

## Exam Questions AWS-SysOps

Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/AWS-SysOps/>



#### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

What would happen to an RDS (Relational Database Service) multi-Availability Zone deployment of the primary OB instance fails?

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

How can the domain's zone apex for example "myzoneapexdomain com" be pointed towards an Elastic Load Balancer?

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

You use S3 to store critical data for your company. Several users within your group currently have full permissions to your S3 buckets. You need to come up with a solution that does not impact your users and also protect against the accidental deletion of objects.

Which two options will address this issue? Choose 2 answers.

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

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

You are designing a system that has a Bastion host. This component needs to be highly available without human intervention.

Which of the following approaches would you select?

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

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 7

- (Topic 1)

You have a web application leveraging an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) In front of the web servers deployed using an Auto Scaling Group Your database is running on Relational

Database Service (RDS) The application serves out technical articles and responses to them in general there are more views of an article than there are responses to the article. On occasion, an article on the site becomes extremely popular resulting in significant traffic Increases that causes the site to go down. What could you do to help alleviate the pressure on the infrastructure while maintaining availability during these events?

Choose 3 answers

- A. Leverage CloudFront for the delivery of the article
- B. Add RDS read-replicas for the read traffic going to your relational database
- C. Leverage ElastiCache for caching the most frequently used dat
- D. Use SOS to queue up the requests for the technical posts and deliver them out of the queu
- E. Use Route53 health checks to fail over to an S3 bucket for an error pag

**Answer:** ACE

#### NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

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 win no longer be accessible
- B. Data is automatically saved in an EBS volum
- 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 LOAP 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 application1?

- A. Create a second, independent LOAP 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 15**

- (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 17**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 19**

- (Topic 1)

Your company Is moving towards tracking web page users with a small tracking Image loaded on each page Currently you are serving this image out of US-East, but are starting to get concerned about the time It takes to load the image for users on the west coast. What are the two best ways to speed up serving this image? Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 22**

- (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 (&B) 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 24**

- (Topic 1)

Which two AWS services provide out-of-the-box user configurable automatic backup-as-a-service and backup rotation options? Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 27

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Amazon S3 stores objects according to their storage class. There are three major storage classes: Standard, Reduced Redundancy Storage and Glacier. Standard is for AWS S3 and provides very high durability. However, the costs are a little higher. Glacier is for archival and the files are not available over the internet. Reduced Redundancy Storage is for less critical files. Reduced Redundancy is little cheaper as it provides less durability in comparison to S3. In this case since the log files are not mission critical files, RRS will be a better option.

#### NEW QUESTION 31

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 35

- (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 37

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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



#### NEW QUESTION 38

- (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 42

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fast, reliable, scalable, and fully managed message queuing service. SQS provides a simple and cost-effective way to decouple the components of an application. The user can configure SQS, which will decouple the call between the EC2 application and S3. Thus, the application does not keep waiting for S3 to provide the data.

#### NEW QUESTION 47

- (Topic 2)

A user is planning to use AWS Cloud formation for his automatic deployment requirements. Which of the below mentioned components are required as a part of the template?

- A. Parameters
- B. Outputs
- C. Template version
- D. Resources

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

AWS Cloud formation is an application management tool which provides application modelling, deployment, configuration, management and related activities. The template is a JSON-format, text-based file that describes all the AWS resources required to deploy and run an application. It can have option fields, such as Template Parameters, Output, Data tables, and Template file format version. The only mandatory value is Resource. The user can define the AWS services which will be used/ created by this template inside the Resource section

#### NEW QUESTION 49

- (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](http://123456789012.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/myqueue)
- E. [http:// 123456789012.sq](http://123456789012.sq)
- F. [us-east-1.amazonaws.com/myqueue](http://us-east-1.amazonaws.com/myqueue)

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 52

- (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 55

- (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 56

- (Topic 2)

A user is planning to setup notifications on the RDS DB for a snapshot. Which of the below mentioned event categories is not supported by RDS for this snapshot source type?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 60

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 65

- (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 70

- (Topic 2)

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

- A. ELB sticky session
- B. ELB deregistration check
- C. ELB connection draining
- D. ELB auto registration Off

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 75

- (Topic 2)

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

```
"Statement": [
{
  "Sid": "AllowUsersAllActionsForCredentials",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "iam:*AccessKey*",
  ],
  "Resource": ["arn:aws:iam:: 123412341234:user/${aws:username}"]
}]
```

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. If the organization (Account ID 123412341234. wants some of their users to manage keys (access and secret access keys. of all IAM users, the organization should set the below mentioned policy which entitles the IAM user to modify keys of all IAM users with CLI, SDK or API.

```
"Statement": [
{
  "Sid": "AllowUsersAllActionsForCredentials",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "iam:*AccessKey*",
  ],
  "Resource": ["arn:aws:iam:: 123412341234:user/${aws:username}"]
}]
```

#### NEW QUESTION 77

- (Topic 2)

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

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



**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 79

- (Topic 2)

A user has launched a large EBS backed EC2 instance in the US-East-1a region. The user wants to achieve Disaster Recovery (DR. for that instance by creating another small instance in Europe. How can the user achieve DR?

