

Exam Questions AWS-SysOps

Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

Your team is excited about the use of AWS because now they have access to programmable Infrastructure. You have been asked to manage your AWS infrastructure in a manner similar to the way you might manage application code. You want to be able to deploy exact copies of different versions of your infrastructure, stage changes into different environments, revert back to previous versions, and identify what versions are running at any particular time (development, test, QA, production).

Which approach addresses this requirement?

- A. Use cost allocation reports and AWS Opsworks to deploy and manage your infrastructure
- B. Use AWS CloudWatch metrics and alerts along with resource tagging to deploy and manage your infrastructure
- C. Use AWS Beanstalk and a version control system like GIT to deploy and manage your infrastructure
- D. Use AWS CloudFormation and a version control system like GIT to deploy and manage your infrastructure

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://aws.amazon.com/opsworks/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 2

- (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 3

- (Topic 1)

You are tasked with setting up a cluster of EC2 Instances for a NoSQL database. The database requires random read IO disk performance up to a 100,000 IOPS at 4KB block size per node.

Which of the following EC2 instances will perform the best for this workload?

- A. A High-Memory Quadruple Extra Large (m2.4xlarge) with EBS-Optimized set to true and a Provisioned IOPS EBS volume
- B. A Cluster Compute Eight Extra Large (cc2.8xlarge) using instance storage
- C. High I/O Quadruple Extra Large (hi1.4xlarge) using instance storage
- D. A Cluster GPU Quadruple Extra Large (cg1.4xlarge) using four separate 4000 PIOPS EBS volumes in a RAID 0 configuration

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation: Reference:

<http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following statements about this S3 bucket policy is true?

```
{
  "Id": "IPAllowPolicy",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "IPAllow",
      "Action": "s3:*",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::mybucket/*",
      "Condition": {
        "IpAddress": {
          "aws:SourceIp": "192.168.100.0/24"
        },
        "NotIpAddress": {
          "aws:SourceIp": "192.168.100.188/32"
        }
      }
    }
  ],
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": [
      "*"
    ]
  }
}
```

- A. Denies the server with the IP address 192 168 100 0 full access to the "mybucket" bucket
- B. Denies the server with the IP address 192 168 100 188 full access to the "mybucket" bucket
- C. Grants all the servers within the 192 168 100 0/24 subnet full access to the "mybucket" bucket
- D. Grants all the servers within the 192 168 100 188/32 subnet full access to the "mybucket" bucket

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

You use S3 to store critical data for your company. Several users within your group currently have full permissions to your S3 buckets. You need to come up with a solution that 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 6

- (Topic 1)

You have a web-style application with a stateless but CPU and memory-intensive web tier running on a c4.2xlarge EC2 instance inside of a VPC. The instance when under load is having problems returning requests within the SLA as defined by your business. The application maintains its state in a DynamoDB table, but the data tier is properly provisioned and responses are consistently fast.

How can you best resolve the issue of the application responses not meeting your SLA?

- A. Add another c4.2xlarge application instance, and put both behind an Elastic Load Balancer
- B. Move the c4.2xlarge to the same Availability Zone as the DynamoDB table
- C. Cache the database responses in ElastiCache for more rapid access
- D. Move the database from DynamoDB to RDS MySQL in scale-out read-replica configuration

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

You have a server with a 500GB Amazon EBS data volume. The volume is 80% full. You need to back up the volume at regular intervals and be able to re-create the volume in a new Availability Zone in the shortest time possible. All applications using the volume can be paused for a period of a few minutes with no discernible user impact.

Which of the following backup methods will best fulfill your requirements?

- A. Take periodic snapshots of the EBS volume
- B. Use a third-party incremental backup application to back up to Amazon Glacier
- C. Periodically back up all data to a single compressed archive and archive to Amazon S3 using a parallelized multi-part upload
- D. Create another EBS volume in the second Availability Zone, attach it to the Amazon EC2 instance, and use a disk manager to mirror the two disks

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-creating-snapshot.html>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (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 9

- (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 10

- (Topic 1)

You have set up Individual AWS accounts for each project. You have been asked to make sure your AWS Infrastructure costs do not exceed the budget set per project for each month.

Which of the following approaches can help ensure that you do not exceed the budget each month?

- A. Consolidate your accounts so you have a single bill for all accounts and projects
- B. Set up auto scaling with CloudWatch alarms using SNS to notify you when you are running too many Instances in a given account
- C. Set up CloudWatch billing alerts for all AWS resources used by each project, with a notification occurring when the amount for each resource tagged to a particular project matches the budget allocated to the projec
- D. Set up CloudWatch billing alerts for all AWS resources used by each account, with email notifications when it hits 50%. 80% and 90% of its budgeted monthly spend

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Your entire AWS infrastructure lives inside of one Amazon VPC You have an Infrastructure monitoring application running on an Amazon instance in Availability Zone (AZ) A of the region, and another application instance running in AZ B. The monitoring application needs to make use of ICMP ping to confirm network reachability of the instance hosting the application.

Can you configure the security groups for these instances to only allow the ICMP ping to pass from the monitoring instance to the application instance and nothing else" If so how?

- A. No Two instances in two different AZ's can't talk directly to each other via ICMP ping as that protocol is not allowed across subnet (iebroadcast) boundaries
- B. Yes Both the monitoring instance and the application instance have to be a part of the same security group, and that security group needs to allow inbound ICMP
- C. Yes, The security group for the monitoring instance needs to allow outbound ICMP and the application instance's security group needs to allow Inbound ICMP
- D. Yes, Both the monitoring instance's security group and the application instance's security group need to allow both inbound and outbound ICMP ping packets since ICMP is not a connection-oriented protocol

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 12

- (Topic 1)

You are running a database on an EC2 instance, with the data stored on Elastic Block Store (EBS) for persistence At times throughout the day, you are seeing large variance in the response times of the database queries Looking into the instance with the isolate command you see a lot of wait time on the disk volume that the database's data is stored on.

What two ways can you improve the performance of the database's storage while maintaining the current persistence of the data?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Move to an SSD backed instance
- B. Move the database to an EBS-Optimized Instance
- C. T Use Provisioned IOPs EBS
- D. Use the ephemeral storage on an m2 4xlarge Instance Instead

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Topic 1)

An application that you are managing has EC2 instances & DynamoDB 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 CloudWatch CLI tools to pull the respective metrics from each regional endpoint. Aggregate the data offline & store it for graphing in CloudWatch
- 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 CloudWatch for graphing
- D. Add a CloudWatch agent to each instance and attach one to each DynamoDB table
- E. When configuring the agent, set the appropriate application name & view the graphs in CloudWatch

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following requires a custom CloudWatch metric to monitor?

- A. Data transfer of an EC2 instance
- B. Disk usage activity of an EC2 instance
- C. Memory Utilization of an EC2 instance
- D. CPU Utilization of an EC2 instance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/>

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 1)

Your organization's security policy requires that all privileged users either use frequently rotated passwords or one-time access credentials in addition to username/password.

Which two of the following options would allow an organization to enforce this policy for AWS users?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Configure multi-factor authentication for privileged IAM users
- B. Create IAM users for privileged accounts
- C. Implement identity federation between your organization's Identity provider leveraging the IAM Security Token Service
- D. Enable the IAM single-use password policy option for privileged users

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 24

- (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 IP
- D. By default, all subnets can route between each other, whether they are private or public
- E. Each subnet spans at least 2 Availability zones to provide a high-availability environment

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Topic 1)

You are creating an Auto Scaling group whose instances need to insert a custom metric into CloudWatch.

Which method would be the best way to authenticate your CloudWatch PUT request?

- A. Create an IAM role with the PutMetricData permission and modify the Auto Scaling launch configuration to launch instances in that role
- B. Create an IAM user with the PutMetricData permission and modify the Auto Scaling launch configuration to inject the user's credentials into the instance User Data
- C. Modify the appropriate CloudWatch metric policies to allow the PutMetricData permission to instances from the Auto Scaling group
- D. Create an IAM user with the PutMetricData permission and put the credentials in a private repository and have applications on the server pull the credentials as needed

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Topic 1)

Your company is moving towards tracking web page users with a small tracking

image loaded on each page. Currently you are serving this image out of US-East, but are starting to get concerned about the time it takes to load the image for users on the west coast.

