

Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-SysOps

Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate



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)

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 to 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 CloudWatch alarm that notifies your operations team should the primary monitoring instance become unhealthy
- 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 instance
- C. Set a CloudWatch alarm based on the CPU utilization of the monitoring instance and have the alarm notify your operations team if the CPU usage exceeds 50% for 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 SQS 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 another backup monitoring instance, and assume the role of the previous monitoring instance and begin adding messages to the SQS queue

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

- (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 ENI that can be moved to a failover instance

Answer: AD

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 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 6

- (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 Node 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 Chef

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 7

- (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 `iostat` 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. Use Provisioned IOPS EBS
- D. Use the ephemeral storage on an m2.xlarge Instance Instead

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 8

- (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 Cloud Watch 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 Cloud Watch 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 9

- (Topic 1)

When an EC2 EBS-backed (EBS root) instance is stopped, what happens to the data on any ephemeral store volumes?

- A. Data will be deleted and will no longer be accessible
- B. Data is automatically saved in an EBS volume
- C. Data is automatically saved as an EBS snapshot
- D. Data is unavailable until the instance is restarted

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

The majority of your Infrastructure is on premises and you have a small footprint on AWS Your company has decided to roll out a new application that is heavily dependent on low latency connectivity to LDAP for authentication Your security policy requires minimal changes to the company's existing application user management processes.

What option would you implement to successfully launch this application?

- A. Create a second, independent LDAP server in AWS for your application to use for authentication
- B. Establish a VPN connection so your applications can authenticate against your existing on-premises LDAP servers
- C. Establish a VPN connection between your data center and AWS create a LDAP replica on AWS and configure your application to use the LDAP replica for authentication
- D. Create a second LDAP domain on AWS establish a VPN connection to establish a trust relationship between your new and existing domains and use the new domain for authentication

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/azure/jj156090.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following are characteristics of Amazon VPC subnets?

Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 14

- (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 Put MetricData 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 userscredentials into the instance User Data
- C. Modify the appropriate Cloud Watch metric policies to allow the Put MetricData 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 19

- (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 (AMI)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 22

- (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 25

- (Topic 1)

You have started a new job and are reviewing your company's infrastructure on AWS You notice one web application where they have an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) in front of web instances in an Auto Scaling Group When you check the metrics for the ELB in CloudWatch you see four healthy instances In Availability Zone (AZ) A and zero in AZ B There are zero unhealthy instances.

What do you need to fix to balance the instances across AZs?

- A. Set the ELB to only be attached to another AZ
- B. Make sure Auto Scaling is configured to launch in both AZs
- C. Make sure your AMI is available in both AZs
- D. Make sure the maximum size of the Auto Scaling Group is greater than 4

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Topic 1)

Which services allow the customer to retain full administrative privileges of the underlying EC2 instances?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Amazon Elastic Map Reduce
- B. Elastic Load Balancing
- C. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- D. Amazon ElastiCache
- E. Amazon Relational Database service

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 30

- (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 33

- (Topic 2)

A user is planning to setup infrastructure on AWS for the Christmas sales. The user is planning to use Auto Scaling based on the schedule for proactive scaling. What advice would you give to the user?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Topic 2)

A user is planning to use AWS CloudFormation. Which of the below mentioned functionalities does not help him to correctly understand CloudFormation?

- A. CloudFormation follows the DevOps model for the creation of Dev & Test
- B. AWS CloudFormation does not charge the user for its service but only charges for the AWS resources created with it
- C. CloudFormation works with a wide variety of AWS services, such as EC2, EBS, VPC, IAM, S3, RDS, ELB, etc
- D. CloudFormation provides a set of application bootstrapping scripts which enables the user to install Software

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS CloudFormation is an application management tool which provides application modelling, deployment, configuration, management and related activities. It supports a wide variety of AWS services, such as EC2, EBS, AS, ELB, RDS, VPC, etc. It also provides application bootstrapping scripts which enable the user to install software packages or create folders. It is free of the cost and only charges the user for the services created with it. The only challenge is that it does not follow any model, such as DevOps; instead customers can define templates and use them to provision and manage the AWS resources in an orderly way.

NEW QUESTION 40

- (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 41

- (Topic 2)

A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16 using the wizard. The user has created a public subnet CIDR (20.0.0.0/24. and VPN only subnets CIDR (20.0.1.0/24. along with the VPN gateway (vgw-12345. to connect to the user's data centre. Which of the below mentioned options is a valid entry for the main route table in this scenario?

