

AWS-Certified-Solutions-Architect-Professional Dumps

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

An organization is planning to host a Wordpress blog as well a Joomla CMS on a single instance launched with VPC. The organization wants to have separate domains for each application and assign them using Route 53. The organization may have about ten instances each with two applications as mentioned above. While launching the instance, the organization configured two separate network interfaces (primary + ENI) and wanted to have two elastic IPs for that instance. It was suggested to use a public IP from AWS instead of an elastic IP as the number of elastic IPs is restricted. What action will you recommend to the organization?

- A. I agree with the suggestion but will prefer that the organization should use separate subnets with each ENI for different public IPs.
- B. I do not agree as it is required to have only an elastic IP since an instance has more than one ENI and AWS does not assign a public IP to an instance with multiple ENIs.
- C. I do not agree as AWS VPC does not attach a public IP to an ENI; so the user has to use only an elastic IP only.
- D. I agree with the suggestion and it is recommended to use a public IP from AWS since the organization is going to use DNS with Route 53.

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. An Elastic Network Interface (ENI) is a virtual network interface that the user can attach to an instance in a VPC.

The user can attach up to two ENIs with a single instance. However, AWS cannot assign a public IP when there are two ENIs attached to a single instance. It is

recommended to assign an elastic IP in this scenario. If the organization wants more than 5 EIPs they can request AWS to increase the number.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-eni.html>

NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. AWS provides two features that the user can use to increase security in VPC: security groups and network ACLs. Security group works at the instance level while ACL works at the subnet level. ACL allows both allow and deny rules.

Thus, when the user wants to reject traffic from the selected IPs it is recommended to use ACL with subnets.

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

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. Dedicated instances are Amazon EC2 instances that run in a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) on hardware that is dedicated to a single customer. The client's dedicated instances are physically isolated at the host hardware level from instances that are not dedicated instances as well as from instances that belong to other AWS accounts.

All instances launched with the dedicated tenancy model of VPC will always be dedicated instances. Dedicated tenancy has a limitation that it may not support a few services, such as RDS. Even the EBS will not be on dedicated hardware. However the user can save some cost as well as reserve some capacity by using a Reserved Instance model with dedicated tenancy.

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

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

RDS DB instance storage comes in two types: standard and provisioned IOPS. Standard storage is allocated on the Amazon EBS volumes and connected to the user's DB instance. Provisioned IOPS uses

optimized EBS volumes and an optimized configuration stack. It provides additional, dedicated capacity for the EBS I/O.

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

NEW QUESTION 9

An organization is creating a VPC for their application hosting. The organization has created two private subnets in the same AZ and created one subnet in a separate zone. The organization wants to make a HA system with the internal ELB. Which of these statements is true with respect to an internal ELB in this scenario?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

In Amazon ElastiCache, the failure of a single cache node can have an impact on the availability of your application and the load on your back-end database while ElastiCache provisions a replacement for the failed cache node and it get repopulated. Which of the following is a solution to reduce this potential availability impact?

- A. Spread your memory and compute capacity over fewer number of cache nodes, each with smaller capacity.
- B. Spread your memory and compute capacity over a larger number of cache nodes, each with smaller capacity.
- C. Include fewer number of high capacity nodes.
- D. Include a larger number of cache nodes, each with high capacity

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Amazon ElastiCache, the number of cache nodes in the cluster is a key factor in the availability of your cluster running Memcached. The failure of a single cache node can have an impact on the availability of your application and the load on your back-end database while ElastiCache provisions a replacement for the failed cache node and it get repopulated. You can reduce this potential availability impact by spreading your memory and compute capacity over a larger number of cache nodes, each with smaller capacity, rather than using a fewer number of high capacity nodes.

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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 12

The Principal element of an IAM policy refers to the specific entity that should be allowed or denied permission, whereas the translates to everyone except the specified entity.

- A. NotPrincipal
- B. Vendor
- C. Principal
- D. Action

Answer: A

Explanation:

The element NotPrincipal that is included within your IAM policy statements allows you to specify an exception to a list of principals to whom the access to a specific resource is either allowed or denied. Use the NotPrincipal element to specify an exception to a list of principals. For example, you can deny access to all principals except the one named in the NotPrincipal element.

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

NEW QUESTION 15

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 20

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 21

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 22

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 27

Does Amazon RDS API provide actions to modify DB instances inside a VPC and associate them with DB Security Groups?

