



**Amazon**

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

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect Professional

### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 2

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

### NEW QUESTION 3

What is the default maximum number of VPCs allowed per region?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 100
- D. 15

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

The maximum number of VPCs allowed per region is 5.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_Appendix\\_Limits.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Appendix_Limits.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](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Web_Hosting_Best_Practices.pdf)

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Amazon Resource Name (ARN) condition operators let you construct Condition elements that restrict access based on comparing a key to an ARN. ArnLike, for instance, is a case-insensitive matching of the ARN. Each of the six colon-delimited components of the ARN is checked separately and each can include a multi-character match wildcard (\*) or a single-character match wildcard (?).

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

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/USVPC_creating_basic_lb.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

A user is configuring MySQL RDS with PIOPS. What should be the minimum size of DB storage provided by the user?

- A. 1 TB
- B. 50 GB
- C. 5 GB
- D. 100 GB

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER\\_PIOPS.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_PIOPS.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 9

The Statement element, of an AWS IAM policy, contains an array of individual statements. Each individual 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 individual statements. Each individual statement is a JSON block enclosed in braces { }.  
Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccessPolicyLanguage\\_ElementDescriptions.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccessPolicyLanguage_ElementDescriptions.html)

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 subnet.

**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 10**

A user has configured EBS volume with PIOPS. The user is not experiencing the optimal throughput. Which of the following could not be factor affecting I/O performance of that EBS volume?

- A. EBS bandwidth of dedicated instance exceeding the PIOPS
- B. EBS volume size
- C. EC2 bandwidth
- D. Instance type is not EBS optimized

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

If the user is not experiencing the expected IOPS or throughput that is provisioned, ensure that the EC2 bandwidth is not the limiting factor, the instance is EBS-optimized (or include 10 Gigabit network connectMty) and the instance type EBS dedicated bandwidth exceeds the IOPS more than he has provisioned.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-io-characteristics.html>

**NEW QUESTION 14**

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](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_manage_modify.html)

**NEW QUESTION 16**

The MySecureData company has five branches across the globe. They want to expand their data centers such that their web server will be in the AWS and each branch would have their own database in the local data center. Based on the user login, the company wants to connect to the data center. How can MySecureData company implement this scenario with the AWS VPC?

- A. Create five VPCs with the public subnet for the app server and setup the VPN gateway for each VPN to connect them individually.
- B. Use the AWS VPN CloudHub to communicate with multiple VPN connections.
- C. Use the AWS CloudGateway to communicate with multiple VPN connections.
- D. It is not possible to connect different data centers from a single VPC.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. If the user wants to connect VPC from his own data centre, he can setup a public and VPN only subnet which uses hardware VPN access to connect with his data centre. If the organization has multiple VPN connections, he can provide secure communication between sites using the AWS VPN CloudHub. The VPN CloudHub operates on a simple hub-and-spoke model that the user can use with or without a VPC. This design is suitable for customers with multiple branch offices and existing internet connections who would like to implement a convenient, potentially low-cost hub-and-spoke model for primary or backup connectMty between remote offices.  
Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPN\\_CloudHub.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPN_CloudHub.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 21

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

In Amazon ElastiCache, a replication group is a collection of Redis Cache Clusters, with one primary read-write cluster and up to five secondary, read-only clusters, which are called read replicas. You can change the roles of the cache clusters within the replication group, with the primary cluster and one of the replicas exchanging roles. You might decide to do this for performance tuning reasons.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/UserGuide/Replication.Redis.Groups.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 23

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 25

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 29

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 environment

**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 Memcached 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 30

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 servers 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 light

**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](http://d36cz9buwru1tt.cloudfront.net/AWS_Disaster_Recovery.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 34**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

An AWS Direct Connect location provides access to Amazon Web Services in the region it is associated with, as well as access to other US regions. For example, you can provision a single connection to any AWS Direct Connect location in the US and use it to access public AWS services in all US Regions and AWS GovCloud (US).

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

**NEW QUESTION 36**

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 40**

What types of identities do Amazon Cognito identity pools support?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cognito/devguide/identity/identity-pool|s/>

**NEW QUESTION 41**

In IAM, which of the following is true of temporary security credentials?