- A. Destination: 20.0.0.0/24 and Target: vgw-12345
- B. Destination: 20.0.0.0/16 and Target: ALL
- C. Destination: 20.0.1.0/16 and Target: vgw-12345
- D. Destination: 0.0.0.0/0 and Target: vgw-12345

Answer: D

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. Here are the valid entries for the main route table in this scenario: Destination: 0.0.0.0/0 & Target: vgw-12345 (To route all internet traffic to the VPN gateway. Destination: 20.0.0.0/16 & Target: local (To allow local routing in VPC.

NEW QUESTION 44

- (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 48

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 53

- (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 58

- (Topic 2)

A user has setup a billing alarm using CloudWatch for \$200. The usage of AWS exceeded \$200 after some days. The user wants to increase the limit from \$200 to \$400? What should the user do?

- A. Create a new alarm of \$400 and link it with the first alarm
- B. It is not possible to modify the alarm once it has crossed the usage limit
- C. Update the alarm to set the limit at \$400 instead of \$200
- D. Create a new alarm for the additional \$200 amount

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS CloudWatch supports enabling the billing alarm on the total AWS charges. 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. This data also includes the estimated charges for every service in AWS used by the user, as well as the estimated overall AWS charges. If the user wants to increase the limit, the user can modify the alarm and specify a new threshold.

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Topic 2)

A user has launched 10 instances from the same AMI ID using Auto Scaling. The user is trying to see the average CPU utilization across all instances of the last 2 weeks under the CloudWatch console. How can the user achieve this?

- A. View the Auto Scaling CPU metrics
- B. Aggregate the data over the instance AMI ID
- C. The user has to use the CloudWatch analyser to find the average data across instances
- D. It is not possible to see the average CPU utilization of the same AMI ID since the instance ID is different

Answer: B

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. To aggregate the data across instances launched with AMI, the user should select the AMI ID under EC2 metrics and select the aggregate average to view the data.

NEW QUESTION 64

- (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 65

- (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>

sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/123456789012/myqueue.

NEW QUESTION 67

- (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 70

- (Topic 2)

A user has launched an ELB which has 5 instances registered with it. The user deletes the ELB by mistake. What will happen to the instances?

- A. ELB will ask the user whether to delete the instances or not
- B. Instances will be terminated
- C. ELB cannot be deleted if it has running instances registered with it
- D. Instances will keep running

Answer: D

Explanation:

When the user deletes the Elastic Load Balancer, all the registered instances will be deregistered. However, they will continue to run. The user will incur charges if he does not take any action on those instances.

NEW QUESTION 75

- (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 79

- (Topic 2)

A user has configured ELB with three instances. The user wants to achieve High Availability as well as redundancy with ELB. Which of the below mentioned AWS services helps the user achieve this for ELB?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 82

- (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 85

- (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 88

- (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 93

- (Topic 2)

A user has enabled detailed CloudWatch metric monitoring on an Auto Scaling group. Which of the below mentioned metrics will help the user identify the total number of instances in an Auto Scaling group cluding pending, terminating and running instances?

- A. GroupTotalInstances
- B. GroupSumInstances
- C. It is not possible to get a count of all the three metrics together
- D. The user has to find the individual number of running, terminating and pending instances and sum it
- E. GroupInstancesCount

Answer: A

Explanation:

CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS as well as the custom services. For Auto Scaling, CloudWatch provides various metrics to get the group information, such as the Number of Pending, Running or Terminating instances at any moment. If the user wants to get the total number of Running, Pending and Terminating instances at any moment, he can use the GroupTotalInstances metric.

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Topic 2)

A user is trying to configure the CloudWatch billing alarm. Which of the below mentioned steps should be performed by the user for the first time alarm creation in the AWS Account Management section?

- A. Enable Receiving Billing Reports
- B. Enable Receiving Billing Alerts
- C. Enable AWS billing utility
- D. Enable CloudWatch Billing Threshold

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS CloudWatch supports enabling the billing alarm on the total AWS charges. Before the user can create an alarm on the estimated charges, he must enable monitoring of the estimated AWS charges, by selecting the option “Enable receiving billing alerts”. It takes about 15 minutes before the user can view the billing data. The user can then create the alarms.

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Topic 2)

A sys admin is trying to understand the Auto Scaling activities. Which of the below mentioned processes is not performed by Auto Scaling?

