



Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-Solution-Architect-Associate

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate

NEW QUESTION 1

You are trying to launch an EC2 instance, however the instance seems to go into a terminated status immediately. What would probably not be a reason that this is happening?

- A. The AMI is missing a required part.
- B. The snapshot is corrupt.
- C. You need to create storage in EBS first.
- D. You've reached your volume limit

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 provides a virtual computing environments, known as an instance.

After you launch an instance, AWS recommends that you check its status to confirm that it goes from the pending status to the running status, the not terminated status.

The following are a few reasons why an Amazon EBS-backed instance might immediately terminate: You've reached your volume limit.

The AMI is missing a required part. The snapshot is corrupt. Reference:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using_InstanceStraightToTerminated.html

NEW QUESTION 2

You have set up an Auto Scaling group. The cool down period for the Auto Scaling group is 7 minutes. The first instance is launched after 3 minutes, while the second instance is launched after 4 minutes. How many minutes after the first instance is launched will Auto Scaling accept another scaling activity request?

- A. 11 minutes
- B. 7 minutes
- C. 10 minutes
- D. 14 minutes

Answer: A

Explanation:

If an Auto Scaling group is launching more than one instance, the cool down period for each instance starts after that instance is launched. The group remains locked until the last instance that was launched has completed its cool down period. In this case the cool down period for the first instance starts after 3 minutes and finishes at the 10th minute (3+7 cool down), while for the second instance it starts at the 4th minute and finishes at the 11th minute (4+7 cool down). Thus, the Auto Scaling group will receive another request only after 11 minutes.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/AS_Concepts.html

NEW QUESTION 3

In Amazon EC2 Container Service components, what is the name of a logical grouping of container instances on which you can place tasks?

- A. A cluster
- B. A container instance
- C. A container
- D. A task definition

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon ECS contains the following components:

A Cluster is a logical grouping of container instances that you can place tasks on.

A Container instance is an Amazon EC2 instance that is running the Amazon ECS agent and has been registered into a cluster.

A Task definition is a description of an application that contains one or more container definitions. A Scheduler is the method used for placing tasks on container instances.

A Service is an Amazon ECS service that allows you to run and maintain a specified number of instances of a task definition simultaneously.

A Task is an instantiation of a task definition that is running on a container instance. A Container is a Linux container that was created as part of a task.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonECS/latest/developerguide/Welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 4

Amazon EBS provides the ability to create backups of any Amazon EC2 volume into what is known as

- A. snapshots
- B. images
- C. instance backups
- D. mirrors

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon allows you to make backups of the data stored in your EBS volumes through snapshots that can later be used to create a new EBS volume.

Reference: <http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Storage.html>

NEW QUESTION 5

A user is launching an EC2 instance in the US East region. Which of the below mentioned options is recommended by AWS with respect to the selection of the availability zone?

- A. Always select the AZ while launching an instance
- B. Always select the US-East-1-a zone for HA

- C. Do not select the AZ; instead let AWS select the AZ
- D. The user can never select the availability zone while launching an instance

Answer: C

Explanation:

When launching an instance with EC2, AWS recommends not to select the availability zone (AZ). AWS specifies that the default Availability Zone should be accepted. This is because it enables AWS to select the best Availability Zone based on the system health and available capacity. If the user launches additional instances, only then an Availability Zone should be specified. This is to specify the same or different AZ from the running instances.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-regions-availability-zones.html>

NEW QUESTION 6

A user is storing a large number of objects on AWS S3. The user wants to implement the search functionality among the objects. How can the user achieve this?

- A. Use the indexing feature of S3.
- B. Tag the objects with the metadata to search on that.
- C. Use the query functionality of S3.
- D. Make your own DB system which stores the S3 metadata for the search functionalit

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Amazon Web Services, AWS S3 does not provide any query facility. To retrieve a specific object the user needs to know the exact bucket / object key. In this case it is recommended to have an own DB system which manages the S3 metadata and key mapping.
Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Storage_Options.pdf

NEW QUESTION 7

What is a placement group in Amazon EC2?

- A. It is a group of EC2 instances within a single Availability Zone.
- B. It the edge location of your web content.
- C. It is the AWS region where you run the EC2 instance of your web content.
- D. It is a group used to span multiple Availability Zone

Answer: A

Explanation:

A placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone. Reference:
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/placement-groups.html>

NEW QUESTION 8

You are migrating an internal server on your DC to an EC2 instance with EBS volume. Your server disk usage is around 500GB so you just copied all your data to a 2TB disk to be used with AWS Import/Export. Where will the data be imported once it arrives at Amazon?

- A. to a 2TB EBS volume
- B. to an S3 bucket with 2 objects of 1TB
- C. to an 500GB EBS volume
- D. to an S3 bucket as a 2TB snapshot

Answer: B

Explanation:

An import to Amazon EBS will have different results depending on whether the capacity of your storage device is less than or equal to 1 TB or greater than 1 TB. The maximum size of an Amazon EBS snapshot is 1 TB, so if the device image is larger than 1 TB, the image is chunked and stored on Amazon S3. The target location is determined based on the total capacity of the device, not the amount of data on the device.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSImportExport/latest/DG/Concepts.html>

NEW QUESTION 9

A client needs you to import some existing infrastructure from a dedicated hosting provider to AWS to try and save on the cost of running his current website. He also needs an automated process that manages backups, software patching, automatic failure detection, and recovery. You are aware that his existing set up currently uses an Oracle database. Which of the following AWS databases would be best for accomplishing this task?

- A. Amazon RDS
- B. Amazon Redshift
- C. Amazon SimpleDB
- D. Amazon ElastiCache

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon RDS gives you access to the capabilities of a familiar MySQL, Oracle, SQL Server, or PostgreSQL database engine. This means that the code, applications, and tools you already use today with your existing databases can be used with Amazon RDS. Amazon RDS automatically patches the database software and backs up your database, storing the backups for a user-defined retention period and enabling point-in-time recovery.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

Do Amazon EBS volumes persist independently from the running life of an Amazon EC2 instance?

- A. Yes, they do but only if they are detached from the instance.
- B. No, you cannot attach EBS volumes to an instance.
- C. No, they are dependent.
- D. Yes, they d

Answer: D

Explanation:

An Amazon EBS volume behaves like a raw, unformatted, external block device that you can attach to a single instance. The volume persists independently from the running life of an Amazon EC2 instance. Reference: <http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Storage.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

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

- A. Amazon SES
- B. Amazon CloudSearch
- C. Amazon SWF
- D. Amazon AppStream

Answer: A

Explanation:

File change notifications can be sent via email to users following the resource with Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES), an easy-to-use, cost-effective email solution.

Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/architecturecenter/AWS_ac_ra_filesync_08.pdf

NEW QUESTION 15

Your manager has just given you access to multiple VPN connections that someone else has recently set up between all your company's offices. She needs you to make sure that the communication between the VPNs is secure. Which of the following services would be best for providing a low-cost hub-and-spoke model for primary or backup connectMty between these remote offices?

- A. Amazon C|oudFront
- B. AWS Direct Connect
- C. AWS C|oudHSM
- D. AWS VPN CloudHub

Answer: D

Explanation:

If you have multiple VPN connections, you can provide secure communication between sites using the AWS VPN CloudHub. The VPN CloudHub operates on a simple hub-and-spoke model that you can use with or without a VPC. This design is suitable for customers with multiple branch offices and existing Internet connections who would like to implement a convenient, potentially low-cost hub-and-spoke model for primary or backup connectMty between these remote offices.

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

NEW QUESTION 16

Does Amazon DynamoDB support both increment and decrement atomic operations?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon DynamoDB supports increment and decrement atomic operations.

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

NEW QUESTION 19

An organization has three separate AWS accounts, one each for development, testing, and production. The organization wants the testing team to have access to certain AWS resources in the production account. How can the organization achieve this?

- A. It is not possible to access resources of one account with another account.
- B. Create the IAM roles with cross account access.
- C. Create the IAM user in a test account, and allow it access to the production environment with the IAM policy.
- D. Create the IAM users with cross account acces

Answer: B

Explanation:

An organization has multiple AWS accounts to isolate a development environment from a testing or production environment. At times the users from one account need to access resources in the other account, such as promoting an update from the development environment to the production environment. In this case the IAM role with cross account access will provide a solution. Cross account access lets one account share access to their resources with users in the other AWS accounts.

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

NEW QUESTION 24

You need to import several hundred megabytes of data from a local Oracle database to an Amazon RDS DB instance. What does AWS recommend you use to accomplish this?

- A. Oracle export/import utilities
- B. Oracle SQL Developer
- C. Oracle Data Pump
- D. DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER

Answer: C

Explanation:

How you import data into an Amazon RDS DB instance depends on the amount of data you have and the number and variety of database objects in your database.

For example, you can use Oracle SQL Developer to import a simple, 20 MB database; you want to use Oracle Data Pump to import complex databases or databases that are several hundred megabytes or several terabytes in size.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Oracle.Procedural.Importing.html>

NEW QUESTION 28

You are in the process of creating a Route 53 DNS failover to direct traffic to two EC2 zones. Obviously, if one fails, you would like Route 53 to direct traffic to the other region. Each region has an ELB with some instances being distributed. What is the best way for you to configure the Route 53 health check?

- A. Route 53 doesn't support ELB with an internal health check. You need to create your own Route 53 health check of the ELB
- B. Route 53 natively supports ELB with an internal health check
- C. Turn "Evaluate target health" off and "Associate with Health Check" on and Route 53 will use the ELB's internal health check.
- D. Route 53 doesn't support ELB with an internal health check
- E. You need to associate your resource record set for the ELB with your own health check
- F. Route 53 natively supports ELB with an internal health check
- G. Turn "Evaluate target health" on and "Associate with Health Check" off and Route 53 will use the ELB's internal health check.

Answer: D

Explanation:

With DNS Failover, Amazon Route 53 can help detect an outage of your website and redirect your end users to alternate locations where your application is operating properly. When you enable this feature, Route 53 uses health checks-regularly making Internet requests to your application's endpoints from multiple locations around the world-to determine whether each endpoint of your application is up or down.

To enable DNS Failover for an ELB endpoint, create an Alias record pointing to the ELB and set the "Evaluate Target Health" parameter to true. Route 53 creates and manages the health checks for your ELB automatically. You do not need to create your own Route 53 health check of the ELB. You also do not need to associate your resource record set for the ELB with your own health check, because Route 53 automatically associates it with the health checks that Route 53 manages on your behalf. The ELB health check will also inherit the health of your backend instances behind that ELB.

Reference:

<http://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2013/05/30/amazon-route-53-adds-elb-integration-for-dns-failover/>

NEW QUESTION 30

Which of the following is true of Amazon EC2 security group?