- A. Yes, Amazon does this but only for MySQL RDS.
- B. Yes
- C. No
- D. Yes, Amazon does this but only for Oracle RD

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can use the action Modify DB Instance, available in the Amazon RDS API, to pass values for the parameters DB Instance Identifier and DB Security Groups specifying the instance ID and the DB Security Groups you want your instance to be part of.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/APIReference/API_|V|odifyDBInstance.html

NEW QUESTION 31

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 35

What feature of the load balancing service attempts to force subsequent connections to a service to be redirected to the same node as long as it is online?

- A. Node balance
- B. Session retention
- C. Session multiplexing
- D. Session persistence

Answer: D

Explanation:

Session persistence is a feature of the load balancing service. It attempts to force subsequent connections to a service to be redirected to the same node as long as it is online.

Reference:

<http://docs.rackspace.com/loadbalancers/api/v1.0/clb-devguide/content/Concepts-d1e233.html>

NEW QUESTION 37

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/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/billing-permissions-ref.html>

NEW QUESTION 41

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 46

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

From AWS console the user can configure to have notifications sent to Amazon Simple Notifications Service (SNS). The user can select specific jobs that, on completion, will trigger the notifications such as Vault Inventory Retrieval Job Complete and Archive Retrieval Job Complete.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonglacier/latest/dev/configuring-notifications-console.html>

NEW QUESTION 49

An organization is planning to create a secure scalable application with AWS VPC and ELB. The organization has two instances already running and each instance has an ENI attached to it in addition to a primary network interface. The primary network interface and additional ENI both have an elastic IP attached to it.

If those instances are registered with ELB and the organization wants ELB to send data to a particular EIP of the instance, how can they achieve this?

- A. The organization should ensure that the IP which is required to receive the ELB traffic is attached to a primary network interface.
- B. It is not possible to attach an instance with two ENIs with ELB as it will give an IP conflict error.
- C. The organization should ensure that the IP which is required to receive the ELB traffic is attached to an additional ENI.
- D. It is not possible to send data to a particular IP as ELB will send to any one EIP

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.

When the user registers a multi-homed instance (an instance that has an Elastic Network Interface (ENI) attached) with a load balancer, the load balancer will route the traffic to the IP address of the primary network interface (eth0).

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/gs-ec2VPC.html>

NEW QUESTION 52

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 57

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 61

Which of the following cache engines does Amazon ElastiCache support?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The cache engines supported by Amazon ElastiCache are Memcached and Redis.

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

NEW QUESTION 64

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 68

With Amazon Elastic MapReduce (Amazon EMR) you can analyze and process vast amounts of data. The cluster is managed using an open-source framework called Hadoop.

You have set up an application to run Hadoop jobs. The application reads data from DynamoDB and generates a temporary file of 100 TBs.

The whole process runs for 30 minutes and the output of the job is stored to S3. Which of the below mentioned options is the most cost effective solution in this case?

- A. Use Spot Instances to run Hadoop jobs and configure them with EBS volumes for persistent data storage.
- B. Use Spot Instances to run Hadoop jobs and configure them with ephemeral storage for output file storage.
- C. Use an on demand instance to run Hadoop jobs and configure them with EBS volumes for persistent storage.
- D. Use an on demand instance to run Hadoop jobs and configure them with ephemeral storage for output file storage.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS EC2 Spot Instances allow the user to quote his own price for the EC2 computing capacity. The user can simply bid on the spare Amazon EC2 instances and run them whenever his bid exceeds the current Spot Price. The Spot Instance pricing model complements the On-Demand and Reserved Instance pricing models, providing potentially the most cost-effective option for obtaining compute capacity, depending on the application. The only challenge with a Spot Instance is data persistence as the instance can be terminated whenever the spot price exceeds the bid price.

In the current scenario a Hadoop job is a temporary job and does not run for a longer period. It fetches data from a persistent DynamoDB. Thus, even if the instance gets terminated there will be no data loss and the job can be re-run. As the output files are large temporary files, it will be useful to store data on ephemeral storage for cost savings.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/purchasing-options/spot-instances/>

NEW QUESTION 72

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 74

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

NEW QUESTION 75

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

NEW QUESTION 78

Attempts, one of the three types of items associated with the schedule pipeline in the AWS Data Pipeline, provides robust data management. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Attempts?

