Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-SysOps

Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate

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NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
How can the domain's zone apex for example "myzoneapexdomain com" be pointed towards an Elastic Load Balancer?

A. By using an AAAA record
B. By using an A record
C. By using an Amazon Route 53 CNAME record
D. By using an Amazon Route 53 Alias record

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/resource-record-sets-choosing-alias-non-alias.html

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 1)
A customer has a web application that uses cookie Based sessions to track logged in users It Is deployed on AWS using ELB and Auto Scaling The customer observes that when load increases. Auto Scaling launches new Instances but the load on the easting Instances does not decrease, causing all existing users to have a sluggish experience.
Which two answer choices independently describe a behavior that could be the cause of the sluggish user experience? Choose 2 answers

A. ELB's normal behavior sends requests from the same user to the same backend instance
B. ELB's behavior when sticky sessions are enabled causes ELB to send requests in the same session to the same backend instance
C. A faulty browser is not honoring the TTL of the ELB DNS nam
D. The web application uses long polling such as comet or websocket
E. Thereby keeping a connection open to a web server tor a long time
F. The web application uses long polling such as comet or websocket
G. Thereby keeping a connection open to a web server for a long tim

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
You use S3 to store critical data for your company Several users within your group currently have lull permissions to your S3 buckets You need to come up with a solution mat does not impact your users and also protect against the accidental deletion of objects.
Which two options will address this issue? Choose 2 answers

A. Enable versioning on your S3 Buckets
B. Configure your S3 Buckets with MFA delete
C. Create a Bucket policy and only allow read only permissions to all users at the bucket level
D. Enable object life cycle policies and configure the data older than 3 months to be archived in Glacier

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 1)
You are managing a legacy application Inside VPC with hard coded IP addresses in its configuration.
Which two mechanisms will allow the application to failover to new instances without the need for reconfiguration? Choose 2 answers

A. Create an ELB to reroute traffic to a failover instance
B. Create a secondary ENI that can be moved to a failover instance
C. Use Route53 health checks to fail traffic over to a failover instance
D. Assign a secondary private IP address to the primary ENIO that can be moved to a failover instance

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 1)
You have decided to change the Instance type for instances running In your application tier that are using Auto Scaling.
In which area below would you change the instance type definition?

A. Auto Scaling launch configuration
B. Auto Scaling group
C. Auto Scaling policy
D. Auto Scaling tags

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 1)
You are designing a system that has a Bastion host. This component needs to be highly available without human intervention.

Which of the following approaches would you select?

A. Run the bastion on two instances one in each AZ
B. Run the bastion on an active Instance in one AZ and have an AMI ready to boot up in the event of failure
C. Configure the bastion instance in an Auto Scaling group Specify the Auto Scaling group to include multiple AZs but have a min-size of 1 and max-size of 1
D. Configure an ELB in front of the bastion instance

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 1)
You run a web application where web servers on EC2 Instances are In an Auto Scaling group Monitoring over the last 6 months shows that 6 web servers are necessary to handle the minimum load During the day up to 12 servers are needed Five to six days per year, the number of web servers required might go up to 15.
What would you recommend to minimize costs while being able to provide hill availability?

A. 6 Reserved instances (heavy utilization). 6 Reserved instances {medium utilization), rest covered by On-Demand instances
B. 6 Reserved instances (heavy utilization). 6 On-Demand instances, rest covered by Spot Instances
C. 6 Reserved instances (heavy utilization) 6 Spot instances, rest covered by On-Demand instances
D. 6 Reserved instances (heavy utilization) 6 Reserved instances (medium utilization) rest covered by Spot instances

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 1)
You are tasked with the migration of a highly trafficked Node JS application to AWS In order to comply with organizational standards Chef recipes must be used to configure the application servers that host this application and to support application lifecycle events.
Which deployment option meets these requirements while minimizing administrative burden?

A. Create a new stack within Opsworks add the appropriate layers to the stack and deploy the application
B. Create a new application within Elastic Beanstalk and deploy this application to a new environment
C. Launch a Mode JS server from a community AMI and manually deploy the application to the launched EC2 instance
D. Launch and configure Chef Server on an EC2 instance and leverage the AWS CLI to launch application servers and configure those instances using Che

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features.deployment.html

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 1)
An application that you are managing has EC2 instances & Dynamo OB tables deployed to several AWS Regions In order to monitor the performance of the application globally, you would like to see two graphs 1) Avg CPU Utilization across all EC2 instances and 2) Number of Throttled Requests for all DynamoDB tables.
How can you accomplish this?

A. Tag your resources with the application name, and select the tag name as the dimension in the Cloudwatch Management console to view the respective graphs
B. Use the Cloud Watch CLI tools to pull the respective metrics from each regional endpoint Aggregate the data offline & store it for graphing in CloudWatc
C. Add SNMP traps to each instance and DynamoDB table Leverage a central monitoring server to capture data from each instance and table Put the aggregate data into Cloud Watch for graphin
D. Add a CloudWatch agent to each instance and attach one to each DynamoDB tabl
E. When configuring the agent set the appropriate application name & view the graphs in CloudWatc

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following are characteristics of Amazon VPC subnets?
Choose 2 answers

A. Each subnet maps to a single Availability Zone
B. A CIDR block mask of /25 is the smallest range supported
C. Instances in a private subnet can communicate with the internet only if they have an Elastic I
D. By default, all subnets can route between each other, whether they are private or public
E. V Each subnet spans at least 2 Availability zones to provide a high-availability environment

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
You are attempting to connect to an instance in Amazon VPC without success You have already verified that the VPC has an Internet Gateway (IGW) the instance has an associated Elastic IP (EIP) and correct security group rules are in place.
Which VPC component should you evaluate next?

A. The configuration of a NAT instance
B. The configuration of the Routing Table
C. The configuration of the internet Gateway (IGW)

D. The configuration of SRC/DST checking

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/UserScenariosF orVPC.html

NEW QUESTION 11
- (Topic 1)
You have a Linux EC2 web server instance running inside a VPC The instance is In a public subnet and has an EIP associated with it so you can connect to It over the Internet via HTTP or SSH The instance was also fully accessible when you last logged in via SSH. and was also serving web requests on port 80.
Now you are not able to SSH into the host nor does it respond to web requests on port 80 that were working fine last time you checked You have double-checked that all networking configuration parameters (security groups route tables. IGW'EIP. NACLs etc) are properly configured {and you haven't made any changes to those anyway since you were last able to reach the Instance). You look at the EC2 console and notice that system status check shows "impaired."
Which should be your next step in troubleshooting and attempting to get the instance back to a healthy state so that you can log in again?

A. Stop and start the instance so that it will be able to be redeployed on a healthy host system that most likely will fix the "impaired" system status
B. Reboot your instance so that the operating system will have a chance to boot in a clean healthy state that most likely will fix the 'impaired" system status
C. Add another dynamic private IP address to me instance and try to connect via mat new path, since the networking stack of the OS may be locked up causing the "impaired" system statu
D. Add another Elastic Network Interface to the instance and try to connect via that new path since the networking stack of the OS may be locked up causing the "impaired" system status
E. un-map and then re-map the EIP to the instance, since the IGWVNAT gateway may not be working properly, causing the "impaired" system status

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 12
- (Topic 2)
A user is planning to setup infrastructure on AWS for the Christmas sales. The user is planning to use Auto Scaling based on the schedule for proactive scaling.
What advise would you give to the user?

A. It is good to schedule now because if the user forgets later on it will not scale up
B. The scaling should be setup only one week before Christmas
C. Wait till end of November before scheduling the activity
D. It is not advisable to use scheduled based scaling

Answer: C

Explanation:

Auto Scaling based on a schedule allows the user to scale the application in response to predictable load changes. The user can specify any date in the future to scale up or down during that period. As per Auto Scaling the user can schedule an action for up to a month in the future. Thus, it is recommended to wait until end of November before scheduling for Christmas.

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Topic 2)
A user is trying to understand the ACL and policy for an S3 bucket. Which of the below mentioned policy
permissions is equivalent to the WRITE ACL on a bucket?