- A. You can modify the outbound rules for EC2-Classic.
- B. You can modify the rules for a security group only if the security group controls the traffic for just one instance.
- C. You can modify the rules for a security group only when a new instance is created.
- D. You can modify the rules for a security group at any time

Answer: D

Explanation:

A security group acts as a virtual firewall that controls the traffic for one or more instances. When you launch an instance, you associate one or more security groups with the instance. You add rules to each security group that allow traffic to or from its associated instances. You can modify the rules for a security group at any time; the new rules are automatically applied to all instances that are associated with the security group.

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

NEW QUESTION 33

In EC2, what happens to the data in an instance store if an instance reboots (either intentionally or unintentionally)?

- A. Data is deleted from the instance store for security reasons.
- B. Data persists in the instance store.
- C. Data is partially present in the instance store.
- D. Data in the instance store will be lost

Answer: B

Explanation:

The data in an instance store persists only during the lifetime of its associated instance. If an instance reboots (intentionally or unintentionally), data in the instance store persists. However, data on instance store volumes is lost under the following circumstances.

Failure of an underlying drive

Stopping an Amazon EBS-backed instance Terminating an instance

Reference: <http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/InstanceStorage.html>

NEW QUESTION 38

While using the EC2 GET requests as URLs, the is the URL that serves as the entry point for the web service.

- A. token
- B. endpoint
- C. action
- D. None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

The endpoint is the URL that serves as the entry point for the web service.

Reference: <http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-query-api.html>

NEW QUESTION 42

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

Answer: B

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 45

A major finance organisation has engaged your company to set up a large data mining application. Using AWS you decide the best service for this is Amazon Elastic MapReduce(EMR) which you know uses Hadoop. Which of the following statements best describes Hadoop?

- A. Hadoop is 3rd Party software which can be installed using AMI
- B. Hadoop is an open source python web framework
- C. Hadoop is an open source Java software framework
- D. Hadoop is an open source javascript framework

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon EMR uses Apache Hadoop as its distributed data processing engine.

Hadoop is an open source, Java software framework that supports data-intensive distributed applications running on large clusters of commodity hardware.

Hadoop implements a programming model named "MapReduce," where the data is divided into many small fragments of work, each of which may be executed on any node in the cluster.

This framework has been widely used by developers, enterprises and startups and has proven to be a reliable software platform for processing up to petabytes of data on clusters of thousands of commodity machines.

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

NEW QUESTION 49

In Amazon EC2 Container Service, are other container types supported?

- A. Yes, EC2 Container Service supports any container service you need.
- B. Yes, EC2 Container Service also supports Microsoft container service.
- C. No, Docker is the only container platform supported by EC2 Container Service presently.
- D. Yes, EC2 Container Service supports Microsoft container service and Openstack

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Amazon EC2 Container Service, Docker is the only container platform supported by EC2 Container Service presently.

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

NEW QUESTION 52

is a fast, flexible, fully managed push messaging service.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a fast, flexible, fully managed push messaging service. Amazon SNS makes it simple and cost-effective to

push to mobile devices such as iPhone, iPad, Android, Kindle Fire, and internet connected smart devices, as well as pushing to other distributed services.
Reference: http://aws.amazon.com/sns/?nc1=h_I2_as

NEW QUESTION 56

You have just been given a scope for a new client who has an enormous amount of data (petabytes) that he constantly needs analysed. Currently he is paying a huge amount of money for a data warehousing company to do this for him and is wondering if AWS can provide a cheaper solution. Do you think AWS has a solution for this?

- A. Ye
- B. Amazon SimpleDB
- C. N
- D. Not presently
- E. Ye
- F. Amazon Redshift
- G. Ye
- H. Your choice of relational AMLs on Amazon EC2 and EBS

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Redshift is a fast, fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service that makes it simple and cost-effective to efficiently analyze all your data using your existing business intelligence tools. You can start small for just \$0.25 per hour with no commitments or upfront costs and scale to a petabyte or more for \$1,000 per terabyte per year, less than a tenth of most other data warehousing solutions. Amazon Redshift delivers fast query performance by using columnar storage technology to improve I/O efficiency and parallelizing queries across multiple nodes. Redshift uses standard PostgreSQL JDBC and ODBC drivers, allowing you to use a wide range of familiar SQL clients. Data load speed scales linearly with cluster size, with integrations to Amazon S3, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon Elastic MapReduce, Amazon Kinesis or any SSH-enabled host.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/running_databases/#redshift_anchor

NEW QUESTION 60

In Amazon EC2, while sharing an Amazon EBS snapshot, can the snapshots with AWS Marketplace product codes be public?

- A. Yes, but only for US-based providers.
- B. Yes, they can be public.
- C. No, they cannot be made public.
- D. Yes, they are automatically made public by the system

Answer: C

Explanation:

Snapshots with AWS Marketplace product codes can't be made public. Reference:
<http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-modifying-snapshot-permissions.html>

NEW QUESTION 61

Can resource record sets in a hosted zone have a different domain suffix (for example, www.blog.acme.com and www.acme.ca)?

- A. Yes, it can have for a maximum of three different TLDs.
- B. Yes
- C. Yes, it can have depending on the TLD.
- D. No

Answer: D

Explanation:

The resource record sets contained in a hosted zone must share the same suffix. For example, the example.com hosted zone can contain resource record sets for www.example.com and www.aws.example.com subdomains, but it cannot contain resource record sets for a www.example.ca subdomain.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/AboutHostedZones.html>

NEW QUESTION 65

You are architecting an auto-scalable batch processing system using video processing pipelines and Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) for a customer. You are unsure of the limitations of SQS and need to find out. What do you think is a correct statement about the limitations of Amazon SQS?

- A. It supports an unlimited number of queues but a limited number of messages per queue for each user but automatically deletes messages that have been in the queue for more than 4 weeks.
- B. It supports an unlimited number of queues and unlimited number of messages per queue for each user but automatically deletes messages that have been in the queue for more than 4 days.
- C. It supports an unlimited number of queues but a limited number of messages per queue for each user but automatically deletes messages that have been in the queue for more than 4 days.
- D. It supports an unlimited number of queues and unlimited number of messages per queue for each user but automatically deletes messages that have been in the queue for more than 4 weeks.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) is a messaging queue service that handles message or workflows between other components in a system. Amazon SQS supports an unlimited number of queues and unlimited number of messages per queue for each user. Please be aware that Amazon SQS automatically deletes messages that have been in the queue for more than 4 days.
Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/documentation/sqs/>

NEW QUESTION 70

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

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. Amazon Redshift
- D. Amazon SimpleDB

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon DynamoDB is ideal for database applications that require very low latency and predictable performance at any scale but don't need complex querying capabilities like joins or transactions. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully-managed NoSQL database service that offers high performance, predictable throughput and low cost. It is easy to set up, operate, and scale.

With Amazon DynamoDB, you can start small, specify the throughput and storage you need, and easily scale your capacity requirements on the fly. Amazon DynamoDB automatically partitions data over a number of servers to meet your request capacity. In addition, DynamoDB automatically replicates your data synchronously across multiple Availability Zones within an AWS Region to ensure high-availability and data durability.

Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/running_databases/#dynamodb_anchor

NEW QUESTION 71

You log in to IAM on your AWS console and notice the following message. "Delete your root access keys." Why do you think IAM is requesting this?

- A. Because the root access keys will expire as soon as you log out.
- B. Because the root access keys expire after 1 week.
- C. Because the root access keys are the same for all users.
- D. Because they provide unrestricted access to your AWS resource

Answer: D

Explanation:

In AWS an access key is required in order to sign requests that you make using the command-line interface (CLI), using the AWS SDKs, or using direct API calls. Anyone who has the access key for your root account has unrestricted access to all the resources in your account, including billing information. One of the best ways to protect your account is to not have an access key for your root account. We recommend that unless you must have a root access key (this is very rare), that you do not generate one. Instead, AWS best practice is to create one or more AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) users, give them the necessary permissions, and use IAM users for everyday interaction with AWS.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws-access-keys-best-practices.html#root-password>

NEW QUESTION 75

You need to change some settings on Amazon Relational Database Service but you do not want the database to reboot immediately which you know might happen depending on the setting that you change. Which of the following will cause an immediate DB instance reboot to occur?

- A. You change storage type from standard to PIOPS, and Apply Immediately is set to true.
- B. You change the DB instance class, and Apply Immediately is set to false.
- C. You change a static parameter in a DB parameter group.
- D. You change the backup retention period for a DB instance from 0 to a nonzero value or from a nonzero value to 0, and Apply Immediately is set to false.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A DB instance outage can occur when a DB instance is rebooted, when the DB instance is put into a state that prevents access to it, and when the database is restarted. A reboot can occur when you manually reboot your DB instance or when you change a DB instance setting that requires a reboot before it can take effect.

A DB instance reboot occurs immediately when one of the following occurs:

You change the backup retention period for a DB instance from 0 to a nonzero value or from a nonzero value to 0 and set Apply Immediately to true.

You change the DB instance class, and Apply Immediately is set to true.

You change storage type from standard to PIOPS, and Apply Immediately is set to true.

A DB instance reboot occurs during the maintenance window when one of the following occurs:

You change the backup retention period for a DB instance from 0 to a nonzero value or from a nonzero value to 0, and Apply Immediately is set to false.

You change the DB instance class, and Apply Immediately is set to false. Reference:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP_Troubleshooting.Security

NEW QUESTION 78

What does the following policy for Amazon EC2 do?

```
{
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow", "Action": "ec2:Describe*", "Resource": "*"
  }]
}
```

- A. Allow users to use actions that start with "Describe" over all the EC2 resources.
- B. Share an AMI with a partner
- C. Share an AMI within the account
- D. Allow a group to only be able to describe, run, stop, start, and terminate instances

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can use IAM policies to control the actions that your users can perform against your EC2 resources. For instance, a policy with the following statement will

allow users to perform actions whose name start with "Describe" against all your EC2 resources.

```
{
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow", "Action": "ec2:Describe*", "Resource": "*"
  }]
}
```

Reference: <http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/UsingIAM.html>

NEW QUESTION 83

A major customer has asked you to set up his AWS infrastructure so that it will be easy to recover in the case of a disaster of some sort. Which of the following is important when thinking about being able to quickly launch resources in AWS to ensure business continuity in case of a disaster?

- A. Create and maintain AMIs of key servers where fast recovery is required.
- B. Regularly run your servers, test them, and apply any software updates and configuration changes.
- C. All items listed here are important when thinking about disaster recovery.
- D. Ensure that you have all supporting custom software packages available in AWS

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the event of a disaster to your AWS infrastructure you should be able to quickly launch resources in Amazon Web Services (AWS) to ensure business continuity.

