

AWS-Certified-Solutions-Architect-Professional Dumps

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The maximum number of VPCs allowed per region is 5.

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

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

In which step of using AWS Direct Connect should the user determine the required port speed?

- A. Complete the Cross Connect
- B. Verify Your Virtual Interface
- C. Download Router Configuration
- D. Submit AWS Direct Connect Connection Request

Answer: D

Explanation:

To submit an AWS Direct Connect connection request, you need to provide the following information: Your contact information.

The AWS Direct Connect Location to connect to.

Details of AWS Direct Connect partner if you use the AWS Partner Network (APN) service. The port speed you require, either 1 Gbps or 10 Gbps.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/getstarted.html#ConnectionRequest>

NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

RDS DB instance storage comes in two types: standard and provisioned IOPS. Standard storage is allocated on the Amazon EBS volumes and connected to the user's DB instance. Provisioned IOPS uses optimized EBS volumes and an optimized configuration stack. It provides additional, dedicated capacity for the EBS I/O.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 6

A user authenticating with Amazon Cognito will go through a multi-step process to bootstrap their credentials. Amazon Cognito has two different flows for authentication with public providers. Which of the following are the two flows?

- A. Authenticated and non-authenticated
- B. Public and private
- C. Enhanced and basic
- D. Single step and multistep

Answer: C

Explanation:

A user authenticating with Amazon Cognito will go through a multi-step process to bootstrap their credentials. Amazon Cognito has two different flows for authentication with public providers: enhanced and basic.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cognito/devguide/identity/concepts/authentication-flow/>

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Resource Name (ARN) condition operators let you construct Condition elements that restrict access based on comparing a key to an ARN. ArnLike, for instance, is a case-insensitive matching of the ARN. Each of the six colon-delimited components of the ARN is checked separately and each can include a multi-character match wildcard (*) or a single-character match wildcard (?).
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccessPolicyLanguage_ElementDescriptions.html

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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

- A. "cancel"
- B. "suspend"
- C. "allow"
- D. "valid"

Answer: C

Explanation:

If an explicit deny is not found among the applicable policies for a specific request, IAM's Policy Evaluation Logic checks for any "allow" instructions to check if the request can be successfully completed.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/AccessPolicyLanguage_EvaluationLogic.html

NEW QUESTION 10

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

- A. EBS bandwidth of dedicated instance exceeding the PIOPS
- B. EBS volume size

- C. EC2 bandwidth
- D. Instance type is not EBS optimized

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The two policies that you attach to an IAM role are the access policy and the trust policy.
Remember that adding an account to the trust policy of a role is only half of establishing the trust relationship. By default, no users in the trusted accounts can assume the role until the administrator for that account grants the users the permission to assume the role by adding the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to an Allow element for the sts:AssumeRole action.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_manage_modify.html

NEW QUESTION 11

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Amazon SNS, you have the ability to send notification messages directly to apps on mobile devices. Notification messages sent to a mobile endpoint can appear in the mobile app as message alerts, badge updates, or even sound alerts. Microsoft Windows Mobile Messaging (MWMM) doesn't exist and is not supported by Amazon SNS.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/SNSMobilePush.html>

NEW QUESTION 13

You want to define permissions for a role in an IAM policy. Which of the following configuration formats should you use?

- A. An XML document written in the IAM Policy Language
- B. An XML document written in a language of your choice
- C. A JSON document written in the IAM Policy Language
- D. A JSON document written in a language of your choice

Answer: C

Explanation:

You define the permissions for a role in an IAM policy. An IAM policy is a JSON document written in the IAM Policy Language.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_terms-and-concepts.html

NEW QUESTION 17

IAM Secure And Scalable is an organization which provides scalable and secure SAAS to its clients. They are planning to host a web server and App server on AWS VPC as separate tiers. The organization wants to implement the scalability by configuring Auto Scaling and load balancer with their app servers (middle tier) too. Which of the below mentioned options suits their requirements?