- A. Reboot Instance
- B. Schedule Actions
- C. Replace Unhealthy
- D. Availability Zone Balancing

Answer: A

Explanation:

There are two primary types of Auto Scaling processes: Launch and Terminate, which launch or terminate instances, respectively. Some other actions performed by Auto Scaling are:

AddToLoadbalancer,
AlarmNotification, HealthCheck, AZRebalance, ReplaceUnHealthy, and ScheduledActions.

NEW QUESTION 105

- (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 110

- (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 in-flight requests continue to be served.

NEW QUESTION 113

- (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 116

- (Topic 2)

An organization is using AWS since a few months. The finance team wants to visualize the pattern of AWS spending. Which of the below AWS tool will help for this requirement?

- A. AWS Cost Manager
- B. AWS Cost Explorer
- C. AWS CloudWatch
- D. AWS Consolidated Billing

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Billing and Cost Management console includes the Cost Explorer tool for viewing AWS cost data as a graph. It does not charge extra to user for this service. With Cost Explorer the user can filter graphs using resource tags or with services in AWS. If the organization is using Consolidated Billing it helps generate report based on linked accounts. This will help organization to identify areas that require further inquiry. The organization can view trends and use that to understand spend and to predict future costs.

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Topic 2)

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

- A. ELB sends data to CloudWatch every minute only and does not charge the user
- B. ELB will send data every minute and will charge the user extra
- C. ELB is not supported by CloudWatch
- D. It is not possible to setup detailed monitoring for ELB

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. Elastic Load Balancing includes 10 metrics and 2 dimensions, and sends data to CloudWatch every minute. This does not cost extra.

NEW QUESTION 121

- (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 125

- (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 129

- (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 132

- (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 and a private subnet with CIDR 20.0.0.128/25. The user has launched one instance each in the private and public subnets. Which of the below mentioned options cannot be the correct IP address (private IP) assigned to an instance in the public or private subnet?

- A. 20.0.0.255
- B. 20.0.0.132
- C. 20.0.0.122
- D. 20.0.0.55

Answer: A

Explanation:

When the user creates a subnet in VPC, he specifies the CIDR block for the subnet. 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 public subnet will have IP addresses between 20.0.0.0 - 20.0.0.127 and the private subnet will have IP addresses between 20.0.0.128 -20.0.0.255. AWS reserves the first four IP addresses and the last IP address in each subnet's CIDR block. These are not available for the user to use. Thus, the instance cannot have an IP address of 20.0.0.255

NEW QUESTION 133

- (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 134

- (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 136

- (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 138

- (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 140

- (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 subnets

- B. Change the size of the subnets to 20.0.0.0/32 and 20.0.1.0/32, respectively
- 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 142

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched 5 instances in EC2-CLASSIC and attached 5 elastic IPs to the five different instances in the US East region. The user is creating a VPC in the same region. The user wants to assign an elastic IP to the VPC instance. How can the user achieve this?

- A. The user has to request AWS to increase the number of elastic IPs associated with the account
- B. AWS allows 10 EC2 Classic IPs per region; so it will allow to allocate new Elastic IPs to the same region
- C. The AWS will not allow to create a new elastic IP in VPC; it will throw an error
- D. The user can allocate a new IP address in VPC as it has a different limit than EC2

Answer: D

Explanation:

Section: (none)

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. A user can have 5 IP addresses per region with EC2 Classic. The user can have 5 separate IPs with VPC in the same region as it has a separate limit than EC2 Classic.

NEW QUESTION 143

- (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 146

- (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 148

- (Topic 3)

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 192.166 100.0 full access to the "mybucket" bucket
- B. Denies the server with the IP address 192.166 100.188 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: C

NEW QUESTION 149

- (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 151

- (Topic 3)

An organization has created one IAM user and applied the below mentioned policy to the user. What entitlements do the IAM users avail with this policy?