The following are some key steps you should have in place for preparation:

1. Set up Amazon EC2 instances to replicate or mirror data.
2. Ensure that you have all supporting custom software packages available in AWS.
3. Create and maintain AMIs of key servers where fast recovery is required.
4. Regularly run these servers, test them, and apply any software updates and configuration changes.
5. Consider automating the provisioning of AWS resources.

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

NEW QUESTION 86

What does Amazon DynamoDB provide?

- A. A predictable and scalable MySQL database
- B. A fast and reliable PL/SQL database cluster
- C. A standalone Cassandra database, managed by Amazon Web Services
- D. A fast, highly scalable managed NoSQL database service

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon DynamoDB is a managed NoSQL database service offered by Amazon. It automatically manages tasks like scalability for you while it provides high availability and durability for your data, allowing you to concentrate in other aspects of your application.

Reference: check link - https://aws.amazon.com/running_databases/

NEW QUESTION 90

True or False: In Amazon Route 53, you can create a hosted zone for a top-level domain (TLD).

- A. FALSE
- B. False, Amazon Route 53 automatically creates it for you.
- C. True, only if you send an XML document with a CreateHostedZoneRequest element for TLD.
- D. TRUE

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Amazon Route 53, you cannot create a hosted zone for a top-level domain (TLD).

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/APIReference/API_CreateHostedZone.html

NEW QUESTION 95

You decide that you need to create a number of Auto Scaling groups to try and save some money as you have noticed that at certain times most of your EC2 instances are not being used. By default, what is the maximum number of Auto Scaling groups that AWS will allow you to create?

- A. 12
- B. Unlimited
- C. 20
- D. 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

Auto Scaling is an AWS service that allows you to increase or decrease the number of EC2 instances within your application's architecture. With Auto Scaling, you create collections of EC2 instances, called Auto Scaling groups. You can create these groups from scratch, or from existing EC2 instances that are already in production.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.htm#limits_autoscaling

NEW QUESTION 100

A user needs to run a batch process which runs for 10 minutes. This will only be run once, or at maximum twice, in the next month, so the processes will be

temporary only. The process needs 15 X-Large instances. The process downloads the code from S3 on each instance when it is launched, and then generates a temporary log file. Once the instance is terminated, all the data will be lost. Which of the below mentioned pricing models should the user choose in this case?

- A. Spot instance.
- B. Reserved instance.
- C. On-demand instance.
- D. EBS optimized instance

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Amazon Web Services, the spot instance is useful when the user wants to run a process temporarily. The spot instance can terminate the instance if the other user outbids the existing bid. In this case all storage is temporary and the data is not required to be persistent. Thus, the spot instance is a good option to save money.

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

NEW QUESTION 104

You are setting up your first Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) so you decide to use the VPC wizard in the AWS console to help make it easier for you. Which of the following statements is correct regarding instances that you launch into a default subnet via the VPC wizard?

- A. Instances that you launch into a default subnet receive a public IP address and 10 private IP addresses.
- B. Instances that you launch into a default subnet receive both a public IP address and a private IP address.
- C. Instances that you launch into a default subnet don't receive any ip addresses and you need to define them manually.
- D. Instances that you launch into a default subnet receive a public IP address and 5 private IP addresses

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instances that you launch into a default subnet receive both a public IP address and a private IP address. Instances in a default subnet also receive both public and private DNS hostnames. Instances that you launch into a nondefault subnet in a default VPC don't receive a public IP address or a DNS hostname. You can change your subnet's default public IP addressing behavior.

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

NEW QUESTION 109

A user has configured ELB with two EBS backed EC2 instances. The user is trying to understand the DNS access and IP support for ELB. Which of the below mentioned statements may not help the user understand the IP mechanism supported by ELB?

- A. The client can connect over IPV4 or IPV6 using Dualstack
- B. Communication between the load balancer and back-end instances is always through IPV4
- C. ELB DNS supports both IPV4 and IPV6
- D. The ELB supports either IPV4 or IPV6 but not both

Answer: D

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing supports both Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) and Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4). Clients can connect to the user's load balancer using either IPv4 or IPv6 (in EC2-Classic) DNS. However, communication between the load balancer and its back-end instances uses only IPv4. The user can use the Dualstack-prefixed DNS name to enable IPv6 support for communications between the client and the load balancers. Thus, the clients are able to access the load balancer using either IPv4 or IPv6 as their individual connectMty needs dictate.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/UserScenariosForEC2.html>

NEW QUESTION 114

Amazon S3 allows you to set per-file permissions to grant read and/or write access. However you have decided that you want an entire bucket with 100 files already in it to be accessible to the public. You don't want to go through 100 files individually and set permissions. What would be the best way to do this?

- A. Move the bucket to a new region
- B. Add a bucket policy to the bucket.
- C. Move the files to a new bucket.
- D. Use Amazon EBS instead of S3

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon S3 supports several mechanisms that give you flexibility to control who can access your data as well as how, when, and where they can access it. Amazon S3 provides four different access control mechanisms: AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies, Access Control Lists (ACLs), bucket policies, and query string authentication. IAM enables organizations to create and manage multiple users under a single AWS account. With IAM policies, you can grant IAM users fine-grained control to your Amazon S3 bucket or objects. You can use ACLs to selectively add (grant) certain permissions on individual objects. Amazon S3 bucket policies can be used to add or deny permissions across some or all of the objects within a single bucket. With Query string authentication, you have the ability to share Amazon S3 objects through URLs that are valid for a specified period of time.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/s3/details/#security>

NEW QUESTION 119

A user is accessing an EC2 instance on the SSH port for IP 10.20.30.40. Which one is a secure way to configure that the instance can be accessed only from this IP?

- A. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40
- B. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40/32
- C. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40/24

D. In the security group, open port 22 for IP 10.20.30.40/0

Answer: B

Explanation:

In AWS EC2, while configuring a security group, the user needs to specify the IP address in CIDR notation. The CIDR IP range 10.20.30.40/32 says it is for a single IP 10.20.30.40. If the user specifies the IP as 10.20.30.40 only, the security group will not accept and ask it in a CIRD format.

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

NEW QUESTION 123

Which of the following statements is true of creating a launch configuration using an EC2 instance?

- A. The launch configuration can be created only using the Query APIs.
- B. Auto Scaling automatically creates a launch configuration directly from an EC2 instance.
- C. A user should manually create a launch configuration before creating an Auto Scaling group.
- D. The launch configuration should be created manually from the AWS CL

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can create an Auto Scaling group directly from an EC2 instance. When you use this feature, Auto Scaling automatically creates a launch configuration for you as well.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/create-lc-with-instanceID.html>

NEW QUESTION 128

You need to set up a high level of security for an Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) you have just built in order to protect the confidential information stored in it. What are all the possible security groups that RDS uses?

- A. DB security groups, VPC security groups, and EC2 security groups.
- B. DB security groups only.
- C. EC2 security groups only.
- D. VPC security groups, and EC2 security group

Answer: A

Explanation:

A security group controls the access to a DB instance. It does so by allowing access to IP address ranges or Amazon EC2 instances that you specify.

Amazon RDS uses DB security groups, VPC security groups, and EC2 security groups. In simple terms, a DB security group controls access to a DB instance that is not in a VPC, a VPC security group controls access to a DB instance inside a VPC, and an Amazon EC2 security group controls access to an EC2 instance and can be used with a DB instance.

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

NEW QUESTION 131

You have set up an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) with the usual default settings, which route each request independently to the application instance with the smallest load. However, someone has asked you to bind a user's session to a specific application instance so as to ensure that all requests coming from the user during the session will be sent to the same application instance. AWS has a feature to do this. What is it called?

- A. Connection draining
- B. Proxy protocol
- C. Tagging
- D. Sticky session

Answer: D

Explanation:

An Elastic Load Balancer(ELB) by default, routes each request independently to the application instance

with the smallest load. However, you can use the sticky session feature (also known as session affinity), which enables the load balancer to bind a user's session to a specific application instance. This ensures that all requests coming from the user during the session will be sent to the same application instance. The key to managing the sticky session is determining how long your load balancer should consistently route the user's request to the same application instance. If your application has its own session cookie, then you can set Elastic Load Balancing to create the session cookie to follow the duration specified by the application's session cookie. If your application does not have its own session cookie, then you can set Elastic Load Balancing to create a session cookie by specifying your own stickiness duration. You can associate stickiness duration for only HTTP/HTTPS load balancer listeners.

An application instance must always receive and send two cookies: A cookie that defines the stickiness duration and a special Elastic Load Balancing cookie named AWSELB, that has the mapping to the application instance.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/TerminologyandKeyConcepts.html#session-stickiness>

NEW QUESTION 133

A user wants to achieve High Availability with PostgreSQL DB. Which of the below mentioned functionalities helps achieve HA?

- A. Multi AZ
- B. Read Replica
- C. Multi region
- D. PostgreSQL does not support HA

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Multi AZ feature allows the user to achieve High Availability. For Multi AZ, Amazon RDS automatically provisions and maintains a synchronous "standby" replica in a different Availability Zone. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 135

After setting up several database instances in Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) you decide that you need to track the performance and health of your databases. How can you do this?

- A. Subscribe to Amazon RDS events to be notified when changes occur with a DB instance, DB snapshot, DB parameter group, or DB security group.
- B. Use the free Amazon CloudWatch service to monitor the performance and health of a DB instance.
- C. All of the items listed will track the performance and health of a database.
- D. View, download, or watch database log files using the Amazon RDS console or Amazon RDS API
- E. You can also query some database log files that are loaded into database tables.

Answer: C

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. It provides cost-efficient, resizeable capacity for an industry-standard relational database and manages common database administration tasks.

There are several ways you can track the performance and health of a database or a DB instance. You can:

Use the free Amazon CloudWatch service to monitor the performance and health of a DB instance. Subscribe to Amazon RDS events to be notified when changes occur with a DB instance, DB snapshot, DB parameter group, or DB security group.

View, download, or watch database log files using the Amazon RDS console or Amazon RDS APIs. You can also query some database log files that are loaded into database tables.

Use the AWS CloudTrail service to record AWS calls made by your AWS account. The calls are recorded in log files and stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.

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

NEW QUESTION 137

A user has attached 1 EBS volume to a VPC instance. The user wants to achieve the best fault tolerance of data possible. Which of the below mentioned options can help achieve fault tolerance?

- A. Attach one more volume with RAID 1 configuration.
- B. Attach one more volume with RAID 0 configuration.
- C. Connect multiple volumes and stripe them with RAID 6 configuration.
- D. Use the EBS volume as a root device

Answer: A

Explanation:

The user can join multiple provisioned IOPS volumes together in a RAID 1 configuration to achieve better fault tolerance. RAID 1 does not provide a write performance improvement; it requires more bandwidth than non-RAID configurations since the data is written simultaneously to multiple volumes.