- A. Attempts provide robust data management.
- B. AWS Data Pipeline retries a failed operation until the count of retries reaches the maximum number of allowed retry attempts.
- C. An AWS Data Pipeline Attempt object compiles the pipeline components to create a set of actionable instances.
- D. AWS Data Pipeline Attempt objects track the various attempts, results, and failure reasons if applicable.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Attempts, one of the three types of items associated with a schedule pipeline in AWS Data Pipeline, provides robust data management. AWS Data Pipeline retries a failed operation. It continues to do so until the task reaches the maximum number of allowed retry attempts. Attempt objects track the various attempts, results, and failure reasons if applicable. Essentially, it is the instance with a counter. AWS Data Pipeline performs retries using the same resources from the previous attempts, such as Amazon EMR clusters and EC2 instances.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/latest/DeveloperGuide/dp-how-tasks-scheduled.html>

NEW QUESTION 80

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/postgresql/>

NEW QUESTION 85

Which of the following cannot be done using AWS Data Pipeline?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Data Pipeline is a web service that helps you reliably process and move data between different AWS compute and storage services as well as on-premise data sources at specified intervals. With AWS Data Pipeline, you can regularly access your data where it's stored, transform and process it at scale, and efficiently transfer the results to another AWS.

AWS Data Pipeline helps you easily create complex data processing workloads that are fault tolerant, repeatable, and highly available. AWS Data Pipeline also allows you to move and process data that was previously locked up in on-premise data silos. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/>

NEW QUESTION 86

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 91

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 92

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 96

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 97

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 VPC
- 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 102

True or False: The Amazon ElastiCache clusters are not available for use in VPC at this time.

- A. TRUE
- B. True, but they are available only in the GovCloud.
- C. True, but they are available only on request.
- D. FALSE

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon ElastiCache clusters can be run in an Amazon VPC. With Amazon VPC, you can define a virtual network topology and customize the network configuration to closely resemble a traditional network that you might operate in your own datacenter. You can now take advantage of the manageability, availability and scalability benefits of Amazon ElastiCache Clusters in your own isolated network. The same functionality of Amazon ElastiCache, including automatic failure detection, recovery, scaling, auto discovery, Amazon CloudWatch metrics, and software patching, are now available in Amazon VPC. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2012/12/20/amazon-elasticache-announces-support-for-a-mazon-vpc/>

NEW QUESTION 104

In Amazon Redshift, how many slices does a dw2.8xlarge node have?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 105

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 108

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 112

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 116

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 120

Who is responsible for modifying the routing tables and networking ACLs in a VPC to ensure that a DB instance is reachable from other instances in the VPC?

- A. AWS administrators
- B. The owner of the AWS account
- C. Amazon
- D. The DB engine vendor

Answer: B

Explanation:

You are in charge of configuring the routing tables of your VPC as well as the network ACLs rules needed to make your DB instances accessible from all the instances of your VPC that need to communicate with it.
Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 122

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 127

Which of the following AWS services can be used to define alarms to trigger on a certain activity, such as activity success, failure, or delay in AWS Data Pipeline?

- A. Amazon SES
- B. Amazon CodeDeploy
- C. Amazon SNS
- D. Amazon SQS

Answer: C

Explanation:

In AWS Data Pipeline, you can define Amazon SNS alarms to trigger on activities such as success, failure, or delay by creating an alarm object and referencing it in the onFail, onSuccess, or onLate slots of the activity object.
Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/datapipeline/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 130

Mike is appointed as Cloud Consultant in ExamKiller.com. ExamKiller has the following VPCs set-up in the US East Region:
A VPC with CIDR block 10.10.0.0/16, a subnet in that VPC with CIDR block 10.10.1.0/24
A VPC with CIDR block 10.40.0.0/16, a subnet in that VPC with CIDR

block 10.40.1.0/24

ExamKiller.com is trying to establish network connection between two subnets, a subnet with CIDR block 10.10.1.0/24 and another subnet with CIDR block 10.40.1.0/24. Which one of the following solutions should IVjike recommend to ExamKiller.com?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them using private IP addresses. EC2 instances in either VPC can communicate with each other as if they are within the same network. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, or with a VPC in another AWS account within a single region.

AWS uses the existing infrastructure of a VPC to create a VPC peering connection; it is neither a gateway nor a VPN connection, and does not rely on a separate piece of physical hardware.

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

NEW QUESTION 133

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

NEW QUESTION 134

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.Managing.html>

NEW QUESTION 139

An organization is hosting a scalable web application using AWS. The organization has configured internet facing ELB and Auto Scaling to make the application scalable. Which of the below mentioned statements is required to be followed when the application is planning to host a web application on VPC?