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "ec2:Describe*",
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow"
      "Action": [
        "cloudwatch:ListMetrics",
        "cloudwatch:GetMetricStatistics",
        "cloudwatch:Describe*"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "autoscaling:Describe*",
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

- A. The policy will allow the user to perform all read only activities on the EC2 services
- B. The policy will allow the user to list all the EC2 resources except EBS
- C. The policy will allow the user to perform all read and write activities on the EC2 services
- D. The policy will allow the user to perform all read only activities on the EC2 services except load Balancing

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. If an organization wants to setup read only access to EC2 for a particular user, they should mention the action in the IAM policy which entitles the user for Describe rights for EC2, CloudWatch, Auto Scaling and ELB. In the policy shown below, the user will have read only access for EC2 and EBS, CloudWatch and Auto Scaling. Since ELB is not mentioned as a part of the list, the user will not have access to ELB.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "ec2:Describe*",
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "cloudwatch:ListMetrics",
        "cloudwatch:GetMetricStatistics",
        "cloudwatch:Describe*"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "autoscaling:Describe*",
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Topic 3)

Your mission is to create a lights-out datacenter environment, and you plan to use AWS OpsWorks to accomplish this. First you created a stack and added an App Server layer with an instance running in it. Next you added an application to the instance, and now you need to deploy a MySQL RDS database instance.

Which of the following answers accurately describe how to add a backend database server to an OpsWorks stack? Choose 3 answers

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

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched an RDS MySQL DB with the Multi AZ feature. The user has scheduled the scaling of instance storage during maintenance window. What is the correct order of events during maintenance window?

Perform maintenance on standby
Promote standby to primary
Perform maintenance on original primary
Promote original master back as primary

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4
- B. 1, 2, 3
- C. 2, 3, 1, 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

Running MySQL on the RDS DB instance as a Multi-AZ deployment can help the user reduce the impact of a maintenance event, as the Amazon will conduct maintenance by following the steps in the below mentioned order: Perform maintenance on standby Promote standby to primary Perform maintenance on original primary, which becomes the new standby.

NEW QUESTION 161

- (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 165

- (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 168

- (Topic 3)

A user is planning to scale up an application by 8 AM and scale down by 7 PM daily using Auto Scaling. What should the user do in this case?

- A. Setup the scaling policy to scale up and down based on the CloudWatch alarms
- B. The user should increase the desired capacity at 8 AM and decrease it by 7 PM manually
- C. The user should setup a batch process which launches the EC2 instance at a specific time
- D. Setup scheduled actions to scale up or down at a specific time

Answer: A

Explanation:

Auto Scaling based on a schedule allows the user to scale the application in response to predictable load changes. To configure the Auto Scaling group to scale based on a schedule, the user needs to create scheduled actions. A scheduled action tells Auto Scaling to perform a scaling action at a certain time in the future.

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 175

- (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 178

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 179

- (Topic 3)

A user is collecting 1000 records per second. The user wants to send the data to CloudWatch using the custom namespace. Which of the below mentioned options is recommended for this activity?

- A. Aggregate the data with statistics, such as Min, max, Average, Sum and Sample data and send the data to CloudWatch
- B. Send all the data values to CloudWatch in a single command by separating them with a comm
- C. CloudWatch will parse automatically
- D. Create one csv file of all the data and send a single file to CloudWatch
- E. It is not possible to send all the data in one call
- F. Thus, it should be sent one by one
- G. CloudWatch will aggregate the data automatically

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. The user can publish 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. It is recommended that when the user is having multiple data points per minute, he should aggregate the data so that it will minimize the number of calls to put-metric-data. In this case it will be single call to CloudWatch instead of 1000 calls if the data is aggregated.

NEW QUESTION 183

- (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 187

- (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 an 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 as `--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 190

- (Topic 3)

An organization has applied the below mentioned policy on an IAM group which has selected the IAM users. What entitlements do the IAM users avail with this policy?

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

- A. The policy is not created correctly
- B. It will throw an error for wrong resource name
- C. The policy is for the group
- D. Thus, the IAM user cannot have any entitlement to this
- E. It allows full access to all AWS services for the IAM users who are a part of this group
- F. If this policy is applied to the EC2 resource, the users of the group will have full access to the EC2 Resources

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. The IAM group allows the organization to specify permissions for a collection of users. With the below mentioned policy, it will allow the group full access (Admin.) to all AWS services.

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

NEW QUESTION 191

- (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 192

- (Topic 3)

A user is planning to set up the Multi AZ feature of RDS. Which of the below mentioned conditions won't take advantage of the Multi AZ feature?

- A. Availability zone outage
- B. A manual failover of the DB instance using Reboot with failover option
- C. Region outage
- D. When the user changes the DB instance's server type

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon RDS when enabled with Multi AZ will handle failovers automatically. Thus, the user can resume database operations as quickly as possible without administrative intervention. The primary DB instance switches over automatically to the standby replica if any of the following conditions occur: An Availability Zone outage The primary DB instance fails The DB instance's server type is changed The DB instance is undergoing software patching A manual failover of the DB instance was initiated using Reboot with failover

NEW QUESTION 197

- (Topic 3)

The compliance department within your multi-national organization requires that all data for your customers that reside in the European Union (EU) must not leave the EU and also

data for customers that reside in the US must not leave the US without explicit authorization.