- A. Since ELB is internet facing, it is recommended to setup HAProxy as the Load balancer within the VPC.
- B. Create an Internet facing ELB with VPC and configure all the App servers with it.
- C. The user should make ELB with EC2-CLASSIC and enable SSH with it for security.
- D. Create an Internal Load balancer with VPC and register all the App sewers with i

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) allows the user to define a virtual networking environment in a private, isolated section of the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. The user has complete control over the virtual networking environment. Within this virtual private cloud, the user can launch AWS resources, such as an ELB, and EC2 instances.
There are two ELBs available with VPC: internet facing and internal (private) ELB. For internal servers, such as App sewers the organization can create an internal load balancer in their VPC and then place back-end application instances behind the internal load balancer. The internal load balancer will route requests to the back-end application instances, which are also using private IP addresses and only accept requests from the internal load balancer.
Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/vpc-loadbalancer-types.html>

NEW QUESTION 22

Which of the following is NOT an advantage of using AWS Direct Connect?

- A. AWS Direct Connect provides users access to public and private resources by using two different connections while maintaining network separation between the public and private environments.
- B. AWS Direct Connect provides a more consistent network experience than Internet-based connections.
- C. AWS Direct Connect makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from your premises to AWS.
- D. AWS Direct Connect reduces your network cost

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Direct Connect makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from your premises to AWS. Using AWS Direct Connect, you can establish private connectivity between AWS and your datacenter, office, or colocation environment, which in many cases can reduce your network costs, increase bandwidth throughput, and provide a more consistent network experience than Internet-based connections.

By using industry standard 802.1q VLANs, this dedicated connection can be partitioned into multiple virtual interfaces. This allows you to use the same connection to access public resources such as objects stored in Amazon S3 using public IP address space, and private resources such as Amazon EC2 instances running within an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) using private IP space, while maintaining network separation between the public and private environments.

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

NEW QUESTION 26

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/APIReference/API_ModifyDBInstance.html

NEW QUESTION 31

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 32

By default, what is the maximum number of Cache Nodes you can run in Amazon ElastiCache?

- A. 20
- B. 50
- C. 100
- D. 200

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Amazon ElastiCache, you can run a maximum of 20 Cache Nodes. Reference: <http://aws.amazon.com/elasticache/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 36

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

- A. Once you issue temporary security credentials, they cannot be revoked.
- B. None of these are correct.

- C. Once you issue temporary security credentials, they can be revoked only when the virtual MFA device is used.
- D. Once you issue temporary security credentials, they can be revoke

Answer: A

Explanation:

Temporary credentials in IAM are valid throughout their defined duration of time and hence can't be revoked. However, because permissions are evaluated each time an AWS request is made using the credentials, you can achieve the effect of revoking the credentials by changing the permissions for the credentials even after they have been issued. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_temp_control-access_disable-perms.html

NEW QUESTION 39

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 40

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 43

An EC2 instance that performs source/destination checks by default is launched in a private VPC subnet. All security, NACL, and routing definitions are configured as expected. A custom NAT instance is launched. Which of the following must be done for the custom NAT instance to work?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 46

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the

user has defined. With VPC the user can specify multiple private IP addresses for his instances.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 47

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 49

Which of the following is true while using an IAM role to grant permissions to applications running on Amazon EC2 instances?

- A. All applications on the instance share the same role, but different permissions.
- B. All applications on the instance share multiple roles and permissions.
- C. Multiple roles are assigned to an EC2 instance at a time.
- D. Only one role can be assigned to an EC2 instance at a time

Answer: D

Explanation:

Only one role can be assigned to an EC2 instance at a time, and all applications on the instance share the same role and permissions.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/role-usecase-ec2app.html>

NEW QUESTION 54

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 55

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 60

In the context of IAM roles for Amazon EC2, which of the following NOT true about delegating permission to make API requests?

