AWS-SysOps Dumps

Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate

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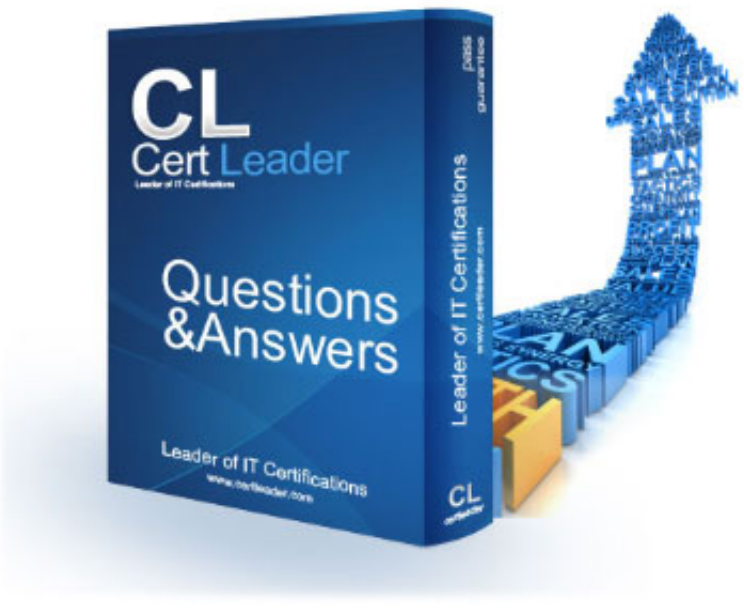

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
Your EC2-Based Multi-tier application includes a monitoring instance that periodically makes application -level read only requests of various application components and if any of those fail more than three times 30 seconds calls CloudWatch lo fire an alarm, and the alarm notifies your operations team by email and SMS of a possible application health problem. However, you also need to watch the watcher -the monitoring instance itself - and be notified if it becomes unhealthy.
Which of the following is a simple way to achieve that goal?

A. Run another monitoring instance that pings the monitoring instance and fires a could watch alarm mat notifies your operations teamshould the primary monitoring instance become unhealth
B. Set a CloudWatch alarm based on EC2 system and instance status checks and have the alarm notify your operations team of any detected problem with the monitoring instanc
C. Set a CloudWatch alarm based on the CPU utilization of the monitoring instance and nave the alarm notify your operations team if C r the CPU usage exceeds 50% few more than one minute: then have your monitoring application go into a CPU-bound loop should it Detect any application problem
D. Have the monitoring instances post messages to an SOS queue and then dequeue those messages on another instance should the queue cease to have new messages, the second instance should first terminate the original monitoring instance start anotherbackup monitoring instance and assume (he role of the previous monitoring instance and beginning adding messages to the SQSqueu

Answer: D

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
You have been asked to leverage Amazon VPC BC2 and SOS to implement an application that submits and receives millions of messages per second to a message queue. You want to ensure your application has sufficient bandwidth between your EC2 instances and SQS Which option will provide the most scalable solution for communicating between the application and SQS?

A. Ensure the application instances are properly configured with an Elastic Load Balancer
B. Ensure the application instances are launched in private subnets with the EBS-optimized option enabled
C. Ensure the application instances are launched in public subnets with the associate-public-IP-address=true option enabled
D. Launch application instances in private subnets with an Auto Scaling group and Auto Scaling triggers configured to watch the SQS queue size

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference:
http://www.cardinalpath.com/autoscaling-your-website-with-amazon-web-services-part-2/

NEW QUESTION 4
- (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 5
- (Topic 1)
You are designing a system that has a Bastion host. This component needs to be highly available without human intervention.
Which of the following approaches would you select?

A. Run the bastion on two instances one in each AZ
B. Run the bastion on an active Instance in one AZ and have an AMI ready to boot up in the event of failure

C. Configure the bastion instance in an Auto Scaling group Specify the Auto Scaling group to include multiple AZs but have a min-size of 1 and max-size of 1
D. Configure an ELB in front of the bastion instance

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6
- (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 7
- (Topic 1)
You are running a web-application on AWS consisting of the following components an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) an Auto-Scaling Group of EC2 instances running Linux/PHP/Apache, and Relational DataBase Service (RDS) MySQL.
Which security measures fall into AWS's responsibility?