A. s3:GetObjectAcl
B. s3:GetObjectVersion
C. s3:ListBucketVersions
D. s3:DeleteObject

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon S3 provides a set of operations to work with the Amazon S3 resources. Each AWS S3 bucket can have an ACL (Access Control List. or bucket policy associated with it. The WRITE ACL list allows the other AWS accounts to write/modify to that bucket. The equivalent S3 bucket policy permission for it is s3:DeleteObject.

NEW QUESTION 18
- (Topic 2)
An application is generating a log file every 5 minutes. The log file is not critical but may be required only for verification in case of some major issue. The file should be accessible over the internet whenever required. Which of the below mentioned options is a best possible storage solution for it?

A. AWS S3
B. AWS Glacier
C. AWS RDS
D. AWS RRS

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon S3 stores objects according to their storage class. There are three major storage classes: Standard, Reduced Redundancy Storage and Glacier. Standard is for AWS S3 and provides very high durability. However, the costs are a little higher. Glacier is for archival and the files are not available over the internet.

Reduced Redundancy Storage is for less critical files. Reduced Redundancy is little cheaper as it provides less durability in comparison to S3. In this case since the log files are not mission critical files, RRS will be a better option.

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Topic 2)
An organization is planning to create 5 different AWS accounts considering various security requirements. The organization wants to use a single payee account by using the
consolidated billing option. Which of the below mentioned statements is true with respect to the above information?

A. Master (Paye
B. account will get only the total bill and cannot see the cost incurred by each account
C. Master (Paye
D. account can view only the AWS billing details of the linked accounts
E. It is not recommended to use consolidated billing since the payee account will have access to the linked accounts
F. Each AWS account needs to create an AWS billing policy to provide permission to the payee account

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS consolidated billing enables the organization to consolidate payments for multiple Amazon Web Services (AWS. accounts within a single organization by making a single paying account. Consolidated billing enables the organization to see a combined view of the AWS charges incurred by each account as well as obtain a detailed cost report for each of the individual AWS accounts associated with the paying account. The payee account will not have any other access than billing data of linked accounts.

NEW QUESTION 24
- (Topic 2)
A user is planning to evaluate AWS for their internal use. The user does not want to incur any charge on his account during the evaluation. Which of the below mentioned AWS services would incur a charge if used?

A. AWS S3 with 1 GB of storage
B. AWS micro instance running 24 hours daily
C. AWS ELB running 24 hours a day
D. AWS PIOPS volume of 10 GB size

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS is introducing a free usage tier for one year to help the new AWS customers get started in Cloud. The free tier can be used for anything that the user wants to run in the Cloud. AWS offers a handful of AWS services as a part of this which includes 750 hours of free micro instances and 750 hours of ELB. It includes the AWS S3 of 5 GB and AWS EBS general purpose volume upto 30 GB. PIOPS is not part of free usage tier.

NEW QUESTION 26
- (Topic 2)
An organization is planning to use AWS for their production roll out. The organization wants to implement
automation for deployment such that it will automatically create a LAMP stack, download the latest PHP
installable from S3 and setup the ELB. Which of the below mentioned AWS services meets the quirement for making an orderly deployment of the software?

A. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
B. AWS Cloudfront
C. AWS Cloudformation
D. AWS DevOps

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Cloudformation is an application management tool which provides application modelling, deployment, configuration, management and related activities. Cloudformation provides an easy way to create and delete the collection of related AWS resources and provision them in an orderly way. AWS CloudFormation automates and simplifies the task of repeatedly and predictably creating groups of related resources that power the user’s applications. AWS Cloudfront is a CDN; Elastic Beanstalk does quite a few of the required tasks. However, it is a PAAS which uses a ready AMI. AWS Elastic Beanstalk provides an environment to easily develop and run applications in the cloud.

NEW QUESTION 31
- (Topic 2)
A user is running one instance for only 3 hours every day. The user wants to save some cost with the instance. Which of the below mentioned Reserved Instance categories is advised in this case?

A. The user should not use RI; instead only go with the on-demand pricing
B. The user should use the AWS high utilized RI
C. The user should use the AWS medium utilized RI
D. The user should use the AWS low utilized RI

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Reserved Instance provides the user with an option to save some money by paying a one-time fixed amount and then save on the hourly rate. It is

advisable that if the user is having 30% or more usage of an instance per day, he should go for a RI. If the user is going to use an EC2 instance for more than 2200-2500 hours per year, RI will help the user save some cost. Here, the instance is not going to run for less than 1500 hours. Thus, it is advisable that the user should use the on-demand pricing.

NEW QUESTION 35
- (Topic 2)
A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/24. The user has created a public subnet with CIDR 20.0.0.0/25. The user is trying to create the private subnet with CIDR 20.0.0.128/25. Which of the below mentioned statements is true in this scenario?

A. It will not allow the user to create the private subnet due to a CIDR overlap
B. It will allow the user to create a private subnet with CIDR as 20.0.0.128/25
C. This statement is wrong as AWS does not allow CIDR 20.0.0.0/25
D. It will not allow the user to create a private subnet due to a wrong CIDR range

Answer: B

Explanation:

When the user creates a subnet in VPC, he specifies the CIDR block for the subnet. The CIDR block of a subnet can be the same as the CIDR block for the VPC (for a single subnet in the VPC., or a subset (to enable multiple subnets.. If the user creates more than one subnet in a VPC, the CIDR blocks of the subnets must not overlap. Thus, in this case the user has created a VPC with the CIDR block 20.0.0.0/24, which supports 256 IP addresses (20.0.0.0 to 20.0.0.255.. The user can break this CIDR block into two subnets, each supporting 128 IP addresses. One subnet uses the CIDR block 20.0.0.0/25 (for addresses 20.0.0.0 - 20.0.0.127. and the other uses the CIDR block 20.0.0.128/25 (for addresses 20.0.0.128 - 20.0.0.255..

NEW QUESTION 36
- (Topic 2)
A user is checking the CloudWatch metrics from the AWS console. The user notices that the CloudWatch data is coming in UTC. The user wants to convert the data to a local time zone. How can the user perform this?

A. In the CloudWatch dashboard the user should set the local timezone so that CloudWatch shows the data only in the local time zone
B. In the CloudWatch console select the local timezone under the Time Range tab to view the data as per the local timezone
C. The CloudWatch data is always in UTC; the user has to manually convert the data
D. The user should have send the local timezone while uploading the data so that CloudWatch will show the data only in the local timezone

Answer: B

Explanation:

If the user is viewing the data inside the CloudWatch console, the console provides options to filter values either using the relative period, such as days/hours or using the Absolute tab where the user can provide data with a specific date and time. The console also provides the option to search using the local timezone under the time range caption in the console because the time range tab allows the user to change the time zone.

NEW QUESTION 37
- (Topic 2)
A user has configured ELB with three instances. The user wants to achieve High Availability as well as redundancy with ELB. Which of the below mentioned AWS services helps the user achieve this for ELB?

A. Route 53
B. AWS Mechanical Turk
C. Auto Scaling
D. AWS EMR

Answer: A

Explanation:

The user can provide high availability and redundancy for applications running behind Elastic Load Balancer by enabling the Amazon Route 53 Domain Name System (DNS. failover for the load balancers. Amazon Route 53 is a DNS service that provides reliable routing to the user's infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 41
- (Topic 2)
A root account owner has created an S3 bucket testmycloud. The account owner wants to allow everyone to upload the objects as well as enforce that the person who uploaded the object should manage the permission of those objects. Which is the easiest way to achieve this?

A. The root account owner should create a bucket policy which allows the IAM users to upload the object
B. The root account owner should create the bucket policy which allows the other account owners to set the object policy of that bucket
C. The root account should use ACL with the bucket to allow everyone to upload the object
D. The root account should create the IAM users and provide them the permission to upload content to the bucket

Answer: C

Explanation:

Each AWS S3 bucket and object has an ACL (Access Control List. associated with it. An ACL is a list of grants identifying the grantee and the permission granted. The user can use ACLs to grant basic read/write permissions to other AWS accounts. ACLs use an Amazon S3–specific XML schema. The user cannot grant permissions to other users in his account. ACLs are suitable for specific scenarios. For example, if a bucket owner allows other AWS accounts to upload objects, permissions to these objects can only be managed using the object ACL by the AWS account that owns the object.