- A. Once you issue temporary security credentials, they cannot be revoked.
- B. None of these are correct.
- C. Once you issue temporary security credentials, they can be revoked only when the virtual MFA device is used.
- D. Once you issue temporary security credentials, they can be revoke

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Temporary credentials in IAM are valid throughout their defined duration of time and hence can't be revoked. However, because permissions are evaluated each time an AWS request is made using the credentials, you can achieve the effect of revoking the credentials by changing the permissions for the credentials even after they have been issued. Reference:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_credentials\\_temp\\_control-access\\_disable-perms.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_temp_control-access_disable-perms.html)

**NEW QUESTION 42**

The CFO of a company wants to allow one of his employees to view only the AWS usage report page. Which of the below mentioned IAM policy statements allows the user to have access to the AWS usage report page?

- A. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["Describe"], "Resource": "Billing"
- B. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["aws-portal:ViewBilling"], "Resource": "\*\*"
- C. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["aws-portal:ViewUsage"], "Resource": "\*\*"
- D. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["AccountUsage"], "Resource": "\*\*"

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. If the CFO wants to allow only AWS usage report page access, the policy for that IAM user will be as given below:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow", "Action": [
        "aws-portal:ViewUsage"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awssaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/billing-permissions-ref.html>

**NEW QUESTION 46**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 50**

The user has provisioned the PIOPS volume with an EBS optimized instance. Generally speaking, in which I/O chunk should the bandwidth experienced by the user be measured by AWS?

- A. 128 KB
- B. 256 KB
- C. 64 KB
- D. 32 KB

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

IOPS are input/output operations per second. Amazon EBS measures each I/O operation per second (that is 256 KB or smaller) as one IOPS.

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

**NEW QUESTION 53**

ExamKiller has three separate departments and each department has their own AWS accounts. The HR department has created a file sharing site where all the on roll employees' data is uploaded. The Admin department uploads data about the employee presence in the office to their DB hosted in the VPC. The Finance department needs to access data from the HR department to know the on roll employees to calculate the salary based on the number of days that an employee is present in the office.

How can ExamKiller setup this scenario?

- A. It is not possible to configure VPC peering since each department has a separate AWS account.
- B. Setup VPC peering for the VPCs of Admin and Finance.
- C. Setup VPC peering for the VPCs of Finance and HR as well as between the VPCs of Finance and Admin.
- D. Setup VPC peering for the VPCs of Admin and HR

**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. 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.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 56**

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 61**

A user has configured EBS volume with PIOPS. The user is not experiencing the optimal throughput. Which of the following could not be factor affecting I/O performance of that EBS volume?

- A. EBS bandwidth of dedicated instance exceeding the PIOPS
- B. EC2 bandwidth
- C. EBS volume size
- D. Instance type is not EBS optimized

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

If the user is not experiencing the expected IOPS or throughput that is provisioned, ensure that the EC2 bandwidth is not the limiting factor, the instance is EBS-optimized (or include 10 Gigabit network

connectMty) and the instance type EBS dedicated bandwidth exceeds the IOPS more than he has provisioned.

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

**NEW QUESTION 65**

If a single condition within an IAM policy includes multiple values for one key, it will be evaluated using a logical .

- A. OR
- B. NAND
- C. NOR
- D. AND

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

If a single condition within an IAM policy includes multiple values for one key, it will be evaluated using a logical OR.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference\\_policies\\_elements.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_elements.html)

**NEW QUESTION 70**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

Always keep the OS updated with the latest patch

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

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

Lock down unnecessary ports

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

Provide temporary escalated prMleges, such as sudo for users who need to perform occasional prMleged tasks

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 72**

One of the AWS account owners faced a major challenge in June as his account was hacked and the hacker deleted all the data from his AWS account. This resulted in a major blow to the business.

Which of the below mentioned steps would not have helped in preventing this action?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS security follows the shared security model where the user is as much responsible as Amazon. If the user wants to have secure access to AWS while hosting applications on EC2, the first security rule to follow is to enable MFA for all users. This will add an added security layer. In the second step, the user should never give his access or secret access keys to anyone as well as store inside programs. The better solution is to use IAM roles. For critical data of the organization, the user should keep an offsite/ in premise backup which will help to recover critical data in case of security breach.

It is recommended to have AWS AMIs and snapshots as well as keep them at other regions so that they will help in the DR scenario. However, in case of a data security breach of the account they may not be very helpful as hacker can delete that.

Therefore, creating an AMI and a snapshot of the data at regular intervals as well as keep a copy to separate regions, would not have helped in preventing this action.

Reference: [http://media.amazonwebservices.com/pdf/AWS\\_Security\\_Whitepaper.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/pdf/AWS_Security_Whitepaper.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 73**

True or False : "In the context of Amazon ElastiCache, from the application's point of view, connecting to the cluster configuration endpoint is no different than connecting directly to an individual cache node."