What are the two best ways to speed up serving this image?
Choose 2 answers

- A. Use Route 53's Latency Based Routing and serve the image out of US-West-2 as well as US-East-1
- B. Serve the image out through CloudFront
- C. Serve the image out of S3 so that it isn't being served off of your web application tier
- D. Use EBS PIOPs to serve the image faster out of your EC2 instances

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Topic 1)

You receive a frantic call from a new DBA who accidentally dropped a table containing all your customers.

Which Amazon RDS feature will allow you to reliably restore your database to within 5 minutes of when the mistake was made?

- A. Multi-AZ RDS
- B. RDS snapshots
- C. RDS read replicas
- D. RDS automated backup

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.BackingUpAndRestoringAmazonRDSInstances.html>

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Topic 1)

Which two AWS services provide out-of-the-box user configurable automatic backup-as-a-service and backup rotation options?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. Amazon EBS
- D. Amazon Red shift

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 36

- (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/UserScenariosForVPC.html>

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Topic 1)

When creation of an EBS snapshot is initiated but not completed, the EBS volume?

- A. Cannot be detached or attached to an EC2 instance until the snapshot completes
- B. Can be used in read-only mode while the snapshot is in progress
- C. Can be used while the snapshot is in progress
- D. Cannot be used until the snapshot completes

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-copy-snapshot.html>

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Topic 2)

A user is accessing RDS from an application. The user has enabled the Multi-AZ feature with the MS SQL RDS DB. During a planned outage, how will AWS ensure that a switch from DB to a standby replica will not affect access to the application?

- A. RDS will have an internal IP which will redirect all requests to the new DB
- B. RDS uses DNS to switch over to stand-by replica for seamless transition

- C. The switch over changes Hardware so RDS does not need to worry about access
- D. RDS will have both the DBs running independently and the user has to manually switch over

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the event of a planned or unplanned outage of a DB instance, Amazon RDS automatically switches to a standby replica in another Availability Zone if the user has enabled Multi AZ. The automatic failover mechanism simply changes the DNS record of the DB instance to point to the standby DB instance. As a result, the user will need to re-establish any existing connections to the DB instance. However, as the DNS is the same, the application can access DB seamlessly.

NEW QUESTION 44

- (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 49

- (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 51

- (Topic 2)

A user is trying to connect to a running EC2 instance using SSH. However, the user gets a connection time out error. Which of the below mentioned options is not a possible reason for rejection?

- A. The access key to connect to the instance is wrong
- B. The security group is not configured properly
- C. The private key used to launch the instance is not correct
- D. The instance CPU is heavily loaded

Answer: A

Explanation:

If the user is trying to connect to a Linux EC2 instance and receives the connection time out error the probable reasons are: Security group is not configured with the SSH port The private key pair is not right The user name to login is wrong The instance CPU is heavily loaded, so it does not allow more connections

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Topic 2)

A user wants to disable connection draining on an existing ELB. Which of the below mentioned statements helps the user disable connection draining on the ELB?

- A. The user can only disable connection draining from CLI
- B. It is not possible to disable the connection draining feature once enabled
- C. The user can disable the connection draining feature from EC2 -> ELB console or from CLI
- D. The user needs to stop all instances before disabling connection draining

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Elastic Load Balancer connection draining feature causes the load balancer to stop sending new requests to the back-end instances when the instances are deregistering or become unhealthy, while ensuring that inflight requests continue to be served. The user can enable or disable connection draining from the AWS EC2 console -> ELB or using CLI.

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Topic 2)

A user has configured an Auto Scaling group with ELB. The user has enabled detailed CloudWatch monitoring on Auto Scaling. Which of the below mentioned statements will help the user understand the functionality better?

- A. It is not possible to setup detailed monitoring for Auto Scaling
- B. In this case, Auto Scaling will send data every minute and will charge the user extra
- C. Detailed monitoring will send data every minute without additional charges
- D. Auto Scaling sends data every minute only and does not charge the user

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. Auto Scaling includes 7 metrics and 1 dimension, and sends data to CloudWatch every 5 minutes by default. The user can enable detailed monitoring for Auto Scaling, which sends data to CloudWatch every minute. However, this will have some extra-costs.

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Topic 2)

An organization is generating digital policy files which are required by the admins for verification. Once the files are verified they may not be required in the future unless there is some compliance issue. If the organization wants to save them in a cost effective way, which is the best possible solution?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon S3 stores objects according to their storage class. There are three major storage classes: Standard, Reduced Redundancy and Glacier. Standard is for AWS S3 and provides very high durability. However, the costs are a little higher. Reduced redundancy is for less critical files. Glacier is for archival and the files which are accessed infrequently. It is an extremely low-cost storage service that provides secure and durable storage for data archiving and backup.

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Topic 2)

A user has created an ELB with the availability zone US-East-1A. The user wants to add more zones to ELB to achieve High Availability. How can the user add more zones to the existing ELB?

- A. It is not possible to add more zones to the existing ELB
- B. The only option is to launch instances in different zones and add to ELB
- C. The user should stop the ELB and add zones and instances as required
- D. The user can add zones on the fly from the AWS console

Answer: D

Explanation:

The user has created an Elastic Load Balancer with the availability zone and wants to add more zones to the existing ELB. The user can do so in two ways:
From the console or CLI, add new zones to ELB;
Launch instances in a separate AZ and add instances to the existing ELB.

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Topic 2)

A user has developed an application which is required to send the data to a NoSQL database. The user wants to decouple the data sending such that the application keeps processing and sending data but does not wait for an acknowledgement of DB. Which of the below mentioned applications helps in this scenario?

- A. AWS Simple Notification Service
- B. AWS Simple Workflow
- C. AWS Simple Queue Service
- D. AWS Simple Query Service

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fast, reliable, scalable, and fully managed message queuing service. SQS provides a simple and cost-effective way to decouple the components of an application. In this case, the user can use AWS SQS to send messages which are received from an application and sent to DB. The application can continue processing data without waiting for any acknowledgement from DB. The user can use SQS to transmit any volume of data without losing messages or requiring other services to always be available.

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Topic 2)

A user has setup an EBS backed instance and a CloudWatch alarm when the CPU utilization is more than 65%. The user has setup the alarm to watch it for 5 periods of 5 minutes each. The CPU utilization is 60% between 9 AM to 6 PM. The user has stopped the EC2 instance for 15 minutes between 11 AM to 11:15 AM. What will be the status of the alarm at 11:30 AM?

- A. Alarm
- B. OK
- C. Insufficient Data
- D. Error

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch alarm watches a single metric over a time period 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 state of the alarm will be OK for the whole day. When the user stops the instance for three periods the alarm may not receive the data

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Topic 2)

A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16. The user has created public and VPN only subnets along with hardware VPN access to connect to the user's datacenter. The user wants to make so that all traffic coming to the public subnet follows the organization's proxy policy. How can the user make this happen?

- A. Setting up a NAT with the proxy protocol and configure that the public subnet receives traffic from NAT
- B. Settin up a proxy policy in the internet gateway connected with the public subnet
- C. It is not possible to setup the proxy policy for a public subnet
- D. Setting the route table and security group of the public subnet which receives traffic from a virtual private gateway

Answer: D

Explanation:

The user can create subnets within a VPC. If the user wants to connect to VPC from his own data centre, he can setup public and VPN only subnets which uses hardware VPN access to connect with his data centre. When the user has configured this setup, it will update the main route table used with the VPN-only subnet, create a custom route table and associate it with the public subnet. It also creates an internet gateway for the public subnet. By default the internet traffic of the VPN subnet is routed to a virtual private gateway while the internet traffic of the public subnet is routed through the internet gateway. The user can set up the route and security group rules. These rules enable the traffic to come from the organization's network over the virtual private gateway to the public subnet to allow proxy settings on that public subnet.

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Topic 2)

An admin is planning to monitor the ELB. Which of the below mentioned services does not help the admin capture the monitoring information about the ELB activity?

- A. ELB Access logs
- B. ELB health check
- C. CloudWatch metrics
- D. ELB API calls with CloudTrail

Answer: B

Explanation:

The admin can capture information about Elastic Load Balancer using either: CloudWatch Metrics ELB Logs files which are stored in the S3 bucket CloudTrail with API calls which can notify the user as well generate logs for each API calls The health check is internally performed by ELB and does not help the admin get the ELB activity.