NEW QUESTION 46
- (Topic 2)
A user wants to make so that whenever the CPU utilization of the AWS EC2 instance is above 90%, the redlight of his bedroom turns on. Which of the below mentioned AWS services is helpful for this purpose?

A. AWS CloudWatch + AWS SES
B. AWS CloudWatch + AWS SNS
C. Non
D. It is not possible to configure the light with the AWS infrastructure services
E. AWS CloudWatch and a dedicated software turning on the light

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS. is a fast, flexible, and fully managed push messaging service. Amazon SNS can deliver notifications by SMS text message or email to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS. queues or to any HTTP endpoint. The user can configure some sensor devices at his home which receives data on the HTTP end point (REST calls. and turn on the red light. The user can configure the CloudWatch alarm to send a notification to the AWS SNS HTTP end point (the sensor device. and it will turn the light red when there is an alarm condition.

NEW QUESTION 51
- (Topic 2)
A user has setup a web application on EC2. The user is generating a log of the application performance at every second. There are multiple entries for each second. If the user wants to send that data to CloudWatch every minute, what should he do?

A. The user should send only the data of the 60th second as CloudWatch will map the receive data timezone with the sent data timezone
B. It is not possible to send the custom metric to CloudWatch every minute
C. Give CloudWatch the Min, Max, Sum, and SampleCount of a number of every minute
D. Calculate the average of one minute and send the data to CloudWatch

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch aggregates statistics according to the period length that the user has specified while getting data from CloudWatch. The user can publish as many data points as he wants with the same or similartime stamps. CloudWatch aggregates them by the period length when the user calls get statistics about those data points. CloudWatch records the average (sum of all items divided by the number of items. of the values received for every 1-minute period, as well as the number of samples, maximum value, and minimum value for the same time period. CloudWatch will aggregate all the data which have time stamps within a one-minute period.

NEW QUESTION 56
- (Topic 2)
A user has launched an EBS backed instance. The user started the instance at 9 AM in the morning. Between 9 AM to 10 AM, the user is testing some script. Thus, he stopped the instance twice and restarted it. In the same hour the user rebooted the instance once. For how many instance hours will AWS charge the user?

A. 3 hours
B. 4 hours
C. 2 hours
D. 1 hour

Answer: A

Explanation:

A user can stop/start or reboot an EC2 instance using the AWS console, the Amazon EC2 CLI or the Amazon EC2 API. Rebooting an instance is equivalent to rebooting an operating system. When the instance is rebooted AWS will not charge the user for the extra hours. In case the user stops the instance, AWS does not charge the running cost but charges only the EBS storage cost. If the user starts and stops the instance multiple times in a single hour, AWS will charge the user for every start and stop. In this case, since the instance was rebooted twice, it will cost the user for 3 instance hours.

NEW QUESTION 60
- (Topic 2)
An organization has created 50 IAM users. The organization has introduced a new policy which will change the access of an IAM user. How can the organization implement this effectively so that there is no need to apply the policy at the individual user level?

A. Use the IAM groups and add users as per their role to different groups and apply policy to group
B. The user can create a policy and apply it to multiple users in a single go with the AWS CLI
C. Add each user to the IAM role as per their organization role to achieve effective policy setup
D. Use the IAM role and implement access at the role level

Answer: A

Explanation:

With AWS IAM, a group is a collection of IAM users. A group allows the user to specify permissions for a collection of users, which can make it easier to manage the permissions for those users. A group helps an organization manage access in a better way; instead of applying at the individual level, the organization can apply at the group level which is applicable to all the users who are a part of that group.

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Topic 2)
A user has setup Auto Scaling with ELB on the EC2 instances. The user wants to configure that whenever the CPU utilization is below 10%, Auto Scaling should remove one instance. How can the user configure this?

A. The user can get an email using SNS when the CPU utilization is less than 10%. The user can use the desired capacity of Auto Scaling to remove the instance
B. Use CloudWatch to monitor the data and Auto Scaling to remove the instances using scheduled actions
C. Configure CloudWatch to send a notification to Auto Scaling Launch configuration when the CPU utilization is less than 10% and configure the Auto Scaling policy to remove the instance
D. Configure CloudWatch to send a notification to the Auto Scaling group when the CPU Utilization is less than 10% and configure the Auto Scaling policy to remove the instance

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch alarms watch a single metric over a time period that the user specifies and performs one or more actions based on the value of the metric relative to a given threshold over a number of time periods. The user can setup to receive a notification on the Auto Scaling group with the CloudWatch alarm when the CPU utilization is below a certain threshold. The user can configure the Auto Scaling policy to take action for removing the instance. When the CPU utilization is below 10% CloudWatch will send an alarm to the Auto Scaling group to execute the policy.

NEW QUESTION 68
- (Topic 2)
An organization has created 50 IAM users. The organization wants that each user can change their password but cannot change their access keys. How can the organization achieve this?

A. The organization has to create a special password policy and attach it to each user
B. The root account owner has to use CLI which forces each IAM user to change their password on first login
C. By default each IAM user can modify their passwords
D. The root account owner can set the policy from the IAM console under the password policy screen

Answer: D

Explanation:

With AWS IAM, organizations can use the AWS Management Console to display, create, change or delete a password policy. As a part of managing the password policy, the user can enable all users to manage their own passwords. If the user has selected the option which allows the IAM users to modify their password, he does not need to set a separate policy for the users. This option in the AWS console allows changing only the password.

NEW QUESTION 69
- (Topic 2)
A user has created a subnet with VPC and launched an EC2 instance in that subnet with only default settings.Which of the below mentioned options is ready to use on the EC2
instance as soon as it is launched?

A. Elastic IP
B. Private IP
C. Public IP
D. I nternet gateway

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC. is a virtual network dedicated to a user’s AWS account. A subnet is a range of IP addresses in the VPC. The user can launch the AWS resources into a subnet. There are two supported platforms into which a user can launch instances: EC2-Classic and EC2-VPC. When the user launches an instance which is not a part of the non-default subnet, it will only have a private IP assigned to it. The instances part of a subnet can communicate with each other but cannot communicate over the internet or to the AWS services, such as RDS / S3.

NEW QUESTION 70
- (Topic 2)
A user has recently started using EC2. The user launched one EC2 instance in the default subnet in EC2-VPC Which of the below mentioned options is not attached or available with the EC2 instance when it is launched?

A. Public IP address
B. Internet gateway
C. Elastic IP
D. Private IP address

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC. is a virtual network dedicated to a user’s AWS account. A subnet is a range of IP addresses in the VPC. The user can launch the AWS resources into a subnet. There are two supported platforms into which a user can launch instances: EC2-Classic and EC2-VPC (default subnet.. A default VPC has all the benefits of EC2-VPC and the ease of use of EC2-Classic. Each instance that the user launches into a default subnet has a private IP address and a public IP address. These instances can communicate with the internet through an internet gateway. An internet gateway enables the EC2 instances to connect to the internet through the Amazon EC2 network edge.

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Topic 2)
An organization wants to move to Cloud. They are looking for a secure encrypted database storage option. Which of the below mentioned AWS functionalities helps them to achieve this?

A. AWS MFA with EBS
B. AWS EBS encryption
C. Multi-tier encryption with Redshift
D. AWS S3 server side storage

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS EBS supports encryption of the volume while creating new volumes. It also supports creating volumes from existing snapshots provided the snapshots are created from encrypted volumes. The data at rest, the I/O as well as all the snapshots of EBS will be encrypted. The encryption occurs on the servers that host the EC2 instances, providing encryption of data as it moves between the EC2 instances and EBS storage. EBS encryption is based on the AES-256 cryptographic algorithm, which is the industry standard

NEW QUESTION 72
- (Topic 3)
A user has created a VPC with a public subnet. The user has terminated all the instances which are part of the subnet. Which of the below mentioned statements is true with respect to this scenario?

A. The user cannot delete the VPC since the subnet is not deleted
B. All network interface attached with the instances will be deleted
C. When the user launches a new instance it cannot use the same subnet
D. The subnet to which the instances were launched with will be deleted

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC. is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside that subnet. When an instance is launched it will have a network interface attached with it. The user cannot delete the subnet until he terminates the instance and deletes the network interface. When the user terminates the instance all the network interfaces attached with it are also deleted.