A. Protect the EC2 instances against unsolicited access by enforcing the principle of least-privilege access
B. Protect against IP spoofing or packet sniffing
C. Assure all communication between EC2 instances and ELB is encrypted
D. Install latest security patches on EL
E. RDS and EC2 instances

Answer: B

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

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 1)
What is a placement group?

A. A collection of Auto Scaling groups in the same Region
B. Feature that enables EC2 instances to interact with each other via nigh bandwidth, low latency connections
C. A collection of Elastic Load Balancers in the same Region or Availability Zone
D. A collection of authorized Cloud Front edge locations for a distribution

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference:
http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 10
- (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 10
- (Topic 1)
If you want to launch Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) Instances and assign each Instance a predetermined private IP address you should:

A. Assign a group or sequential Elastic IP address to the instances
B. Launch the instances in a Placement Group
C. Launch the instances in the Amazon virtual Private Cloud (VPC).
D. Use standard EC2 instances since each instance gets a private Domain Name Service (DNS) already
E. Launch the Instance from a private Amazon Machine image (Mil)

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-ip-addressing.html

NEW QUESTION 11
- (Topic 1)
You have identified network throughput as a bottleneck on your m1.small EC2 instance when uploading data Into Amazon S3 In the same region.
How do you remedy this situation?

A. Add an additional ENI
B. Change to a larger Instance
C. Use DirectConnect between EC2 and S3
D. Use EBS PIOPS on the local volume

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference:
https://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Amazon_EMR_Best_Practices.pdf

NEW QUESTION 13
- (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 14
- (Topic 1)
You have been asked to propose a multi-region deployment of a web-facing application where a controlled portion of your traffic is being processed by an alternate region.
Which configuration would achieve that goal?

A. Route53 record sets with weighted routing policy
B. Route53 record sets with latency based routing policy
C. Auto Scaling with scheduled scaling actions set
D. Elastic Load Balancing with health checks enabled

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 18
- (Topic 1)
When attached to an Amazon VPC which two components provide connectivity with external networks? Choose 2 answers

A. Elastic IPS (EIP)
B. NAT Gateway (NAT)
C. Internet Gateway {IGW)
D. Virtual Private Gateway (VGW)

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 23
- (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 25
- (Topic 2)
You are managing the AWS account of a big organization. The organization has more than 1000+ employees and they want to provide access to the various services to most of the employees. Which of the below mentioned options is the best possible solution in this case?

A. The user should create a separate IAM user for each employee and provide access to them as per the policy
B. The user should create an IAM role and attach STS with the rol
C. The user should attach that role to the EC2 instance and setup AWS authentication on that server
D. The user should create IAM groups as per the organization's departments and add each user to the group for better access control
E. Attach an IAM role with the organization's authentication service to authorize each user for various AWS services

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 is managing an AWS account for an organization that already has an identity system, such as the login system for the corporate network (SSO.. In this case, instead of creating individual IAM users or groups for each user who need AWS access, it may be more practical to use a proxy server to translate the user identities from the organization network into the temporary AWS security credentials. This proxy server will attach an IAM role to the user after authentication.

NEW QUESTION 28
- (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 33
- (Topic 2)
A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16 with only a private subnet and VPN connection using the VPC wizard. The user wants to connect to the instance in a private subnet over SSH. How should the user define the security rule for SSH?

A. Allow Inbound traffic on port 22 from the user's network
B. The user has to create an instance in EC2 Classic with an elastic IP and configure the security group of a private subnet to allow SSH from that elastic IP
C. The user can connect to a instance in a private subnet using the NAT instance
D. Allow Inbound traffic on port 80 and 22 to allow the user to connect to a private subnet over the Internet

Answer: A

Explanation:

The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. If the user wants to connect VPC from his own data centre, the user can setup a case with a VPN only subnet (private. which uses VPN access to connect with his data centre. When the user has configured this setup with Wizard, all network connections to the instances in the subnet will come from his data centre. The user has to configure the security group of the private subnet which allows the inbound traffic on SSH (port 22. from the data centre's network range.

NEW QUESTION 35
- (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 40
- (Topic 2)
A sys admin is maintaining an application on AWS. The application is installed on EC2 and user has configured ELB and Auto Scaling. Considering future load increase, the user is planning to launch new servers proactively so that they get registered with ELB. How can the user add these instances with Auto Scaling?