What must you do to comply with this requirement for a web based profile management application running on EC2?

- A. Run EC2 instances in multiple AWS Availability Zones in single Region and leverage an Elastic Load Balancer with session stickiness to route traffic to the appropriate zone to create their profile
- B. Run EC2 instances in multiple Regions and leverage Route 53's Latency Based Routing capabilities to route traffic to the appropriate region to create their profile
- C. Run EC2 instances in multiple Regions and leverage a third party data provider to determine if a user needs to be redirect to the appropriate region to create their profile
- D. Run EC2 instances in multiple AWS Availability Zones in a single Region and leverage a third party data provider to determine if a user needs to be redirect to the appropriate zone to create their profile

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 200

- (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 202

- (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 207

- (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 212

- (Topic 3)

When you put objects in Amazon S3, what is the indication that an object was successfully stored?

- A. Each S3 account has a special bucket named_s3_log
- B. Success codes are written to this bucket with a timestamp and checksu
- C. A success code is inserted into the S3 object metadat
- D. A HTTP 200 result code and MD5 checksum, taken together, indicate that the operation was successfu
- E. Amazon S3 is engineered for 99.999999999% durabilit
- F. Therefore there is no need to confirm that data was inserte

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/RESTObjectPUT.html>

NEW QUESTION 217

- (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 219

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched an RDS PostgreSQL DB with AWS. The user did not specify the maintenance window during creation. The user has configured RDS to update the DB instance type from micro to large. If the user wants to have it during the maintenance window, what will AWS do?

- A. AWS will not allow to update the DB until the maintenance window is configured
- B. AWS will select the default maintenance window if the user has not provided it
- C. AWS will ask the user to specify the maintenance window during the update
- D. It is not possible to change the DB size from micro to large with RDS

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS RDS has a compulsory maintenance window which by default is 30 minutes. If the user does not specify the maintenance window during the creation of RDS then AWS will select a 30-minute maintenance window randomly from an 8-hour block of time per region. In this case, Amazon RDS assigns a 30-minute maintenance window on a randomly selected day of the week.

NEW QUESTION 223

- (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 226

- (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 229

- (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 231

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 233

- (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 236

- (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 240

- (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 245

- (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 250

- (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 255

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched an EC2 Windows instance from an instance store backed AMI. The user has also set the Instance initiated shutdown behavior to stop. What will happen when the user shuts down the OS?

- A. It will not allow the user to shutdown the OS when the shutdown behaviour is set to Stop
- B. It is not possible to set the termination behaviour to Stop for an Instance store backed AMI instance
- C. The instance will stay running but the OS will be shutdown
- D. The instance will be terminated

Answer: B

Explanation:

When the EC2 instance is launched from an instance store backed AMI, it will not allow the user to configure the shutdown behaviour to "Stop". It gives a warning that the instance does not have the EBS root volume.

NEW QUESTION 258

- (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 260

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured an ELB to distribute the traffic among multiple instances. The user instances are facing some issues due to the back-end servers. Which of the below mentioned CloudWatch metrics helps the user understand the issue with the instances?

- A. HTTPCode_Backend_3XX
- B. HTTPCode_Backend_4XX
- C. HTTPCode_Backend_2XX
- D. HTTPCode_Backend_5XX

Answer: D

Explanation:

CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS as well as the custom services. For ELB, CloudWatch provides various metrics including error code by ELB as well as by back-end servers (instances.. It gives data for the count of the number of HTTP response codes generated by the back-end instances. This metric does not include any response codes generated by the load balancer. These metrics are: The 2XX class status codes represents successful actions The 3XX class status code indicates that the user agent requires action The 4XX class status code represents client errors The 5XX class status code represents back-end server errors

NEW QUESTION 263

- (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 265

- (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 269

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched an EC2 instance. The instance got terminated as soon as it was launched. Which of the below mentioned options is not a possible reason for this?