NEW QUESTION 73
- (Topic 3)
What would happen to an RDS (Relational Database Service) multi-Availability Zone deployment if the primary DB instance fails?

A. The IP of the primary DB Instance is switched to the standby DB Instanc
B. A new DB instance is created in the standby availability zon
C. The canonical name record (CNAME) is changed from primary to standb
D. The RDS (Relational Database Service) DB instance reboot

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 75
- (Topic 3)
A user has launched an EC2 instance from an instance store backed AMI. The user has attached an additional instance store volume to the instance. The user wants to create an AMI from the running instance. Will the AMI have the additional instance store volume data?

A. Yes, the block device mapping will have information about the additional instance store volume
B. No, since the instance store backed AMI can have only the root volume bundled
C. It is not possible to attach an additional instance store volume to the existing instance store backed AMI instance
D. No, since this is ephermal storage it will not be a part of the AMI

Answer: A

Explanation:

When the user has launched an EC2 instance from an instance store backed AMI and added an instance store volume to the instance in addition to the root device volume, the block device mapping for the new AMI contains the information for these volumes as well. In addition, the block device mappings for the instances those are launched from the new AMI will automatically contain information for these volumes.

NEW QUESTION 76
- (Topic 3)
A user has configured ELB with Auto Scaling. The user suspended the Auto Scaling terminate process only for a while. What will happen to the availability zone rebalancing process (AZRebalance. during this period?

A. Auto Scaling will not launch or terminate any instances
B. Auto Scaling will allow the instances to grow more than the maximum size
C. Auto Scaling will keep launching instances till the maximum instance size
D. It is not possible to suspend the terminate process while keeping the launch active

Answer: B

Explanation:

Auto Scaling performs various processes, such as Launch, Terminate, Availability Zone Rebalance (AZRebalance. etc. The AZRebalance process type seeks to maintain a balanced number of instances across Availability Zones within a region. If the user suspends the Terminate process, the AZRebalance process can cause the Auto Scaling group to grow up to ten percent larger than the maximum size. This is because Auto Scaling allows groups to temporarily grow larger than the maximum size during rebalancing activities. If Auto Scaling cannot terminate instances, the Auto Scaling group could remain up to ten percent larger than the maximum size until the user resumes the Terminate process type.

NEW QUESTION 79
- (Topic 3)
A sys admin has enabled logging on ELB. Which of the below mentioned fields will not be a part of the log file name?

A. Load Balancer IP
B. EC2 instance IP
C. S3 bucket name
D. Random string

Answer: B

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing access logs capture detailed information for all the requests made to the load balancer. Elastic Load Balancing publishes a log file from each load balancer node at the interval that the user has specified. The load balancer can deliver multiple logs for the same period. Elastic Load Balancing creates log file names in the following format: “{Bucket}/{Prefix}/AWSLogs/{AWS AccountID}/elasticloadbalancing/{Region}/{Year}/{Month}/{Day}/{AWS Account ID}_elasticloadbalancing_{Region}_{Load Balancer Name}_{End Time}_{Load Balancer IP}_{Random String}.log“

NEW QUESTION 84
- (Topic 3)
A user is trying to understand the detailed CloudWatch monitoring concept. Which of the below mentioned services does not provide detailed monitoring with CloudWatch?

A. AWS EMR
B. AWS RDS
C. AWS ELB
D. AWS Route53

Answer: A

Explanation:

CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS as well as the custom services. It provides either basic or detailed monitoring for the supported AWS products. In basic monitoring, a service sends data points to CloudWatch every five minutes, while in detailed monitoring a service sends data points to CloudWatch every minute. Services, such as RDS, EC2, Auto Scaling, ELB, and Route 53 can provide the monitoring data every minute.

NEW QUESTION 89
- (Topic 3)
A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/24. The user has used all the IPs of CIDR and wants to increase the size of the VPC. The user has two subnets: public (20.0.0.0/28. and private (20.0.1.0/28.. How can the user change the size of the VPC?

A. The user can delete all the instances of the subne
B. Change the size of the subnets to 20.0.0.0/32 and 20.0.1.0/32, respectivel
C. Then the user can increase the size of the VPC using CLI
D. It is not possible to change the size of the VPC once it has been created
E. The user can add a subnet with a higher range so that it will automatically increase the size of the VPC
F. The user can delete the subnets first and then modify the size of the VPC

Answer: B

Explanation:

Once the user has created a VPC, he cannot change the CIDR of that VPC. The user has to terminate all the instances, delete the subnets and then delete the VPC. Create a new VPC with a higher size and launch instances with the newly created VPC and subnets.

NEW QUESTION 93
- (Topic 3)
A user has launched an EC2 instance store backed instance in the US-East-1a zone. The user created AMI #1 and copied it to the Europe region. After that, the user made a few updates to the application running in the US-East-1a zone. The user makes an AMI#2 after the changes. If the user launches a new instance in Europe from the AMI #1 copy, which of the below mentioned statements is true?

A. The new instance will have the changes made after the AMI copy as AWS just copies the reference of the original AMI during the copyin
B. Thus, the copied AMI will have all the updated data
C. The new instance will have the changes made after the AMI copy since AWS keeps updating the AMI
D. It is not possible to copy the instance store backed AMI from one region to another
E. The new instance in the EU region will not have the changes made after the AMI copy

Answer: D

Explanation:

Within EC2, when the user copies an AMI, the new AMI is fully independent of the source AMI; there is no link to the original (source. AMI. The user can modify the source AMI without affecting the new AMI and vice a versa. Therefore, in this case even if the source AMI is modified, the copied AMI of the EU region will not have the changes. Thus, after copy the user needs to copy the new source AMI to the destination region to get those changes.

NEW QUESTION 98
- (Topic 3)
A system admin is planning to encrypt all objects being uploaded to S3 from an application. The system admin does not want to implement his own encryption algorithm; instead he is planning to use server side encryption by supplying his own key (SSE-C.. Which parameter is not required while making a call for SSE-C?

A. x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-AES-256
B. x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key
C. x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm
D. x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS S3 supports client side or server side encryption to encrypt all data at rest. The server side encryption can either have the S3 supplied AES-256 encryption key or the user can send the key along with each API call to supply his own encryption key (SSE-C.. When the user is supplying his own encryption key, the user has to send the below mentioned parameters as a part of the API calls: x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: Specifies the encryption algorithm x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key: To provide the base64-encoded encryption key x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: To provide the base64-encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the encryption key

NEW QUESTION 103
- (Topic 3)
A user has created an Auto Scaling group with default configurations from CLI. The user wants to setup the CloudWatch alarm on the EC2 instances, which are launched by the Auto Scaling group. The user has setup an alarm to monitor the CPU utilization every minute. Which of the below mentioned statements is true?

A. It will fetch the data at every minute but the four data points [corresponding to 4 minutes] will not have value since the EC2 basic monitoring metrics are collected every five minutes
B. It will fetch the data at every minute as detailed monitoring on EC2 will be enabled by the default launch configuration of Auto Scaling
C. The alarm creation will fail since the user has not enabled detailed monitoring on the EC2 instances
D. The user has to first enable detailed monitoring on the EC2 instances to support alarm monitoring at every minute

Answer: B

Explanation:

CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS as well as the custom services. To enable detailed instance monitoring for a new Auto Scaling group, the user does not need to take any extra steps. When the user creates an Auto Scaling launch config using CLI, each launch configuration contains a flag named InstanceMonitoring.Enabled. The default value of this flag is true. Thus, by default detailed monitoring will be enabled for Auto Scaling as well as for all the instances launched by that Auto Scaling group.