A. Increase the desired capacity of the Auto Scaling group
B. Increase the maximum limit of the Auto Scaling group
C. Launch an instance manually and register it with ELB on the fly
D. Decrease the minimum limit of the Auto Scaling grou

Answer: A

Explanation:

A user can increase the desired capacity of the Auto Scaling group and Auto Scaling will launch a new instance as per the new capacity. The newly launched instances will be registered with ELB if Auto Scaling group is configured with ELB. If the user decreases the minimum size the instances will be removed from Auto Scaling. Increasing the maximum size will not add instances but only set the maximum instance cap.

NEW QUESTION 45
- (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 a 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 49
- (Topic 2)
A user has created a photo editing software and hosted it on EC2. The software accepts requests from the user about the photo format and resolution and sends a message to S3 to enhance the picture accordingly.Which of the below mentioned AWS services will help make a scalable software with the AWS infrastructure in this scenario?

A. AWS Glacier
B. AWS Elastic Transcoder
C. AWS Simple Notification Service
D. AWS Simple Queue Service

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 configure SQS, which will decouple the call between the EC2 application and S3. Thus, the application does not keep waiting for S3 to provide the data.

NEW QUESTION 50

- (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 55
- (Topic 2)
An organization has setup consolidated billing with 3 different AWS accounts. Which of the below mentioned advantages will organization receive in terms of the AWS pricing?

A. The consolidated billing does not bring any cost advantage for the organization
B. All AWS accounts will be charged for S3 storage by combining the total storage of each account
C. The EC2 instances of each account will receive a total of 750*3 micro instance hours free
D. The free usage tier for all the 3 accounts will be 3 years and not a single year

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS consolidated billing enables the organization to consolidate payments for multiple Amazon Web Services (AWS. accounts within a single organization by making a single paying account. For billing purposes, AWS treats all the accounts on the consolidated bill as one account. Some services, such as Amazon EC2 and Amazon S3 have volume pricing tiers across certain usage dimensions that give the user lower prices when he uses the service more.

NEW QUESTION 59
- (Topic 2)
A user has created an S3 bucket which is not publicly accessible. The bucket is having thirty objects which are also private. If the user wants to make the objects public, how can he configure this with minimal efforts?

A. The user should select all objects from the console and apply a single policy to mark them public
B. The user can write a program which programmatically makes all objects public using S3 SDK
C. Set the AWS bucket policy which marks all objects as public
D. Make the bucket ACL as public so it will also mark all objects as public

Answer: C

Explanation:

A system admin can grant permission of the S3 objects or buckets to any user or make the 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 a 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.

NEW QUESTION 60
- (Topic 2)
A user is checking the CloudWatch metrics from the AWS console. The user notices that the CloudWatch data is coming in UTC. The user wants to convert the data to a local time zone. How can the user perform this?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 65
- (Topic 2)
A user has enabled the Multi AZ feature with the MS SQL RDS database server. Which of the below mentioned statements will help the user understand the Multi AZ feature better?

A. In a Multi AZ, AWS runs two DBs in parallel and copies the data asynchronously to the replica copy
B. In a Multi AZ, AWS runs two DBs in parallel and copies the data synchronously to the replica copy
C. In a Multi AZ, AWS runs just one DB but copies the data synchronously to the standby replica

D. AWS MS SQL does not support the Multi AZ feature

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon RDS provides high availability and failover support for DB instances using Multi-AZ deployments. In a Multi-AZ deployment, Amazon RDS automatically provisions and maintains a synchronous standby replica in a different Availability Zone. The primary DB instance is synchronously replicated across Availability Zones to a standby replica to provide data redundancy, eliminate I/O freezes, and minimize latency spikes during system backups. Running a DB instance with high availability can enhance availability during planned system maintenance, and help protect your databases against DB instance failure and Availability Zone disruption.Note that the high-availability feature is not a scaling solution for read-only scenarios; you cannot use a standby replica to serve read traffic. To service read-only traffic, you should use a read replica.

NEW QUESTION 66
- (Topic 2)
A user is planning to setup notifications on the RDS DB for a snapshot. Which of the below mentioned event categories is not supported by RDS for this snapshot source type?

A. Backup
B. Creation
C. Deletion
D. Restoration

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon RDS uses the Amazon Simple Notification Service to provide a notification when an Amazon RDS event occurs. Event categories for a snapshot source type include: Creation, Deletion, and Restoration. The Backup is a part of DB instance source type.