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Topic 2)

A sys admin has created the below mentioned policy and applied to an S3 object named aws.jpg. The aws.jpg is inside a bucket named cloudacademy. What does this policy define?

```
"Statement": [{  
  "Sid": "Stmt1388811069831",  
  "Effect": "Allow",  
  "Principal": { "AWS": "*" },  
  "Action": [ "s3:GetObjectAcl", "s3:ListBucket", "s3:GetObject" ],  
  "Resource": [ "arn:aws:s3:::cloudacademy/*.*.jpg" ]  
}]
```

- A. It is not possible to define a policy at the object level
- B. It will make all the objects of the bucket cloudacademy as public
- C. It will make the bucket cloudacademy as public
- D. the aws.jpg object as public

Answer: A

Explanation:

A system admin can grant permission to the S3 objects or buckets to any user or make objects public using the bucket policy and user policy. Both use the JSON-

based access policy language. Generally if the user is defining the ACL on the bucket, the objects in the bucket do not inherit it and vice versa. The bucket policy can be defined at the bucket level which allows the objects as well as the bucket to be public with a single policy applied to that bucket. It cannot be applied at the object level.

NEW QUESTION 77

- (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 79

- (Topic 2)

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 steps will not be performed while creating the AMI?

- A. Define the AMI launch permissions
- B. Upload the bundled volume
- C. Register the AMI
- D. Bundle the volume

Answer: A

Explanation:

When the user has launched an EC2 instance from an instance store backed AMI, it will need to follow certain steps, such as “Bundling the root volume”, “Uploading the bundled volume” and “Register the AMI”. Once the AMI is created the user can setup the launch permission. However, it is not required to setup during the launch.

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Topic 2)

A user has created a queue named “myqueue” in US-East region with AWS SQS. The user's AWS account ID is 123456789012. If the user wants to perform some action on this queue, which of the below Queue URL should he use?

- A. <http://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/123456789012/myqueue>
- B. <http://sqs.amazonaws.com/123456789012/myqueue>
- C. <http://sq>
- D. 123456789012.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/myqueue
- E. [http:// 123456789012.sq](http://123456789012.sq)
- F. us-east-1.amazonaws.com/myqueue

Answer: A

Explanation:

When creating a new queue in SQS, the user must provide a queue name that is unique within the scope of all queues of user's account. If the user creates queues using both the latest WSDL and a previous version, he will have a single namespace for all his queues. Amazon SQS assigns each queue created by user an identifier called a queue URL, which includes the queue name and other components that Amazon SQS determines. Whenever the user wants to perform an action on a queue, he must provide its queue URL. The queue URL for the account id 123456789012 & queue name “myqueue” in US-East-1 region will be <http://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/123456789012/myqueue>.

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Topic 2)

An organization is planning to use AWS for 5 different departments. The finance department is responsible to pay for all the accounts. However, they want the cost separation for each account to map with the right cost centre. How can the finance department achieve this?

- A. Create 5 separate accounts and make them a part of one consolidate billing
- B. Create 5 separate accounts and use the IAM cross account access with the roles for better management
- C. Create 5 separate IAM users and set a different policy for their access
- D. Create 5 separate IAM groups and add users as per the department's employees

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION 86

- (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 87

- (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 92

- (Topic 2)

A user has configured Elastic Load Balancing by enabling a Secure Socket Layer (SSL. negotiation configuration known as a Security Policy. Which of the below mentioned options is not part of this secure policy while negotiating the SSL connection between the user and the client?

- A. SSL Protocols
- B. Client Order Preference
- C. SSL Ciphers
- D. Server Order Preference

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. A security policy is a combination of SSL Protocols, SSL Ciphers, and the Server Order Preference option.

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Topic 2)

A user has created a queue named “myqueue” with SQS. There are four messages published to queue which are not received by the consumer yet. If the user tries to delete the queue, what will happen?

- A. A user can never delete a queue manuall
- B. AWS deletes it after 30 days of inactivity on queue
- C. It will delete the queue
- D. It will initiate the delete but wait for four days before deleting until all messages are deleted automaticall
- E. I t will ask user to delete the messages first

Answer: B

Explanation:

SQS allows the user to move data between distributed components of applications so they can perform different tasks without losing messages or requiring each component to be always available. The user can delete a queue at any time, whether it is empty or not. It is important to note that queues retain messages for a set period of time. By default, a queue retains messages for four days.

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Topic 2)

An organization is setting up programmatic billing access for their AWS account. Which of the below mentioned services is not required or enabled when the organization wants to use programmatic access?

- A. Programmatic access
- B. AWS bucket to hold the billing report
- C. AWS billing alerts
- D. Monthly Billing report

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS provides an option to have programmatic access to billing. Programmatic Billing Access leverages the existing Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) APIs. Thus, the user can build applications that reference his billing data from a CSV (comma-separated value) file stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. To enable programmatic access, the user has to first enable the monthly billing report. Then the user needs to provide an AWS bucket name where the billing CSV will be uploaded. The user should also enable the Programmatic access option.

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Topic 2)

A user has stored data on an encrypted EBS volume. The user wants to share the data with his friend's AWS account. How can user achieve this?

- A. Create an AMI from the volume and share the AMI
- B. Copy the data to an unencrypted volume and then share
- C. Take a snapshot and share the snapshot with a friend
- D. If both the accounts are using the same encryption key then the user can share the volume directly

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS EBS supports encryption of the volume. It also supports creating volumes from existing snapshots provided the snapshots are created from encrypted volumes. If the user is having data on an encrypted volume and is trying to share it with others, he has to copy the data from the encrypted volume to a new unencrypted volume. Only then can the user share it as an encrypted volume data. Otherwise the snapshot cannot be shared.

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Topic 2)

A user has created a web application with Auto Scaling. The user is regularly monitoring the application and he observed that the traffic is highest on Thursday and Friday between 8 AM to 6 PM. What is the best solution to handle scaling in this case?

- A. Add a new instance manually by 8 AM Thursday and terminate the same by 6 PM Friday
- B. Schedule Auto Scaling to scale up by 8 AM Thursday and scale down after 6 PM on Friday
- C. Schedule a policy which may scale up every day at 8 AM and scales down by 6 PM
- D. Configure a batch process to add a instance by 8 AM and remove it by Friday 6 PM

Answer: B

Explanation:

Auto Scaling based on a schedule allows the user to scale the application in response to predictable load changes. In this case the load increases by Thursday and decreases by Friday. Thus, the user can setup the scaling activity based on the predictable traffic patterns of the web application using Auto Scaling scale by Schedule.

NEW QUESTION 102

- (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 106

- (Topic 2)

A user has setup a CloudWatch alarm on an EC2 action when the CPU utilization is above 75%. The alarm sends a notification to SNS on the alarm state. If the user wants to simulate the alarm action how can he achieve this?

- A. Run activities on the CPU such that its utilization reaches above 75%
- B. From the AWS console change the state to 'Alarm'

- C. The user can set the alarm state to 'Alarm' using CLI
- D. Run the SNS action manually

Answer: C

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 test an alarm by setting it to any state using the SetAlarmState API (mon-set-alarm-state command.. This temporary state change lasts only until the next alarm comparison occurs.

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Topic 2)

An organization has added 3 of his AWS accounts to consolidated billing. One of the AWS accounts has purchased a Reserved Instance (RI. of a small instance size in the US-East-1a zone. All other AWS accounts are running instances of a small size in the same zone. What will happen in this case for the RI pricing?

- A. Only the account that has purchased the RI will get the advantage of RI pricing
- B. One instance of a small size and running in the US-East-1a zone of each AWS account will get the benefit of RI pricing
- C. Any single instance from all the three accounts can get the benefit of AWS RI pricing if they are running in the same zone and are of the same size
- D. If there are more than one instances of a small size running across multiple accounts in the same zone no one will get the benefit of RI

Answer: C

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. For billing purposes, consolidated billing treats all the accounts on the consolidated bill as one account. This means that all accounts on a consolidated bill can receive the hourly cost benefit of the Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances purchased by any other account. In this case only one Reserved Instance has been purchased by one account. Thus, only a single instance from any of the accounts will get the advantage of RI. AWS will implement the blended rate for each instance if more than one instance is running concurrently.

