

# Amazon-Web-Services

## Exam Questions DVA-C01

AWS Certified Developer Associate Exam



#### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

The RDS instances unlike the AWS EBS backed instances cannot be stopped or paused. The user needs to take the final snapshot, terminate the instance and launch a new instance in the future from that snapshot

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

#### NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Billing commences when Amazon EC2 initiates the boot sequence of an AMI instance. Billing ends when the instance shuts down, which could occur through a web services command, by running "shutdown -h", or through instance failure.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/#Billing>

#### NEW QUESTION 3

Which one of the following operations is NOT a DynamoDB operation?

- A. BatchWriteItem
- B. DescribeTable
- C. BatchGetItem
- D. BatchDeleteItem

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

In DynamoDB, DeleteItem deletes a single item in a table by primary key, but BatchDeleteItem doesn't exist.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/operationlist.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 4

A user has launched an EC2 instance. However, due to some reason the instance was terminated. If the user wants to find out the reason for termination, where can he find the details?

- A. The user can get information from the AWS console, by checking the Instance description under the State transition reason label
- B. The user can get information from the AWS console, by checking the Instance description under the Instance Termination reason label
- C. The user can get information from the AWS console, by checking the Instance description under the Instance Status Change reason label
- D. It is not possible to find the details after the instance is terminated

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

An EC2 instance, once terminated, may be available in the AWS console for a while after termination. The user can find the details about the termination from the description tab under the label State transition reason. If the instance is still running, there will be no reason listed. If the user has explicitly stopped or terminated the instance, the reason will be "User initiated shutdown".

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using\\_InstanceStraightToTerminated.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using_InstanceStraightToTerminated.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 5

is a task coordination and state management service for cloud applications.

- A. Amazon SES
- B. Amazon SWF
- C. Amazon FPS
- D. Amazon SNS

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Amazon Simple Workflow (Amazon SWF) is a task coordination and state management service for cloud applications. With Amazon SWF, you can stop writing

complex glue-code and state machinery and invest more in the business logic that makes your applications unique.  
Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/swf/>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

RDS DB instance storage comes in two types: standard and provisioned IOPS. Standard storage is allocated on the Amazon EBS volumes and connected to the user's DB instance. Provisioned IOPS uses optimized EBS volumes and an optimized configuration stack. It provides additional, dedicated capacity for the EBS I/O.

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

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Regarding Amazon SQS, are there restrictions on the names of Amazon SQS queues?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Queue names are limited to 80 characters. Alphanumeric characters plus hyphens (-) and underscores (\_) are allowed. Queue names must be unique within an AWS account. After you delete a queue, you can reuse the queue name.

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

AutoScaling is configured with 3 AZs. Each zone has 5 instances running. If AutoScaling wants to terminate an instance based on the policy action, which instance will it terminate first?

- A. Terminate the first launched instance
- B. Randomly select the instance for termination
- C. Terminate the instance from the AZ which does not have a high AWS load
- D. Terminate the instance from the AZ which has instances running near to the billing hour

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Before Auto Scaling selects an instance to terminate, it first identifies the Availability Zone that has more instances than the other Availability Zones used by the group. If all the Availability Zones have the same number of instances, it identifies a random Availability Zone.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/us-termination-policy.html>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

In regard to DynamoDB, can I delete local secondary indexes?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

In DynamoDB, an index cannot be modified once it is created. Reference: [http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/faqs/#security\\_anchor](http://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/faqs/#security_anchor)

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

- A. If a message is not read, it is never deleted
- B. 2 weeks
- C. 1 day
- D. 4 days

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The SQS message retention period is configurable and can be set anywhere from 1 minute to 2 weeks. The default is 4 days and once the message retention limit is reached your messages will be automatically deleted. The option for longer message retention provides greater flexibility to allow for longer intervals between message production and consumption.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Regarding Amazon SWF, the coordination logic in a workflow is contained in a software program called a

- A. Handler
- B. Decider
- C. Coordinator
- D. Worker

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

In Amazon SWF, the coordination logic in a workflow is contained in a software program called a decider. The decider schedules actMty tasks, provides input data to the actMty workers, processes events that arrive while the workflow is in progress, and ultimately ends (or closes) the workflow when the objective has been completed.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonswf/latest/developerguide/swf-dg-intro-to-swf.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 12

A user has attached one RDS security group with 5 RDS instances. The user has changed the ingress rule for the security group. What will be the initial status of the ingress rule?