- A. Copy the running instance using the “Instance Copy” command to the EU region
- B. Create an AMI of the instance and copy the AMI to the EU region
- C. Then launch the instance from the EU AMI
- D. Copy the instance from the US East region to the EU region
- E. Use the “Launch more like this” option to copy the instance from one region to another

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

To launch an EC2 instance it is required to have an AMI in that region. If the AMI is not available in that region, then create a new AMI or use the copy command to copy the AMI from one region to the other region.

#### NEW QUESTION 81

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 85

- (Topic 2)

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 90

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 95

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 98

- (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 103

- (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 107

- (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 reboot

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER\\_RebootInstance.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_RebootInstance.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 109

- (Topic 3)

A user is trying to understand the CloudWatch metrics for the AWS services. It is required that the user should first understand the namespace for the AWS services. Which of the below mentioned is not a valid namespace for the AWS services?

- A. AWS/StorageGateway
- B. AWS/CloudTrail
- C. AWS/ElastiCache
- D. AWS/SWF

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon CloudWatch is basically a metrics repository. The AWS product puts metrics into this repository, and the user can retrieve the data or statistics based on those metrics. To distinguish the data for each service, the CloudWatch metric has a namespace. Namespaces are containers for metrics. All AWS services that provide the Amazon CloudWatch data use a namespace string, beginning with "AWS/". All the services which are supported by CloudWatch will have some namespace. CloudWatch does not monitor CloudTrail. Thus, the namespace "AWS/CloudTrail" is incorrect.

#### NEW QUESTION 111

- (Topic 3)

A user is trying to understand the detailed CloudWatch monitoring concept. Which of the below mentioned services does not provide detailed monitoring with CloudWatch?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 112

- (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 116

- (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 subnet
- 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 119

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched two EBS backed EC2 instances in the US-East-1a region. The user wants to change the zone of one of the instances. How can the user change it?

- A. The zone can only be modified using the AWS CLI
- B. It is not possible to change the zone of an instance after it is launched
- C. Stop one of the instances and change the availability zone
- D. From the AWS EC2 console, select the Actions - > Change zones and specify the new zone

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

With AWS EC2, when a user is launching an instance he can select the availability zone (AZ. at the time of launch. If the zone is not selected, AWS selects it on behalf of the user. Once the instance is launched, the user cannot change the zone of that instance unless he creates an AMI of that instance and launches a new instance from it.

#### NEW QUESTION 123

- (Topic 3)

A user is sending the data to CloudWatch using the CloudWatch API. The user is sending data 90 minutes in the future. What will CloudWatch do in this case?

- A. CloudWatch will accept the data
- B. It is not possible to send data of the future
- C. It is not possible to send the data manually to CloudWatch
- D. The user cannot send data for more than 60 minutes in the future

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

With Amazon CloudWatch, each metric data point must be marked with a time stamp. The user can send the data using CLI but the time has to be in the UTC format. If the user does not provide the time, CloudWatch will take the data received time in the UTC timezone. The time stamp sent by the user can be up to two weeks in the past and up to two hours into the future.

#### NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 128

- (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 130

- (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 134**

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a VPC with public and private subnets using the VPC wizard. Which of the below mentioned statements is true in this scenario?

- A. The AWS VPC will automatically create a NAT instance with the micro size
- B. VPC bounds the main route table with a private subnet and a custom route table with a public subnet
- C. The user has to manually create a NAT instance
- D. VPC bounds the main route table with a public subnet and a custom route table with a private subnet

**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. If the user has created a public private subnet, the instances in the public subnet can receive inbound traffic directly from the internet, whereas the instances in the private subnet cannot. If these subnets are created with Wizard, AWS will create a NAT instance of a smaller or higher size, respectively. The VPC has an implied router and the VPC wizard updates the main route table used with the private subnet, creates a custom route table and associates it with the public subnet.