NEW QUESTION 105
- (Topic 3)
You have a business-to-business web application running in a VPC consisting of an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB), web servers, application servers and a database. Your web application should only accept traffic from pre-defined customer IP addresses.
Which two options meet this security requirement? Choose 2 answers A. Configure web server VPC security groups to allow traffic from your customers' IPs

A. Configure your web servers to filter traffic based on the ELB's "X-forwarded-for" header
B. Configure ELB security groups to allow traffic from your customers' IPs and deny all outbound traffic
C. Configure a VPC NACL to allow web traffic from your customers' IPs and deny all outbound traffic

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 106
- (Topic 3)
Your mission is to create a lights-out datacenter environment, and you plan to use AWS OpsWorks to accomplish this. First you created a stack and added an App Server layer with an instance running in it. Next you added an application to the instance, and now you need to deploy a MySQL RDS database instance.
Which of the following answers accurately describe how to add a backend database server to an OpsWorks stack? Choose 3 answers

A. Add a new database layer and then add recipes to the deploy actions of the database and App Server layer
B. Use OpsWorks' "Clone Stack" feature to create a second RDS stack in another Availability Zone for redundancy in the event of a failure in the Primary A
C. To switch to the secondary RDS instance, set the [:database] attributes to values that are appropriate for your server which you can do by using custom JSO
D. The variables that characterize the RDS database connection—host, user, and so on—are set using the corresponding values from the deploy JSON's [:depioy][:app_name][:database] attribute
E. Cookbook attributes are stored in a repository, so OpsWorks requires that the "password": "your_password" attribute for the RDS instance must be encrypted using at least a 256-bit ke
F. Set up the connection between the app server and the RDS layer by using a custom recip
G. The recipe configures the app server as required, typically by creating a configuration fil
H. The recipe gets the connection data such as the host and database name from a set of attributes in the stack configuration and deployment JSON that AWS OpsWorks installs on every instanc

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 110
- (Topic 3)
A user has enabled detailed CloudWatch monitoring with the AWS Simple Notification Service. Which of the below mentioned statements helps the user understand detailed monitoring better?

A. SNS will send data every minute after configuration
B. There is no need to enable since SNS provides data every minute
C. AWS CloudWatch does not support monitoring for SNS
D. SNS cannot provide data every minute

Answer: D

Explanation:

CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS as well as the custom services. It provides either basic or detailed monitoring for the supported AWS products. In basic monitoring, a service sends data points to CloudWatch every five minutes, while in detailed monitoring a service sends data points to CloudWatch every minute. The AWS SNS service sends data every 5 minutes. Thus, it supports only the basic monitoring. The user cannot enable detailed monitoring with SNS.

NEW QUESTION 115
- (Topic 3)
A user has created a VPC with the public and private subnets using the VPC wizard. The VPC has CIDR
20.0.0.0/16. The public subnet uses CIDR 20.0.1.0/24. The user is planning to host a web server in the public subnet (port 80. and a DB server in the private subnet (port 3306.. The user is configuring a security group for the public subnet (WebSecGrp. and the private subnet (DBSecGrp.. Which of the below mentioned entries is required in the private subnet database security group (DBSecGrp.?

A. Allow Inbound on port 3306 for Source Web Server Security Group (WebSecGr
B. Allow Inbound on port 3306 from source 20.0.0.0/16
C. Allow Outbound on port 3306 for Destination Web Server Security Group (WebSecGr
D. Allow Outbound on port 80 for Destination NAT Instance IP

Answer: A

Explanation:

A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside that subnet. If the user has created a public private subnet to host the web server and DB server respectively, the user should configure that the instances in the private subnet can receive inbound traffic from the public subnet on the DB port. Thus, configure port 3306 in Inbound with the source as the Web Server Security Group (WebSecGrp.. The user should configure ports 80 and 443 for Destination 0.0.0.0/0 as the route table directs traffic to the NAT instance from the private subnet.

NEW QUESTION 117
- (Topic 3)
An organization has setup Auto Scaling with ELB. Due to some manual error, one of the instances got
rebooted. Thus, it failed the Auto Scaling health check. Auto Scaling has marked it for replacement. How can the system admin ensure that the instance does not get terminated?

A. Update the Auto Scaling group to ignore the instance reboot event
B. It is not possible to change the status once it is marked for replacement
C. Manually add that instance to the Auto Scaling group after reboot to avoid replacement
D. Change the health of the instance to healthy using the Auto Scaling commands

Answer: D

Explanation:

After an instance has been marked unhealthy by Auto Scaling, as a result of an Amazon EC2 or ELB health check, it is almost immediately scheduled for replacement as it will never automatically recover its health. If the user knows that the instance is healthy then he can manually call the SetInstanceHealth action (or the as-setinstance- health command from CLI. to set the instance's health status back to healthy. Auto Scaling will throw an error if the instance is already terminating or else it will mark it healthy.

NEW QUESTION 121
- (Topic 3)
A user is having data generated randomly based on a certain event. The user wants to upload that data to CloudWatch. It may happen that event may not have data generated for some period due to andomness. Which of the below mentioned options is a recommended option for this case?

A. For the period when there is no data, the user should not send the data at all
B. For the period when there is no data the user should send a blank value
C. For the period when there is no data the user should send the value as 0
D. The user must upload the data to CloudWatch as having no data for some period will cause an error at CloudWatch monitoring

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS CloudWatch supports the custom metrics. The user can always capture the custom data and upload the data to CloudWatch using CLI or APIs. When the user data is more random and not generated at regular intervals, there can be a period which has no associated data. The user can either publish the zero (0. Value for that period or not publish the data at all. It is recommended that the user should publish zero instead of no value to monitor the health of the application. This is helpful in an alarm as well as in the generation of the sample data count.

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Topic 3)
An organization has configured Auto Scaling with ELB. One of the instance health check returns the status as Impaired to Auto Scaling. What will Auto Scaling do in this scenario?

A. Perform a health check until cool down before declaring that the instance has failed
B. Terminate the instance and launch a new instance
C. Notify the user using SNS for the failed state
D. Notify ELB to stop sending traffic to the impaired instance

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Auto Scaling group determines the health state of each instance periodically by checking the results of the Amazon EC2 instance status checks. If the instance status description shows any other state other than “running” or the system status description shows impaired, Auto Scaling considers the instance to be unhealthy. Thus, it terminates the instance and launches a replacement.

NEW QUESTION 125
- (Topic 3)
A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16. The user has created one subnet with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16 in this VPC. The user is trying to create another subnet with the same VPC for CIDR 20.0.0.1/24. What will happen in this scenario?

A. The VPC will modify the first subnet CIDR automatically to allow the second subnet IP range
B. It is not possible to create a subnet with the same CIDR as VPC
C. The second subnet will be created
D. It will throw a CIDR overlaps error

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC. is a virtual network dedicated to the user’s AWS account. A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside that subnet. The user can create a subnet with the same size of VPC. However, he cannot create any other subnet since the CIDR of the second subnet will conflict with the first subnet.

NEW QUESTION 130
- (Topic 3)
You have a proprietary data store on-premises that must be backed up daily by dumping the data store contents to a single compressed 50GB file and sending the file to AWS. Your SLAs state that any dump file backed up within the past 7 days can be retrieved within 2 hours. Your compliance department has stated that all data must be held indefinitely. The time required to restore the data store from a backup is approximately 1 hour. Your on-premise network connection is capable of sustaining 1gbps to AWS.
Which backup methods to AWS would be most cost-effective while still meeting all of your requirements?

A. Send the daily backup files to Glacier immediately after being generated
B. Transfer the daily backup files to an EBS volume in AWS and take daily snapshots of the volume
C. Transfer the daily backup files to S3 and use appropriate bucket lifecycle policies to send to Glacier
D. Host the backup files on a Storage Gateway with Gateway-Cached Volumes and take daily snapshots

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference:
http://aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 133
- (Topic 3)
A user has configured an EC2 instance in the US-East-1a zone. The user has enabled detailed monitoring of the instance. The user is trying to get the data from CloudWatch using a CLI. Which of the below mentioned CloudWatch endpoint URLs should the user use?

A. monitoring.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
B. monitoring.us-east-1-a.amazonaws.com
C. monitoring.us-east-1a.amazonaws.com
D. cloudwatch.us-east-1a.amazonaws.com

Answer: A

Explanation:

The CloudWatch resources are always region specific and they will have the end point as region specific. If the user is trying to access the metric in the US-East-1 region, the endpoint URL will be: monitoring.us-east- 1.amazonaws.com

NEW QUESTION 134
- (Topic 3)
A root account owner has given full access of his S3 bucket to one of the IAM users using the bucket ACL. When the IAM user logs in to the S3 console, which actions can he perform?