NEW QUESTION 70
- (Topic 2)
A user is trying to save some cost on the AWS services. Which of the below mentioned options will not help him save cost?

A. Delete the unutilized EBS volumes once the instance is terminated
B. Delete the AutoScaling launch configuration after the instances are terminated
C. Release the elastic IP if not required once the instance is terminated
D. Delete the AWS ELB after the instances are terminated

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS bills the user on a as pay as you go model. AWS will charge the user once the AWS resource is allocated. Even though the user is not using the resource, AWS will charge if it is in service or allocated. Thus, it is advised that once the user's work is completed he should: Terminate the EC2 instance Delete the EBS volumes Release the unutilized Elastic IPs Delete ELB The AutoScaling launch configuration does not cost the user. Thus, it will not make any difference to the cost whether it is deleted or not.

NEW QUESTION 75
- (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 76
- (Topic 2)
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?
"Statement": [
{
"Sid": "AllowUsersAllActionsForCredentials",
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": [
"iam:*AccessKey*",
],
"Resource": ["arn:aws:iam:: 123412341234:user/${aws:username}"]
}
]

A. 0
B. 0
C. 0
D. 0

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. If the organization (Account ID 123412341234. wants some of their users to manage keys (access and secret access keys. of all IAM users, the organization should set the below mentioned policy which entitles the IAM user to modify keys of all IAM users with CLI, SDK or API.
"Statement": [
{
"Sid": "AllowUsersAllActionsForCredentials",
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": [
"iam:*AccessKey*",
],
"Resource": ["arn:aws:iam:: 123412341234:user/${aws:username}"]
}
]

NEW QUESTION 80
- (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 85
- (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 86
- (Topic 2)
A user is launching an instance. He is on the "Tag the instance" screen. Which of the below mentioned information will not help the user understand the functionality of an AWS tag?

A. Each tag will have a key and value
B. The user can apply tags to the S3 bucket
C. The maximum value of the tag key length is 64 unicode characters
D. AWS tags are used to find the cost distribution of various resources

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS provides cost allocation tags to categorize and track the AWS costs. When the user applies tags to his AWS resources, AWS generates a cost allocation report as a comma-separated value (CSV file. with the usage and costs aggregated by those tags. Each tag will have a key-value and can be applied to services, such as EC2, S3, RDS, EMR, etc. The maximum size of a tag key is 128 unicode characters.

NEW QUESTION 91
- (Topic 2)
A user has setup an RDS DB with Oracle. The user wants to get notifications when someone modifies the

security group of that DB. How can the user configure that?

A. It is not possible to get the notifications on a change in the security group
B. Configure SNS to monitor security group changes
C. Configure event notification on the DB security group
D. Configure the CloudWatch alarm on the DB for a change in the security group

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon RDS uses the Amazon Simple Notification Service to provide a notification when an Amazon RDS event occurs. These events can be configured for source categories, such as DB instance, DB security group, DB snapshot and DB parameter group. If the user is subscribed to a Configuration Change category for a DB security group, he will be notified when the DB security group is changed.

NEW QUESTION 93
- (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 96
- (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 98
- (Topic 3)
A user has created a VPC with a public subnet. The user has terminated all the instances which are part of the subnet. Which of the below mentioned statements is true with respect to this scenario?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 102
- (Topic 3)
A user has launched an EC2 instance from an instance store backed AMI. The user has attached an additional instance store volume to the instance. The user wants to create an AMI from the running instance. Will the AMI have the additional instance store volume data?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 107
- (Topic 3)
An organization has created a Queue named “modularqueue” with SQS. The organization is not performing any operations such as SendMessage, ReceiveMessage, DeleteMessage, GetQueueAttributes, SetQueueAttributes, AddPermission, and RemovePermission on the queue. What can happen in this scenario?

A. AWS SQS sends notification after 15 days for inactivity on queue
B. AWS SQS can delete queue after 30 days without notification
C. AWS SQS marks queue inactive after 30 days
D. AWS SQS notifies the user after 2 weeks and deletes the queue after 3 week

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon SQS can delete a queue without notification if one of the following actions hasn't been performed on it for 30 consecutive days: SendMessage, ReceiveMessage, DeleteMessage, GetQueueAttributes, SetQueueAttributes, AddPermission, and RemovePermission.

