BDS-C00 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

Is there a method in the IAM system to allow or deny access to a specific instance?

A. Only for VPC based instances

B. Yes

C. No

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

What does Amazon RDS stand for?

A. Regional Data Server.

B. Relational Database Service.

C. Nothing.

D. Regional Database Service.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

A company is building a new application in AWS. The architect needs to design a system to collect application log events. The design should be a repeatable pattern that minimizes data loss if an application instance fails, and keeps a durable copy of a log data for at least 30 days.

What is the simplest architecture that will allow the architect to analyze the logs?

A. Write them directly to a Kinesis Firehose. Configure Kinesis Firehose to load the events into an Amazon Redshift cluster for analysis.

B. Write them to a file on Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3). Write an AWS Lambda function that runs in response to the S3 event to load the events into Amazon Elasticsearch Service for analysis.

C. Write them to the local disk and configure the Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent to load the data into CloudWatch Logs and subsequently into Amazon Elasticsearch Service.

D. Write them to CloudWatch Logs and use an AWS Lambda function to load them into HDFS on an Amazon Elastic MapReduce (EMR) cluster for analysis.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

An organization needs to store sensitive information on Amazon S3 and process it through Amazon EMR. Data must be encrypted on Amazon S3 and Amazon EMR at rest and in transit. Using Thrift Server, the Data Analysis team users HIVE to interact with this data. The organization would like to grant access to only specific databases and tables, giving permission only to the SELECT statement.

Which solution will protect the data and limit user access to the SELECT statement on a specific portion of data?

A. Configure Transparent Data Encryption on Amazon EMR. Create an Amazon EC2 instance and install Apache Ranger. Configure the authorization on the cluster to use Apache Ranger.

B. Configure data encryption at rest for EMR File System (EMRFS) on Amazon S3. Configure data encryption in transit for traffic between Amazon S3 and EMRFS. Configure storage and SQL base authorization on HiveServer2.

C. Use AWS KMS for encryption of data. Configure and attach multiple roles with different permissions based on the different user needs.

D. Configure Security Group on Amazon EMR. Create an Amazon VPC endpoint for Amazon S3.

Configure HiveServer2 to use Kerberos authentication on the cluster.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

You want to securely distribute credentials for your Amazon RDS instance to your fleet of web server instances. The credentials are stored in a file that is controlled by a configuration management system.

How do you securely deploy the credentials in an automated manner across the fleet of web server instances, which can number in the hundreds, while retaining the ability to roll back if needed?

A. Store your credential files in an Amazon S3 bucket. Use Amazon S3 server-side encryption on the credential files. Have a scheduled job that pulls down the credential files into the instances every 10 minutes

B. Store the credential files in your version-controlled repository with the rest of your code. Have a post-commit action in version control that kicks off a job in your continuous integration system which securely copies the new credentials files to all web server instances

C. Insert credential files into user data and use an instance lifecycle policy to periodically refresh the files from the user data

D. Keep credential files as a binary blob in an Amazon RDS MySQL DB instance, and have a script on each Amazon EC2 instance that pulls the files down from the RDS instance

E. Store the credential files in your version-controlled repository with the rest of your code. Use a parallel file copy program to send the credential files from your local machine to the Amazon EC2 instances

Correct Answer: D