- A. The user account has reached the maximum EC2 instance limit
- B. The snapshot is corrupt
- C. The AML is missin
- D. It is the required part
- E. The user account has reached the maximum volume limit

Answer: A

Explanation:

When the user account has reached the maximum number of EC2 instances, it will not be allowed to launch an instance. AWS will throw an 'InstanceLimitExceeded' error. For all other reasons, such as "AMI is missing part", "Corrupt Snapshot" or "Volume limit has reached" it will launch an EC2 instance and then terminate it.

NEW QUESTION 274

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a launch configuration for Auto Scaling where CloudWatch detailed monitoring is disabled. The user wants to now enable detailed monitoring. How can the user achieve this?

- A. Update the Launch config with CLI to set InstanceMonitoringDisabled = false
- B. The user should change the Auto Scaling group from the AWS console to enable detailed monitoring
- C. Update the Launch config with CLI to set InstanceMonitoring.Enabled = true
- D. Create a new Launch Config with detail monitoring enabled and update the Auto Scaling group

Answer: D

Explanation:

CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS as well as the custom services. To enable detailed instance monitoring for a new Auto Scaling group, the user does not need to take any extra steps. When the user creates the AutoScaling 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. When the user has created a launch configuration with InstanceMonitoring.Enabled = false it will involve multiple steps to enable detail monitoring. The steps are: Create a new Launch config with detailed monitoring enabled Update the Auto Scaling group with a new launch config Enable detail monitoring on each EC2 instance

NEW QUESTION 277

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 278

- (Topic 3)

A .NET application that you manage is running in Elastic Beanstalk. Your developers tell you they will need access to application log files to debug issues that arise. The infrastructure will scale up and down.

How can you ensure the developers will be able to access only the log files?

- A. Access the log files directly from Elastic Beanstalk

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 282

- (Topic 3)

A sysadmin has created the below mentioned policy on an S3 bucket named cloudacademy. What does this policy define?

```
"Statement": [{  
  "Sid": "Stmnt1388811069831",  
  "Effect": "Allow",  
  "Principal": { "AWS": "*" },  
  "Action": [ "s3:GetObjectAcl", "s3:ListBucket"],  
  "Resource": [ "arn:aws:s3:::cloudacademy"]  
}]
```

- A. It will make the cloudacademy bucket as well as all its objects as public
- B. It will allow everyone to view the ACL of the bucket
- C. It will give an error as no object is defined as part of the policy while the action defines the rule about the object
- D. It will make the cloudacademy bucket as public

Answer: D

Explanation:

A sysadmin can grant permission to the S3 objects or the 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. In the sample policy the action says “S3:ListBucket” for effect Allow on Resource arn:aws:s3:::cloudacademy. This will make the cloudacademy bucket public.

```
"Statement": [{  
  "Sid": "Stmnt1388811069831",  
  "Effect": "Allow",  
  "Principal": { "AWS": "*" },  
  "Action": [ "s3:GetObjectAcl", "s3:ListBucket"],  
  "Resource": [ "arn:aws:s3:::cloudacademy"]  
}]
```

NEW QUESTION 283

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a VPC with a subnet and a security group. The user has launched an instance in that subnet and attached a public IP. The user is still unable to connect to the instance. The internet gateway has also been created. What can be the reason for the error?

- A. The internet gateway is not configured with the route table
- B. The private IP is not present
- C. The outbound traffic on the security group is disabled
- D. The internet gateway is not configured with the security group

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. AWS provides two features the user can use to increase security in VPC: security groups and network ACLs. Security groups work at the instance level. When a user launches an instance and wants to connect to an instance, he needs an internet gateway. The internet gateway should be configured with the route table to allow traffic from the internet.

NEW QUESTION 284

- (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 286

- (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 291

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured ELB with two EBS backed instances. The user has stopped the instances for 1 week to save costs. The user restarts the instances after 1 week. Which of the below mentioned statements will help the user to understand the ELB and instance registration better?

- A. There is no way to register the stopped instances with ELB
- B. The user cannot stop the instances if they are registered with ELB
- C. If the instances have the same Elastic IP assigned after reboot they will be registered with ELB
- D. The instances will automatically get registered with ELB

Answer: C

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing registers the user's load balancer with his EC2 instance using the associated IP address. When the instances are stopped and started back they will have a different IP address. Thus, they will not get registered with ELB unless the user manually registers them. If the instances are assigned the same Elastic IP after reboot they will automatically get registered with ELB.

NEW QUESTION 293

- (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 295

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16. The user has created one subnet with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16 by mistake. The user is trying to create another subnet of CIDR 20.0.0.1/24. How can the user create the second subnet?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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