- A. True, from the application's point of view, connecting to the cluster configuration endpoint is no different than connecting directly to an individual cache node since, each has a unique node identifier.
- B. True, from the application's point of view, connecting to the cluster configuration endpoint is no different than connecting directly to an individual cache node.
- C. False, you can connect to a cache node, but not to a cluster configuration endpoint.
- D. False, you can connect to a cluster configuration endpoint, but not to a cache node.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

This is true. From the application's point of view, connecting to the cluster configuration endpoint is no different than connecting directly to an individual cache node. In the process of connecting to cache nodes, the application resolves the configuration endpoint's DNS name. Because the configuration endpoint maintains CNAME entries for all of the cache nodes, the DNS name resolves to one of the nodes; the client can then connect to that node.

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

**NEW QUESTION 76**

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 NAT

**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 80**

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

**NEW QUESTION 82**

An organization has created multiple components of a single application for compartmentalization. Currently all the components are hosted on a single EC2 instance. Due to security reasons the organization wants to implement two separate SSLs for the separate modules although it is already using VPC. How can the organization achieve this with a single instance?

- A. You have to launch two instances each in a separate subnet and allow VPC peering for a single IP.
- B. Create a VPC instance which will have multiple network interfaces with multiple elastic IP addresses.
- C. Create a VPC instance which will have both the ACL and the security group attached to it and have separate rules for each IP address.
- D. Create a VPC instance which will have multiple subnets attached to it and each will have a separate IP address.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. With VPC the user can specify multiple private IP addresses for his instances.

The number of network interfaces and private IP addresses that a user can specify for an instance depends on the instance type. With each network interface the organization can assign an EIP. This scenario helps when the user wants to host multiple websites on a single EC2 instance by using multiple SSL certificates on a single server and associating each certificate with a specific EIP address. It also helps in scenarios for operating network appliances, such as firewalls or load balancers that have multiple private IP addresses for each network interface.

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

**NEW QUESTION 87**

An organization is making software for the CIA in US

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS GovCloud (US) is an isolated AWS region designed to allow U.S. government agencies and customers to move sensitive workloads into the cloud by addressing their specific regulatory and compliance requirements. The AWS GovCloud (US) Region adheres to the U.S. International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) requirements. It has added advantages, such as: Restricting physical and logical administrative access to U.S. persons only. There will be a separate AWS GovCloud (US) credentials, such as access key and secret access key than the standard AWS account.

The user signs in with the IAM user name and password.

The AWS GovCloud (US) Region authentication is completely isolated from Amazon.com.

If the organization is planning to host on EC2 in AWS GovCloud then it will be billed to standard AWS account of organization since AWS GovCloud billing is linked with the standard AWS account and is not billed separately.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/govcloud-us/latest/UserGuide/whatis.html>

**NEW QUESTION 92**

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 95**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 100**

How can a user list the IAM Role configured as a part of the launch config?

- A. `as-describe-launch-configs --iam-profile`
- B. `as-describe-launch-configs --show-long`
- C. `as-describe-launch-configs --iam-role`
- D. `as-describe-launch-configs --role`

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

As-describe-launch-configs describes all the launch config parameters created by the AWS account in the specified region. Generally it returns values, such as Launch Config name, Instance Type and AMI ID. If the user wants additional parameters, such as the IAM Profile used in the config, he has to run command: as-describe-launch-configs --show-long

**NEW QUESTION 101**

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](http://d36cz9buwru1tt.cloudfront.net/AWS_Disaster_Recovery.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 104**

Which of the following is true of an instance profile when an IAM role is created using the console?

- A. The instance profile uses a different name.
- B. The console gives the instance profile the same name as the role it corresponds to.
- C. The instance profile should be created manually by a user.
- D. The console creates the role and instance profile as separate actions.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon EC2 uses an instance profile as a container for an IAM role. When you create an IAM role using the console, the console creates an instance profile automatically and gives it the same name as the role it corresponds to. If you use the AWS CLI, API, or an AWS SDK to create a role, you create the role and instance profile as separate actions, and you might give them different names.

Reference:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_roles\\_use\\_switch-role-ec2\\_instance-profiles.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_use_switch-role-ec2_instance-profiles.html)

**NEW QUESTION 109**

In the context of policies and permissions in AWS IAM, the Condition element is .

- A. crucial while writing the IAM policies
- B. an optional element
- C. always set to null
- D. a mandatory element

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The Condition element (or Condition block) lets you specify conditions for when a policy is in effect. The Condition element is optional.