NEW QUESTION 112
- (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 113
- (Topic 3)
A user is trying to connect to a running EC2 instance using SSH. However, the user gets an Unprotected Private Key File error. Which of the below mentioned options can be a possible reason for rejection?

A. The private key file has the wrong file permission
B. The ppk file used for SSH is read only
C. The public key file has the wrong permission
D. The user has provided the wrong user name for the OS login

Answer: A

Explanation:

While doing SSH to an EC2 instance, if you get an Unprotected Private Key File error it means that the private key file's permissions on your computer are too open. Ideally the private key should have the Unix permission of 0400. To fix that, run the command: chmod 0400 /path/to/private.key

NEW QUESTION 114
- (Topic 3)
A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/24. The user has used all the IPs of CIDR and wants to increase the size of the VPC. The user has two subnets: public (20.0.0.0/28. and private (20.0.1.0/28.. How can the user change the size of the VPC?

A. The user can delete all the instances of the subne
B. Change the size of the subnets to 20.0.0.0/32 and 20.0.1.0/32, respectivel

C. Then the user can increase the size of the VPC using CLI
D. It is not possible to change the size of the VPC once it has been created
E. The user can add a subnet with a higher range so that it will automatically increase the size of the VPC
F. The user can delete the subnets first and then modify the size of the VPC

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 117
- (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 118
- (Topic 3)
A user has created a subnet in VPC and launched an EC2 instance within it. The user has not selected the option to assign the IP address while launching the instance. Which of the
below mentioned statements is true with respect to this scenario?

A. The instance will always have a public DNS attached to the instance by default
B. The user can directly attach an elastic IP to the instance
C. The instance will never launch if the public IP is not assigned
D. The user would need to create an internet gateway and then attach an elastic IP to the instance to connect from internet

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC. is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside that subnet. When the user is launching an instance he needs to select an option which attaches a public IP to the instance. If the user has not selected the option to attach the public IP then it will only have a private IP when launched. The user cannot connect to the instance from the internet. If the user wants an elastic IP to connect to the instance from the internet he should create an internet gateway and assign an elastic IP to instance.

NEW QUESTION 120
- (Topic 3)
You have a business-to-business web application running in a VPC consisting of an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB), web servers, application servers and a database. Your web application should only accept traffic from pre-defined customer IP addresses.
Which two options meet this security requirement? Choose 2 answers A. Configure web server VPC security groups to allow traffic from your customers' IPs

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 125
- (Topic 3)
A user has created a VPC with the public and private subnets using the VPC wizard. The VPC has CIDR
20.0.0.0/16. The public subnet uses CIDR 20.0.1.0/24. The user is planning to host a web server in the public subnet (port 80. and a DB server in the private subnet (port 3306.. The user is configuring a security group for the public subnet (WebSecGrp. and the private subnet (DBSecGrp.. Which of the below mentioned entries is required in the private subnet database security group (DBSecGrp.?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 127
- (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 afolder, 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 132
- (Topic 3)
A root account owner has given full access of his S3 bucket to one of the IAM users using the bucket ACL. When the IAM user logs in to the S3 console, which actions can he perform?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 133
- (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 134
- (Topic 3)
A user is planning to use AWS services for his web application. If the user is trying to set up his own billing management system for AWS, how can he configure it?

A. Set up programmatic billing acces
B. Download and parse the bill as per the requirement
C. It is not possible for the user to create his own billing management service with AWS
D. Enable the AWS CloudWatch alarm which will provide APIs to download the alarm data
E. Use AWS billing APIs to download the usage report of each service from the AWS billing console

Answer: A

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. AWS will upload the bill to the bucket every few hours and the user can download the bill CSV from the bucket, parse itand create a billing system as per the requirement.

NEW QUESTION 138
- (Topic 3)
You run a web application with the following components Elastic Load Balancer (EL8), 3 Web/Application servers, 1 MySQL RDS database with read replicas, and Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) for static content. Average response time for users is increasing slowly.
What three CloudWatch RDS metrics will allow you to identify if the database is the bottleneck? Choose 3 answers

A. The number of outstanding IOs waiting to access the dis
B. The amount of write latenc
C. The amount of disk space occupied by binary logs on the maste
D. The amount of time a Read Replica DB Instance lags behind the source DB Instance
E. The average number of disk I/O operations per secon

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 140
- (Topic 3)
A sys admin has enabled a log on ELB. Which of the below mentioned activities are not captured by the log?

