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QUESTION 1

You manage a web service that is used by client applications deployed in 300 offices worldwide. The web service architecture is an Elastic Load balancer (ELB) distributing traffic across four application servers deployed in an autoscaling group across two availability zones.

The ELB is configured to use round robin, and sticky sessions are disabled. You have configured the NACLs and Security Groups to allow port 22 from your bastion host, and port 80 from 0.0.0.0/0. The client configuration is managed by each regional IT team.

Upon inspection you find that a large amount of requests from incorrectly configured sites are causing a single application server to degrade. The remainder of the requests are equally distributed across all servers with no negative effects.

What should you do to remedy the situation and prevent future occurrences?

A. Mark the affected instance as degraded in the ELB and raise it with the client application team.

B. Update the NACL to only allow port 80 to the application servers from the ELB servers.

C. Update the Security Groups to only allow port 80 to the application servers from the ELB.

D. Terminate the affected instance and allow Auto Scaling to create a new instance.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

A company with several VPCs in the us-east-1 Region wants to reduce the cost of its workloads. A network engineer has identified that all traffic bound to Amazon services is flowing through a NAT gateway. Additionally, all the VPCs are peered to a hub VPC for access to common services.

What should the network engineer do to reduce data transfer costs to Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)?

A. Disable the private DNS name for the SQS endpoint. Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for the domain us-east-1.sqs.amazonaws.com. Create a CNAME record to the DNS name of the SQS endpoint. Share the private hosted zone with all other VPCs.

B. Disable the private DNS name for the SQS endpoint. Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for the domain sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com. Create an alias record to the DNS name of the SQS endpoint. Share the private hosted zone with all other VPCs.

C. Enable the private DNS name for the SQS endpoint. Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for the domain sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com. Create a CNAME record to the DNS name of the SQS endpoint. Share the private hosted zone with all other VPCs.

D. Enable the private DNS name for the SQS endpoint. Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for the domain us-east-1.sqs.amazonaws.com. Create an alias record to the DNS name of the SQS endpoint. Share the private hosted zone with all other VPCs.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

For web distributions in Amazon CloudFront, your origin can be either an Amazon S3 bucket or _____ .

A. a DNS server

B. a proxy server

C. an FTP server

D. an HTTP server

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

For web distributions in Amazon CloudFront, your origin can be either an Amazon S3 bucket or an HTTP

server.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/distributionoverview.html

QUESTION 4

Which service would you use to see who changed your infrastructure?

A. Config

B. CloudTrail

C. Flow Logs

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

A company is migrating a legacy storefront web application to the AWS Cloud. The application is complex and will take several months to refactor. A solutions architect recommended an interim solution of using Amazon CloudFront with a custom origin pointing to the SSL endpoint URL for the legacy web application until the replacement is ready and deployed.

The interim solution has worked for several weeks. However, all browser connections recently began showing an HTTP 502 Bad Gateway error with the header "X-Cache: Error from cloudfront." Monitoring services show that the HTTPS port 443 on the legacy web application is open and responding to requests.

What is the likely cause of the error, and what is the solution?

A. The origin access identity is not correct. Edit the CloudFront distribution and update the identity in the origins settings.

B. The SSL certificate on the CloudFront distribution has expired. Use AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the us-east-1 Region to replace the SSL certificate in the CloudFront distribution with a new certificate.

C. The SSL certificate on the legacy web application server has expired. Use AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the us-east-1 Region to create a new SSL certificate. Export the public and private keys, and install the certificate on the legacy web application.

D. The SSL certificate on the legacy web application server has expired. Replace the SSL certificate on the web server with one signed by a globally recognized certificate authority (CA). Install the full certificate chain onto the legacy web application server.

Correct Answer: A

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