A. He can just view the content of the bucket
B. He can do all the operations on the bucket
C. It is not possible to give access to an IAM user using ACL

D. The IAM user can perform all operations on the bucket using only API/SDK

Answer: C

Explanation:

Each AWS S3 bucket and object has an ACL (Access Control List. associated with it. An ACL is a list of grants identifying the grantee and the permission granted. The user can use ACLs to grant basic read/write permissions to other AWS accounts. ACLs use an Amazon S3–specific XML schema. The user cannot grant permissions to other users (IAM users. in his account.

NEW QUESTION 137
- (Topic 3)
A user has configured ELB with Auto Scaling. The user suspended the Auto Scaling AlarmNotification (which notifies Auto Scaling for CloudWatch alarms. process for a while. What will Auto Scaling do during this period?

A. AWS will not receive the alarms from CloudWatch
B. AWS will receive the alarms but will not execute the Auto Scaling policy
C. Auto Scaling will execute the policy but it will not launch the instances until the process is resumed
D. It is not possible to suspend the AlarmNotification process

Answer: B

Explanation:

Auto Scaling performs various processes, such as Launch, Terminate Alarm Notification etc. The user can also suspend individual process. The AlarmNotification process type accepts notifications from the Amazon CloudWatch alarms that are associated with the Auto Scaling group. If the user suspends this process type, Auto Scaling will not automatically execute the scaling policies that would be triggered by the alarms.

NEW QUESTION 138
- (Topic 3)
George has shared an EC2 AMI created in the US East region from his AWS account with Stefano. George copies the same AMI to the US West region. Can Stefano access the copied AMI of George’s account from the US West region?

A. No, copy AMI does not copy the permission
B. It is not possible to share the AMI with a specific account
C. Yes, since copy AMI copies all private account sharing permissions
D. Yes, since copy AMI copies all the permissions attached with the AMI

Answer: A

Explanation:

Within EC2, when the user copies an AMI, the new AMI is fully independent of the source AMI; there is no link to the original (source. AMI. AWS does not copy launch the permissions, user-defined tags or the Amazon S3 bucket permissions from the source AMI to the new AMI. Thus, in this case by default Stefano will not have access to the AMI in the US West region.

NEW QUESTION 143
- (Topic 3)
A user is trying to setup a security policy for ELB. The user wants ELB to meet the cipher supported by the client by configuring the server order preference in ELB security policy. Which of the below mentioned
preconfigured policies supports this feature?

A. ELBSecurity Policy-2014-01
B. ELBSecurity Policy-2011-08
C. ELBDefault Negotiation Policy
D. ELBSample- OpenSSLDefault Cipher Policy

Answer: A

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing uses a Secure Socket Layer (SSL. negotiation configuration which is known as a Security Policy. It is used to negotiate the SSL connections between a client and the load balancer. If the load balancer is configured to support the Server Order Preference, then the load balancer gets to select the first cipher in its list that matches any one of the ciphers in the client's list. When the user verifies the preconfigured policies supported by ELB, the policy “ELBSecurity Policy-2014-01” supports server order preference.

NEW QUESTION 148
- (Topic 3)
A user has configured Auto Scaling with the minimum capacity as 2 and the desired capacity as 2. The user is trying to terminate one of the existing instance with the command:
as-terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group<Instance ID> --decrement-desired-capacity
What will Auto Scaling do in this scenario?

A. Terminates the instance and does not launch a new instance
B. Terminates the instance and updates the desired capacity to 1
C. Terminates the instance and updates the desired capacity and minimum size to 1
D. Throws an error

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Auto Scaling command as-terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group <Instance ID> will terminate the specific instance ID. The user is required to specify the parameter as --decrement-desired-capacity. Then Auto Scaling will terminate the instance and decrease the desired capacity by 1. In this case since the minimum size is 2, Auto Scaling will not allow the desired capacity to go below 2. Thus, it will throw an error.

NEW QUESTION 151
- (Topic 3)
An application you maintain consists of multiple EC2 instances in a default tenancy VPC. This application has undergone an internal audit and has been determined to require dedicated hardware for one instance. Your compliance team has given you a week to move this instance to single-tenant hardware.
Which process will have minimal impact on your application while complying with this requirement?

A. Create a new VPC with tenancy=dedicated and migrate to the new VPC
B. Use ec2-reboot-instances command line and set the parameter "dedicated=true"
C. Right click on the instance, select properties and check the box for dedicated tenancy
D. Stop the instance, create an AMI, launch a new instance with tenancy=dedicated, and terminate the old instance

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/CommandLineReference/ApiReference-cmd-CreateVpc.html

NEW QUESTION 153
- (Topic 3)
You have private video content in S3 that you want to serve to subscribed users on the Internet. User IDs, credentials, and subscriptions are stored in an Amazon RDS database.
Which configuration will allow you to securely serve private content to your users?

A. Generate pre-signed URLs for each user as they request access to protected S3 content
B. Create an IAM user for each subscribed user and assign the GetObject permission to each IAM user
C. Create an S3 bucket policy that limits access to your private content to only your subscribed users' credentials
D. Create a CloudFront Origin Identity user for your subscribed users and assign the GetObject permission to this user

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference:
https://java.awsblog.com/post/Tx1VE22EWFR4H86/Accessing-Private-Content-in-Amazon-CloudFront

NEW QUESTION 155
- (Topic 3)
A user has scheduled the maintenance window of an RDS DB on Monday at 3 AM. Which of the below mentioned events may force to take the DB instance offline during the maintenance window?

A. Enabling Read Replica
B. Making the DB Multi AZ
C. DB password change
D. Security patching

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon RDS performs maintenance on the DB instance during a user-definable maintenance window. The system may be offline or experience lower performance during that window. The only maintenance events that may require RDS to make the DB instance offline are: Scaling compute operations Software patching. Required software patching is automatically scheduled only for patches that are security and durability related. Such patching occurs infrequently (typically once every few months. and seldom requires more than a fraction of the maintenance window.

NEW QUESTION 159
- (Topic 3)
A user has launched an EC2 instance from an instance store backed AMI. The infrastructure team wants to create an AMI from the running instance. Which of the below mentioned credentials is not required while creating the AMI?

A. AWS account ID
B. X.509 certificate and private key
C. AWS login ID to login to the console
D. Access key and secret access key

Answer: C

Explanation:

When the user has launched an EC2 instance from an instance store backed AMI and the admin team wants to create an AMI from it, the user needs to setup the AWS AMI or the API tools first. Once the tool is setup the user will need the following credentials:
AWS account ID;
AWS access and secret access key;
X.509 certificate with private key.

NEW QUESTION 161
- (Topic 3)
A user has provisioned 2000 IOPS to the EBS volume. The application hosted on that EBS is experiencing less IOPS than provisioned. Which of the below mentioned options does not affect the IOPS of the volume?

A. The application does not have enough IO for the volume
B. The instance is EBS optimized
C. The EC2 instance has 10 Gigabit Network connectivity
D. The volume size is too large

Answer: D

Explanation:

When the application does not experience the expected IOPS or throughput of the PIOPS EBS volume that was provisioned, the possible root cause could be that the EC2 bandwidth is the limiting factor and the instance might not be either EBS-optimized or might not have 10 Gigabit network connectivity. Another possible cause for not experiencing the expected IOPS could also be that the user is not driving enough I/O to the EBS volumes. The size of the volume may not affect IOPS.

NEW QUESTION 164
- (Topic 3)
A user has configured an HTTPS listener on an ELB. The user has not configured any security policy which can help to negotiate SSL between the client and ELB. What will ELB do in this scenario?

A. By default ELB will select the first version of the security policy
B. By default ELB will select the latest version of the policy
C. ELB creation will fail without a security policy
D. It is not required to have a security policy since SSL is already installed

Answer: B

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing uses a Secure Socket Layer (SSL. negotiation configuration which is known as a Security Policy. It is used to negotiate the SSL connections between a client and the load balancer. If the user has created an HTTPS/SSL listener without associating any security policy, Elastic Load Balancing will, bydefault, associate the latest version of the ELBSecurityPolicy-YYYY-MM with the load balancer.