A. Response processing time
B. Front end processing time
C. Backend processing time
D. Request processing time

Answer: B

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing access logs capture detailed information for all the requests made to the load balancer. Each request will have details, such as client IP, request path, ELB IP, time, and latencies. The time will have information, such as Request Processing time, Backend Processing time and Response Processing time.

NEW QUESTION 143
- (Topic 3)
A user is using Cloudformation to launch an EC2 instance and then configure an application after the instance is launched. The user wants the stack creation of ELB and AutoScaling to wait until the EC2 instance is launched and configured properly. How can the user configure this?

A. It is not possible that the stack creation will wait until one service is created and launched
B. The user can use the HoldCondition resource to wait for the creation of the other dependent resources
C. The user can use the DependentCondition resource to hold the creation of the other dependent resources
D. The user can use the WaitCondition resource to hold the creation of the other dependent resources

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Cloudformation is an application management tool which provides application modelling, deployment, configuration, management and related activities. AWS CloudFormation provides a WaitCondition resource which acts as a barrier and blocks the creation of other resources until a completion signal is received from an external source, such as a user application or management system.

NEW QUESTION 146
- (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 148
- (Topic 3)
A user is trying to understand the detailed CloudWatch monitoring concept. Which of the below mentioned services provides detailed monitoring with CloudWatch without charging the user extra?

A. AWS Auto Scaling
B. AWS Route 53
C. AWS EMR
D. AWS SNS

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. Services, such as RDS, ELB, OpsWorks, and Route 53 can provide the monitoring data every minute without charging the user.

NEW QUESTION 149
- (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 152
- (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 153
- (Topic 3)
A user has a weighing plant. The user measures the weight of some goods every 5 minutes and sends data to AWS CloudWatch for monitoring and tracking.
Which of the below mentioned parameters is mandatory for the user to include in the request list?

A. Value
B. Namespace
C. Metric Name
D. Timezone

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS CloudWatch supports the custom metrics. The user can always capture the custom data and upload the data to CloudWatch using CLI or APIs. The user can publish the data to CloudWatch as single data points or as an aggregated set of data points called a statistic set. The user has to always include the namespace as part of the request. The user can supply a file instead of the metric name. If the user does not supply the timezone, it accepts the current time. If the user is sending the data as a single data point it will have parameters, such as value. However, if the user is sending as an aggregate it will have parameters, such as statistic-values.

NEW QUESTION 158
- (Topic 3)
An organization has created 10 IAM users. The organization wants each of the IAM users to have access to a separate DyanmoDB 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 makeseparate 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 160
- (Topic 3)
A user has created a VPC with the public and private subnets using the VPC wizard. The VPC has CIDR 20.0.0.0/16. The public subnet uses CIDR 20.0.1.0/24. The user is planning to host a web server in the public subnet (port 80. and a DB server in the private subnet (port 3306.. The user is configuring a security group for the public subnet (WebSecGrp. and the private subnet (DBSecGrp.. Which of the below mentioned entries is required in the web server security group (WebSecGrp.?

A. Configure Destination as DB Security group ID (DbSecGr
B. for port 3306 Outbound
C. 80 for Destination 0.0.0.0/0 Outbound
D. Configure port 3306 for source 20.0.0.0/24 InBound
E. Configure port 80 InBound for source 20.0.0.0/16

Answer: A

Explanation:

A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside that subnet. If the user has created a public private subnet to host the web server and DB server respectively, the user should configure that the instances in the public subnet can receive inbound traffic directly from the internet. Thus, the user should configure port 80 with source 0.0.0.0/0 in InBound. The user should configure that the instance in the public subnet can send traffic to the private subnet instances on the DB port. Thus, the user should configure the DB Amazon AWS-SysOps : Practice Test
security group of the private subnet (DbSecGrp. as the destination for port 3306 in Outbound.

