set of application sewers will then retrieve the items from the queue and store the result into a DynamoDB table.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 307

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

What should you do in order to avoid errors for future deployments? (Choose 2 answer)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 308

Which is a valid Amazon Resource name (ARN) for IAM?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 311

Dave is the main administrator in Example Corp., and he decides to use paths to help delineate the users in the company and set up a separate administrator group for each path-based dMsion. Following is a subset of the full list of paths he plans to use:

. /marketing
. /sales
.Hegal

Dave creates an administrator group for the marketing part of the company and calls it Nlmarketing_Admin. He assigns it the /marketing path. The group's ARN is

arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/marketing/Marketing_Admin.

Dave assigns the following policy to the Marketing_Admin group that gives the group permission to use all IAM actions with all groups and users in the /marketing path. The policy also gives the Marketing_Admin group permission to perform any AWS S3 actions on the objects in the portion of the corporate bucket.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "iam:*",
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/marketing/*",
        "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/marketing/*"
      ]
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "s3:*",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::example_bucket/marketing/*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "s3:ListBucket",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::example_bucket",
      "Condition": {
        "StringLike": {
          "s3:prefix": "marketing/"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 312

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