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

NEW QUESTION 138

An accountant asks you to design a small VPC network for him and, due to the nature of his business, just needs something where the workload on the network will be low, and dynamic data will be accessed infrequently. Being an accountant, low cost is also a major factor. Which EBS volume type would best suit his requirements?

- A. Magnetic
- B. Any, as they all perform the same and cost the same.
- C. General Purpose (SSD)
- D. Magnetic or Provisioned IOPS (SSD)

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can choose between three EBS volume types to best meet the needs of their workloads: General Purpose (SSD), Provisioned IOPS (SSD), and Magnetic.

General Purpose (SSD) is the new, SSD-backed, general purpose EBS volume type that we recommend as the default choice for customers. General Purpose (SSD) volumes are suitable for a broad range of workloads, including small to medium sized databases, development and test environments, and boot volumes.

Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volumes offer storage with consistent and low-latency performance, and are designed for I/O intensive applications such as large relational or NoSQL databases. Magnetic volumes provide the lowest cost per gigabyte of all EBS volume types. Magnetic volumes are ideal for workloads where data is accessed infrequently, and applications where the lowest storage cost is important.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 140

A user is planning to launch a scalable web application. Which of the below mentioned options will not affect the latency of the application?

- A. Region.
- B. Provisioned IOPS.
- C. Availability Zone.
- D. Instance size

Answer: C

Explanation:

In AWS, the instance size decides the I/O characteristics. The provisioned IOPS ensures higher throughput, and lower latency. The region does affect the latency; latency will always be less when the instance is near to the end user. Within a region the user uses any AZ and this does not affect the latency. The AZ is mainly for fault toleration or HA.

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

NEW QUESTION 142

A user has launched one EC2 instance in the US East region and one in the US West region. The user has launched an RDS instance in the US East region. How can the user configure access from both the EC2 instances to RDS?

- A. It is not possible to access RDS of the US East region from the US West region
- B. Configure the US West region's security group to allow a request from the US East region's instance and configure the RDS security group's ingress rule for the US East EC2 group
- C. Configure the security group of the US East region to allow traffic from the US West region's instance and configure the RDS security group's ingress rule for the US East EC2 group
- D. Configure the security group of both instances in the ingress rule of the RDS security group

Answer: C

Explanation:

The user cannot authorize an Amazon EC2 security group if it is in a different AWS Region than the RDS DB instance. The user can authorize an IP range or specify an Amazon EC2 security group in the same region that refers to an IP address in another region. In this case allow IP of US West inside US East's security group and open the RDS security group for US East region.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_WorkingWithSecurityGroups.html

NEW QUESTION 143

An organization has a statutory requirement to protect the data at rest for data stored in EBS volumes. Which of the below mentioned options can the organization use to achieve data protection?

- A. Data replication.
- B. Data encryption.
- C. Data snapshot.
- D. All the options listed her

Answer: D

Explanation:

For protecting the Amazon EBS data at REST, the user can use options, such as Data Encryption (Windows / Linux / third party based), Data Replication (AWS internally replicates data for redundancy), and Data Snapshot (for point in time backup).
Reference: http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf

NEW QUESTION 147

A client of yours has a huge amount of data stored on Amazon S3, but is concerned about someone stealing it while it is in transit. You know that all data is encrypted in transit on AWS, but which of the following is wrong when describing server-side encryption on AWS?

- A. Amazon S3 server-side encryption employs strong multi-factor encryption.
- B. Amazon S3 server-side encryption uses one of the strongest block ciphers available, 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256), to encrypt your data.
- C. In server-side encryption, you manage encryption/decryption of your data, the encryption keys, and related tools.
- D. Server-side encryption is about data encryption at rest—that is, Amazon S3 encrypts your data as it writes it to disks.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon S3 encrypts your object before saving it on disks in its data centers and decrypts it when you download the objects. You have two options depending on how you choose to manage the encryption keys: Server-side encryption and client-side encryption.
Server-side encryption is about data encryption at rest—that is, Amazon S3 encrypts your data as it writes it to disks in its data centers and decrypts it for you when you access it. As long as you authenticate your request and you have access permissions, there is no difference in the way you access encrypted or unencrypted objects. Amazon S3 manages encryption and decryption for you. For example, if you share your objects using a pre-signed URL, that URL works the same way for both encrypted and unencrypted objects.
In client-side encryption, you manage encryption/decryption of your data, the encryption keys, and related tools. Server-side encryption is an alternative to client-side encryption in which Amazon S3 manages the encryption of your data, freeing you from the tasks of managing encryption and encryption keys.
Amazon S3 server-side encryption employs strong multi-factor encryption. Amazon S3 encrypts each object with a unique key. As an additional safeguard, it encrypts the key itself with a master key that it regularly rotates. Amazon S3 server-side encryption uses one of the strongest block ciphers available, 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256), to encrypt your data.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsingServerSideEncryption.html>

NEW QUESTION 148

A user is running a batch process which runs for 1 hour every day. Which of the below mentioned options is the right instance type and costing model in this case if the user performs the same task for the whole year?

- A. EBS backed instance with on-demand instance pricing.
- B. EBS backed instance with heavy utilized reserved instance pricing.
- C. EBS backed instance with low utilized reserved instance pricing.
- D. Instance store backed instance with spot instance pricin

Answer: A

Explanation:

For Amazon Web Services, the reserved instance helps the user save money if the user is going to run the same instance for a longer period. Generally if the user uses the instances around 30-40% annually it is recommended to use RI. Here as the instance runs only for 1 hour daily it is not recommended to have RI as it will be costlier. The user should use on-demand with EBS in this case.
Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/purchasing-options/reserved-instances/>

NEW QUESTION 150

You have just set up a large site for a client which involved a huge database which you set up with Amazon RDS to run as a Multi-AZ deployment. You now start to worry about what will happen if the database instance fails. Which statement best describes how this database will function if there is a database failure?

- A. Updates to your DB Instance are synchronously replicated across Availability Zones to the standby in order to keep both in sync and protect your latest database updates against DB Instance failure.
- B. Your database will not resume operation without manual administrative intervention.
- C. Updates to your DB Instance are asynchronously replicated across Availability Zones to the standby in order to keep both in sync and protect your latest database updates against DB Instance failure.
- D. Updates to your DB Instance are synchronously replicated across S3 to the standby in order to keep both in sync and protect your latest database updates against DB Instance failure.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a managed service that makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient and resizable capacity, while managing time-consuming database administration tasks, freeing you up to focus on your applications and business.

When you create or modify your DB Instance to run as a Multi-AZ deployment, Amazon RDS automatically provisions and maintains a synchronous "standby" replica in a different Availability Zone. Updates to your DB Instance are synchronously replicated across Availability Zones to the standby in order to keep both in sync and protect your latest database updates against DB Instance failure.

During certain types of planned maintenance, or in the unlikely event of DB Instance failure or Availability Zone failure, Amazon RDS will automatically failover to the standby so that you can resume database writes and reads as soon as the standby is promoted. Since the name record for your DB Instance remains the same, your application can resume database operation without the need for manual administrative intervention. With Multi-AZ deployments, replication is transparent: you do not interact directly with the standby, and it cannot be used to serve read traffic. If you are using Amazon RDS for MySQL and are looking to scale read traffic beyond the capacity constraints of a single DB Instance, you can deploy one or more Read Replicas.

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

NEW QUESTION 152

Which IAM role do you use to grant AWS Lambda permission to access a DynamoDB Stream?

- A. Dynamic role
- B. Invocation role
- C. Execution role
- D. Event Source role

Answer: C

Explanation:

You grant AWS Lambda permission to access a DynamoDB Stream using an IAM role known as the "execution role".

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/intro-permission-model.html>

NEW QUESTION 155

Name the disk storage supported by Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2).

- A. None of these
- B. Amazon AppStream store
- C. Amazon SNS store
- D. Amazon Instance Store

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 supports the following storage options: Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) Amazon EC2 Instance Store Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)

Reference: <http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Storage.html>

NEW QUESTION 157

A scope has been handed to you to set up a super fast gaming server and you decide that you will use Amazon DynamoDB as your database. For efficient access to data in a table, Amazon DynamoDB creates and maintains indexes for the primary key attributes. 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. How many types of secondary indexes does DynamoDB support?

- A. 2
- B. 16
- C. 4
- D. As many as you need

Answer: A

Explanation:

DynamoDB supports two types of secondary indexes:

Local secondary index — an index that has the same hash key as the table, but a different range key. A local secondary index is "local" in the sense that every partition of a local secondary index is scoped to a table partition that has the same hash key.

Global secondary index — an index with a hash and range key that can be different from those on the table. A global secondary index is considered "global" because queries on the index can span all of the data in a table, across all partitions.

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

NEW QUESTION 158

Select the correct statement: Within Amazon EC2, when using Linux instances, the device name /dev/sda1 is .

- A. reserved for EBS volumes
- B. recommended for EBS volumes
- C. recommended for instance store volumes
- D. reserved for the root device

Answer: D

Explanation:

Within Amazon EC2, when using a Linux instance, the device name /dev/sda1 is reserved for the root device.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/device_naming.html

NEW QUESTION 159

A user has set up the CloudWatch alarm on the CPU utilization metric at 50%, with a time interval of 5 minutes and 10 periods to monitor. What will be the state of the alarm at the end of 90 minutes, if the CPU utilization is constant at 80%?

- A. ALERT
- B. ALARM
- C. OK
- D. INSUFFICIENT_DATA

Answer: B

Explanation:

In this case the alarm watches a metric every 5 minutes for 10 intervals. Thus, it needs at least 50 minutes to come to the "OK" state. Till then it will be in the INSUFFICIENT_DATA state.
Since 90 minutes have passed and CPU utilization is at 80% constant, the state of alarm will be "ALARM". Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/AlarmThatSendsEmail.html>

NEW QUESTION 164

A user comes to you and wants access to Amazon CloudWatch but only wants to monitor a specific LoadBalancer. Is it possible to give him access to a specific set of instances or a specific LoadBalancer?

- A. No because you can't use IAM to control access to CloudWatch data for specific resources.
- B. Yes
- C. You can use IAM to control access to CloudWatch data for specific resources.
- D. No because you need to be Sysadmin to access CloudWatch data.
- E. Yes
- F. Any user can see all CloudWatch data and needs no access right

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch integrates with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) so that you can specify which CloudWatch actions a user in your AWS Account can perform. For example, you could create an IAM policy that gives only certain users in your organization permission to use GetMetricStatistics. They could then use the action to retrieve data about your cloud resources.
You can't use IAM to control access to CloudWatch data for specific resources. For example, you can't give a user access to CloudWatch data for only a specific set of instances or a specific LoadBalancer. Permissions granted using IAM cover all the cloud resources you use with CloudWatch. In addition, you can't use IAM roles with the Amazon CloudWatch command line tools.
Using Amazon CloudWatch with IAM doesn't change how you use CloudWatch. There are no changes to CloudWatch actions, and no new CloudWatch actions related to users and access control.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/UsingIAM.html>

NEW QUESTION 166

You have multiple VPN connections and want to provide secure communication between sites using the AWS VPN CloudHub. Which statement is the most accurate in describing what you must do to set this up correctly?

