

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) - Answers Kobi Kuzi

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. C
11. A
12. AWS Landing Zone is a well-architected, multi-account AWS environment that is scalable and secure. They help using the Multi-Account framework which provides the highest level of resource and security isolation.
13. AWS WAF protects web applications from common attacks using a set of rules for inbound and outbound to create a more safe usage for our web application.
14. AWS Snowball is a hardware which can contain large sets of data which we want to transfer (210 TB of usable storage capacity) .
15. The key differences between AWS Backup and snapshot is that AWS Backup is a comprehensive and flexible copy of your cloud workloads. On the other end snapshots are a point in time copy of our cloud workload(usually a copy of an EBS of a certain EC2). snapshots are more complex to maintain and more costly.
16. AWS Shield responds to dedicated DDoS attacks by creating, evaluating and deploying a custom AWS WAF set of rules.
17. Both are used to connect multiple VPCs. VPC Peering is a connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them privately. On the other end AWS Transit Gateway is a fully managed service that connects VPCs and On-Premises networks through a central hub without relying on numerous point-to-point connections or Transit VPC.
18. AWS Step Functions is a visual workflow service that helps developers use AWS services to build distributed applications, automate processes, orchestrate microservices, and create data and machine learning (ML) pipelines. One of the ways it helps developers with workflow automation is iterate over and process large data-sets.

19. The AWS Control Tower takes away the hustle of setting up different teams. With the AWS control tower, you can set up a landing zone, a multi-account environment for simpler migration. AWS Control Tower uses other services such as Organizations, Service Catalog, and Config which helps with managing teams, users, etc.
20. AWS Outposts rack is a fully managed service that extends AWS infrastructure, services, APIs, and tools on premises for a truly consistent hybrid experience. The significance is to automatically translate high volumes of user-generated content, such as social media feed stories, profile descriptions, and comments, in real time. Set up a consistent hybrid cloud architecture to process data on premises due to cost, size, bandwidth, or timing constraints. Control where your applications run and where your data resides. Maintain data control on premises to meet legal, industry, or contractual requirements. Support on-premises hybrid cloud migration of applications with local system interdependencies or applications with data residency requirements.
21. EBS: high performance, per-instance block storage. EFS: scalable file storage for multiple EC2 instances. S3: object storage for complex queries and archived data.

Section 2: Hands-on UI-Based Questions

1. S3 Bucket Configuration:

To create an S3 with enabling Bucket version all you need to do is to enable it (could enable after the creation of the the S3 bucket)

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for creating a new S3 bucket. The breadcrumb navigation at the top indicates the path: Amazon S3 > Buckets > Create bucket. The main heading is 'Create bucket' with an 'Info' link. Below this, a sub-header 'General configuration' is followed by the text 'Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.' The 'AWS Region' is set to 'US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1'. Under the 'Bucket type' section, there are two radio button options: 'General purpose' (selected) and 'Directory'. The 'General purpose' option has a description: 'Recommended for most use cases and access patterns. General purpose buckets are the original S3 bucket type. They allow a mix of storage classes that redundantly store objects across multiple Availability Zones.' The 'Directory' option has a description: 'Recommended for low-latency use cases. These buckets use only the S3 Express One Zone storage class, which provides faster processing of data within a single Availability Zone.' Below this, the 'Bucket name' field is populated with 'kobi-bucket'. A note states: 'Bucket name must be unique within the global namespace and follow the bucket naming rules. See rules for bucket naming'. At the bottom, there is a section for 'Copy settings from existing bucket - optional' with a 'Choose bucket' button. A final note at the bottom left says 'Format: s3://bucket/prefix'.

Bucket Versioning

Versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use versioning to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your Amazon S3 bucket. With versioning, you can easily recover from both unintended user actions and application failures. [Learn more](#)

Bucket Versioning

☐ Disable

☒ Enable

IAM policy created after the IAM user:

Created an IAM user named kobi-bucket-user and the policy named kobi-s3-allow-policy shown under where i give access to Get, Put, Delete of certain objects and gives the user the possibilities to watch only his buckets.

Summary

ARN arn:aws:iam::504949722475:user/kobi-bucket-user	Console access Enabled without MFA	Access key 1 AKIA XXXXXXXXXX - Active Used today. Created today.
Created February 07, 2025, 13:25 (UTC+02:00)	Last console sign-in Today	Access key 2 Create access key

PermissionsGroupsTags (1)Security credentialsLast Accessed

Permissions policies (1)

Permissions are defined by policies attached to the user directly or through groups.

Filter by TypeAll types< 1 >⚙️

<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy name ?	Type	Attached via ?
<input type="checkbox"/>	kobi-s3-allow-policy	Customer managed	Directly

▶ **Permissions boundary** (not set)

▼ **Generate policy based on CloudTrail events**

You can generate a new policy based on the access activity for this user, then customize, create, and attach it to this role. AWS uses your CloudTrail events to identify the services and actions used and generate a policy. [Learn more](#)

[Generate policy](#)

Policy attached to entity kobi-bucket-user. X

kobi-s3-allow-policy Info

[Edit](#) [Delete](#)

Policy details

Type	Creation time	Edited time	ARN
Customer managed	February 07, 2025, 14:57 (UTC+02:00)	February 07, 2025, 14:57 (UTC+02:00)	arn:aws:iam::504949722475:policy/kobi-s3-allow-policy

[Permissions](#) [Entities attached](#) [Tags](#) [Policy versions \(1\)](#) [Last Accessed](#)