- A. You cannot create an IAM role.
- B. You can have the application retrieve a set of temporary credentials and use them.
- C. You can specify the role when you launch your instances.
- D. You can define which accounts or AWS services can assume the role

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon designed IAM roles so that your applications can securely make API requests from your instances, without requiring you to manage the security credentials that the applications use. Instead of creating and distributing your AWS credentials, you can delegate permission to make API requests using IAM roles as follows: Create an IAM role. Define which accounts or AWS services can assume the role. Define which API actions and resources the application can use after assuming the role. Specify the role when you launch your instances. Have the application retrieve a set of temporary credentials and use them.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/iam-roles-for-amazon-ec2.html>

NEW QUESTION 63

In Amazon Cognito what is a silent push notification?

- A. It is a push message that is received by your application on a user's device that will not be seen by the user.
- B. It is a push message that is received by your application on a user's device that will return the user's geolocation.
- C. It is a push message that is received by your application on a user's device that will not be heard by the user.
- D. It is a push message that is received by your application on a user's device that will return the user's authentication credentials.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Cognito uses the Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) to send silent push notifications to devices. A silent push notification is a push message that is received by your application on a user's device that will not be seen by the user.

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

NEW QUESTION 67

In AWS IAM, which of the following predefined policy condition keys checks how long ago (in seconds) the MFA-validated security credentials making the request were issued using multi-factor authentication (MFA)?

- A. aws:MultiFactorAuthAge
- B. aws:MultiFactorAuthLast
- C. aws:MFAAge
- D. aws:MultiFactorAuthPrevious

Answer: A

Explanation:

aws:MultiFactorAuthAge is one of the predefined keys provided by AWS that can be included within a Condition element of an IAM policy. The key allows to check how long ago (in seconds) the

MFA-validated security credentials making the request were issued using Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).

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

NEW QUESTION 71

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 73

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 75

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 77

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

CloudFront is a web service that speeds up distribution of your static and dynamic web content, for example, .html, .css, .php, and image files, to end users.

Every CloudFront web distribution must be associated either with the default CloudFront certificate or with a custom SSL certificate. Before you can delete an SSL certificate, you need to either rotate SSL certificates (replace the current custom SSL certificate with another custom SSL certificate) or revert from using a custom SSL certificate to using the default CloudFront certificate.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/Troubleshooting.html>

NEW QUESTION 80

A user has set the IAM policy where it denies all requests if a request is not from IP 10.10.10.1/32. The other policy says allow all requests between 5 PM to 7 PM. What will happen when a user is requesting access from IP 55.109.10.12/32 at 6 PM?

- A. It will deny access
- B. It is not possible to set a policy based on the time or IP
- C. IAM will throw an error for policy conflict
- D. It will allow access

Answer: A

Explanation:

When a request is made, the AWS IAM policy decides whether a given request should be allowed or denied. The evaluation logic follows these rules:

By default, all requests are denied. (In general, requests made using the account credentials for resources in the account are always allowed.)

An explicit allow policy overrides this default.

An explicit deny policy overrides any allows.

In this case since there are explicit deny and explicit allow statements. Thus, the request will be denied since deny overrides allow.

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

NEW QUESTION 82

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

For a single-node configuration in Amazon Redshift, the only option available is the smallest of the two options. The 8XL extra-large nodes are only available in a multi-node configuration

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/mgmt/working-with-clusters.html>

NEW QUESTION 83

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

- A. Pipeline Definition
- B. Task Runner

- C. Amazon Elastic MapReduce (EMR)
- D. AWS Direct Connect

Answer: B

Explanation:

Task Runner polls for tasks and then performs those tasks.