- A. Create a virtual private gateway with multiple customer gateways, each with unique Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs)
- B. Create a virtual private gateway with multiple customer gateways, each with a unique set of keys
- C. Create a virtual public gateway with multiple customer gateways, each with a unique Private subnet
- D. Create a virtual private gateway with multiple customer gateways, each with unique subnet id

Answer: A

Explanation:

If you have multiple VPN connections, you can provide secure communication between sites using the AWS VPN CloudHub. The VPN CloudHub operates on a simple hub-and-spoke model that you can use with or without a VPC. This design is suitable for customers with multiple branch offices and existing Internet connections who'd like to implement a convenient, potentially low-cost hub-and-spoke model for primary or backup connectivity between these remote offices.
To use the AWS VPN CloudHub, you must create a virtual private gateway with multiple customer gateways, each with unique Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs). Customer gateways advertise the appropriate routes (BGP prefixes) over their VPN connections. These routing advertisements are received and re-advertised to each BGP peer, enabling each site to send data to and receive data from the other sites. The routes for each spoke must have unique ASNs and the sites must not have overlapping IP ranges. Each site can also send and receive data from the VPC as if they were using a standard VPN connection.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPN_CloudHub.html

NEW QUESTION 170

While creating an Amazon RDS DB, your first task is to set up a DB that controls which IP address or EC2 instance can access your DB Instance.

- A. security token pool
- B. security token

- C. security pool
- D. security group

Answer: D

Explanation:

While creating an Amazon RDS DB, your first task is to set up a DB Security Group that controls what IP addresses or EC2 instances have access to your DB Instance.

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

NEW QUESTION 172

Regarding Amazon Route 53, if your application is running on Amazon EC2 instances in two or more Amazon EC2 regions and if you have more than one Amazon EC2 instance in one or more regions, you can use to route traffic to the correct region and then use to route traffic to instances within the region, based on probabilities that you specify.

- A. weighted-based routing; alias resource record sets
- B. latency-based routing; weighted resource record sets
- C. weighted-based routing; weighted resource record sets
- D. latency-based routing; alias resource record sets

Answer: B

Explanation:

Regarding Amazon Route 53, if your application is running on Amazon EC2 instances in two or more Amazon EC2 regions, and if you have more than one Amazon EC2 instance in one or more regions, you can use latency-based routing to route traffic to the correct region and then use weighted resource record sets to route traffic to instances within the region based on weights that you specify.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/Tutorials.html>

NEW QUESTION 176

You are configuring a new VPC for one of your clients for a cloud migration project, and only a public VPN will be in place. After you created your VPC, you created a new subnet, a new internet gateway, and attached your internet gateway to your VPC. When you launched your first instance into your VPC, you realized that you aren't able to connect to the instance, even if it is configured with an elastic IP. What should be done to access the instance?

- A. A route should be created as 0.0.0.0/0 and your internet gateway as target.
- B. Attach another ENI to the instance and connect via new ENI.
- C. A NAT instance should be created and all traffic should be forwarded to NAT instance.
- D. A NACL should be created that allows all outbound traffi

Answer: A

Explanation:

All traffic should be routed via Internet Gateway. So, a route should be created with 0.0.0.0/0 as a source, and your Internet Gateway as your target.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_Scenario1.html

NEW QUESTION 180

A user is currently building a website which will require a large number of instances in six months, when a demonstration of the new site will be given upon launch. Which of the below mentioned options allows the user to procure the resources beforehand so that they need not worry about infrastructure availability during the demonstration?

- A. Procure all the instances as reserved instances beforehand.
- B. Launch all the instances as part of the cluster group to ensure resource availability.
- C. Pre-warm all the instances one month prior to ensure resource availability.
- D. Ask AWS now to procure the dedicated instances in 6 month

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Web Services has massive hardware resources at its data centers, but they are finite. The best way for users to maximize their access to these resources is by reserving a portion of the computing capacity that they require. This can be done through reserved instances. With reserved instances, the user literally reserves the computing capacity in the Amazon Web Services cloud.

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

NEW QUESTION 184

You receive a bill from AWS but are confused because you see you are incurring different costs for the exact same storage size in different regions on Amazon S3. You ask AWS why this is so. What response would you expect to receive from AWS?

- A. We charge less in different time zones.
- B. We charge less where our costs are less.
- C. This will balance out next bill.
- D. It must be a mistak

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon S3 is storage for the internet. It's a simple storage service that offers software developers a highly-scalable, reliable, and low-latency data storage infrastructure at very low costs.

AWS charges less where their costs are less.

For example, their costs are lower in the US Standard Region than in the US West (Northern California) Region.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/s3/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 189

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

Answer: B

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 190

What is the default maximum number of Access Keys per user?

- A. 10
- B. 15
- C. 2
- D. 20

Answer: C

Explanation:

The default maximum number of Access Keys per user is 2.

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

NEW QUESTION 195

What is the network performance offered by the c4.8xlarge instance in Amazon EC2?

- A. 20 Gigabit
- B. 10 Gigabit
- C. Very High but variable
- D. 5 Gigabit

Answer: B

Explanation:

Networking performance offered by the c4.8xlarge instance is 10 Gigabit. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/>

NEW QUESTION 197

You need to create a JSON-formatted text file for AWS CloudFormation. This is your first template and the only thing you know is that the templates include several major sections but there is only one that is required for it to work. What is the only section required?

- A. Mappings
- B. Outputs
- C. Resources
- D. Conditions

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS CloudFormation is a service that helps you model and set up your Amazon Web Services resources so that you can spend less time managing those resources and more time focusing on your applications that run in AWS. You create a template that describes all the AWS resources that you want (like Amazon EC2 instances or Amazon RDS DB instances), and AWS CloudFormation takes care of provisioning and configuring those resources for you.

A template is a JSON-formatted text file that describes your AWS infrastructure. Templates include several major sections.

The Resources section is the only section that is required.

The first character in the template must be an open brace ({), and the last character must be a closed brace (}). The following template fragment shows the template structure and sections.

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

NEW QUESTION 200

You are planning and configuring some EBS volumes for an application. In order to get the most performance out of your EBS volumes, you should attach them to an instance with enough to support your volumes.

- A. Redundancy
- B. Storage
- C. Bandwidth
- D. Memory

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you plan and configure EBS volumes for your application, it is important to consider the configuration of the instances that you will attach the volumes to. In order to get the most performance out of your EBS volumes, you should attach them to an instance with enough bandwidth to support your volumes, such as an EBS-optimized instance or an instance with 10 Gigabit network connectivity. This is especially important when you use General Purpose (SSD) or Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volumes, or when you stripe multiple volumes together in a RAID configuration.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-ec2-config.html>

NEW QUESTION 204

How long does an AWS free usage tier EC2 last for?

- A. Forever
- B. 12 Months upon signup
- C. 1 Month upon signup
- D. 6 Months upon signup

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS free usage tier will expire 12 months from the date you sign up. When your free usage expires or if your application use exceeds the free usage tiers, you simply pay the standard, pay-as-you-go service rates.

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

NEW QUESTION 209

You have three Amazon EC2 instances with Elastic IP addresses in the US East (Virginia) region, and you want to distribute requests across all three IPs evenly for users for whom US East (Virginia) is the appropriate region.

How many EC2 instances would be sufficient to distribute requests in other regions?

- A. 3
- B. 9
- C. 2
- D. 1

Answer: D

Explanation:

If your application is running on Amazon EC2 instances in two or more Amazon EC2 regions, and if you have more than one Amazon EC2 instance in one or more regions, you can use latency-based routing to route traffic to the correct region and then use weighted resource record sets to route traffic to instances within the region based on weights that you specify.

For example, suppose you have three Amazon EC2 instances with Elastic IP addresses in the US East (Virginia) region and you want to distribute requests across all three IPs evenly for users for whom US East (Virginia) is the appropriate region. Just one Amazon EC2 instance is sufficient in the other regions, although you can apply the same technique to many regions at once.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/Tutorials.html>

NEW QUESTION 212

A user has created a CloudFormation stack. The stack creates AWS services, such as EC2 instances, ELB, AutoScaling, and RDS. While creating the stack it created EC2, ELB and AutoScaling but failed to create RDS. What will CloudFormation do in this scenario?

- A. Rollback all the changes and terminate all the created services
- B. It will wait for the user's input about the error and correct the mistake after the input
- C. CloudFormation can never throw an error after launching a few services since it verifies all the steps before launching
- D. It will warn the user about the error and ask the user to manually create RDS

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS CloudFormation is an application management tool which provides application modeling, deployment, configuration, management and related activities. The AWS CloudFormation stack is a collection of AWS resources which are created and managed as a single unit when AWS CloudFormation instantiates a template. If any of the services fails to launch, CloudFormation will rollback all the changes and terminate or delete all the created services.

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

NEW QUESTION 214

In Amazon EC2, what is the limit of Reserved Instances per Availability Zone each month?

- A. 5
- B. 20
- C. 50
- D. 10

Answer: B

Explanation:

There are 20 Reserved Instances per Availability Zone in each month.

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

NEW QUESTION 215

You have just finished setting up an advertisement server in which one of the obvious choices for a service was Amazon Elastic Map Reduce (EMR) and are now troubleshooting some weird cluster states that you are seeing. Which of the below is not an Amazon EMR cluster state?

- A. STARTING
- B. STOPPED
- C. RUNNING
- D. WAITING

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Elastic Map Reduce (EMR) is a web service that enables businesses, researchers, data analysts, and developers to easily and cost-effectively process vast amounts of data.

Amazon EMR historically referred to an Amazon EMR cluster (and all processing steps assigned to it) as a "cluster". Every cluster has a unique identifier that starts with "j-".

The different cluster states of an Amazon EMR cluster are listed below. STARTING — The cluster provisions, starts, and configures EC2 instances.

BOOTSTRAPPING — Bootstrap actions are being executed on the cluster. RUNNING — A step for the cluster is currently being run.

WAITING — The cluster is currently active, but has no steps to run. TERMINATING - The cluster is in the process of shutting down. TERMINATED - The cluster was shut down without error. TERMINATED_WITH_ERRORS - The cluster was shut down with errors.

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

NEW QUESTION 217

Is it possible to get a history of all EC2 API calls made on your account for security analysis and operational troubleshooting purposes?