- A. Approving
- B. Implementing
- C. Authorizing
- D. It is not possible to assign a single group to multiple DB instances

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

When the user makes any changes to the RDS security group the rule status will be authorizing for some time until the changes are applied to all instances that the group is connected with. Once the changes are propagated the rule status will change to authorized.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 14

When should a user try to Force Detach an EBS volume?

- A. If the volume is stuck in a detaching state
- B. If the volume is not accessible from the instance
- C. If the volume is not unmounted and the user still wants to detach
- D. If the volume is a root volume

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

If an EBS volume stays in the detaching state, the user can force the detachment by clicking Force Detach. Forcing the detachment can lead to either data loss or a corrupted file system. The user should use this option only as a last resort to detach a volume from a failed instance or if he is detaching a volume with the intention of deleting it.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 18

How can a user configure three termination policies for the AutoScaling group?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

To configure the Auto Scaling termination policy, the user can either specify any one of the policies as a standalone policy or list multiple policies in an ordered list. The policies are executed in the order that they are listed.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/us-termination-policy.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 21

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

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

**Answer:**

C

**Explanation:**

The user can configure the AutoScaling group to automatically scale up and then scale down based on the specified conditions. To configure this, the user must setup policies which will get triggered by the CloudWatch alarms.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/as-scale-based-on-demand.html>

**NEW QUESTION 22**

In AWS Elastic Beanstalk, you can update your deployed application even while it is part of a running environment. For a Java application, you can also use to update your deployed application.

- A. the AWS Toolkit for Eclipse
- B. the AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio
- C. the AWS Toolkit for JVM
- D. the AWS Toolkit for Netbeans

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

In AWS Elastic Beanstalk, you can update your deployed application, even while it is part of a running environment. For a Java application, you can also use the AWS Toolkit for Eclipse to update your deployed application.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/GettingStarted.Walkthrough.html>

**NEW QUESTION 23**

You want to have multiple versions of your application running at the same time, with all versions launched via AWS Elastic Beanstalk. Is this possible?

- A. N
- B. However if you have 2 AWS accounts this can be done
- C. N
- D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk is not designed to support multiple running environments
- E. Ye
- F. AWS Elastic Beanstalk is designed to support a number of multiple running environments
- G. Ye
- H. However AWS Elastic Beanstalk is designed to support only 2 multiple running environments

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is designed to support multiple running environments. As an example you could have one for integration testing, one for pre-production, and one for production, with each environment independently configured and running on its own separate AWS resources.

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

**NEW QUESTION 27**

In regard to AWS CloudFormation, what is a stack?

- A. The set of AWS templates that are created and managed as a template
- B. The set of AWS resources that are created and managed as a template
- C. The set of AWS resources that are created and managed as a single unit
- D. The set of AWS templates that are created and managed as a single unit

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A stack is the set of AWS resources that are created and managed as a single unit when AWS CloudFormation initiates a template.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/concept-stack.html>

**NEW QUESTION 32**

In regard to DynamoDB, what is the Global secondary index?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Global secondary index - an index with a hash and range key that can be different from those on the table.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DataModel.html>

**NEW QUESTION 35**

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

- A. Enable MFA for privileged users
- B. Create individual IAM users
- C. Keep rotating your secure access credentials at regular intervals



D. Create strong access key and secret access key and attach to the root account

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

It is a recommended approach to avoid using the access and secret access keys of the root account.

Thus, do not download or delete it. Instead make the IAM user as powerful as the root account and use its credentials. The user cannot generate their own access and secret access keys as they are always generated by AWS.

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

**NEW QUESTION 38**

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

- A. Amazon CloudFront, Amazon CloudWatch and Elastic Load Balancing.
- B. Auto Scaling, Amazon CloudWatch and AWS CloudTrail.
- C. Auto Scaling, Amazon CloudWatch and Elastic Load Balancing.
- D. Auto Scaling, Amazon CloudWatch and AWS Elastic Beanstalk

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 39**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/Welcome.html>

**NEW QUESTION 44**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

To host a static website, the user needs to configure an Amazon S3 bucket for website hosting and then upload the website contents to the bucket. The website is then available at the region-specific website endpoint of the bucket.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/WebsiteHosting.html>

**NEW QUESTION 47**

In DynamoDB, a secondary index is a data structure that contains a subset of attributes from a table, along with an alternate key to support operations.

- A. None of the above
- B. Both
- C. Query
- D. Scan

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

In DynamoDB, a secondary index is a data structure that contains a subset of attributes from a table, along with an alternate key to support Query operations.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/SecondaryIndexes.html>

**NEW QUESTION 52**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The IAM users by default cannot change their password. The root owner or IAM administrator needs to set the policy in the password policy page, which should allow the user to change their password. Once it is enabled, the IAM user can always change their passwords from the AWS console or CLI.