NEW QUESTION 169
- (Topic 3)
A user is trying to send custom metrics to CloudWatch using the PutMetricData APIs. Which of the below mentioned points should the user needs to take care while sending the data to CloudWatch?

A. The size of a request is limited to 8KB for HTTP GET requests and 40KB for HTTP POST requests
B. The size of a request is limited to 128KB for HTTP GET requests and 64KB for HTTP POST requests
C. The size of a request is limited to 40KB for HTTP GET requests and 8KB for HTTP POST requests
D. The size of a request is limited to 16KB for HTTP GET requests and 80KB for HTTP POST requests

Answer: A

Explanation:

With AWS CloudWatch, the user can publish data points for a metric that share not only the same time stamp, but also the same namespace and dimensions. CloudWatch can accept multiple data points in the same PutMetricData call with the same time stamp. The only thing that the user needs to take care of is that the size of a PutMetricData request is limited to 8KB for HTTP GET requests and 40KB for HTTP POST requests.

NEW QUESTION 173
- (Topic 3)
A user is measuring the CPU utilization of a private data centre machine every minute. The machine provides the aggregate of data every hour, such as Sum of data", "Min value", "Max value, and "Number of Data points".
The user wants to send these values to CloudWatch. How can the user achieve this?

A. Send the data using the put-metric-data command with the aggregate-values parameter
B. Send the data using the put-metric-data command with the average-values parameter
C. Send the data using the put-metric-data command with the statistic-values parameter
D. Send the data using the put-metric-data command with the aggregate –data parameter

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS CloudWatch supports the custom metrics. The user can always capture the custom data and upload the data to CloudWatch using CLI or APIs. The user can publish the data to CloudWatch as single data points or as an aggregated set of data points called a statistic set using the command put-metric-data. When sending the aggregate data, the user needs to send it with the parameter statistic-values: awscloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name <Name> --namespace <Custom namespace> --timestamp <UTC Format> --statistic-values Sum=XX,Minimum=YY,Maximum=AA,SampleCount=BB --unit Milliseconds

NEW QUESTION 177
- (Topic 3)
A user is planning to schedule a backup for an EBS volume. The user wants security of the snapshot data. How can the user achieve data encryption with a snapshot?

A. Use encrypted EBS volumes so that the snapshot will be encrypted by AWS
B. While creating a snapshot select the snapshot with encryption
C. By default the snapshot is encrypted by AWS
D. Enable server side encryption for the snapshot using S3

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS EBS supports encryption of the volume. It also supports creating volumes from existing snapshots provided the snapshots are created from encrypted volumes. The data at rest, the I/O as well as all the snapshots of the encrypted EBS will also be encrypted. EBS encryption is based on the AES-256 cryptographic algorithm, which is the industry standard.

NEW QUESTION 181
- (Topic 3)
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. Which of the below mentioned entries are required in the main route table to allow the instances in VPC to communicate with each other?

A. Destination : 20.0.0.0/24 and Target : VPC
B. Destination : 20.0.0.0/16 and Target : ALL
C. Destination : 20.0.0.0/0 and Target : ALL
D. Destination : 20.0.0.0/24 and Target : Local

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 182
- (Topic 3)
A sys admin is trying to understand the sticky session algorithm. Please select the correct sequence of steps, both when the cookie is present and when it is not, to help the admin understand the implementation of the sticky session:
ELB inserts the cookie in the response ELB chooses the instance based on the load balancing algorithm Check the cookie in the service request The cookie is found in the request The cookie is not found in the request

A. 3,1,4,2 [Cookie is not Present] & 3,1,5,2 [Cookie is Present]
B. 3,4,1,2 [Cookie is not Present] & 3,5,1,2 [Cookie is Present]
C. 3,5,2,1 [Cookie is not Present] & 3,4,2,1 [Cookie is Present]
D. 3,2,5,4 [Cookie is not Present] & 3,2,4,5 [Cookie is Present]

Answer: C

Explanation:

Generally AWS ELB routes each request to a zone with the minimum load. The Elastic Load Balancer provides a feature called sticky session which binds the user’s session with a specific EC2 instance. The load balancer uses a special load-balancer-generated cookie to track the application instance for each request. When the load balancer receives a request, it first checks to see if this cookie is present in the request. If so, the request is sent to the application instance specified in the cookie. If there is no cookie, the load balancer chooses an application instance based on the existing load balancing algorithm. A cookie is inserted into the response for binding subsequent requests from the same user to that application instance.

NEW QUESTION 184
- (Topic 3)
Which of the below mentioned AWS RDS logs cannot be viewed from the console for MySQL?

A. Error Log
B. Slow Query Log
C. Transaction Log
D. General Log

Answer: C

Explanation:

The user can view, download, and watch the database logs using the Amazon RDS console, the Command Line Interface (CLI., or the Amazon RDS API. For the MySQL RDS, the user can view the error log, slow querylog, and general logs. RDS does not support viewing the transaction logs.

NEW QUESTION 188
- (Topic 3)
A user is trying to connect to a running EC2 instance using SSH. However, the user gets a Host key not found error. Which of the below mentioned options is a possible reason for rejection?

A. The user has provided the wrong user name for the OS login
B. The instance CPU is heavily loaded
C. The security group is not configured properly
D. The access key to connect to the instance is wrong

Answer: A

Explanation:

If the user is trying to connect to a Linux EC2 instance and receives the Host Key not found error the probable reasons are: The private key pair is not right The user name to login is wrong

NEW QUESTION 192
- (Topic 3)
A user has configured ELB with SSL using a security policy for secure negotiation between the client and load balancer. Which of the below mentioned SSL protocols is not supported by the security policy?

A. TLS 1.3
B. TLS 1.2
C. SSL 2.0
D. SSL 3.0

Answer: A

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing uses a Secure Socket Layer (SSL. negotiation configuration which is known as a Security Policy. It is used to negotiate the SSL connections between a client and the load balancer. Elastic Load Balancing supports the following versions of the SSL protocol: TLS 1.2 TLS 1.1 TLS 1.0 SSL 3.0 SSL 2.0

NEW QUESTION 194
- (Topic 3)
A user has hosted an application on EC2 instances. The EC2 instances are configured with ELB and Auto Scaling. The application server session time out is 2 hours. The user wants to configure connection draining to ensure that all in-flight requests are supported by ELB even though the instance is being deregistered. What time out period should the user specify for connection draining?

A. 5 minutes
B. 1 hour
C. 30 minutes
D. 2 hours

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 196
- (Topic 3)
A user is configuring the Multi AZ feature of an RDS DB. The user came to know that this RDS DB does not use the AWS technology, but uses server mirroring to achieve HA. Which DB is the user using right now?

A. My SQL
B. Oracle
C. MS SQL
D. PostgreSQL

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon RDS provides high availability and failover support for DB instances using Multi AZ deployments. In a Multi AZ deployment, Amazon RDS automatically provisions and maintains a synchronous standby replica in a different Availability Zone. Multi AZ deployments for Oracle, PostgreSQL, and MySQL DB instances use Amazon technology, while SQL Server (MS SQL. DB instances use SQL Server Mirroring.

NEW QUESTION 198
- (Topic 3)
A user is trying to launch an EBS backed EC2 instance under free usage. The user wants to achieve encryption of the EBS volume. How can the user encrypt the data at rest?

A. Use AWS EBS encryption to encrypt the data at rest
B. The user cannot use EBS encryption and has to encrypt the data manually or using a third party tool
C. The user has to select the encryption enabled flag while launching the EC2 instance
D. Encryption of volume is not available as a part of the free usage tier

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS EBS supports encryption of the volume while creating new volumes. It supports encryption of the data at rest, the I/O as well as all the snapshots of the EBS volume. The EBS supports encryption for the selected instance type and the newer generation instances, such as m3, c3, cr1, r3, g2. It is not supported with a micro instance.

NEW QUESTION 199
- (Topic 3)
A user is using a small MySQL RDS DB. The user is experiencing high latency due to the Multi AZ feature.Which of the below mentioned options may not help the user in this situation?