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

**NEW QUESTION 111**

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 112**

Select the correct statement about Amazon ElastiCache.

- A. It makes it easy to set up, manage, and scale a distributed in-memory cache environment in the cloud.

- B. It allows you to quickly deploy your cache environment only if you install software.
- C. It does not integrate with other Amazon Web Services.
- D. It cannot run in the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) environmen

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 116**

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 120**

Regarding Identity and Access Management (IAM), Which type of special account belonging to your application allows your code to access Google services programmatically?

- A. Service account
- B. Simple Key
- C. OAuth
- D. Code account

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A service account is a special Google account that can be used by applications to access Google services programmatically. This account belongs to your application or a virtual machine (VM), instead of to an individual end user. Your application uses the service account to call the Google API of a service, so that the users aren't directly involved. A service account can have zero or more pairs of service account keys, which are used to authenticate to Google. A service account key is a public/private keypair generated by Google. Google retains the public key, while the user is given the private key.  
Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/service-accounts>

**NEW QUESTION 124**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 128**

What happens when Dedicated instances are launched into a VPC?

- A. If you launch an instance into a VPC that has an instance tenancy of dedicated, you must manually create a Dedicated instance.
- B. If you launch an instance into a VPC that has an instance tenancy of dedicated, your instance is created as a Dedicated instance, only based on the tenancy of the instance.
- C. If you launch an instance into a VPC that has an instance tenancy of dedicated, your instance is automatically a Dedicated instance, regardless of the tenancy of the instance.
- D. None of these are true

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

If you launch an instance into a VPC that has an instance tenancy of dedicated, your instance is automatically a Dedicated instance, regardless of the tenancy of

the instance.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/dedicated-instance.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 129

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

Each DB subnet group should have subnets in at least two Availability Zones in a given region. If the RDS instance is required to be accessible from the internet the organization must enable the VPC attributes, DNS hostnames and DNS resolution. For each RDS DB instance that the user runs in a VPC, he should reserve at least one address in each subnet in the DB subnet group for use by Amazon RDS for recovery actions.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER\\_VPC.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_VPC.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 131

You create a VPN connection, and your VPN device supports Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). Which of the following should be specified to configure the VPN connection?

- A. Classless routing
- B. Classfull routing
- C. Dynamic routing
- D. Static routing

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

If you create a VPN connection, you must specify the type of routing that you plan to use, which will depend upon on the make and model of your VPN devices. If your VPN device supports Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), you need to specify dynamic routing when you configure your VPN connection. If your device does not support BGP, you should specify static routing.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_VPN.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_VPN.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 134

An organization is having a VPC for the HR department, and another VPC for the Admin department. The HR department requires access to all the instances running in the Admin VPC while the Admin department requires access to all the resources in the HR department. How can the organization setup this scenario?

- A. Setup VPC peering between the VPCs of Admin and HR.
- B. Setup ACL with both VPCs which will allow traffic from the CIDR of the other VPC.
- C. Setup the security group with each VPC which allows traffic from the CIDR of another VPC.
- D. It is not possible to connect resources of one VPC from another 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.

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

#### 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 140

Out of the striping options available for the EBS volumes, which one has the following disadvantage: 'Doubles the amount of I/O required from the instance to EBS compared to RAID 0, because you're mirroring all writes to a pair of volumes, limiting how much you can stripe.'?

- A. Raid 1
- B. Raid 0
- C. RAID 1+0 (RAID 10)
- D. Raid 2

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

RAID 1+0 (RAID 10) doubles the amount of I/O required from the instance to EBS compared to RAID 0, because you're mirroring all writes to a pair of volumes, limiting how much you can stripe.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 143

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. numeq

**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 146

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 148

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

With Amazon EBS, you can use any of the standard RAID configurations that you can use with a traditional bare metal server, as long as that particular RAID configuration is supported by the operating

system for your instance. This is because all RAID is accomplished at the software level. For greater I/O performance than you can achieve with a single volume, RAID 0 can stripe multiple volumes together; for on-instance redundancy, RAID 1 can mirror two volumes together.

RAID 5 and RAID 6 are not recommended for Amazon EBS because the parity write operations of these RAID modes consume some of the IOPS available to your volumes.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 151

In the context of AWS Cloud Hardware Security Module(HSM), does your application need to reside in the same VPC as the CloudHSM instance?

- A. No, but the server or instance on which your application and the HSM client is running must have network (IP) reachability to the HSM.
- B. Yes, always
- C. No, but they must reside in the same Availability Zone.
- D. No, but it should reside in same Availability Zone as the DB instance

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Your application does not need to reside in the same VPC as the CloudHSM instance.