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

**NEW QUESTION 57**

A user has created photo editing software and hosted it on EC2. The software accepts requests from the user about the photo format and resolution and sends a message to S3 to enhance the picture accordingly. Which of the below mentioned AWS services will help make a scalable software with the AWS infrastructure in this scenario?

- A. AWS Elastic Transcoder
- B. AWS Simple Notification Service
- C. AWS Simple Queue Service
- D. AWS Glacier

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fast, reliable, scalable, and fully managed message queuing service. SQS provides a simple and cost-effective way to decouple the components of an application. The user can configure SQS, which will decouple the call between the EC2 application and S3. Thus, the application does not keep waiting for S3 to provide the data.

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

**NEW QUESTION 60**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The statement is the main element of the IAM policy and it is a must for a policy. Elements such as condition, version and ID are not required.

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

**NEW QUESTION 62**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A user can share an AMI with another user / peer using the command: ec2-modify-image-attribute

<AMI-ID> -| -a <AWS Account ID>

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

**NEW QUESTION 64**

ExamKiller (with AWS account ID H1122223333) has created 50 IAM users for its orgAMzation's employees. ExamKil|er wants to make the AWS console login URL for all IAM users like: <https://examki|ler.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/>. How can this be configured?

- A. The user needs to use Route 53 to map the examkiller domain and IAM URL
- B. Create an IAM AWS account alias with the name examkiller
- C. It is not possible to have a personalized IAM login URL
- D. Create an IAM hosted zone Identity for the domain examkiller

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

If a user wants the URL of the AWS IAM sign-in page to have a company name instead of the AWS account ID, he can create an alias for his AWS account ID.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 67

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

When a user is trying to mount a blank EBS volume, it is required that the user first creates a file system within the volume. If the volume is created from an existing snapshot then the user needs not to create a file system on the volume as it will wipe out the existing data.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 70

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 73

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

AWS RRS provides the same functionality as AWS S3, but at a cheaper rate. It is ideally suited for non mission critical applications. It provides less durability than S3, but is a cheaper option.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 78

A user is part of a group which has a policy allowing him just read only access to EC2. The user is part of another group which has full access to EC2. What happens when the user tries to launch an instance?

- A. It will allow the user to launch the instance
- B. It will fail since the user has just read only access
- C. It will allow or deny based on the group under which the user has logged into EC2
- D. It will not allow the user to add to the conflicting groups

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The IAM group policy is always aggregated. In this case, if the user does not have permission for one group, but has permission for another group, he will have full access to EC2. Unless there is specific deny policy, the user will be able to access EC2.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 80

A user has created an RDS instance with MySQL. The user is using the HeidiSQL client to connect with the RDS DB. The client is unable to connect to DB from his home machine. What is a possible reason for the failure?

- A. The user has to open port 80 in the RDS security group to connect with RDS DNS
- B. The security group is not configured to allow a request from the user's IP on port 3306
- C. You can never connect to RDS from your desktop
- D. The user has to open port 22 in the RDS security group to connect with RDS DNS

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

If the user needs to connect to RDS then he has to open port 3306 in the RDS security group for his IP address.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 85



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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

A user can always create a new EBS volume of a higher size than the original snapshot size. The user cannot create a volume of a lower size. When the new volume is created the size in the instance will be shown as the original size. The user needs to change the size of the device with `resize2fs` or other OS specific commands.

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

**NEW QUESTION 90**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The AWS ELB allows mapping a custom domain name with ELB. The user can map ELB with DNS in two ways: 1) By creating CNAME with the existing domain name service provider or 2) By creating a record with Route 53.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/using-domain-names-with-elb.html>

**NEW QUESTION 94**

In regards to Amazon SQS how can you secure the messages in your queues?

- A. You can't
- B. Amazon SQS uses either your Access Key ID or an X.509 certificate to authenticate your identity
- C. Through your IAM access keys
- D. Don't use root access

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Authentication mechanisms are provided to ensure that messages stored in Amazon SQS queues are secured against unauthorized access. Only the AWS account owners can access the queues they create. Amazon SQS uses proven cryptographic methods to authenticate your identity, either through the use of your Access Key ID and request signature, or through the use of an X.509 certificate.

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

**NEW QUESTION 99**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

AWS S3 follows the eventual consistent model in the US Standard Region. Once the object is updated it may return the new value or the old value based on whether all the content is replicated across multiple servers until it becomes consistent (eventual).