NEW QUESTION 116

- (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 118

- (Topic 2)

A user has launched an EBS backed EC2 instance. The user has rebooted the instance. Which of the below mentioned statements is not true with respect to the reboot action?

- A. The private and public address remains the same
- B. The Elastic IP remains associated with the instance
- C. The volume is preserved
- D. The instance runs on a new host computer

Answer: D

Explanation:

A user can 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. However, it is recommended that the user use the Amazon EC2 to reboot the instance instead of running the operating system reboot command from the instance. The instance remains on the same host computer and maintains its public DNS name, private IP address, and any data on its instance store volumes. It typically takes a few minutes for the reboot to complete, but the time it takes to reboot depends on the instance configuration.

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Topic 2)

A user has created an ELB with Auto Scaling. Which of the below mentioned offerings from ELB helps the user to stop sending new requests traffic from the load balancer to the EC2 instance when the instance is being deregistered while continuing in-flight requests?

- A. ELB sticky session
- B. ELB deregistration check
- C. ELB connection draining

D. ELB auto registration Off

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Elastic Load Balancer connection draining feature causes the load balancer to stop sending new requests to the back-end instances when the instances are deregistering or become unhealthy, while ensuring that inflight requests continue to be served.

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Topic 2)

A user is trying to setup a recurring Auto Scaling process. The user has setup one process to scale up every day at 8 am and scale down at 7 PM. The user is trying to setup another recurring process which scales up on the 1st of every month at 8 AM and scales down the same day at 7 PM. What will Auto Scaling do in this scenario?

- A. Auto Scaling will execute both processes but will add just one instance on the 1st
- B. Auto Scaling will add two instances on the 1st of the month
- C. Auto Scaling will schedule both the processes but execute only one process randomly
- D. Auto Scaling will throw an error since there is a conflict in the schedule of two separate Auto Scaling Processes

Answer: D

Explanation:

Auto Scaling based on a schedule allows the user to scale the application in response to predictable load changes. The user can also configure the recurring schedule action which will follow the Linux cron format. As per Auto Scaling, a scheduled action must have a unique time value. If the user attempts to schedule an activity at a time when another existing activity is already scheduled, the call will be rejected with an error message noting the conflict.

NEW QUESTION 126

- (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 similar time 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 128

- (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 129

- (Topic 2)

A user is trying to aggregate all the CloudWatch metric data of the last 1 week. Which of the below mentioned statistics is not available for the user as a part of data aggregation?

- A. Aggregate
- B. Sum
- C. Sample data
- D. Average

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch is basically a metrics repository. Either the user can send the custom data or an AWS product can put metrics into the repository, and the user can retrieve the statistics based on those metrics. The statistics are metric data aggregations over specified periods of time. Aggregations are made using the namespace, metric name, dimensions, and the data point unit of measure, within the time period that is specified by the user. CloudWatch supports Sum, Min, Max, Sample Data and Average statistics aggregation.

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Topic 2)

A user has created numerous EBS volumes. What is the general limit for each AWS account for the maximum number of EBS volumes that can be created?

- A. 10000
- B. 5000
- C. 100
- D. 1000

Answer: B

Explanation:

A user can attach multiple EBS volumes to the same instance within the limits specified by his AWS account. Each AWS account has a limit on the number of Amazon EBS volumes that the user can create, and the total storage available. The default limit for the maximum number of volumes that can be created is 5000.

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Topic 2)

An organization has configured the custom metric upload with CloudWatch. The organization has given permission to its employees to upload data using CLI as well SDK. How can the user track the calls made to CloudWatch?

- A. The user can enable logging with CloudWatch which logs all the activities
- B. Use CloudTrail to monitor the API calls
- C. Create an IAM user and allow each user to log the data using the S3 bucket
- D. Enable detailed monitoring with CloudWatch

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS CloudTrail is a web service which will allow the user to monitor the calls made to the Amazon CloudWatch API for the organization's account, including calls made by the AWS Management Console, Command Line Interface (CLI), and other services. When CloudTrail logging is turned on, CloudWatch will write log files into the Amazon S3 bucket, which is specified during the CloudTrail configuration.

NEW QUESTION 139

- (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 141

- (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 145

- (Topic 2)

A sys admin has created a shopping cart application and hosted it on EC2. The EC2 instances are running behind ELB. The admin wants to ensure that the end user request will always go to the EC2 instance where the user session has been created. How can the admin configure this?

- A. Enable ELB cross zone load balancing
- B. Enable ELB cookie setup
- C. Enable ELB sticky session
- D. Enable ELB connection draining

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. If the sticky session is enabled the first request from the user will be redirected to any of the EC2 instances. But, henceforth, all requests from the same user will be redirected to the same EC2 instance. This ensures that all requests coming from the user during the session will be sent to the same application instance.

NEW QUESTION 147

- (Topic 2)

A user has a refrigerator plant. The user is measuring the temperature of the plant every 15 minutes. If the user wants to send the data to CloudWatch to view the data visually, which of the below mentioned statements is true with respect to the information given above?

- A. The user needs to use AWS CLI or API to upload the data
- B. The user can use the AWS Import Export facility to import data to CloudWatch
- C. The user will upload data from the AWS console
- D. The user cannot upload data to CloudWatch since it is not an AWS service metric

Answer: A

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. While sending the data the user has to include the metric name, namespace and timezone as part of the request.

NEW QUESTION 149

- (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 151

- (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 153

- (Topic 2)

You are building an online store on AWS that uses SQS to process your customer orders. Your backend system needs those messages in the same sequence the

customer orders have been put in. How can you achieve that?

- A. It is not possible to do this with SQS
- B. You can use sequencing information on each message
- C. You can do this with SQS but you also need to use SWF
- D. Messages will arrive in the same order by default

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon SQS is engineered to always be available and deliver messages. One of the resulting tradeoffs is that SQS does not guarantee first in, first out delivery of messages. For many distributed applications, each message can stand on its own, and as long as all messages are delivered, the order is not important. If your system requires that order be preserved, you can place sequencing information in each message, so that you can reorder the messages when the queue returns them.

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Topic 2)

A user has configured the AWS CloudWatch alarm for estimated usage charges in the US East region. Which of the below mentioned statements is not true with respect to the estimated charges?

Exhibit:



- A. It will store the estimated charges data of the last 14 days
- B. It will include the estimated charges of every AWS service
- C. The metric data will represent the data of all the regions
- D. The metric data will show data specific to that region

Answer: D

Explanation:

When the user has enabled the monitoring of estimated charges for the AWS account with AWS CloudWatch, the estimated charges are calculated and sent

several times daily to CloudWatch in the form of metric data. This data will be stored for 14 days. The billing metric data is stored in the US East (Northern Virginia) Region and represents worldwide charges. This data also includes the estimated charges for every service in AWS used by the user, as well as the estimated overall AWS charges.

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Topic 2)

A user has configured a VPC with a new subnet. The user has created a security group. The user wants to configure that instances of the same subnet communicate with each other. How can the user configure this with the security group?

- A. There is no need for a security group modification as all the instances can communicate with each other inside the same subnet
- B. Configure the subnet as the source in the security group and allow traffic on all the protocols and ports
- C. Configure the security group itself as the source and allow traffic on all the protocols and ports
- D. The user has to use VPC peering to configure this

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. AWS provides two features that the user can use to increase security in VPC: security groups and network ACLs. Security groups work at the instance level. If the user is using the default security group it will have a rule which allows the instances to communicate with other. For a new security group the user has to specify the rule, add it to define the source as the security group itself, and select all the protocols and ports for that source.

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Topic 2)

A system admin is planning to setup event notifications on RDS. Which of the below mentioned services will help the admin setup notifications?

- A. AWS SES
- B. AWS Cloudtrail
- C. AWS Cloudwatch
- D. AWS SNS

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon RDS uses the Amazon Simple Notification Service to provide a notification when an Amazon RDS event occurs. These notifications can be in any notification form supported by Amazon SNS for an AWS region, such as an email, a text message or a call to an HTTP endpoint

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Topic 2)

A sys admin is trying to understand EBS snapshots. Which of the below mentioned statements will not be useful to the admin to understand the concepts about a snapshot?