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

NEW QUESTION 87

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 88

In Amazon ElastiCache, the default cache port is:

- A. for Memcached 11210 and for Redis 6380.
- B. for Memcached 11211 and for Redis 6380.
- C. for Memcached 11210 and for Redis 6379.
- D. for Memcached 11211 and for Redis 6379.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Amazon ElastiCache, you can specify a new port number for your cache cluster, which by default is 11211 for Memcached and 6379 for Redis.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/UserGuide/GettingStarted.AuthorizeAccess.htm>

NEW QUESTION 92

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 96

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 100

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 104

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 106

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 109

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

- A. Instantiate a c3.8xlarge instance in us-east-1. Provision 4x1TB EBS volumes, attach them to the instance, and configure them as a single RAID 5 volume
- B. Ensure that EBS snapshots are performed every 15 minutes.
- C. Instantiate a c3.8xlarge instance in us-east-1. Provision 3x1TB EBS volumes, attach them to the instance, and configure them as a single RAID 0 volume
- D. Ensure that EBS snapshots are performed every 15 minutes.
- E. Instantiate an i2.8xlarge instance in us-east-1
- F. Create a RAID 0 volume using the four 800GB SSD ephemeral disks provided with the instance
- G. Provision 3x1TB EBS volumes, attach them to the instance, and configure them as a second RAID 0 volume
- H. Configure synchronous, block-level replication from the ephemeral-backed volume to the EBS-backed volume.
- I. Instantiate a c3.8xlarge instance in us-east-1. Provision an AWS Storage Gateway and configure it for 3 TB of storage and 100,000 IOP
- J. Attach the volume to the instance.
- K. Instantiate an i2.8xlarge instance in us-east-1
- L. Create a RAID 0 volume using the four 800GB SSD ephemeral disks provided with the instance
- M. Configure synchronous, block-level replication to an identically configured instance in us-east-1b.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 111

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 114

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 117

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 122

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

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 126

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 130

You are implementing a URL whitelisting system for a company that wants to restrict outbound HTTP'S connections to specific domains from their EC2-hosted applications you deploy a single EC2 instance running proxy software and configure It to accept traffic from all subnets and EC2 instances in the VPC. You

configure the proxy to only pass through traffic to domains that you define in its whitelist configuration. You have a nightly maintenance window of 10 minutes where all instances fetch new software updates. Each update is about 200MB in size and there are 500 instances in the VPC that routinely fetch updates. After a few days you notice that some machines are failing to successfully download some, but not all of their updates within the maintenance window. The download URLs used for these updates are correctly listed in the proxy's whitelist configuration and you are able to access them manually using a web browser on the instances. What might be happening? (Choose 2 answers)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 132

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 137

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

How should they architect their solution?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 142

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 143

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

Which AWS storage and database architecture meets the requirements of the application?

- A. Web servers: store read-only data in S3, and copy from S3 to root volume at boot time.
- B. App servers: share state using a combination of DynamoDB and IP unicast.
- C. Database: use RDS with multi-AZ deployment and one or more read replicas.
- D. Backup: web servers, app servers, and database backed up weekly to Glacier using snapshots.
- E. Web servers: store read-only data in an EC2 NFS server; mount to each web server at boot time.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 144

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 146

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 151

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

Choose 3 answers

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

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 156

You are designing Internet connectMty for your VPC. The Web sewers must be available on the Internet. The application must have a highly available architecture. Which alternatives should you consider? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. Configure a NAT instance in your VPC Create a default route via the NAT instance and associate itwith all subnets Configure a DNS A record that points to the NAT instance public IP address.
- B. Configure a C|oudFront distribution and configure the origin to point to the private IP addresses of your Web sewers Configure a Route53 CNAME record to your CloudFront distribution.
- C. Place all your web servers behind ELB Configure a Route53 CNMIE to point to the ELB DNS name.
- D. Assign EIPs to all web sewer
- E. Configure a Route53 record set with all E|Ps, with health checks and DNS failover.
- F. Configure ELB with an EIP Place all your Web servers behind ELB Configure a Route53 A record that points to the EIP.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 161

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

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

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 165

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

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

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 168

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 171

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 175

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