However, the server or instance on which your application and the HSM client is running must have network (IP) reachability to the HSM. You can establish network connectivity in a variety of ways, including operating your application in the same VPC, with VPC peering, with a VPN connection, or with Direct Connect.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 154

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 156

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 161

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 162

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 163**

Do you need to use Amazon Cognito to use the Amazon Mobile Analytics service?

- A. N
- B. However, it is recommend by AWS to use Amazon Cognito for security best practices.
- C. Ye
- D. You need to use it only if you have IAM root access.
- E. N
- F. You cannot use it at all, and you need to use AWS IAM accounts.
- G. Ye
- H. It is recommended by AWS to use Amazon Cognito to use Amazon Mobile Analytics servic

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You can initialize Amazon Mobile Analytics using AWS IAM accounts. AWS recommend using Amazon Cognito for security best practices.  
Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/mobileanalytics/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 165**

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 170**

Can Provisioned IOPS be used on RDS instances launched in a VPC?

- A. Yes, they can be used only with Oracle based instances.
- B. Yes, they can be used for all RDS instances.
- C. No
- D. Yes, they can be used only with MySQL based instance

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The basic building block of Amazon RDS is the DB instance. DB instance storage comes in three types: Magnetic, General Purpose (SSD), and Provisioned IOPS (SSD). When you buy a server, you get CPU, memory, storage, and IOPS, all bundled together. With Amazon RDS, these are split apart so that you can scale them independently. So, for example, if you need more CPU, less IOPS, or more storage, you can easily allocate them.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/RDSFAQ.PIOPS.html>

**NEW QUESTION 172**

A user is hosting a public website on AWS. The user wants to have the database and the app server on the AWS VPC. The user wants to setup a database that can connect to the Internet for any patch upgrade but cannot receive any request from the internet. How can the user set this up?

- A. Setup DB in a private subnet with the security group allowing only outbound traffic.
- B. Setup DB in a public subnet with the security group allowing only inbound data.
- C. Setup DB in a local data center and use a private gateway to connect the application with DB.
- D. Setup DB in a private subnet which is connected to the internet via NAT for outbound.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. AWS provides two features that the user can use to increase security in VPC: security groups and network ACLs. When the user wants to setup both the DB and App on VPC, the user should make one public and one private subnet. The DB should be hosted in a private subnet and instances in that subnet cannot reach the internet. The user can allow an instance in his VPC to initiate outbound connections to the internet but prevent unsolicited inbound connections

from the internet by using a Network Address Translation (NAT) instance.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_Subnets.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Subnets.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 177

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.Nlanaging.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 180

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 group
- 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 group
- 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 group
- 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 group
- 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 183

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 Connect

**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 188

Identify a true statement about the statement ID (Sid) in IAM.

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The Sid(statement ID) is an optional identifier that you provide for the policy statement. You can assign a Sid a value to each statement in a statement array. In IAM, the Sid is not exposed in the IAM API. You can't retrieve a particular statement based on this ID.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference\\_policies\\_elements.html#Sid](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_elements.html#Sid)

#### NEW QUESTION 193

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

**NEW QUESTION 194**

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 199**

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 accounts 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 204**

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 205**

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 autoscaling 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 CloudWatic
- 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 206**

You have a periodic Image analysis application that gets some files In Input analyzes them and for each file writes some data in output to a ten file the number of

files in input per day is high and concentrated in a few hours of the day.

Currently you have a server on EC2 with a large EBS volume that hosts the input data and the results it takes almost 20 hours per day to complete the process  
 What services could be used to reduce the elaboration time and improve the availability of the solution?

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 208

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 individual 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 volume
- 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 volume
- 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 instance
- G. Provision 3x1TB EBS volumes, attach them to the instance, and configure them as a second RAID 0 volume
- 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 instance
- M. Configure synchronous, block-level replication to an identically configured instance in us-east-1b.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 213

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 services) deployment.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 214

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 219

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 223

An International company has deployed a multi-tier web application that relies on DynamoDB in a single region. For regulatory reasons they need disaster recovery capability in a separate region with a Recovery Time Objective of 2 hours and a Recovery Point Objective of 24 hours. They should synchronize their data on a regular basis and be able to provision the web application rapidly using CloudFormation.

The objective is to minimize changes to the existing web application, control the throughput of DynamoDB used for the synchronization of data and synchronize only the modified elements.