- A. The snapshot is synchronous
- B. It is recommended to stop the instance before taking a snapshot for consistent data
- C. The snapshot is incremental
- D. The snapshot captures the data that has been written to the hard disk when the snapshot command was executed

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS snapshot is a point in time backup of an EBS volume. When the snapshot command is executed it will capture the current state of the data that is written on the drive and take a backup. For a better and consistent snapshot of the root EBS volume, AWS recommends stopping the instance. For additional volumes it is recommended to unmount the device. The snapshots are asynchronous and incremental.

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Topic 2)

A user has launched an EBS backed EC2 instance. What will be the difference while performing the restart or stop/start options on that instance?

- A. For restart it does not charge for an extra hour, while every stop/start it will be charged as a separate hour
- B. Every restart is charged by AWS as a separate hour, while multiple start/stop actions during a single hour will be counted as a single hour
- C. For every restart or start/stop it will be charged as a separate hour
- D. For restart it charges extra only once, while for every stop/start it will be charged as a separate hour

Answer: A

Explanation:

For an EC2 instance launched with an EBS backed AMI, each time the instance state is changed from stop to start/ running, AWS charges a full instance hour, even if these transitions happen multiple times within a single hour. Anyway, rebooting an instance AWS does not charge a new instance billing hour.

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Topic 3)

A user has deployed an application on an EBS backed EC2 instance. For a better performance of application, it requires dedicated EC2 to EBS traffic. How can the user achieve this?

- A. Launch the EC2 instance as EBS dedicated with PIOPS EBS
- B. Launch the EC2 instance as EBS enhanced with PIOPS EBS
- C. Launch the EC2 instance as EBS dedicated with PIOPS EBS
- D. Launch the EC2 instance as EBS optimized with PIOPS EBS

Answer: D

Explanation:

Any application which has performance sensitive workloads and requires minimal variability with dedicated EC2 to EBS traffic should use provisioned IOPS EBS volumes, which are attached to an EBS-optimized EC2 instance or it should use an instance with 10 Gigabit network connectivity. Launching an instance that is EBSOptimized provides the user with a dedicated connection between the EC2 instance and the EBS volume.

NEW QUESTION 172

- (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 Instance
- B. A new DB instance is created in the standby availability zone
- C. The canonical name record (CNAME) is changed from primary to standby
- D. The RDS (Relational Database Service) DB instance reboots

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched an EC2 Windows instance from an instance store backed AMI. The user wants to convert the AMI to an EBS backed AMI. How can the user convert it?

- A. Attach an EBS volume to the instance and unbundle all the AMI bundled data inside the EBS
- B. A Windows based instance store backed AMI cannot be converted to an EBS backed AMI
- C. It is not possible to convert an instance store backed AMI to an EBS backed AMI
- D. Attach an EBS volume and use the copy command to copy all the ephemeral content to the EBS Volume

Answer: B

Explanation:

Generally when a user has launched an EC2 instance from an instance store backed AMI, it can be converted to an EBS backed AMI provided the user has attached the EBS volume to the instance and unbundles the AMI data to it. However, if the instance is a Windows instance, AWS does not allow this. In this case, since the instance is a Windows instance, the user cannot convert it to an EBS backed AMI.

NEW QUESTION 178

- (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 ephemeral 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 182

- (Topic 3)

The CFO of a company wants to allow one of his employees to view only the AWS usage report page. Which of the below mentioned IAM policy statements allows the user to have access to the AWS usage report page?

- A. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["Describe"], "Resource": "Billing"
- B. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["AccountUsage"], "Resource": "**"
- C. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["aws-portal:ViewUsage"], "Resource": "**"
- D. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["aws-portal:ViewBilling"], "Resource": "**"

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. If the CFO wants to allow only AWS usage report page access, the policy for that IAM user will be as given below:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "aws-portal:ViewUsage"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

NEW QUESTION 184

- (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 185

- (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 188

- (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 security policies is supported by ELB?

- A. Dynamic Security Policy
- B. All the other options
- C. Predefined Security Policy
- D. Default Security Policy

Answer: C

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. ELB supports two policies: Predefined Security Policy, which comes with predefined cipher and SSL protocols; Custom Security Policy, which allows the user to configure a policy.

NEW QUESTION 191

- (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, respective
- 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 194

- (Topic 3)

An AWS account owner has setup multiple IAM users. One IAM user only has CloudWatch access. He has setup the alarm action which stops the EC2 instances when the CPU utilization is below the threshold limit. What will happen in this case?

- A. It is not possible to stop the instance using the CloudWatch alarm
- B. CloudWatch will stop the instance when the action is executed
- C. The user cannot set an alarm on EC2 since he does not have the permission
- D. The user can setup the action but it will not be executed if the user does not have EC2 rights

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 an action which stops the instances when their CPU utilization is below a certain threshold for a certain period of time. The EC2 action can either terminate or stop the instance as part of the EC2 action. If the IAM user has read/write permissions for Amazon CloudWatch but not for Amazon EC2, he can still create an alarm. However, the stop or terminate actions will not be performed on the Amazon EC2 instance.

NEW QUESTION 198

- (Topic 3)

When an EC2 instance that is backed by an S3-based AMI is terminated, what happens to the data on the root volume?

- A. Data is automatically deleted
- B. Data is automatically saved as an EBS snapshot
- C. Data is unavailable until the instance is restarted
- D. Data is automatically saved as an EBS volume

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 199

- (Topic 3)

A user has setup a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16. The VPC has a private subnet (20.0.1.0/24) and a public subnet (20.0.0.0/24). The user's data centre has CIDR of 20.0.54.0/24 and 20.1.0.0/24. If the private subnet wants to communicate with the data centre, what will happen?

- A. It will allow traffic communication on both the CIDRs of the data centre
- B. It will not allow traffic with data centre on CIDR 20.1.0.0/24 but allows traffic communication on 20.0.54.0/24
- C. It will not allow traffic communication on any of the data centre CIDRs
- D. It will allow traffic with data centre on CIDR 20.1.0.0/24 but does not allow on 20.0.54.0/24

Answer: D

Explanation:

VPC allows the user to set up a connection between his VPC and corporate or home network data centre. If the user has an IP address prefix in the VPC that overlaps with one of the networks' prefixes, any traffic to the network's prefix is dropped. In this case CIDR 20.0.54.0/24 falls in the VPC's CIDR range of 20.0.0.0/16. Thus, it will not allow traffic on that IP. In the case of 20.1.0.0/24, it does not fall in the VPC's CIDR range. Thus, traffic will be allowed on it.

NEW QUESTION 203

- (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 205

- (Topic 3)

An organization has configured two single availability zones. The Auto Scaling groups are configured in separate zones. The user wants to merge the groups such that one group spans across multiple zones. How can the user configure this?

- A. Run the command `as-join-auto-scaling-group` to join the two groups
- B. Run the command `as-update-auto-scaling-group` to configure one group to span across zones and delete the other group
- C. Run the command `as-copy-auto-scaling-group` to join the two groups
- D. Run the command `as-merge-auto-scaling-group` to merge the groups

Answer: B

Explanation:

If the user has configured two separate single availability zone Auto Scaling groups and wants to merge them then he should update one of the groups and delete the other one. While updating the first group it is recommended that the user should increase the size of the minimum, maximum and desired capacity as a summation of both the groups.

NEW QUESTION 209

- (Topic 3)

Which method can be used to prevent an IP address block from accessing public objects in an S3 bucket?

- A. Create a bucket policy and apply it to the bucket
- B. Create a NACL and attach it to the VPC of the bucket
- C. Create an ACL and apply it to all objects in the bucket
- D. Modify the IAM policies of any users that would access the bucket

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-bucket-policies.html>

NEW QUESTION 213

- (Topic 3)

A user has setup a CloudWatch alarm on the EC2 instance for CPU utilization. The user has setup to receive a notification on email when the CPU utilization is higher than 60%. The user is running a virus scan on the same instance at a particular time. The user wants to avoid receiving an email at this time. What should the user do?

- A. Remove the alarm
- B. Disable the alarm for a while using CLI
- C. Modify the CPU utilization by removing the email alert
- D. Disable the alarm for a while using the console

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch alarm watches 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. When the user has setup an alarm and it is known that for some unavoidable event the status may change to Alarm, the user can disable the alarm using the `DisableAlarmActions` API or from the command line `mon-disable-alarm-actions`.