NEW QUESTION 163
- (Topic 3)
Amazon EBS snapshots have which of the following two characteristics? (Choose 2.) Choose 2 answers

A. EBS snapshots only save incremental changes from snapshot to snapshot
B. EBS snapshots can be created in real-time without stopping an EC2 instance
C. EBS snapshots can only be restored to an EBS volume of the same size or smaller
D. EBS snapshots can only be restored and mounted to an instance in the same Availability Zone as the original EBS volume

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 168
- (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 171
- (Topic 3)
A user has created a subnet in VPC and launched an EC2 instance within it. The user has not selected the option to assign the IP address while launching the instance. The user has 3 elastic IPs and is trying to assign one of the Elastic IPs to the VPC instance from the console. The console does not show any instance in the IP assignment screen. What is a possible reason that the instance is unavailable in the assigned IP console?

A. The IP address may be attached to one of the instances
B. The IP address belongs to a different zone than the subnet zone
C. The user has not created an internet gateway
D. The IP addresses belong to EC2 Classic; so they cannot be assigned to VPC

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC. is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside that subnet. When the user is launching an instance he needs toselect an option which attaches a public IP to the instance. If the user has not selected the option to attach the public IP then it will only have a private IP when launched. If the user wants to connect to an instance from the internet he should create an elastic IP

with VPC. If the elastic IP is a part of EC2 Classic it cannot be assigned to a VPC instance.

NEW QUESTION 174
- (Topic 3)
A sys admin is planning to subscribe to the RDS event notifications. For which of the below mentioned source categories the subscription cannot be configured?

A. DB security group
B. DB snapshot
C. DB options group
D. DB parameter group

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon RDS uses the Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS. to provide a notification when an Amazon RDS event occurs. These events can be configured for source categories, such as DB instance, DB security group, DB snapshot and DB parameter group.

NEW QUESTION 176
- (Topic 3)
A user is measuring the CPU utilization of a private data centre machine every minute. The machine provides the aggregate of data every hour, such as Sum of data", "Min value", "Max value, and "Number of Data points".
The user wants to send these values to CloudWatch. How can the user achieve this?
A. Send the data using the put-metric-data command with the aggregate-values parameter
B. Send the data using the put-metric-data command with the average-values parameter
C. Send the data using the put-metric-data command with the statistic-values parameter
D. Send the data using the put-metric-data command with the aggregate –data parameter

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 178
- (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 179
- (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 183
- (Topic 3)

A user has created a VPC with two subnets: one public and one private. The user is planning to run the patch update for the instances in the private subnet. How can the instances in the private subnet connect to theinternet?

A. Use the internet gateway with a private IP
B. Allow outbound traffic in the security group for port 80 to allow internet updates
C. The private subnet can never connect to the internet
D. Use NAT with an elastic IP

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC. is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside that subnet. If the user has created two subnets (one private and one public., he would need a Network Address Translation (NAT. instance with the elastic IP address. This enables the instances in the private subnet to send requests to the internet (for example, to perform software updates..

NEW QUESTION 186
- (Topic 3)
A user is trying to connect to a running EC2 instance using SSH. However, the user gets a Host key not found error. Which of the below mentioned options is a possible reason for rejection?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 191
- (Topic 3)
How can software determine the public and private IP addresses of the Amazon EC2 instance that it is running on?

A. Query the local instance metadat
B. Query the appropriate Amazon CloudWatch metri
C. Query the local instance userdat
D. Use ipconfig or ifconfig comman

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 196
- (Topic 3)
A user has hosted an application on EC2 instances. The EC2 instances are configured with ELB and Auto Scaling. The application server session time out is 2 hours. The user wants to configure connection draining to ensure that all in-flight requests are supported by ELB even though the instance is being deregistered. What time out period should the user specify for connection draining?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 200
- (Topic 3)
A user has configured ELB with a TCP listener at ELB as well as on the back-end instances. The user wants to enable a proxy protocol to capture the source and destination IP information in the header. Which of the below mentioned statements helps the user understand a proxy protocol with TCP configuration?

A. If the end user is requesting behind a proxy server then the user should not enable a proxy protocol on ELB
B. ELB does not support a proxy protocol when it is listening on both the load balancer and the back-end instances
C. Whether the end user is requesting from a proxy server or directly, it does not make a difference for the proxy protocol
D. If the end user is requesting behind the proxy then the user should add the "isproxy" flag to the ELB Configuration

Answer: A

Explanation:

When the user has configured Transmission Control Protocol (TCP. or Secure Sockets Layer (SSL. for both front-end and back-end connections of the Elastic Load Balancer, the load balancer forwards the request to the back-end instances without modifying the request headers unless the proxy header is enabled. If the end user is requesting from a Proxy Protocol enabled proxy server, then the ELB admin should not enable the Proxy Protocol on the load balancer. If the Proxy Protocol is enabled on both the proxy server and the load balancer, the load balancer will add another header to the request which already has a header from the proxy server. This duplication may result in errors.