Which design would you choose to meet these requirements?

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 228

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 230

A web company is looking to implement an external payment service into their highly available application deployed in a VPC. Their application EC2 instances are behind a public-facing ELB. Auto scaling is used to add additional instances as traffic increases. Under normal load the application runs 2 instances in the Auto Scaling group but at peak it can scale 3x in size. The application instances need to communicate with the payment service over the Internet which requires whitelisting of all public IP addresses used to communicate with it. A maximum of 4 whitelisting IP addresses are allowed at a time and can be added through an API.

How should they architect their solution?

- A. Route payment requests through two NAT instances setup for High Availability and whitelist the Elastic IP addresses attached to the NAT instances.
- B. Whitelist the VPC Internet Gateway Public IP and route payment requests through the Internet Gateway.
- C. Whitelist the ELB IP addresses and route payment requests from the application servers through the ELB.
- D. Automatically assign public IP addresses to the application instances in the Auto Scaling group and run a script on boot that adds each instance's public IP address to the payment validation whitelist API.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 235

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 HLS
- E. EBS volumes to host videos and EBS snapshots to incrementally backup original files after a few days

- 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 240

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 243

A company is building a voting system for a popular TV show, viewers 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 it 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 user's 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 table to store the user's 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 user's 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 servers will process the user's vote and store the result into an SQS queue using IAM Roles for EC2 instances to gain permissions to the SQS queue.
- E. A set of application servers will then retrieve the items from the queue and store the result into a DynamoDB table.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 244

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 division. Following is a subset of the full list of paths he plans to use:

```
./marketing
./sales
./legal
```

Dave creates an administrator group for the marketing part of the company and calls it `Marketing_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 246

A company is running a batch analysis every hour on their main transactional DB, running on an RDS MySQL instance, to populate their central Data Warehouse running on Redshift. During the execution of the batch, their transactional applications are very slow. When the batch completes they need to update the top management dashboard with the new data. The dashboard is produced by another system running on-premises that is currently started when a manually-sent email notifies that an update is required. The on-premises system cannot be modified because it is managed by another team. How would you optimize this scenario to solve performance issues and automate the process as much as possible?

- A. Replace RDS with Redshift for the batch analysis and SNS to notify the on-premises system to update the dashboard
- B. Replace RDS with Redshift for the oaten analysis and SQS to send a message to the on-premises system to update the dashboard
- C. Create an RDS Read Replica for the batch analysis and SNS to notify me on-premises system to update the dashboard
- D. Create an RDS Read Replica for the batch analysis and SQS to send a message to the on-premises system to update the dashboard.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 251

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 254

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 257

You need a persistent and durable storage to trace call actMty of an IVR (Interactive Voice Response) system. Call duration is mostly in the 2-3 minutes timeframe. Each traced call can be either active or terminated. An external application needs to know each minute the list of currently active calls. Usually there are a few calls/second, but once per month there is a periodic peak up to 1000 calls/second for a few hours. The system is open 24/7 and any downtime should be avoided. Historical data is periodically archived to files. Cost saving is a priority for this project. What database implementation would better fit this scenario, keeping costs as low as possible?

- A. Use DynamoDB with a "Calls" table and a Global Secondary Index on a "State" attribute that can equal to "active" or "terminated". In this way the Global Secondary Index can be used for all items in the table.
- B. Use RDS Multi-AZ with a "CALLS" table and an indexed "STATE" field that can be equal to "ACT|VE" or "TERMINATED". In this way the SQL query is optimized by the use of the Index.
- C. Use RDS NMulti-AZ with two tables, one for "ACT|VE\_CALLS" and one for "TERMINATED\_CALLS". In this way the "ACTIVE\_CALLS" table is always small and effective to access.
- D. Use DynamoDB with a "Calls" table and a Global Secondary Index on a "Is Active" attribute that is present for active calls onl
- E. In this way the Global Secondary Index is sparse and more effective.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 259

You've been brought in as solutions architect to assist an enterprise customer with their migration of an e-commerce platform to Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) The previous architect has already deployed a 3-tier VPC.

The configuration is as follows: VPC: vpc-2f8bc447

IGW: igw-2d8bc445 NACL: ad-208bc448

Subnets and Route Tables: Web sewers: subnet-258bc44d

Application servers: subnet-248bc44c Database sewers: subnet-9189c6f9 Route Tables:

rrb-218bc449 rtb-238bc44b Associations:

subnet-258bc44d : rtb-218bc449 subnet-248bc44c : rtb-238bc44b subnet-9189c6f9 : rtb-238bc44b

You are now ready to begin deploying EC2 instances into the VPC Web servers must have direct access to the internet Application and database servers cannot have direct access to the internet.