NEW QUESTION 214

- (Topic 3)

In AWS, which security aspects are the customer's responsibility? Choose 4 answers

- A. Controlling physical access to compute resources
- B. Patch management on the EC2 instance's operating system
- C. Encryption of EBS (Elastic Block Storage) volumes
- D. Life-cycle management of IAM credentials
- E. Decommissioning storage devices
- F. Security Group and ACL (Access Control List) settings

Answer: BCEF

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Topic 3)

A user is using the AWS SQS to decouple the services. Which of the below mentioned operations is not supported by SQS?

- A. `SendMessageBatch`
- B. `DeleteMessageBatch`
- C. `CreateQueue`
- D. `DeleteMessageQueue`

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fast, reliable, scalable, and fully managed message queuing service. SQS provides a simple and cost-effective way to decouple the components of an application. The user can perform the following set of operations using the Amazon SQS: CreateQueue, ListQueues, DeleteQueue, SendMessage, SendMessageBatch, ReceiveMessage, DeleteMessage, DeleteMessageBatch, ChangeMessageVisibility, ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch, SetQueueAttributes, GetQueueAttributes, GetQueueUrl, AddPermission and RemovePermission. Operations can be performed only by the AWS account owner or an AWS account that the account owner has delegated to.

NEW QUESTION 221

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

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, 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: ia12345", which allows all the instances in the private subnet to connect to the internet using NAT.

NEW QUESTION 224

- (Topic 3)

A user wants to upload a complete folder to AWS S3 using the S3 Management console. How can the user perform this activity?

- A. Just drag and drop the folder using the flash tool provided by S3
- B. Use the Enable Enhanced Folder option from the S3 console while uploading objects
- C. The user cannot upload the whole folder in one go with the S3 management console
- D. Use the Enable Enhanced Uploader option from the S3 console while uploading objects

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS S3 provides a console to upload objects to a bucket. The user can use the file upload screen to upload the whole folder in one go by clicking on the Enable Enhanced Uploader option. When the user uploads a folder, Amazon S3 uploads all the files and subfolders from the specified folder to the user's bucket. It then assigns a key value that is a combination of the uploaded file name and the folder name.

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Topic 3)

Which services allow the customer to retain run administrative privileges on the underlying EC2 instances? Choose 2 answers

- A. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- B. Amazon Elastic Map Reduce
- C. Elastic Load Balancing
- D. Amazon Relational Database Service
- E. Amazon Elasti Cache

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 230

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a public subnet with VPC and launched an EC2 instance within it. The user is trying to delete the subnet. What will happen in this scenario?

- A. It will delete the subnet and make the EC2 instance as a part of the default subnet
- B. It will not allow the user to delete the subnet until the instances are terminated
- C. It will delete the subnet as well as terminate the instances
- D. The subnet can never be deleted independently, but the user has to delete the VPC first

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.

NEW QUESTION 231

- (Topic 3)

How can an EBS volume that is currently attached to an EC2 instance be migrated from one Availability Zone to another?

- A. Simply create a new volume in the other AZ and specify the original volume as the source
- B. Detach the volume, then use the `ec2-migrate-volume` command to move it to another AZ
- C. Create a snapshot of the volume, and create a new volume from the snapshot in the other AZ
- D. Detach the volume and attach it to another EC2 instance in the other AZ

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 232

- (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 235

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured Auto Scaling with 3 instances. The user had created a new AMI after updating one of the instances. If the user wants to terminate two specific instances to ensure that Auto Scaling launches new instances with the new launch configuration, which command should he run?

- A. `as-delete-instance-in-auto-scaling-group <Instance ID> --no-decrement-desired-capacity`
- B. `as-terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group <Instance ID> --update-desired-capacity`
- C. `as-terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group <Instance ID> --decrement-desired-capacity`
- D. `as-terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group <Instance ID> --no-decrement-desired-capacity`

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 `--no-decrement-desired-capacity` to ensure that it launches a new instance from the launch config after terminating the instance. If the user specifies the parameter `--decrement-desired-capacity` then Auto Scaling will terminate the instance and decrease the desired capacity by 1.

NEW QUESTION 236

- (Topic 3)

A user runs the command `dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/xvdfbs=1M` on a fresh blank EBS volume attached to a Linux instance. Which of the below mentioned activities is the user performing with the command given above?

- A. Creating a file system on the EBS volume
- B. Mounting the device to the instance
- C. Pre warming the EBS volume
- D. Formatting the EBS volume

Answer: C

Explanation:

When the user creates a new EBS volume and is trying to access it for the first time it will encounter reduced IOPS due to wiping or initiating of the block storage. To avoid this as well as achieve the best performance it is required to pre warm the EBS volume. For a blank volume attached with a Linux OS, the `dd` command is used to write to all the blocks on the device. In the command `dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/xvdfbs=1M` the parameter `if=import file` should be set to one of the Linux virtual devices, such as `/dev/zero`. The `of=output file` parameter should be set to the drive that the user wishes to warm. The `bs` parameter sets the block size of the write operation; for optimal performance, this should be set to 1 MB.

NEW QUESTION 238

- (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 242

- (Topic 3)

An organization (Account ID 123412341234. has attached the below mentioned IAM policy to a user. What does this policy statement entitle the user to perform?

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Sid": "AllowUsersAllActionsForCredentials",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
      "iam:*LoginProfile",
      "iam:*AccessKey*",
      "iam:*SigningCertificate*"
    ],
    "Resource": ["arn:aws:iam:: 123412341234:user/${aws:username}"]
  }]
}
```

- A. The policy allows the IAM user to modify all IAM user's credentials using the console, SDK, CLI or APIs
- B. The policy will give an invalid resource error
- C. The policy allows the IAM user to modify all credentials using only the console
- D. The policy allows the user to modify all IAM user's password, sign in certificates and access keys using only CLI, SDK or APIs

Answer: D

Explanation:

WS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. If the organization (Account ID 123412341234. wants some of their users to manage credentials (access keys, password, and sing in certificates. of all IAM users, they should set an applicable policy to that user or group of users. The below mentioned policy allows the IAM user to modify the credentials of all IAM user's using only CLI, SDK or APIs. The user cannot use the AWS console for this activity since he does not have list permission for the IAM users.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Sid": "AllowUsersAllActionsForCredentials",
    "Effect": "Allow"
    "Action": [
      "iam:*LoginProfile",
      "iam:*AccessKey*",
      "iam:*SigningCertificate*"
    ],
    "Resource": ["arn:aws:iam::123412341234:user/${aws:username}"]
  }]
}
```

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NEW QUESTION 243

- (Topic 3)

A user is configuring a CloudWatch alarm on RDS to receive a notification when the CPU utilization of RDS is higher than 50%. The user has setup an alarm when there is some inactivity on RDS, such as RDS unavailability. How can the user configure this?

- A. Setup the notification when the CPU is more than 75% on RDS
- B. Setup the notification when the state is Insufficient Data
- C. Setup the notification when the CPU utilization is less than 10%
- D. It is not possible to setup the alarm on RDS

Answer: B

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 alarm has three states: Alarm, OK and Insufficient data. The Alarm will change to Insufficient Data when any of the three situations arise: when the alarm has just started, when the metric is not available or when enough data is not available for the metric to determine the alarm state. If the user wants to find that RDS is not available, he can setup to receive the notification when the state is in Insufficient data.

NEW QUESTION 248

- (Topic 3)

A user is observing the EC2 CPU utilization metric on CloudWatch. The user has observed some interesting patterns while filtering over the 1 week period for a particular hour. The user wants to zoom that data point to a more granular period. How can the user do that easily with CloudWatch?

- A. The user can zoom a particular period by selecting that period with the mouse and then releasing the mouse
- B. The user can zoom a particular period by double clicking on that period with the mouse
- C. The user can zoom a particular period by specifying the aggregation data for that period

D. The user can zoom a particular period by specifying the period in the Time Range

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 253

- (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 255

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched an EBS backed EC2 instance in the US-East-1a region. The user stopped the instance and started it back after 20 days. AWS throws up an 'InsufficientInstanceCapacity' error. What can be the possible reason for this?