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/Introduction.html>

**NEW QUESTION 104**

A user is trying to find the state of an S3 bucket with respect to versioning. Which of the below mentioned states AWS will not return when queried?

- A. versioning-enabled
- B. versioning-suspended
- C. unversioned
- D. versioned

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

S3 buckets can be in one of the three states: unversioned (the default), versioning-enabled or versioning-suspended. The bucket owner can configure the versioning state of a bucket. The versioning state applies to all (never some) of the objects in that bucket. The first time owner enables a bucket for versioning, objects in it are thereafter always versioned and given a unique version ID.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/Versioning.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 109

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

To help manage EC2 instances as well as their usage in a better way, the user can tag the instances. The tags are metadata assigned by the user which consists of a key and a value. One resource can have a maximum of 10 tags.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using\\_Tags.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using_Tags.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 112

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Amazon S3 offers access policy options broadly categorized as resource-based policies and user policies.

Access policies, such as ACL and resource policy can be attached to the bucket. With the object the user can only have ACL and not an object policy. The user can also attach access policies to the IAM users in the account. These are called user policies.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/s3-access-control.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 113

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

When a user is trying to mount a blank EBS volume, it is required that the user first creates a file system within the volume.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 116

A user is setting up an Elastic Load Balancer(ELB). Which of the below parameters should the user consider so as the instance gets registered with the ELB?

- A. ELB DNS
- B. IP address
- C. Security group
- D. ELB IP

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The EC2 instances are registered with the load balancer using the IP addresses associated with the instances. When an instance is stopped and then started, the IP address associated with the instance changes. This prevents the load balancer from routing traffic to the restarted instance. When the user stops and then starts registered EC2 instances, it is recommended that to de-register the stopped instance from load balancer, and then register the restarted instance. Failure to do so may prevent the load balancer from performing health checks and routing the traffic to the restarted instance.

#### NEW QUESTION 121

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

RDS charges the user on a pay as you go basis. It charges the user based on the instance type, number of hours that the instance is running, data transfer,

storage cost as well for the I/O requests. The monitoring is free of cost.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>

**NEW QUESTION 122**

A user has created a snapshot of an EBS volume. Which of the below mentioned usage cases is not possible with respect to a snapshot?

- A. Mirroring the volume from one AZ to another AZ
- B. Launch an instance
- C. Decrease the volume size
- D. Increase the size of the volume

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The EBS snapshots are a point in time backup of the volume. It is helpful to move the volume from one AZ to another or launch a new instance. The user can increase the size of the volume but cannot decrease it less than the original snapshot size.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSSnapshots.html>

**NEW QUESTION 127**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 131**

A user has hosted a website on AWS and uses ELB to load balance the multiple instances. The user application does not have any cookie management. How can the user bind the session of the requestor with a particular instance?

- A. Bind the IP address with a sticky cookie
- B. Create a cookie at the application level to set at ELB
- C. Use session synchronization with ELB
- D. Let ELB generate a cookie for a specified duration

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The key to manage the sticky session is determining how long the load balancer should route the user's request to the same application instance. If the application has its own session cookie, then the user can set the Elastic Load Balancing to create the session cookie to follow the duration specified by the application's session cookie. If the user's application does not have its own session cookie, then he can set the Elastic Load Balancing to create a session cookie by specifying his own stickiness duration. Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/US\\_StickySessions.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/US_StickySessions.html)

**NEW QUESTION 133**

ExamKiller has three AWS accounts. They have created separate IAM users within each account. ExamKiller wants a single IAM console URL such as <https://examkiller.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/> for all account users. How can this be achieved?

- A. Merge all the accounts with consolidated billing
- B. Create the same account alias with each account ID
- C. It is not possible to have the same IAM account login URL for separate AWS accounts
- D. Create the S3 bucket with an alias name and use the redirect rule to forward requests to various accounts

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

If a user wants the URL of the AWS IAM sign-in page to have a company name instead of the AWS account ID, he can create an alias for his AWS account ID. The alias should be unique.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccountAlias.html>

**NEW QUESTION 138**

A user is uploading archives to Glacier. The user is trying to understand key Glacier resources. Which of the below mentioned options is not a Glacier resource?