Which configuration below will allow you the ability to remotely administer your application and database servers, as well as allow these sewers to retrieve updates from the Internet?

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 264

Your company has recently extended its datacenter into a VPC on AWS 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 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 268

A benefits enrollment company is hosting a 3-tier web application running in a VPC on AWS which includes a NAT (Network Address Translation) instance in the public Web tier. There is enough provisioned capacity for the expected workload for the new fiscal year benefit enrollment period plus some extra overhead. Enrollment proceeds nicely for two days and then the web tier becomes unresponsive, upon investigation using CloudWatch and other monitoring tools it is discovered that there is an extremely large and unanticipated amount of inbound traffic coming from a set of 15 specific IP addresses over port 80 from a country where the benefits company has no customers. The web tier instances are so overloaded that benefit enrollment administrators cannot even SSH into them. Which actMty would be useful in defending against this attack?

- A. Create a custom route table associated with the web tier and block the attacking IP addresses from the IGW (Internet Gateway)
- B. Change the EIP (Elastic IP Address) of the NAT instance in the web tier subnet and update the Main Route Table with the new EIP
- C. Create 15 Security Group rules to block the attacking IP addresses over port 80
- D. Create an inbound NACL (Network Access control list) associated with the web tier subnet with deny rules to block the attacking IP addresses

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 271

How can an EBS volume that is currently attached to an EC2 instance be migrated from one Availability Zone to another?

- A. Detach the volume and attach it to another EC2 instance in the other AZ.
- B. Simply create a new volume in the other AZ and specify the original volume as the source.
- C. Create a snapshot of the volume, and create a new volume from the snapshot in the other AZ.
- D. Detach the volume, then use the `ec2-migrate-volume` command to move it to another AZ.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 272

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

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

**Answer:** ACDF

#### NEW QUESTION 276

When you put objects in Amazon S3, what is the indication that an object was successfully stored?

- A. A HTTP 200 result code and MD5 checksum, taken together, indicate that the operation was successful.
- B. Amazon S3 is engineered for 99.999999999% durability
- C. Therefore there is no need to confirm that data was inserted.
- D. A success code is inserted into the S3 object metadata.
- E. Each S3 account has a special bucket named `_s3_log`
- F. Success codes are written to this bucket with a timestamp and checksum.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 279

Your company policies require encryption of sensitive data at rest. You are considering the possible options for protecting data while storing it at rest on an EBS data volume, attached to an EC2 instance. Which of these options would allow you to encrypt your data at rest? Choose 3 answers

- A. Implement third party volume encryption tools
- B. Implement SSL/TLS for all services running on the server

- C. Encrypt data inside your applications before storing it on EBS
- D. Encrypt data using native data encryption drivers at the file system level
- E. Do nothing as EBS volumes are encrypted by default

**Answer:** ACD

#### NEW QUESTION 284

A customer is deploying an SSL enabled web application to AWS and would like to implement a separation of roles between the EC2 service administrators that are entitled to login to instances as well as making API calls and the security officers who will maintain and have exclusive access to the application's X.509 certificate that contains the private key.

- A. Upload the certificate on an S3 bucket owned by the security officers and accessible only by EC2 Role of the web servers.
- B. Configure the web servers to retrieve the certificate upon boot from an CloudHSM is managed by the security officers.
- C. Configure system permissions on the web servers to restrict access to the certificate only to the authority security officers
- D. Configure IAM policies authorizing access to the certificate store only to the security officers and terminate SSL on an ELB.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 286

You have recently joined a startup company building sensors to measure street noise and air quality in urban areas. The company has been running a pilot deployment of around 100 sensors for 3 months each sensor uploads 1KB of sensor data every minute to a backend hosted on AWS.

During the pilot, you measured a peak of 10 IOPS on the database, and you stored an average of 3GB of sensor data per month in the database.

The current deployment consists of a load-balanced auto scaled Ingestion layer using EC2 instances and a PostgreSQL RDS database with 500GB standard storage.

The pilot is considered a success and your CEO has managed to get the attention of some potential investors. The business plan requires a deployment of at least 100K sensors which needs to be supported by the backend. You also need to store sensor data for at least two years to be able to compare year over year Improvements.

To secure funding, you have to make sure that the platform meets these requirements and leaves room for further scaling. Which setup will meet the requirements?