**NEW QUESTION 137**

- (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 139**

- (Topic 3)

You have a proprietary data store on-premises that must be backed up daily by dumping the data store contents to a single compressed 50GB file and sending the file to AWS. Your SLAs state that any dump file backed up within the past 7 days can be retrieved within 2 hours. Your compliance department has stated that all data must be held indefinitely. The time required to restore the data store from a backup is approximately 1 hour. Your on-premise network connection is capable of sustaining 1gbps to AWS.

Which backup methods to AWS would be most cost-effective while still meeting all of your requirements?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 141**

- (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 145**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 146**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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**NEW QUESTION 148**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 152

- (Topic 3)

A sys admin has enabled a log on ELB. Which of the below mentioned activities are not captured by the log?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 156

- (Topic 3)

A user is creating a Cloudformation stack. Which of the below mentioned limitations does not hold true for Cloudformation?

- A. One account by default is limited to 100 templates
- B. The user can use 60 parameters and 60 outputs in a single template
- C. The template, parameter, output, and resource description fields are limited to 4096 characters
- D. One account by default is limited to 20 stacks

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS Cloudformation is an application management tool which provides application modelling, deployment, configuration, management and related activities. The limitations given below apply to the Cloudformation template and stack. There are no limits to the number of templates but each AWS CloudFormation account is limited to a maximum of 20 stacks by default. The Template, Parameter, Output, and Resource description fields are limited to 4096 characters. The user can include up to 60 parameters and 60 outputs in a template.

#### NEW QUESTION 159

- (Topic 3)

A user is trying to understand the detailed CloudWatch monitoring concept. Which of the below mentioned services provides detailed monitoring with CloudWatch without charging the user extra?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS as well as the custom services. It provides either basic or detailed monitoring for the supported AWS products. In basic monitoring, a service sends data points to CloudWatch every five minutes, while in detailed monitoring a service sends data points to CloudWatch every minute. Services, such as RDS, ELB, OpsWorks, and Route 53 can provide the monitoring data every minute without charging the user.

#### NEW QUESTION 164

- (Topic 3)

A user is trying to create an EBS volume with the highest PIOPS supported by EBS. What is the minimum size of EBS required to have the maximum IOPS?

- A. 124
- B. 150
- C. 134
- D. 128

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A provisioned IOPS EBS volume can range in size from 10 GB to 1 TB and the user can provision up to 4000 IOPS per volume. The ratio of IOPS provisioned to the volume size requested should be a maximum of 30.

#### NEW QUESTION 165

- (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 167

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside that subnet. If the user has created a public private subnet, the instances in the public subnet can receive inbound traffic directly from the internet, whereas the instances in the private subnet cannot. If these subnets are created with Wizard, AWS will create a NAT instance with an elastic IP. Wizard will also create two subnets with route tables. It will also create an internet gateway and attach it to the VPC.

#### NEW QUESTION 170

- (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 173

- (Topic 3)

George has launched three EC2 instances inside the US-East-1a zone with his AWS account. Ray has launched two EC2 instances in the US-East-1a zone with his AWS account. Which of the below mentioned statements will help George and Ray understand the availability zone (AZ) concept better?

- A. The instances of George and Ray will be running in the same data centre
- B. All the instances of George and Ray can communicate over a private IP with a minimal cost
- C. All the instances of George and Ray can communicate over a private IP without any cost
- D. The US-East-1a region of George and Ray can be different availability zones

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Each AWS region has multiple, isolated locations known as Availability Zones. To ensure that the AWS resources are distributed across the Availability Zones for a region, AWS independently maps the Availability Zones to identifiers for each account. In this case the Availability Zone US-East-1a where George's EC2 instances are running might not be the same location as the US-East-1a zone of Ray's EC2 instances. There is no way for the user to coordinate the Availability Zones between accounts.

#### NEW QUESTION 178

- (Topic 3)

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

- A. Setup the CloudWatch action to terminate the instance when the CPU utilization is less than 5%
- B. Setup the CloudWatch with Auto Scaling to terminate all the instances

- C. Setup a job which terminates all instances after 600 minutes
- D. It is not possible to terminate instances automatically

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Amazon CloudWatch alarm watches a single metric over a time period that the user specifies and performs one or more actions based on the value of the metric relative to a given threshold over a number of time periods. The user can setup an action which terminates the instances when their CPU utilization is below a certain threshold for a certain period of time. The EC2 action can either terminate or stop the instance as part of the EC2 action.

#### NEW QUESTION 180

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 185

- (Topic 3)

An AWS account wants to be part of the consolidated billing of his organization's payee account. How can the owner of that account achieve this?