- A. Notification configuration
- B. Archive ID
- C. Job
- D. Archive

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

AWS Glacier has four resources. Vault and Archives are core data model concepts. Job is required to initiate download of archive. The notification configuration is

required to send user notification when archive is available for download.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonglacier/latest/dev/amazon-glacier-data-model.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 140

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

If an orgAMzation has created the IAM users, the users can access AWS services either with an IAM specific login/password or console. The orgAMzation can generate the IAM X.509 certificates to access AWS with CLI. The orgAMzation can also enable MFA for each IAM user, which allows an added security for each IAM user. If the orgAMzation has created the access key and secret key then the user cannot access the console using those keys. Access key and secret access key are useful for CLI or

Webservices.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAM\\_Introduction.htm](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAM_Introduction.htm)

#### NEW QUESTION 142

A user is planning to host data with RDS. Which of the below mentioned databases is not supported by RDS?

- A. PostgreSQL
- B. SQLDB
- C. Oracle
- D. MS SQL

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. AWS RDS supports popular DBs, such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, MS SQL and Oracle. This means that the code, applications, and tools user is already using with existing databases can be used with Amazon RDS too. In short, it is a managed Relation Database offering from AWS which manages backups, software patching, automatic failure detection, and recovery of Database.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 143

A user has configured an automated backup between 5 AM — 5:30 AM for the MySQL RDS DB. Will the performance of RDS get frozen momentarily during a backup?

- A. No
- B. Yes, only if the instance size is smaller than large size
- C. Yes, provided it is a single zone implementation
- D. Yes, always

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Amazon RDS provides two different methods for backing up and restoring the Amazon DB instances. A brief I/O freeze, typically lasting a few seconds, occurs during both automated backups and DB snapshot operations on Single-AZ DB instances.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 145

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Generally with IAM users, the password can be modified in two ways. The first option is to define the IAM level policy which allows each user to modify their own passwords. The other option is to create a group and create a policy for the group which can change the passwords of various IAM users.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 149

When working with AWS CloudFormation Templates what is the maximum number of stacks that you can create?

- A. 500
- B. 50

- C. 20
- D. 10

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

CloudFormation Limits

Maximum number of AWS CloudFormation stacks that you can create is 20 stacks. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/cloudformation-limits.html>

**NEW QUESTION 151**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 156**

Which statements about DynamoDB are true? Choose 2 answers

- A. DynamoDB uses a pessimistic locking model
- B. DynamoDB uses optimistic concurrency control
- C. DynamoDB uses conditional writes for consistency
- D. DynamoDB restricts item access during reads
- E. DynamoDB restricts item access during writes

**Answer:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 161**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 164**

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

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

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 165**

Which of the following are valid SNS delivery transports? Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 169**

Which EC2 API call would you use to retrieve a list of Amazon Machine Images (AMIs)?

- A. DescnbelInstances
- B. DescribeAMIs
- C. DescribelImages



- D. GetAMIs
- E. You cannot retrieve a list of AMIs as there are over 10,000 AMIs

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 174

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 179

Company B provides an online image recognition service and utilizes SQS to decouple system components for scalability. The SQS consumers poll the imaging queue as often as possible to keep end-to-end throughput as high as possible. However, Company B is realizing that polling in tight loops is burning CPU cycles and increasing costs with empty responses.  
How can Company B reduce the number of empty responses?

- A. Set the imaging queue visibility Timeout attribute to 20 seconds
- B. Set the Imaging queue ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds attribute to 20 seconds
- C. Set the imaging queue MessageRetentionPeriod attribute to 20 seconds
- D. Set the DelaySeconds parameter of a message to 20 seconds

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 182

What is the maximum number of S3 Buckets available per AWS account?

- A. 100 per region
- B. there is no limit
- C. 100 per account
- D. 500 per account
- E. 100 per IAM user

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 185

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 189

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 193

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

- A. Sequential
- B. instanceID\_log-HH-DD-NIM-YYYY
- C. instanceID\_log-YYYY-NIM-DD-HH
- D. HH-DD-NIM-YYYY-log\_instanceID
- E. YYYY-MM-DD-HH-log\_instanceID

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 194

Games-R-Us is launching a new game app for mobile devices. Users will log into the game using their existing Facebook account and the game will record player

data and scoring information directly to a DynamoDB table.

What is the most secure approach for signing requests to the DynamoDB API?

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

**Answer: C**

#### **NEW QUESTION 199**

Which of the following statements about SQS is true?

- A. Messages will be delivered exactly once and messages will be delivered in First in, First out order
- B. Messages will be delivered exactly once and message delivery order is indeterminate
- C. Messages will be delivered one or more times and messages will be delivered in First in, First out order
- D. Messages will be delivered one or more times and message delivery order is indeterminate

**Answer: D**

#### **NEW QUESTION 201**

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