- A. Add an SQS queue to the ingestion layer to buffer writes to the RDS instance
- B. Ingest data into a DynamoDB table and move old data to a Redshift cluster
- C. Replace the RDS instance with a 6 node Redshift cluster with 96TB of storage
- D. Keep the current architecture but upgrade RDS storage to 3TB and 10K provisioned IOPS

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 289

A company is storing data on Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3). The company's security policy mandates that data is encrypted at rest. Which of the following methods can achieve this?

Choose 3 answers

- A. Use Amazon S3 server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service managed keys.
- B. Use Amazon S3 server-side encryption with customer-provided keys.
- C. Use Amazon S3 server-side encryption with EC2 key pair.
- D. Use Amazon S3 bucket policies to restrict access to the data at rest.
- E. Encrypt the data on the client-side before ingesting to Amazon S3 using their own master key.
- F. Use SSL to encrypt the data while in transit to Amazon S3.

**Answer:** ABE

#### NEW QUESTION 293

Your company has an on-premises multi-tier PHP web application, which recently experienced downtime due to a large burst in web traffic due to a company announcement. Over the coming days, you are expecting similar announcements to drive similar unpredictable bursts, and are looking to find ways to quickly improve your infrastructure's ability to handle unexpected increases in traffic.

The application currently consists of 2 tiers: a web tier which consists of a load balancer and several Linux Apache web servers as well as a database tier which hosts a Linux server hosting a MySQL database. Which scenario below will provide full site functionality, while helping to improve the ability of your application in the short timeframe required?

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 294

An ERP application is deployed across multiple AZs in a single region. In the event of failure, the Recovery Time Objective (RTO) must be less than 3 hours, and the Recovery Point Objective (RPO) must be 15 minutes. The customer realizes that data corruption occurred roughly 1.5 hours ago.

What DR strategy could be used to achieve this RTO and RPO in the event of this kind of failure?

- A. Take hourly DB backups to S3, with transaction logs stored in S3 every 5 minutes.

- B. Use synchronous database master-slave replication between two availability zones.
- C. Take hourly DB backups to EC2 Instance store volumes with transaction logs stored in S3 every 5 minutes.
- D. Take 15 minute DB backups stored in Glacier with transaction logs stored in S3 every 5 minute

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 296

You are designing the network infrastructure for an application server in Amazon VPC. Users will access all application instances from the Internet, as well as from an on-premises network. The on-premises network is connected to your VPC over an AWS Direct Connect link. How would you design routing to meet the above requirements?

- A. Configure a single routing table with a default route via the Internet gateway
- B. Propagate a default route via BGP on the AWS Direct Connect customer route
- C. Associate the routing table with all VPC subnets.
- D. Configure a single routing table with a default route via the Internet gateway
- E. Propagate specific routes for the on-premises networks via BGP on the AWS Direct Connect customer route
- F. Associate the routing table with all VPC subnets.
- G. Configure a single routing table with two default routes: one to the Internet via an Internet gateway, the other to the on-premises network via the VPN gateway
- H. Use this routing table across all subnets in the VPC.
- I. Configure two routing tables: one that has a default route via the Internet gateway, and other that has a default route via the VPN gateway
- J. Associate both routing tables with each VPC subnet.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 298

You control access to S3 buckets and objects with:

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 301

The following policy can be attached to an IAM group. It lets an IAM user in that group access a "home directory" in AWS S3 that matches their user name using the console.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Action": ["s3:*"], "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": ["arn:aws:s3:::bucket-name"], "Condition": {"StringLike": {"s3:prefix": ["home/${aws:username}/*"]}}
    }
  ]
}
```

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 304

What does elasticity mean to AWS?

- A. The ability to scale computing resources up easily, with minimal friction and down with latency.
- B. The ability to scale computing resources up and down easily, with minimal friction.
- C. The ability to provision cloud computing resources in expectation of future demand.
- D. The ability to recover from business continuity events with minimal friction

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 306

The following are AWS Storage services? Choose 2 Answers

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

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 307

How is AWS readily distinguished from other vendors in the traditional IT computing landscape?

- A. Experience
- B. Scalable and elasti
- C. Secur
- D. Cost-effectiv
- E. Reliable
- F. Secur
- G. Flexibl
- H. Cost-effectiv
- I. Scalable and elasti
- J. Global
- K. Secur
- L. Flexibl
- M. Cost-effectiv
- N. Scalable and elasti
- O. Experienced
- P. Flexibl
- Q. Cost-effectiv
- R. Dynami
- S. Secur
- T. Experience

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 308**

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