- A. AWS does not have sufficient capacity in that availability zone
- B. AWS zone mapping is changed for that user account
- C. There is some issue with the host capacity on which the instance is launched
- D. The user account has reached the maximum EC2 instance limit

Answer: A

Explanation:

When the user gets an 'InsufficientInstanceCapacity' error while launching or starting an EC2 instance, it means that AWS does not currently have enough available capacity to service the user request. If the user is requesting a large number of instances, there might not be enough server capacity to host them. The user can either try again later, by specifying a smaller number of instances or changing the availability zone if launching a fresh instance.

NEW QUESTION 258

- (Topic 3)

A user has created an EBS volume of 10 GB and attached it to a running instance. The user is trying to access EBS for first time. Which of the below mentioned options is the correct statement with respect to a first time EBS access?

- A. The volume will show a size of 8 GB
- B. The volume will show a loss of the IOPS performance the first time
- C. The volume will be blank
- D. If the EBS is mounted it will ask the user to create a file system

Answer: B

Explanation:

A user can create an EBS volume either from a snapshot or as a blank volume. If the volume is from a snapshot it will not be blank. The volume shows the right size only as long as it is mounted. This shows that the file system is created. When the user is accessing the volume the AWS EBS will wipe out the block storage or instantiate from the snapshot. Thus, the volume will show a loss of IOPS. It is recommended that the user should pre warm the EBS before use to achieve better IO.

NEW QUESTION 263

- (Topic 3)

An organization is planning to create a user with IAM. They are trying to understand the limitations of IAM so that they can plan accordingly. Which of the below mentioned statements is not true with respect to the limitations of IAM?

- A. One IAM user can be a part of a maximum of 5 groups
- B. The organization can create 100 groups per AWS account
- C. One AWS account can have a maximum of 5000 IAM users
- D. One AWS account can have 250 roles

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. The default maximums for each of the IAM entities is given below: Groups per AWS account: 100 Users per AWS account: 5000 Roles per AWS account: 250 Number of groups per user: 10 (that is, one user can be part of these many groups).

NEW QUESTION 266

- (Topic 3)

Your business is building a new application that will store its entire customer database on a RDS MySQL database, and will have various applications and users that will query that data for different purposes.

Large analytics jobs on the database are likely to cause other applications to not be able to get the query results they need to, before time out. Also, as your data grows, these analytics jobs will start to take more time, increasing the negative effect on the other applications.

How do you solve the contention issues between these different workloads on the same data?

- A. Enable Multi-AZ mode on the RDS instance
- B. Use ElastiCache to offload the analytics job data
- C. Create RDS Read-Replicas for the analytics work
- D. Run the RDS instance on the largest size possible

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 267

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched an EC2 instance from an instance store backed AMI. If the user restarts the instance, what will happen to the ephemeral storage data?

- A. All the data will be erased but the ephemeral storage will stay connected
- B. All data will be erased and the ephemeral storage is released
- C. It is not possible to restart an instance launched from an instance store backed AMI
- D. The data is preserved

Answer: D

Explanation:

A user can 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. However, it is recommended that the user use Amazon EC2 to reboot the instance instead of running the operating system reboot command from the instance. When an instance launched from an instance store backed AMI is rebooted all the ephemeral storage data is still preserved.

NEW QUESTION 270

- (Topic 3)

An organization (account ID 123412341234. has configured the IAM policy to allow the user to modify his credentials. What will the below mentioned statement allow the user to perform?

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
      "iam:AddUserToGroup",
      "iam:RemoveUserFromGroup",
      "iam:GetGroup"
    ],
    "Resource": "arn:aws:iam:: 123412341234:group/TestingGroup"
  }]
}
```

- A. The IAM policy will throw an error due to an invalid resource name
- B. The IAM policy will allow the user to subscribe to any IAM group
- C. Allow the IAM user to update the membership of the group called TestingGroup
- D. Allow the IAM user to delete the TestingGroup

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. If the organization (account ID 123412341234. wants their users to manage their subscription to the groups, they should create a relevant policy for that. The below mentioned policy allows the respective IAM user to update the membership of the group called MarketingGroup.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
      "iam:AddUserToGroup",
      "iam:RemoveUserFromGroup",
      "iam:GetGroup"
    ],
    "Resource": "arn:aws:iam:: 123412341234:group/ TestingGroup "
  }]
}
```

NEW QUESTION 275

- (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., what is recommended to the user for the purpose of security?

- A. The user should not use his own security key as it is not secure
- B. Configure S3 to rotate the user's encryption key at regular intervals

- C. Configure S3 to store the user's keys securely with SSL
- D. Keep rotating the encryption key manually at the client side

Answer: D

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). Since S3 does not store the encryption keys in SSE-C, it is recommended that the user should manage keys securely and keep rotating them regularly at the client side version.

NEW QUESTION 276

- (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 278

- (Topic 3)

A root account owner is trying to understand the S3 bucket ACL. Which of the below mentioned options cannot be used to grant ACL on the object using the authorized predefined group?

- A. Authenticated user group
- B. All users group
- C. Log Delivery Group
- D. Canonical user group

Answer: D

Explanation:

An S3 bucket ACL grantee can be an AWS account or one of the predefined Amazon S3 groups. Amazon S3 has a set of predefined groups. When granting account access to a group, the user can specify one of the URLs of that group instead of a canonical user ID. AWS S3 has the following predefined groups: Authenticated Users group: It represents all AWS accounts. All Users group: Access permission to this group allows anyone to access the resource. Log Delivery group: WRITE permission on a bucket enables this group to write server access logs to the bucket.

NEW QUESTION 281

- (Topic 3)

An organization has created 10 IAM users. The organization wants each of the IAM users to have access to a separate DynamoDB table. All the users are added to the same group and the organization wants to setup a group level policy for this. How can the organization achieve this?

- A. Define the group policy and add a condition which allows the access based on the IAM name
- B. Create a DynamoDB table with the same name as the IAM user name and define the policy rule which grants access based on the DynamoDB ARN using a variable
- C. Create a separate DynamoDB database for each user and configure a policy in the group based on the DB variable
- D. It is not possible to have a group level policy which allows different IAM users to different DynamoDB Tables

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. AWS DynamoDB has only tables and the organization cannot make separate databases. The organization should create a table with the same name as the IAM user name and use the ARN of DynamoDB as part of the group policy. The sample policy is shown below:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": ["dynamodb:*"],
    "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:region:account-number-without-hyphens:table/${aws:username}"
  }]
}
```

NEW QUESTION 282

- (Topic 3)

A user has setup a custom application which generates a number in decimals. The user wants to track that number and setup the alarm whenever the number is above a certain limit. The application is sending the data to CloudWatch at regular intervals for this purpose. Which of the below mentioned statements is not true

with respect to the above scenario?

- A. The user can get the aggregate data of the numbers generated over a minute and send it to CloudWatch
- B. The user has to supply the timezone with each data point
- C. CloudWatch will not truncate the number until it has an exponent larger than 126 (i.
- D. (1×10^{126}) .
- E. The user can create a file in the JSON format with the metric name and value and supply it to CloudWatch

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 287

- (Topic 3)

An organization has launched 5 instances: 2 for production and 3 for testing. The organization wants that one particular group of IAM users should only access the test instances and not the production ones. How can the organization set that as a part of the policy?

- A. Launch the test and production instances in separate regions and allow region wise access to the group
- B. Define the IAM policy which allows access based on the instance ID
- C. Create an IAM policy with a condition which allows access to only small instances
- D. Define the tags on the test and production servers and add a condition to the IAM policy which allows access to specific tags

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. The user can add conditions as a part of the IAM policies. The condition can be set on AWS Tags, Time, and Client IP as well as on various parameters. If the organization wants the user to access only specific instances he should define proper tags and add to the IAM policy condition.

The sample policy is shown below.