- A. Yes, by default, the history of your API calls is logged.
- B. Yes, you should turn on the CloudTrail in the AWS console.
- C. No, you can only get a history of VPC API calls.
- D. No, you cannot store history of EC2 API calls on Amazon.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To get a history of all EC2 API calls (including VPC and EBS) made on your account, you simply turn on CloudTrail in the AWS Management Console.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 220

You have just discovered that you can upload your objects to Amazon S3 using Multipart Upload API. You start to test it out but are unsure of the benefits that it would provide. Which of the following is not a benefit of using multipart uploads?

- A. You can begin an upload before you know the final object size.
- B. Quick recovery from any network issues.
- C. Pause and resume object uploads.
- D. It's more secure than normal upload

Answer: D

Explanation:

Multipart upload in Amazon S3 allows you to upload a single object as a set of parts. Each part is a contiguous portion of the object's data. You can upload these object parts independently and in any order.

If transmission of any part fails, you can re-transmit that part without affecting other parts. After all parts of your object are uploaded, Amazon S3 assembles these parts and creates the object. In general, when

your object size reaches 100 MB, you should consider using multipart uploads instead of uploading the object in a single operation.

Using multipart upload provides the following advantages:

Improved throughput—You can upload parts in parallel to improve throughput.

Quick recovery from any network issues—Smaller part size minimizes the impact of restarting a failed upload due to a network error.

Pause and resume object uploads—You can upload object parts over time. Once you initiate a multipart upload there is no expiry; you must explicitly complete or abort the multipart upload.

Begin an upload before you know the final object size—You can upload an object as you are creating it. Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 222

What happens to Amazon EBS root device volumes, by default, when an instance terminates?

- A. Amazon EBS root device volumes are moved to IAM.
- B. Amazon EBS root device volumes are copied into Amazon RDS.
- C. Amazon EBS root device volumes are automatically deleted.
- D. Amazon EBS root device volumes remain in the database until you delete the

Answer: C

Explanation:

By default, Amazon EBS root device volumes are automatically deleted when the instance terminates. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/terminating-instances.html>

NEW QUESTION 224

How many types of block devices does Amazon EC2 support?

- A. 4
- B. 5

- C. 2
- D. 1

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 supports 2 types of block devices. Reference:

<http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/block-device-mapping-concepts.html>

NEW QUESTION 227

You need to set up security for your VPC and you know that Amazon VPC provides two features that you can use to increase security for your VPC: Security groups and network access control lists (ACLs). You start to look into security groups first. Which statement below is incorrect in relation to security groups?

- A. Are stateful: Return traffic is automatically allowed, regardless of any rules.
- B. Evaluate all rules before deciding whether to allow traffic.
- C. Support allow rules and deny rules.
- D. Operate at the instance level (first layer of defense).

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon VPC provides two features that you can use to increase security for your VPC:

Security groups—Act as a firewall for associated Amazon EC2 instances, controlling both inbound and outbound traffic at the instance level and supports allow rules only.

Network access control lists (ACLs)—Act as a firewall for associated subnets, controlling both inbound and outbound traffic at the subnet level and supports allow rules and deny rules.

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

NEW QUESTION 232

You are using Amazon SES as an email solution but are unsure of what its limitations are. Which statement below is correct in regards to that?

- A. New Amazon SES users who have received production access can send up to 1,000 emails per 24-hour period, at a maximum rate of 10 emails per second.
- B. Every Amazon SES sender has a the same set of sending limits
- C. Sending limits are based on messages rather than on recipients
- D. Every Amazon SES sender has a unique set of sending limits

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) is a highly scalable and cost-effective email-sending service for businesses and developers. Amazon SES eliminates the complexity and expense of building an in-house email solution or licensing, installing, and operating a third-party email service for this type of email communication.

Every Amazon SES sender has a unique set of sending limits, which are calculated by Amazon SES on an ongoing basis:

Sending quota — the maximum number of emails you can send in a 24-hour period. Maximum send rate — the maximum number of emails you can send per second.

New Amazon SES users who have received production access can send up to 10,000 emails per 24-hour period, at a maximum rate of 5 emails per second.

Amazon SES automatically adjusts these limits upward, as long as you send high-quality email. If your existing quota is not adequate for your needs and the system has not automatically increased your quota, you can submit an SES Sending Quota Increase case at any time.

Sending limits are based on recipients rather than on messages. You can check your sending limits at any time by using the Amazon SES console.

Note that if your email is detected to be of poor or QUESTION able quality (e.g., high complaint rates, high bounce rates, spam, or abusive content), Amazon SES might temporarily or permanently reduce your permitted send volume, or take other action as AWS deems appropriate.

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

NEW QUESTION 236

Amazon Elastic Load Balancing is used to manage traffic on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances, distributing traffic to instances across all availability zones within a region. Elastic Load Balancing has all the advantages of an on-premises load balancer, plus several security benefits.

Which of the following is not an advantage of ELB over an on-premise load balancer?

- A. ELB uses a four-tier, key-based architecture for encryption.
- B. ELB offers clients a single point of contact, and can also serve as the first line of defense against attacks on your network.
- C. ELB takes over the encryption and decryption work from the Amazon EC2 instances and manages it centrally on the load balancer.
- D. ELB supports end-to-end traffic encryption using TLS (previously SSL) on those networks that use secure HTTP (HTTPS) connections.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Elastic Load Balancing is used to manage traffic on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances, distributing traffic to instances across all availability zones within a region. Elastic Load Balancing has all the advantages of an on-premises load balancer, plus several security benefits:

Takes over the encryption and decryption work from the Amazon EC2 instances and manages it centrally on the load balancer

Offers clients a single point of contact, and can also serve as the first line of defense against attacks on your network

When used in an Amazon VPC, supports creation and management of security groups associated with your Elastic Load Balancing to provide additional networking and security options

Supports end-to-end traffic encryption using TLS (previously SSL) on those networks that use secure HTTP (HTTPS) connections. When TLS is used, the TLS server certificate used to terminate client connections can be managed centrally on the load balancer, rather than on every individual instance. Reference:

<http://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS%20Security%20Whitepaper.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 239

You have set up an S3 bucket with a number of images in it and you have decided that you want anybody to be able to access these images, even anonymous users. To accomplish this you create a bucket policy. You will need to use an Amazon S3 bucket policy that specifies a in the principal element,

which means anyone can access the bucket.

- A. hash tag (#)
- B. anonymous user
- C. wildcard (*)
- D. S3 user

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can use the AWS Policy Generator to create a bucket policy for your Amazon S3 bucket. You can then use the generated document to set your bucket policy by using the Amazon S3 console, by a number of third-party tools, or via your application.

You use an Amazon S3 bucket policy that specifies a wildcard (*) in the principal element, which means anyone can access the bucket. With anonymous access, anyone (including users without an AWS account) will be able to access the bucket.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/iam-troubleshooting.html#d0e20565>

NEW QUESTION 242

What is the time period with which metric data is sent to CloudWatch when detailed monitoring is enabled on an Amazon EC2 instance?

- A. 15 minutes
- B. 5 minutes
- C. 1 minute
- D. 45 seconds

Answer: C

Explanation:

By default, Amazon EC2 metric data is automatically sent to CloudWatch in 5-minute periods. However, you can, enable detailed monitoring on an Amazon EC2 instance, which sends data to CloudWatch in

1-minute periods

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

NEW QUESTION 245

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 246

A friend tells you he is being charged \$100 a month to host his WordPress website, and you tell him you can move it to AWS for him and he will only pay a fraction of that, which makes him very happy. He then tells you he is being charged \$50 a month for the domain, which is registered with the same people that set it up, and he asks if it's possible to move that to AWS as well. You tell him you aren't sure, but will look into it. Which of the following statements is true in regards to transferring domain names to AWS?

- A. You can't transfer existing domains to AWS.
- B. You can transfer existing domains into Amazon Route 53's management.
- C. You can transfer existing domains via AWS Direct Connect.
- D. You can transfer existing domains via AWS Import/Export

Answer: B

Explanation:

With Amazon Route 53, you can create and manage your public DNS records with the AWS Management Console or with an easy-to-use API. If you need a domain name, you can find an available name and register it using Amazon Route 53. You can also transfer existing domains into Amazon Route 53's management.

Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/route53/>

NEW QUESTION 251

A user is sending bulk emails using AWS SES. The emails are not reaching some of the targeted audience because they are not authorized by the ISPs. How can the user ensure that the emails are all delivered?

- A. Send an email using DKINI with SES.
- B. Send an email using SMTP with SES.
- C. Open a ticket with AWS support to get it authorized with the ISP.
- D. Authorize the ISP by sending emails from the development account

Answer: A

Explanation:

Domain Keys Identified Mail (DKIM) is a standard that allows senders to sign their email messages and ISPs, and use those signatures to verify that those messages are legitimate and have not been modified by a third party in transit.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide/dkim.html>

NEW QUESTION 252

A user has launched a large EBS backed EC2 instance in the US-East-1a region. The user wants to achieve Disaster Recovery (DR) for that instance by creating another small instance in Europe. How can the user achieve DR?

- A. Copy the instance from the US East region to the EU region
- B. Use the "Launch more like this" option to copy the instance from one region to another
- C. Copy the running instance using the "Instance Copy" command to the EU region
- D. Create an AMI of the instance and copy the AMI to the EU region
- E. Then launch the instance from the EU AMI

Answer: D

Explanation:

To launch an EC2 instance it is required to have an AMI in that region. If the AMI is not available in that region, then create a new AMI or use the copy command to copy the AMI from one region to the other region.

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

NEW QUESTION 257

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service that enables Amazon Web Services (AWS) customers to manage users and user permissions in AWS. In addition to supporting IAM user policies, some services support resource-based permissions. Which of the following services are supported by resource-based permissions?

- A. Amazon SNS, and Amazon SQS and AWS Direct Connect.
- B. Amazon S3 and Amazon SQS and Amazon ElastiCache.
- C. Amazon S3, Amazon SNS, Amazon SQS, Amazon Glacier and Amazon EBS.
- D. Amazon Glacier, Amazon SNS, and Amazon CloudWatch

Answer: C

Explanation:

In addition to supporting IAM user policies, some services support resource-based permissions, which let you attach policies to the service's resources instead of to IAM users or groups. Resource-based permissions are supported by Amazon S3, Amazon SNS, Amazon SQS, Amazon Glacier and Amazon EBS.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Using_SpecificProducts.htm

NEW QUESTION 259

You are setting up your first Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) network so you decide you should probably use the AWS Management Console and the VPC Wizard. Which of the following is not an option for network architectures after launching the "Start VPC Wizard" in Amazon VPC page on the AWS Management Console?

- A. VPC with a Single Public Subnet Only
- B. VPC with a Public Subnet Only and Hardware VPN Access
- C. VPC with Public and Private Subnets and Hardware VPN Access
- D. VPC with a Private Subnet Only and Hardware VPN Access

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon VPC enables you to build a virtual network in the AWS cloud - no VPNs, hardware, or physical datacenters required.