A. Schedule the automated back up in non-working hours
B. Use a large or higher size instance
C. Use PIOPS
D. Take a snapshot from standby Replica

Answer: D

Explanation:

An RDS DB instance which has enabled Multi AZ deployments may experience increased write and commit latency compared to a Single AZ deployment, due to synchronous data replication. The user may also face changes in latency if deployment fails over to the standby replica. For production workloads, AWS recommends the user to use provisioned IOPS and DB instance classes (m1.large and larger. as they are optimized for provisioned IOPS to give a fast, and consistent performance. With Multi AZ feature, the user can not have option to take snapshot from replica.

NEW QUESTION 200
- (Topic 3)
A .NET application that you manage is running in Elastic Beanstalk. Your developers tell you they will need access to application log files to debug issues that arise. The infrastructure will scale up and down.
How can you ensure the developers will be able to access only the log files?

A. Access the log files directly from Elastic Beanstalk
B. Enable log file rotation to S3 within the Elastic Beanstalk configuration
C. Ask your developers to enable log file rotation in the applications web.config file
D. Connect to each Instance launched by Elastic Beanstalk and create a Windows Scheduled task to rotate the log files to S3.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features.loggingS3.title.html

NEW QUESTION 202
- (Topic 3)
A user is trying to pre-warm a blank EBS volume attached to a Linux instance. Which of the below mentioned steps should be performed by the user?

A. There is no need to pre-warm an EBS volume
B. Contact AWS support to pre-warm
C. Unmount the volume before pre-warming
D. Format the device

Answer: C

Explanation:

When the user creates a new EBS volume or restores a volume from the snapshot, the back-end storage blocks are immediately allocated to the user EBS. However, the first time when the user is trying to access a block of the storage, it is recommended to either be wiped from the new volumes or instantiated from the snapshot (for restored volumes. before the user can access the block. This preliminary action takes time and can cause a 5 to 50 percent loss of IOPS for the volume when the block is accessed for the first time. To avoid this it is required to pre warm the volume. Pre-warming an EBS volume on a Linux instance requires that the user should unmount the blank device first and then write all the blocks on the device using a command, such as “dd”.

NEW QUESTION 203
- (Topic 3)
A user has enabled versioning on an S3 bucket. The user is using server side encryption for data at Rest. If the user is supplying his own keys for encryption (SSE-C., which of the below mentioned statements is true?

A. The user should use the same encryption key for all versions of the same object
B. It is possible to have different encryption keys for different versions of the same object
C. AWS S3 does not allow the user to upload his own keys for server side encryption
D. The SSE-C does not work when versioning is enabled

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS S3 supports client side or server side encryption to encrypt all data at rest. The server side encryption can either have the S3 supplied AES-256 encryption key or the user can send the key along with each API call to supply his own encryption key (SSE-C.. If the bucket is versioning-enabled, each object version uploaded by the user using the SSE-C feature can have its own encryption key. The user is responsible for tracking which encryption key was used for which object's version

NEW QUESTION 204
- (Topic 3)
A user is displaying the CPU utilization, and Network in and Network out CloudWatch metrics data of a single instance on the same graph. The graph uses one Y-axis for CPU utilization and Network in and another Y-axis for Network out. Since Network in is too high, the CPU utilization data is not visible clearly on graph to the user. How can the data be viewed better on the same graph?

A. It is not possible to show multiple metrics with the different units on the same graph
B. Add a third Y-axis with the console to show all the data in proportion
C. Change the axis of Network by using the Switch command from the graph
D. Change the units of CPU utilization so it can be shown in proportion with Network

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch provides the functionality to graph the metric data generated either by the AWS services or the custom metric to make it easier for the user to analyse. It is possible to show the multiple metrics with different units on the same graph. If the graph is not plotted properly due to a difference in the unit data

over two metrics, the user can change the Y-axis of one of the graph by selecting that graph and clicking on the Switch option.

NEW QUESTION 205
- (Topic 3)
An organization is measuring the latency of an application every minute and storing data inside a file in the JSON format. The organization wants to send all latency data to AWS CloudWatch. How can the organization achieve this?

A. The user has to parse the file before uploading data to CloudWatch
B. It is not possible to upload the custom data to CloudWatch
C. The user can supply the file as an input to the CloudWatch command
D. The user can use the CloudWatch Import command to import data from the file to CloudWatch

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS CloudWatch supports the custom metrics. The user can always capture the custom data and upload the data to CloudWatch using CLI or APIs. The user has to always include the namespace as part of the request. If the user wants to upload the custom data from a Amazon AWS-SysOps : Practice Test file, he can supply file name along with the parameter -- metric-data to command put-metric-data.

NEW QUESTION 208
- (Topic 3)
A user has created an Auto Scaling group using CLI. The user wants to enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring for that group. How can the user configure this?
A. When the user sets an alarm on the Auto Scaling group, it automatically enables detail monitoring
B. By default detailed monitoring is enabled for Auto Scaling
C. Auto Scaling does not support detailed monitoring
D. Enable detail monitoring from the AWS console

Answer: B

Explanation:

CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS as well as the custom services. It provides either basic or detailed monitoring for the supported AWS products. In basic monitoring, a service sends data points to CloudWatch every five minutes, while in detailed monitoring a service sends data points to CloudWatch every minute. To enable detailed instance monitoring for a new Auto Scaling group, the user does not need to take any extra steps. When the user creates an Auto Scaling launch config as the first step for creating an Auto Scaling group, each launch configuration contains a flag named InstanceMonitoring.Enabled. The default value of this flag is true. Thus, the user does not need to set this flag if he wants detailed monitoring.

NEW QUESTION 212
- (Topic 3)
A user has granted read/write permission of his S3 bucket using ACL. Which of the below mentioned options is a valid ID to grant permission to other AWS accounts (grantee. using ACL?

A. IAM User ID
B. S3 Secure ID
C. Access ID
D. Canonical user ID

Answer: D

Explanation:

An S3 bucket ACL grantee can be an AWS account or one of the predefined Amazon S3 groups. The user can grant permission to an AWS account by the email address of that account or by the canonical user ID. If the user provides an email in the grant request, Amazon S3 finds the canonical user ID for that account and adds it to the ACL. The resulting ACL will always contain the canonical user ID for the AWS account, and not the AWS account's email address.

NEW QUESTION 213
- (Topic 3)
A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16. The user has created one subnet with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16 by mistake. The user is trying to create another subnet of CIDR 20.0.0.1/24. How can the user create the second subnet?

A. There is no need to update the subnet as VPC automatically adjusts the CIDR of the first subnet based on the second subnet’s CIDR
B. The user can modify the first subnet CIDR from the console
C. It is not possible to create a second subnet as one subnet with the same CIDR as the VPC has been created
D. The user can modify the first subnet CIDR with AWS CLI

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC. is a virtual network dedicated to the user’s AWS account. A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside the subnet. The user can create a subnet with the same size of VPC. However, he cannot create any other subnet since the CIDR of the second subnet will conflict with the first subnet. The user cannot modify the CIDR of a subnet once it is created. Thus, in this case if required, the user has to delete the subnet and create new subnets.

NEW QUESTION 215
- (Topic 3)

A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16 using the wizard. The user has created public and VPN only subnets along with hardware VPN access to connect to the user's data centre. The user has not yet launched any instance as well as modified or deleted any setup. He wants to delete this VPC from the console. Will the console allow the user to delete the VPC?

A. Yes, the console will delete all the setups and also delete the virtual private gateway
B. No, the console will ask the user to manually detach the virtual private gateway first and then allow deleting the VPC
C. Yes, the console will delete all the setups and detach the virtual private gateway
D. No, since the NAT instance is running

Answer: C

Explanation:

The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. If the user wants to connect VPC from his own data centre, he can setup a public and VPN only subnet which uses hardware VPN access to connect with his data centre. When the user has configured this setup with Wizard, it will create a virtual private gateway to route all traffic of the VPN subnet. If the virtual private gateway is attached with VPC and the user deletes the VPC from the console it will first detach the gateway automatically and only then delete the VPC.

NEW QUESTION 216
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