- A. The ELB can be in a public or a private subnet but should have the ENI which is attached to an elastic IP.
- B. The ELB must not be in any subnet; instead it should face the internet directly.
- C. The ELB must be in a public subnet of the VPC to face the internet traffic.
- D. The ELB can be in a public or a private subnet but must have routing tables attached to divert the internet traffic to it.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. 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 internet facing ELB it is required that 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. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/CreateVPCForELB.html>

NEW QUESTION 143

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 146

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

- A. Use OAuth 2.0 to retrieve temporary AWS security credentials to enable your NOC members to sign in to the AWS Management Console.
- B. Use web Identity Federation to retrieve AWS temporary security credentials to enable your NOC members to sign in to the AWS 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 148

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 152

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 CloudWatch
- 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 156

You are designing a photo-sharing mobile app. The application will store all pictures in a single Amazon S3 bucket. Users will upload pictures from their mobile device directly to Amazon S3 and will be able to view and download their own pictures directly from Amazon S3.

You want to configure security to handle potentially millions of users in the most secure manner possible. What should your server-side application do when a new user registers on the photo-sharing mobile application?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 161

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

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

- A. An AWS Direct Connect link between the VPC and the network housing the internal services.
- B. An Internet Gateway to allow a VPN connection.

- C. An Elastic IP address on the VPC instance
- D. An IP address space that does not conflict with the one on-premises
- E. Entries in Amazon Route 53 that allow the Instance to resolve its dependencies' IP addresses
- F. A VM Import of the current virtual machine

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 164

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 169

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 173

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

What AWS architecture would you recommend?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 178

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 182

An enterprise wants to use a third-party SaaS application. The SaaS application needs to have access to issue several API commands to discover Amazon EC2 resources running within the enterprise's account The enterprise has internal security policies that require any outside access to their environment must conform to

the principles of least privilege and there must be controls in place to ensure that the credentials used by the SaaS vendor cannot be used by any other third party. Which of the following would meet all of these conditions?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 185

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

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 189

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

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 191

You are designing a social media site and are considering how to mitigate distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks. Which of the below are viable mitigation techniques? (Choose 3 answers)

- A. Add multiple elastic network interfaces (ENIs) to each EC2 instance to increase the network bandwidth.
- B. Use dedicated instances to ensure that each instance has the maximum performance possible.
- C. Use an Amazon CloudFront distribution for both static and dynamic content.
- D. Use an Elastic Load Balancer with auto scaling groups at the web
- E. App and Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) tiers
- F. Add alert Amazon CloudWatch to look for high Network in and CPU utilization.
- G. Create processes and capabilities to quickly add and remove rules to the instance OS firewall

Answer: CEF

NEW QUESTION 192

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 196

You are running a news website in the eu-west-1 region that updates every 15 minutes. The website has a world-wide audience it uses an Auto Scaling group behind an Elastic Load Balancer and an Amazon RDS database. Static content resides on Amazon S3, and is distributed through Amazon CloudFront. Your Auto Scaling group is set to trigger a scale up event at 60% CPU utilization, you use an Amazon RDS extra large DB instance with 10,000 Provisioned IOPS its CPU utilization is around 80%. While freeable memory is in the 2 GB range. Web analytics reports show that the average load time of your web pages is around 1.5 to 2 seconds, but your SEO consultant wants to bring down the average load time to under 0.5 seconds. How would you improve page load times for your users? (Choose 3 answers)

- A. Lower the scale up trigger of your Auto Scaling group to 30% so it scales more aggressively.
- B. Add an Amazon ElastiCache caching layer to your application for storing sessions and frequent DB queries
- C. Configure Amazon CloudFront dynamic content support to enable caching of re-usable content from your site
- D. Switch the Amazon RDS database to the high memory extra large Instance type
- E. Set up a second installation in another region, and use the Amazon Route 53 latency-based routing feature to select the right region.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 197

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 199

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 auto-scaling group of C3 with SR-IOV (Single Root I/O virtualization).

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 204

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 206

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 207

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

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 212

Your fortune 500 company has under taken a TCO analysis evaluating the use of Amazon S3 versus acquiring more hardware The outcome was that all employees would be granted access to use Amazon S3 for storage of their personal documents.