Your AWS resources are automatically provisioned in a ready-to-use default VPC. You can choose to create additional VPCs by going to Amazon VPC page on the AWS Management Console and click on the "Start VPC Wizard" button.

You'll be presented with four basic options for network architectures. After selecting an option, you can modify the size and IP address range of the VPC and its subnets. If you select an option with Hardware VPN Access, you will need to specify the IP address of the VPN hardware on your network. You can modify the VPC to add more subnets or add or remove gateways at any time after the VPC has been created.

The four options are:

VPC with a Single Public Subnet Only VPC with Public and Private Subnets

VPC with Public and Private Subnets and Hardware VPN Access VPC with a Private Subnet Only and Hardware VPN Access Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/vpc/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 260

An EC2 instance is connected to an ENI (Elastic Network Interface) in one subnet. What happens when you attach an ENI of a different subnet to this EC2 instance?

- A. The EC2 instance follows the rules of the older subnet
- B. The EC2 instance follows the rules of both the subnets
- C. Not possible, cannot be connected to 2 ENIs
- D. The EC2 instance follows the rules of the newer subnet

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS allows you create an elastic network interface (ENI), attach an ENI to an EC2 instance, detach an ENI from an EC2 instance and attach this ENI to another EC2 instance. The attributes of a network traffic follow the ENI which is attached to an EC2 instance or detached from an EC2 instance. When you move an ENI from one EC2 instance to another, network traffic is redirected to the new EC2 instance. You can create and attach additional ENIs to an EC2 instance.

Attaching multiple network interfaces (ENIs) to an EC2 instance is useful to: Create a management network.

Use network and security appliances in your VPC.

Create dual-homed instances with workloads/roles on distinct subnets Create a low-budget, high-availability solution.

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

NEW QUESTION 261

A user is trying to launch a similar EC2 instance from an existing instance with the option "Launch More like this". The AMI of the selected instance is deleted. What will happen in this case?

- A. AWS does not need an AMI for the "Launch more like this" option
- B. AWS will launch the instance but will not create a new AMI
- C. AWS will create a new AMI and launch the instance
- D. AWS will throw an error saying that the AMI is deregistered

Answer: D

Explanation:

If the user has deregistered the AMI of an EC2 instance and is trying to launch a similar instance with the option "Launch more like this", AWS will throw an error saying that the AMI is deregistered or not available.

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

NEW QUESTION 262

After a major security breach your manager has requested a report of all users and their credentials in AWS. You discover that in IAM you can generate and download a credential report that lists all users in your account and the status of their various credentials, including passwords, access keys, MFA devices, and signing certificates. Which following statement is incorrect in regards to the use of credential reports?

- A. Credential reports are downloaded XML files.
- B. You can get a credential report using the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the IAM API.
- C. You can use the report to audit the effects of credential lifecycle requirements, such as password rotation.
- D. You can generate a credential report as often as once every four hour

Answer: A

Explanation:

To access your AWS account resources, users must have credentials.

You can generate and download a credential report that lists all users in your account and the status of their various credentials, including passwords, access keys, MFA devices, and signing certificates. You can get a credential report using the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the IAM API.

You can use credential reports to assist in your auditing and compliance efforts. You can use the report to audit the effects of credential lifecycle requirements, such as password rotation. You can provide the report to an external auditor, or grant permissions to an auditor so that he or she can download the report directly.

You can generate a credential report as often as once every four hours. When you request a report, IAM first checks whether a report for the account has been generated within the past four hours. If so, the most recent report is downloaded. If the most recent report for the account is more than four hours old, or if there are no previous reports for the account, IAM generates and downloads a new report.

Credential reports are downloaded as comma-separated values (CSV) files.

You can open CSV files with common spreadsheet software to perform analysis, or you can build an application that consumes the CSV files programmatically and performs custom analysis. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/credential-reports.html>

NEW QUESTION 265

You have been given a scope to set up an AWS Media Sharing Framework for a new start up photo sharing company similar to flickr. The first thing that comes to mind about this is that it will obviously need a huge amount of persistent data storage for this framework. Which of the following storage options would be appropriate for persistent storage?

- A. Amazon Glacier or Amazon S3
- B. Amazon Glacier or AWS Import/Export
- C. AWS Import/Export or Amazon CloudFront
- D. Amazon EBS volumes or Amazon S3

Answer: D

Explanation:

Persistent storage-If you need persistent virtual disk storage similar to a physical disk drive for files or other data that must persist longer than the lifetime of a single Amazon EC2 instance, Amazon EBS volumes or Amazon S3 are more appropriate.

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

NEW QUESTION 270

You need to create a management network using network interfaces for a virtual private cloud (VPC) network. Which of the following statements is incorrect pertaining to Best Practices for Configuring Network Interfaces.

- A. You can detach secondary (ethN) network interfaces when the instance is running or stoppe
- B. However, you can't detach the primary (eth0) interface.
- C. Launching an instance with multiple network interfaces automatically configures interfaces, private IP addresses, and route tables on the operating system of the instance.
- D. You can attach a network interface in one subnet to an instance in another subnet in the same VPC, however, both the network interface and the instance must reside in the same Availability Zone.

E. Attaching another network interface to an instance is a valid method to increase or double the network bandwidth to or from the dual-homed instance

Answer: D

Explanation:

Best Practices for Configuring Network Interfaces

You can attach a network interface to an instance when it's running (hot attach), when it's stopped (warm attach), or when the instance is being launched (cold attach).

You can detach secondary (ethN) network interfaces when the instance is running or stopped. However, you can't detach the primary (eth0) interface.

You can attach a network interface in one subnet to an instance in another subnet in the same VPC, however, both the network interface and the instance must reside in the same Availability Zone.

When launching an instance from the CLI or API, you can specify the network interfaces to attach to the instance for both the primary (eth0) and additional network interfaces.

Launching an instance with multiple network interfaces automatically configures interfaces, private IP addresses, and route tables on the operating system of the instance.

A warm or hot attach of an additional network interface may require you to manually bring up the second interface, configure the private IP address, and modify the route table accordingly. (Instances running Amazon Linux automatically recognize the warm or hot attach and configure themselves.)

Attaching another network interface to an instance is not a method to increase or double the network bandwidth to or from the dual-homed instance.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-eni.html#use-network-and-security-appliances-in-your-vpc>

NEW QUESTION 273

George has launched three EC2 instances inside the US-East-1a zone with his AWS account. Ray has launched two EC2 instances in the US-East-1a zone with his AWS account. Which of the below mentioned statements will help George and Ray understand the availability zone (AZ) concept better?

- A. All the instances of George and Ray can communicate over a private IP with a minimal cost
- B. The US-East-1a region of George and Ray can be different availability zones
- C. All the instances of George and Ray can communicate over a private IP without any cost
- D. The instances of George and Ray will be running in the same data centre

Answer: B

Explanation:

Each AWS region has multiple, isolated locations known as Availability Zones. To ensure that the AWS resources are distributed across the Availability Zones for a region, AWS independently maps the Availability Zones to identifiers for each account. In this case the Availability Zone US-East-1a where George's EC2 instances are running might not be the same location as the US-East-1a zone of Ray's EC2 instances. There is no way for the user to coordinate the Availability Zones between accounts.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-regions-availability-zones.html>

NEW QUESTION 277

You are in the process of moving your friend's WordPress site onto AWS to try and save him some money, and you have told him that he should probably also move his domain name. He asks why he can't leave

his domain name where it is and just have his infrastructure on AWS. What would be an incorrect response to his question ?

- A. Route 53 offers low query latency for your end users.
- B. Route 53 is designed to automatically answer queries from the optimal location depending on network conditions.
- C. The globally distributed nature of AWS's DNS servers helps ensure a consistent ability to route your end users to your application.
- D. Route 53 supports Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC).

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Route 53 provides highly available and scalable Domain Name System (DNS), domain name registration, and health-checking web services.

Route 53 is built using AWS's highly available and reliable infrastructure. The globally distributed nature of our DNS servers helps ensure a consistent ability to route your end users to your application by circumventing any internet or network related issues. Route 53 is designed to provide the level of dependability required by important applications. Using a global anycast network of DNS servers around the world, Route 53 is designed to automatically answer queries from the optimal location depending on network conditions. As a result, the service offers low query latency for your end users.

Amazon Route 53 does not support Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC) at this time. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/route53/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 282

While controlling access to Amazon EC2 resources, which of the following acts as a firewall that controls the traffic allowed to reach one or more instances?

- A. A security group
- B. An instance type
- C. A storage cluster
- D. An object

Answer: A

Explanation:

A security group acts as a firewall that controls the traffic allowed to reach one or more instances. When you launch an instance, you assign it one or more security groups.

Reference: <http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/UsingIAM.html>

NEW QUESTION 285

You have some very sensitive data stored on AWS S3 and want to try every possible alternative to keeping it secure in regards to access control. What are the mechanisms available for access control on AWS S3?

- A. (IAM) policies, Access Control Lists (ACLs), bucket policies, and query string authentication.

- B. (IAM) policies, Access Control Lists (ACLs) and bucket policies.
- C. Access Control Lists (ACLs), bucket policies, and query string authentication
- D. (IAM) policies, Access Control Lists (ACLs), bucket policies, query string authentication and encryption.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon S3 supports several mechanisms that give you flexibility to control who can access your data as well as how, when, and where they can access it.

Amazon S3 provides four different access control mechanisms:

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies, Access Control Lists (ACLs), bucket policies, and query string authentication.

IAM enables organizations to create and manage multiple users under a single AWS account. With IAM policies, you can grant IAM users fine-grained control to your Amazon S3 bucket or objects. You can use ACLs to selectively add (grant) certain permissions on individual objects.

Amazon S3 bucket policies can be used to add or deny permissions across some or all of the objects within a single bucket.

With Query string authentication, you have the ability to share Amazon S3 objects through URLs that are valid for a specified period of time.

NEW QUESTION 287

Which one of the following can't be used as an origin server with Amazon CloudFront?

- A. A web server running in your infrastructure
- B. Amazon S3
- C. Amazon Glacier
- D. A web server running on Amazon EC2 instances

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon CloudFront is designed to work with Amazon S3 as your origin server, customers can also use Amazon CloudFront with origin servers running on Amazon EC2 instances or with any other custom origin.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/distribution-web.html>

NEW QUESTION 292

How can you apply more than 100 rules to an Amazon EC2-Classic?

- A. By adding more security groups
- B. You need to create a default security group specifying your required rules if you need to use more than 100 rules per security group.
- C. By default the Amazon EC2 security groups support 500 rules.
- D. You can't add more than 100 rules to security groups for an Amazon EC2 instance

Answer: D

Explanation:

In EC2-Classic, you can associate an instance with up to 500 security groups and add up to 100 rules to a security group.