NEW QUESTION 205

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 207
- (Topic 3)
A user has enabled versioning on an S3 bucket. The user is using server side encryption for data at Rest. If the user is supplying his own keys for encryption (SSE-C., which of the below mentioned statements is true?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 211
- (Topic 3)
An organization is measuring the latency of an application every minute and storing data inside a file in the JSON format. The organization wants to send all latency data to AWS CloudWatch. How can the organization achieve this?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 215
- (Topic 3)
A user has created an Auto Scaling group using CLI. The user wants to enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring for that group. How can the user configure this?

A. When the user sets an alarm on the Auto Scaling group, it automatically enables detail monitoring
B. By default detailed monitoring is enabled for Auto Scaling
C. Auto Scaling does not support detailed monitoring
D. Enable detail monitoring from the AWS console

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 217
- (Topic 3)
A user has granted read/write permission of his S3 bucket using ACL. Which of the below mentioned options is a valid ID to grant permission to other AWS accounts (grantee. using ACL?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 220
- (Topic 3)
A user is trying to create a PIOPS EBS volume with 8 GB size and 200 IOPS. Will AWS create the volume?

A. Yes, since the ratio between EBS and IOPS is less than 30
B. No, since the PIOPS and EBS size ratio is less than 30
C. No, the EBS size is less than 10 GB
D. Yes, since PIOPS is higher than 100

Answer: C

Explanation:

A provisioned IOPS EBS volume can range in size from 10 GB to 1 TB and the user can provision up to 4000 IOPS per volume. The ratio of IOPS provisioned to the volume size requested should be a maximum of 30; for example, a volume with 3000 IOPS must be at least 100 GB.

NEW QUESTION 224
- (Topic 3)
A sys admin is using server side encryption with AWS S3. Which of the below mentioned statements helps the user understand the S3 encryption functionality?

A. The server side encryption with the user supplied key works when versioning is enabled
B. The user can use the AWS console, SDK and APIs to encrypt or decrypt the content for server side encryption with the user supplied key
C. The user must send an AES-128 encrypted key
D. The user can upload his own encryption key to the S3 console

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. The encryption with the user supplied key (SSE-C. does not work with the AWS console. The S3 does not store the keys and the user has to send a key with each request. The SSE-C works when the user has enabled versioning.

NEW QUESTION 226
- (Topic 3)
A user has launched a Windows based EC2 instance. However, the instance has some issues and the user wants to check the log. When the user checks the Instance console output from the AWS console, what will it display?

A. All the event logs since instance boot
B. The last 10 system event log error
C. The Windows instance does not support the console output
D. The last three system events' log errors

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS EC2 console provides a useful tool called Console output for problem diagnosis. It is useful to find out any kernel issues, termination reasons or service configuration issues. For a Windows instance it lists the last three system event log errors. For Linux it displays the exact console output.

NEW QUESTION 228
- (Topic 3)
A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16 using the wizard. The user has created public and VPN only subnets along with hardware VPN access to connect to the user's data centre. The user has not yet launched any instance as well as modified or deleted any setup. He wants to delete this VPC from the console. Will the console allow the user to delete the VPC?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 230
- (Topic 3)
An organization has setup multiple IAM users. The organization wants that each IAM user accesses the IAM console only within the organization and not from outside. How can it achieve this?

A. Create an IAM policy with the security group and use that security group for AWS console login
B. Create an IAM policy with a condition which denies access when the IP address range is not from the organization
C. Configure the EC2 instance security group which allows traffic only from the organization's IP range
D. Create an IAM policy with VPC and allow a secure gateway between the organization and AWS Console

Answer: B

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 many other parameters. If the organization wants the user to access only from a specific IP range, they should set an IAM policy condition which denies access when the IP is not in a certain range. E.g. The sample policy given below denies all traffic when the IP is not in a certain range.
"Statement": [{
"Effect": "Deny",
"Action": "*",
"Resource": "*",
"Condition": {
"NotIpAddress": {
"aws:SourceIp": ["10.10.10.0/24", "20.20.30.0/24"]
}
}
}]

NEW QUESTION 234
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