- A. The payee account has to request AWS support to link the other accounts with his account
- B. The owner of the linked account should add the payee account to his master account list from the billing console
- C. The payee account will send a request to the linked account to be a part of consolidated billing
- D. The owner of the linked account requests the payee account to add his account to consolidated billing

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS consolidated billing enables the organization to consolidate payments for multiple Amazon Web Services (AWS) accounts within a single organization by making a single paying account. To add a particular account (linked to the master (payee) account, the payee account has to request the linked account to join consolidated billing. Once the linked account accepts the request henceforth all charges incurred by the linked account will be paid by the payee account.

#### NEW QUESTION 187

- (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 188

- (Topic 3)

A user has setup an Auto Scaling group. The group has failed to launch a single instance for more than 24 hours. What will happen to Auto Scaling in this condition?

- A. Auto Scaling will keep trying to launch the instance for 72 hours
- B. Auto Scaling will suspend the scaling process
- C. Auto Scaling will start an instance in a separate region
- D. The Auto Scaling group will be terminated automatically

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**



If Auto Scaling is trying to launch an instance and if the launching of the instance fails continuously, it will suspend the processes for the Auto Scaling groups since it repeatedly failed to launch an instance. This is known as an administrative suspension. It commonly applies to the Auto Scaling group that has no running instances which is trying to launch instances for more than 24 hours, and has not succeeded in that to do so.

#### NEW QUESTION 189

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured an SSL listener at ELB as well as on the back-end instances. Which of the below mentioned statements helps the user understand ELB traffic handling with respect to the SSL listener?

- A. It is not possible to have the SSL listener both at ELB and back-end instances
- B. ELB will modify headers to add requestor details
- C. ELB will intercept the request to add the cookie details if sticky session is enabled
- D. ELB will not modify the headers

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

When the user has configured Transmission Control Protocol (TCP. or Secure Sockets Layer (SSL. for both front-end and back-end connections of the Elastic Load Balancer, the load balancer forwards the request to the back-end instances without modifying the request headers unless the proxy header is enabled. SSL does not support sticky sessions. If the user has enabled a proxy protocol it adds the source and destination IP to the header.

#### NEW QUESTION 192

- (Topic 3)

A user has created an application which will be hosted on EC2. The application makes calls to DynamoDB to fetch certain data. The application is using the DynamoDB SDK to connect with from the EC2 instance. Which of the below mentioned statements is true with respect to the best practice for security in this scenario?

- A. The user should attach an IAM role with DynamoDB access to the EC2 instance
- B. The user should create an IAM user with DynamoDB access and use its credentials within the application to connect with DynamoDB
- C. The user should create an IAM role, which has EC2 access so that it will allow deploying the application
- D. The user should create an IAM user with DynamoDB and EC2 acces
- E. Attach the user with the application so that it does not use the root account credentials

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

With AWS IAM a user is creating an application which runs on an EC2 instance and makes requests to AWS, such as DynamoDB or S3 calls. Here it is recommended that the user should not create an IAM user and pass the user's credentials to the application or embed those credentials inside the application. Instead, the user should use roles for EC2 and give that role access to DynamoDB /S3. When the roles are attached to EC2, it will give temporary security credentials to the application hosted on that EC2, to connect with DynamoDB / S3.

#### NEW QUESTION 195

- (Topic 3)

A user has enabled termination protection on an EC2 instance. The user has also set Instance initiated shutdown behaviour to terminate. When the user shuts down the instance from the OS, what will happen?

- A. The OS will shutdown but the instance will not be terminated due to protection
- B. It will terminate the instance
- C. It will not allow the user to shutdown the instance from the OS
- D. It is not possible to set the termination protection when an Instance initiated shutdown is set to Terminate

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

It is always possible that someone can terminate an EC2 instance using the Amazon EC2 console, command line interface or API by mistake. If the admin wants to prevent the instance from being accidentally terminated, he can enable termination protection for that instance. The user can also setup shutdown behaviour for an EBS backed instance to guide the instance on what should be done when he initiates shutdown from the OS using Instance initiated shutdown behaviour. If the instance initiated behaviour is set to terminate and the user shuts off the OS even though termination protection is enabled, it will still terminate the instance.

#### NEW QUESTION 199

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. If the user wants to connect VPC from his own data centre, he can setup a public and VPN only subnet which uses hardware VPN access to connect with his data centre. When the user has configured this setup with Wizard, it will create a virtual private



gateway to route all traffic of the VPN subnet. If the virtual private gateway is attached with VPC and the user deletes the VPC from the console it will first detach the gateway automatically and only then delete the VPC.

#### NEW QUESTION 200

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