Which of the following will you need to consider so you can set up a solution that incorporates single sign-on from your corporate AD or LDAP directory and restricts access for each user to a designated user folder in a bucket? (Choose 3 Answers)

- A. Setting up a federation proxy or identity provider
- B. Using AWS Security Token Service to generate temporary tokens
- C. Tagging each folder in the bucket
- D. Configuring IAM role
- E. Setting up a matching IAM user for every user in your corporate directory that needs access to a folder in the bucket

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 214

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 217

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 219

Your system recently experienced down time during the troubleshooting process. You found that a new administrator mistakenly terminated several production EC2 instances.

Which of the following strategies will help prevent a similar situation in the future? The administrator still must be able to: launch, start stop, and terminate development resources. launch and start production instances.

- A. Create an IAM user, which is not allowed to terminate instances by leveraging production EC2 termination protection.
- B. Leverage resource based tagging, along with an IAM user which can prevent specific users from terminating production, EC2 resources.
- C. Leverage EC2 termination protection and multi-factor authentication, which together require users to authenticate before terminating EC2 instances
- D. Create an IAM user and apply an IAM role which prevents users from terminating production EC2 instances.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 220

A 3-tier e-commerce web application is current deployed on-premises and will be migrated to AWS for greater scalability and elasticity The web server currently shares read-only data using a network distributed file system The app server tier uses a clustering mechanism for discovery and shared session state that depends on IP multicast The database tier uses shared-storage clustering to provide database fail over capability, and uses several read slaves for scaling Data on all servers and the distributed file system directory is backed up weekly to off-site tapes Which AWS storage and database architecture meets the requirements of the application?

- A. Web servers: store read-only data in S3, and copy from S3 to root volume at boot tim
- B. App servers: share state using a combination of DynamoDB and IP unicas
- C. Database: use RDS with multi-AZ deployment and one or more read replica
- D. Backup: web sewers, app sewers, and database backed up weekly to Glacier using snapshots.
- E. Web sewers: store read-only data in an EC2 NFS sewer; mount to each web server at boot tim
- F. App servers: share state using a combination of DynamoDB and IP multicas
- G. Database: use RDS with multi-AZ deployment and one or more Read Replica
- H. Backup: web and app servers backed up weekly via AMIs, database backed up via DB snapshots.
- I. Web sewers: store read-only data in S3, and copy from S3 to root volume at boot tim
- J. App sewers: share state using a combination of DynamoDB and IP unicas
- K. Database: use RDS with multi-AZ deployment and one or more Read Replica
- L. Backup: web and app sewers backed up weekly via AMIs, database backed up via DB snapshots.
- M. Web sewers: store read-only data in S3, and copy from S3 to root volume at boot tim
- N. App sewers: share state using a combination of DynamoDB and IP unicas
- O. Database: use RDS with multi-AZ deploymen
- P. Backup: web and app servers backed up weekly via AMIs, database backed up via DB snapshots.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 222

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 223

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 227

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 servers 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 subnet-258bc44d.
- 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-248bc44c.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 232

You deployed your company website using Elastic Beanstalk and you enabled log file rotation to S3. An Elastic Map Reduce job is periodically analyzing the logs on S3 to build a usage dashboard that you share with your CIO.

You recently improved overall performance of the website using Cloud Front for dynamic content delivery and your website as the origin.

After this architectural change, the usage dashboard shows that the traffic on your website dropped by an order of magnitude. How do you fix your usage dashboard?

- A. Enable Cloud Front to deliver access logs to S3 and use them as input of the Elastic Map Reduce job.
- B. Turn on Cloud Trail and use trail log files on S3 as input of the Elastic Map Reduce job.
- C. Change your log collection process to use Cloud Watch ELB metrics as input of the Elastic Map Reduce job.
- D. Use Elastic Beanstalk "Rebuild Environment" option to update log delivery to the Elastic Map Reduce job.
- E. Use Elastic Beanstalk "Restart App server(s)" option to update log delivery to the Elastic Map Reduce job.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 233

A web-startup runs its very successful social news application on Amazon EC2 with an Elastic Load Balancer, an Auto-Scaling group of Java/Tomcat application servers, and DynamoDB as data store. The main web-application best runs on m2.xlarge instances since it is highly memory-bound. Each new deployment requires semi-automated creation and testing of a new AMI for the application servers which takes quite a while and is therefore only done once per week. Recently, a new chat feature has been implemented in Node.js and needs to be integrated in the architecture. First tests show that the new component is CPU bound. Because the company has some experience with using Chef, they decided to streamline the deployment process and use AWS Ops Works as an application life cycle tool to simplify management of the application and reduce the deployment cycles.