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

NEW QUESTION 295

You need to quickly set up an email-sending service because a client needs to start using it in the next hour. Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) seems to be the logical choice but there are several options available to set it up. Which of the following options to set up SES would best meet the needs of the client?

- A. Amazon SES console
- B. AWS CloudFormation
- C. SMTP Interface
- D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon SES is an outbound-only email-sending service that provides an easy, cost-effective way for you to send email.

There are several ways that you can send an email by using Amazon SES. You can use the Amazon SES console, the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) interface, or you can call the Amazon SES API. Amazon SES console—This method is the quickest way to set up your system

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide/Welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 296

Which of the following statements is NOT true about using Elastic IP Address (EIP) in EC2-Classic and EC2-VPC platforms?

- A. In the EC2-VPC platform, the Elastic IP Address (EIP) does not remain associated with the instance when you stop it.
- B. In the EC2-Classic platform, stopping the instance disassociates the Elastic IP Address (EIP) from it.
- C. In the EC2-VPC platform, if you have attached a second network interface to an instance, when you disassociate the Elastic IP Address (EIP) from that instance, a new public IP address is not assigned to the instance automatically; you'll have to associate an EIP with it manually.
- D. In the EC2-Classic platform, if you disassociate an Elastic IP Address (EIP) from the instance, the instance is automatically assigned a new public IP address within a few minutes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the EC2-Classic platform, when you associate an Elastic IP Address (EIP) with an instance, the instance's current public IP address is released to the EC2-Classic public IP address pool. If you disassociate an EIP from the instance, the instance is automatically assigned a new public IP address within a few minutes. In addition, stopping the instance also disassociates the EIP from it.

But in the EC2-VPC platform, when you associate an EIP with an instance in a default Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), or an instance in which you assigned a public

IP to the eth0 network interface during launch, its current public IP address is released to the EC2-VPC public IP address pool. If you disassociate an EIP from the instance, the instance is automatically assigned a new public IP address within a few minutes. However, if you have attached a second network interface to the instance, the instance is not automatically assigned a new public IP address; you'll have to associate an EIP with it manually. The EIP remains associated with the instance when you stop it.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/elastic-ip-addresses-eip.html>

NEW QUESTION 301

You need to create a load balancer in a VPC network that you are building. You can make your load balancer internal (private) or internet-facing (public). When you make your load balancer internal, a DNS name will be created, and it will contain the private IP address of the load balancer. An internal load balancer is not exposed to the internet. When you make your load balancer internet-facing, a DNS name will be created with the public IP address. If you want the Internet-facing load balancer to be connected to the Internet, where must this load balancer reside?

- A. The load balancer must reside in a subnet that is connected to the internet using the internet gateway.
- B. The load balancer must reside in a subnet that is not connected to the internet.
- C. The load balancer must not reside in a subnet that is connected to the internet.
- D. The load balancer must be completely outside of your VP

Answer: A

Explanation:

When you create an internal Elastic Load Balancer in a VPC, you need to select private subnets that are in the same Availability Zone as your instances. If the VPC Elastic Load Balancer is to be public facing, you need to create the Elastic Load Balancer in a public subnet. A subnet is a public subnet if it is attached to an Internet Gateway (IGW) with a defined route to that gateway. Selecting more than one public subnet increases the availability of your Elastic Load Balancer.

NB - Elastic Load Balancers in EC2-Classic are always Internet-facing load balancers. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/elb-internet-facing-load-balancers.html>

NEW QUESTION 305

You need to develop and run some new applications on AWS and you know that Elastic Beanstalk and CloudFormation can both help as a deployment mechanism for a broad range of AWS resources. Which of the following statements best describes the differences between Elastic Beanstalk and CloudFormation?

- A. Elastic Beanstalk uses Elastic load balancing and CloudFormation doesn't.
- B. CloudFormation is faster in deploying applications than Elastic Beanstalk.
- C. Elastic Beanstalk is faster in deploying applications than CloudFormation.
- D. CloudFormation is much more powerful than Elastic Beanstalk, because you can actually design and script custom resources

Answer: D

Explanation:

These services are designed to complement each other. AWS Elastic Beanstalk provides an environment to easily develop and run applications in the cloud. It is integrated with developer tools and provides a one-stop experience for you to manage the lifecycle of your applications. AWS CloudFormation is a convenient deployment mechanism for a broad range of AWS resources. It supports the infrastructure needs of many different types of applications such as existing enterprise applications, legacy applications, applications built using a variety of AWS resources and container-based solutions (including those built using AWS Elastic Beanstalk).

AWS CloudFormation introduces two new concepts: The template, a JSON-format, text-based file that describes all the AWS resources you need to deploy to run your application and the stack, the set of AWS resources that are created and managed as a single unit when AWS CloudFormation instantiates a template.

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

NEW QUESTION 309

You need to set up a security certificate for a client's e-commerce website as it will use the HTTPS protocol. Which of the below AWS services do you need to access to manage your SSL server certificate?

- A. AWS Directory Service
- B. AWS Identity & Access Management
- C. AWS CloudFormation
- D. Amazon Route 53

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a web service that enables Amazon Web Services (AWS) customers to manage users and user permissions in AWS.

All your SSL server certificates are managed by AWS Identity and Access management (IAM). Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 314

When controlling access to Amazon EC2 resources, each Amazon EBS Snapshot has a attribute that controls which AWS accounts can use the snapshot.

- A. createVolumePermission
- B. LaunchPermission
- C. SharePermission
- D. RequestPermission

Answer: A

Explanation:

Each Amazon EBS Snapshot has a createVolumePermission attribute that you can set to one or more AWS Account IDs to share the AM with those AWS Accounts. To allow several AWS Accounts to use a particular EBS snapshot, you can use the snapshots's createVolumePermission attribute to include a list of the accounts that can use it.

Reference: <http://docs.amazonwebservices.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/UsingIAM.html>

NEW QUESTION 316

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 I P multicast The database tier uses shared-storage clustering to provide database fail over capability, and uses several read slaves for scaling Data on all sewers 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 sewers: store read-only data in 53, and copy from 53 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 servers, app servers, and database backed up weekly to Glacier using snapshots.
- E. Web sewers: store read-only data in an EC2 NFS server, 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 AM Is, database backed up via DB snapshots.
- I. Web servers: store read-only data in 53, and copy from 53 to root volume at boot tim
- J. App servers: 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 servers backed up weekly viaAM Is, database backed up via DB snapshots.
- M. Web servers: store read-only data in 53, and copy from 53 to root volume at boot tim
- N. App servers: share state using a combination of DynamoDB and IP unicas
- O. Database: use RDS with multi-AZ deploymen
- P. Backup: web and app sewers backed up weekly via ANI Is, database backed up via DB snapshots.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon RDS Multi-AZ deployments provide enhanced availability and durability for Database (DB) Instances, making them a natural fit for production database workloads. When you provision a Multi-AZ DB Instance, Amazon RDS automatically creates a primary DB Instance and synchronously replicates the data to a standby instance in a different Availability Zone (AZ). Each AZ runs on its own physically distinct, independent infrastructure, and is engineered to be highly reliable. In case of an infrastructure failure (for example, instance hardware failure, storage failure, or network disruption), Amazon RDS performs an automatic failover to the standby, so that you can resume database operations as soon as the failover is complete. Since the endpoint for your DB Instance remains the same after a failover, your application can resume database operation without the need for manual administrative intervention.

Benefits

Enhanced Durability

Multi-AZ deployments for the MySQL, Oracle, and PostgreSQL engines utilize synchronous physical replication to keep data on the standby up-to-date with the primary. Multi-AZ deployments for the SQL Server engine use synchronous logical replication to achieve the same result, employing SQL

Server-native Mrroring technology. Both approaches safeguard your data in the event of a DB Instance failure or loss of an Availability Zone.

If a storage volume on your primary fails in a Multi-AZ deployment, Amazon RDS automatically initiates a failover to the up-to-date standby. Compare this to a Single-AZ deployment: in case of a Single-AZ database failure, a user-initiated point-in-time-restore operation will be required. This operation can take several hours to complete, and any data updates that occurred after the latest restorable time (typically within the last five minutes) will not be available.

Amazon Aurora employs a highly durable, SSD-backed virtualized storage layer purpose-built for database workloads. Amazon Aurora automatically replicates your volume six ways, across three Availability Zones. Amazon Aurora storage is fault-tolerant, transparently handling the loss of up to two copies of data without affecting database write availability and up to three copies without affecting read availability. Amazon Aurora storage is also self-healing. Data blocks and disks are continuously scanned for errors and replaced automatically.

Increased Availability

You also benefit from enhanced database availability when running Multi-AZ deployments. If an Availability Zone failure or DB Instance failure occurs, your availability impact is limited to the time automatic failover takes to complete: typically under one minute for Amazon Aurora and one to two minutes for other database engines (see the RDS FAQ for details).

The availability benefits of Multi-AZ deployments also extend to planned maintenance and backups.

In the case of system upgrades like OS patching or DB Instance scaling, these operations are applied first on the standby, prior to the automatic failover. As a result, your availability impact is, again, only the time required for automatic fail over to complete.

Unlike Single-AZ deployments, 1/0 actMty is not suspended on your primary during backup for Multi-AZ deployments for the MySQL, Oracle, and PostgreSQL engines, because the backup is taken from the standby. However, note that you may still experience elevated latencies for a few minutes during backups for Multi-AZ deployments.

On instance failure in Amazon Aurora deployments, Amazon RDS uses RDS Multi-AZ technology to automate failover to one of up to 15 Amazon Aurora Replicas you have created in any of three Availability Zones. If no Amazon Aurora Replicas have been provisioned, in the case of a failure, Amazon RDS will attempt to create a new Amazon Aurora DB instance for you automatically.

No Administrative Intervention

DB Instance failover is fully automatic and requires no administrative intervention. Amazon RDS monitors the health of your primary and standbys, and initiates a failover automatically in response to a variety of failure conditions.

Failover conditions

Amazon RDS detects and automatically recovers from the most common failure scenarios for Multi-AZ deployments so that you can resume database operations as quickly as possible without administrative intervention. Amazon RDS automatically performs a failover in the event of any of the following:

Loss of availability in primary Availability Zone Loss of network connectMty to primary Compute unit failure on primary

Storage failure on primary

Note: When operations such as DB Instance scaling or system upgrades like OS patching are initiated for Multi-AZ deployments, for enhanced availability, they are applied first on the standby prior to an automatic failover. As a result, your availability impact is limited only to the time required for automatic failover to complete.

Note that Amazon RDS Multi-AZ deployments do not failover automatically in response to database operations such as long running queries, deadlocks or database corruption errors.

NEW QUESTION 320

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