```
"Statement": [  
  {  
    "Action": "ec2:*",  
    "Effect": "Allow",  
    "Resource": "*",  
    "Condition": {  
      "StringEquals": {  
        "ec2:ResourceTag/InstanceType": "Production"  
      }  
    }  
  }  
]
```

NEW QUESTION 291

- (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 294

- (Topic 3)

A user had aggregated the CloudWatch metric data on the AMI ID. The user observed some abnormal behaviour of the CPU utilization metric while viewing the last 2 weeks of data. The user wants to share that data with his manager. How can the user achieve this easily with the AWS console?

- A. The user can use the copy URL functionality of CloudWatch to share the exact details
- B. The user can use the export data option from the CloudWatch console to export the current data point
- C. The user has to find the period and data and provide all the aggregation information to the manager
- D. The user can use the CloudWatch data copy functionality to copy the current data points

Answer: A

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. The console provides the option to save the URL or bookmark it so that it can be used in the future by typing the same URL. The Copy URL functionality is available under the console when the user selects any metric to view.

NEW QUESTION 298

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a mobile application which makes calls to DynamoDB to fetch certain data. The application is using the DynamoDB SDK and root account access/secret access key to connect to DynamoDB from mobile. Which of the below mentioned statements is true with respect to the best practice for security in this scenario?

- A. The user should create a separate IAM user for each mobile application and provide DynamoDB access with it
- B. The user should create an IAM role with DynamoDB and EC2 access
- C. Attach the role with EC2 and route all calls from the mobile through EC2
- D. The application should use an IAM role with web identity federation which validates calls to DynamoDB with identity providers, such as Google, Amazon, and Facebook
- E. Create an IAM Role with DynamoDB access and attach it with the mobile application

Answer: C

Explanation:

With AWS IAM a user is creating an application which runs on an EC2 instance and makes requests to AWS, such as DynamoDB or S3 calls. Here it is recommended that the user should not create an IAM user and pass the user's credentials to the application or embed those credentials inside the application. If the user is creating an app that runs on a mobile phone and makes requests to AWS, the user should not create an IAM user and distribute the user's access key with the app. Instead, he should use an identity provider, such as Login with Amazon, Facebook, or Google to authenticate the users, and then use that identity to get temporary security credentials.

NEW QUESTION 302

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 307

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a VPC with public and private subnets using the VPC wizard. Which of the below mentioned statements is not true in this scenario?

- A. The VPC will create a routing instance and attach it with a public subnet
- B. The VPC will create two subnets
- C. The VPC will create one internet gateway and attach it to VPC
- D. The VPC will launch one NAT instance with an elastic 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, 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 a NAT instance with an elastic IP. Wizard will also create two subnets with route tables. It will also create an internet gateway and attach it to the VPC.

NEW QUESTION 311

- (Topic 3)

A user runs the command “dd if=/dev/xvdf of=/dev/null bs=1M” on an EBS volume created from a snapshot and attached to a Linux instance. Which of the below mentioned activities is the user performing with the step given above?

- A. Pre warming the EBS volume
- B. Initiating the device to mount on the EBS volume
- C. Formatting the volume
- D. Copying the data from a snapshot to the device

Answer: A

Explanation:

When the user creates an EBS volume and is trying to access it for the first time it will encounter reduced IOPS due to wiping or initiating of the block storage. To avoid this as well as achieve the best performance it is required to pre warm the EBS volume. For a volume created from a snapshot and attached with a Linux OS, the “dd” command pre warms the existing data on EBS and any restored snapshots of volumes that have been previously fully pre warmed. This command maintains incremental snapshots; however, because this operation is read-only, it does not pre warm unused space that has never been written to on the original volume. In the command “dd if=/dev/xvdf of=/dev/null bs=1M”, the parameter “if=input file” should be set to the drive that the user wishes to warm. The “of=output file” parameter should be set to the Linux null virtual device, /dev/null. The “bs” parameter sets the block size of the read operation; for optimal performance, this should be set to 1 MB.

NEW QUESTION 312

- (Topic 3)

A sysadmin has created the below mentioned policy on an S3 bucket named cloudacademy. The bucket has both AWS.jpg and index.html objects. What does this policy define?

```
"Statement": [{  
  "Sid": "Stmt1388811069831",  
  "Effect": "Allow",  
  "Principal": { "AWS": "*" },  
  "Action": [ "s3:GetObjectAcl", "s3:ListBucket", "s3:GetObject" ],  
  "Resource": [ "arn:aws:s3:::cloudacademy/*.*jpg" ]  
}]
```

- A. It will make all the objects as well as the bucket public
- B. It will throw an error for the wrong action and does not allow to save the policy
- C. It will make the AWS.jpg object as public
- D. It will make the AWS.jpg as well as the cloudacademy bucket as public

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 313

- (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 314

- (Topic 3)

A user has setup an EBS backed instance and attached 2 EBS volumes to it. The user has setup a CloudWatch alarm on each volume for the disk data. The user has stopped the EC2 instance and detached the EBS volumes. What will be the status of the alarms on the EBS volume?

- A. OK
- B. Insufficient Data
- C. Alarm
- D. The EBS cannot be detached until all the alarms are removed

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch alarm watches 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. Alarms invoke actions only for sustained state changes. There are three states of the alarm: OK, Alarm and Insufficient data. In this case since the EBS is detached and inactive the state will be Insufficient.

NEW QUESTION 317

- (Topic 3)

An organization has configured Auto Scaling with ELB. There is a memory issue in the application which is causing CPU utilization to go above 90%. The higher CPU usage triggers an event for Auto Scaling as per the scaling policy. If the user wants to find the root cause inside the application without triggering a scaling activity, how can he achieve this?

- A. Stop the scaling process until research is completed
- B. It is not possible to find the root cause from that instance without triggering scaling
- C. Delete Auto Scaling until research is completed
- D. Suspend the scaling process until research is completed

Answer: D

Explanation:

Auto Scaling allows the user to suspend and then resume one or more of the Auto Scaling processes in the Auto Scaling group. This is very useful when the user wants to investigate a configuration problem or some other issue, such as a memory leak with the web application and then make changes to the application, without triggering the Auto Scaling process.

NEW QUESTION 321

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched an EC2 instance. However, due to some reason the instance was terminated. If the user wants to find out the reason for termination, where can he find the details?

- A. It is not possible to find the details after the instance is terminated
- B. The user can get information from the AWS console, by checking the Instance description under the State transition reason label
- C. The user can get information from the AWS console, by checking the Instance description under the Instance Status Change reason label
- D. The user can get information from the AWS console, by checking the Instance description under the Instance Termination reason label

Answer: D

Explanation:

An EC2 instance, once terminated, may be available in the AWS console for a while after termination. The user can find the details about the termination from the description tab under the label State transition reason. If the instance is still running, there will be no reason listed. If the user has explicitly stopped or terminated the instance, the reason will be "User initiated shutdown".

NEW QUESTION 322

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured ELB with Auto Scaling. The user suspended the Auto Scaling AddToLoadBalancer (which adds instances to the load balancer. process for a while. What will happen to the instances launched during the suspension period?

- A. The instances will not be registered with ELB and the user has to manually register when the process is resumed
- B. The instances will be registered with ELB only once the process has resumed
- C. Auto Scaling will not launch the instance during this period due to process suspension
- D. It is not possible to suspend only the AddToLoadBalancer process

Answer: A

Explanation:

Auto Scaling performs various processes, such as Launch, Terminate, add to Load Balancer etc. The user can also suspend the individual process. The AddToLoadBalancer process type adds instances to the load balancer when the instances are launched. If this process is suspended, Auto Scaling will launch the instances but will not add them to the load balancer. When the user resumes this process, Auto Scaling will resume adding new instances launched after resumption to the load balancer. However, it will not add running instances that were launched while the process was suspended; those instances must be added manually.

NEW QUESTION 326

- (Topic 3)

A user is running a batch process on EBS backed EC2 instances. The batch process starts a few instances to process hadoop Map reduce jobs which can run between 50 – 600 minutes or sometimes for more time. The user wants to configure that the instance gets terminated only when the process is completed. How can the user configure this with CloudWatch?

- A. Setup the CloudWatch action to terminate the instance when the CPU utilization is less than 5%
- B. Setup the CloudWatch with Auto Scaling to terminate all the instances
- C. Setup a job which terminates all instances after 600 minutes
- D. It is not possible to terminate instances automatically

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch alarm watches 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 an action which terminates the instances when their CPU utilization is below a certain threshold for a certain period of time. The EC2 action can either terminate or stop the instance as part of the EC2 action.

NEW QUESTION 328

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