What configuration in AWS Ops Works is necessary to integrate the new chat module in the most cost-efficient and flexible way?

- A. Create one AWS OpsWorks stack, create one AWS Ops Works layer, create one custom recipe.
- B. Create one AWS OpsWorks stack, create two AWS Ops Works layers, create one custom recipe.
- C. Create two AWS OpsWorks stacks, create two AWS Ops Works layers, create one custom recipe.
- D. Create two AWS OpsWorks stacks, create two AWS Ops Works layers, create two custom recipes.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 236

Select the correct set of options. These are the initial settings for the default security group:

- A. Allow no inbound traffic, Allow all outbound traffic and Allow instances associated with this security group to talk to each other.
- B. Allow all inbound traffic, Allow no outbound traffic and Allow instances associated with this security group to talk to each other.
- C. Allow no inbound traffic, Allow all outbound traffic and Does NOT allow instances associated with this security group to talk to each other.
- D. Allow all inbound traffic, Allow all outbound traffic and Does NOT allow instances associated with this security group to talk to each other.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 237

Your application provides data transformation services. Files containing data to be transformed are first uploaded to Amazon S3 and then transformed by a fleet of spot EC2 instances. Files submitted by your premium customers must be transformed with the highest priority. How should you implement such a system?

- A. Use a DynamoDB table with an attribute defining the priority level.
- B. Transformation instances will scan the table for tasks, sorting the results by priority level.
- C. Use Route 53 latency-based routing to send high priority tasks to the closest transformation instances.
- D. Use two SQS queues, one for high priority messages, the other for default priority.
- E. Transformation instances first poll the high priority queue; if there is no message, they poll the default priority queue.
- F. Use a single SQS queue.
- G. Each message contains the priority level.
- H. Transformation instances poll high-priority messages first.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 240

Which of the following are characteristics of Amazon VPC subnets? Choose 2 answers.

- A. Each subnet spans at least 2 Availability Zones to provide a high-availability environment.
- B. Each subnet maps to a single Availability Zone.
- C. CIDR block mask of /25 is the smallest range supported.
- D. By default, all subnets can route between each other, whether they are private or public.
- E. Instances in a private subnet can communicate with the Internet only if they have an Elastic IP.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 245

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 246

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 248

You've been hired to enhance the overall security posture for a very large e-commerce site. They have a well architected multi-tier application running in a VPC that uses ELBs in front of both the web and the app tier with static assets served directly from S3. They are using a combination of RDS and DynamoDB for their dynamic data and then archive nightly into S3 for further processing with EMR. They are concerned because they found questionable log entries and suspect someone is attempting to gain unauthorized access.

Which approach provides a cost effective scalable mitigation to this kind of attack?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 253

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 256

The AWS IT infrastructure that AWS provides, complies with the following IT security standards, including:

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

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 258

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:::zbucket-name"], "Condition":{"StringLike":{"s3:prefix":["home/${aws:username}/*"]}}
    }!
    {
      "Action":["s3:*"], "Effect":"Allow",
      "Resource": ["arn:aws:s3:::bucket-name/home/${aws:username}/*"]
    }
  ]
}
```

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 260

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

What is the best approach to meet your customer's requirements?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 261

A newspaper organization has a on-premises application which allows the public to search its back catalogue and retrieve individual newspaper pages via a website written in Java They have scanned the old newspapers into JPEGs (approx 17TB) and used Optical Character Recognition (OCR) to populate a commercial search product. The hosting platform and software are now end of life and the organization wants to migrate its archive to AWS and produce a cost efficient architecture and still be designed for availability and durability. Which is the most appropriate?

- A. Use S3 with reduced redundancy to store and serve the scanned files, install the commercial search application on EC2 Instances and configure with auto-scaling and an Elastic Load Balancer.
- B. Model the environment using CloudFormation use an EC2 instance running Apache webserver and an open source search application, stripe multiple standard EBS volumes together to store the JPEGs and search index.
- C. Use S3 with standard redundancy to store and serve the scanned files, use CloudSearch for query processing, and use Elastic Beanstalk to host the website across multiple availability zones.
- D. Use a single-AZ RDS MySQL instance to store the search index and the JPEG images use an EC2 instance to serve the website and translate user queries into SQL.
- E. Use a CloudFront download distribution to serve the JPEGs to the end users and Install the current commercial search product, along with a Java Container on the website on EC2 instances and use Route53 with DNS round-robin.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 263

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