Permissions defined in this policy Info [Edit](#) [Summary](#) [JSON](#)

Permissions defined in this policy document specify which actions are allowed or denied. To define permissions for an IAM identity (user, user group, or role), attach a policy to it

Search

Allow (1 of 437 services) ☐ Show remaining 436 services

Service	Access level	Resource	Request condition
S3	Limited: List, Read, Write	Multiple	None

The bucket policy for traffic which allows the same as the user IAM policies:

Permissions defined in this policy Info [Copy](#) [Edit](#) [Summary](#) [JSON](#)

Permissions defined in this policy document specify which actions are allowed or denied. To define permissions for an IAM identity (user, user group, or role), attach a policy to it

```

1 {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Statement": [
4     {
5       "Effect": "Allow",
6       "Action": [
7         "s3:ListBucket"
8       ],
9       "Resource": [
10        "arn:aws:s3::kobi-bucket"
11      ]
12    },
13    {
14      "Effect": "Allow",
15      "Action": [
16        "s3:GetObject",
17        "s3:PutObject",
18        "s3:DeleteObject"
19      ],
20      "Resource": [
21        "arn:aws:s3::kobi-bucket/*"
22      ]
23    }
24  ]
25 }
```

Showing an Addition of a new file to my bucket using the aws cli:

```

PS C:\Users\Kobi\Desktop\DevopsRafel\devopshift-welcome> echo "test file" > test.txt
>> aws s3 cp test.txt s3://kobi-bucket/test.txt
>>
upload: .\test.txt to s3://kobi-bucket/test.txt
PS C:\Users\Kobi\Desktop\DevopsRafel\devopshift-welcome>

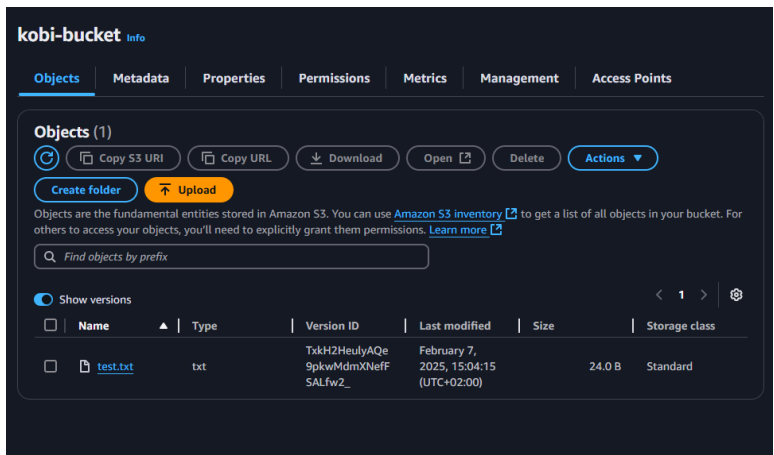
```

```

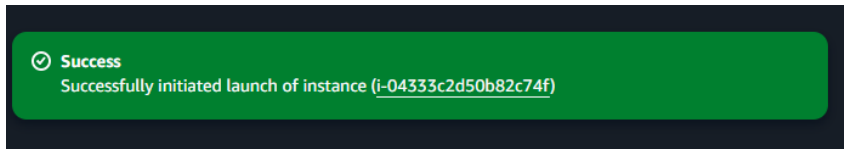
PS C:\Users\Kobi\Desktop\DevopsRafel\devopshift-welcome> aws s3 ls s3://kobi-bucket
>>
2025-02-07 15:04:15          24 test.txt

```

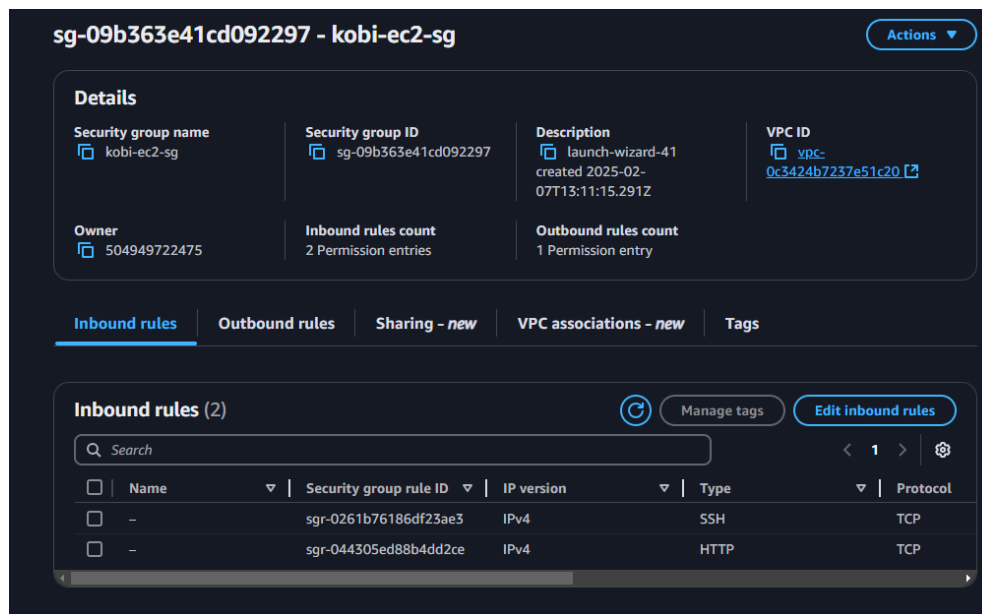
in AWS UI:



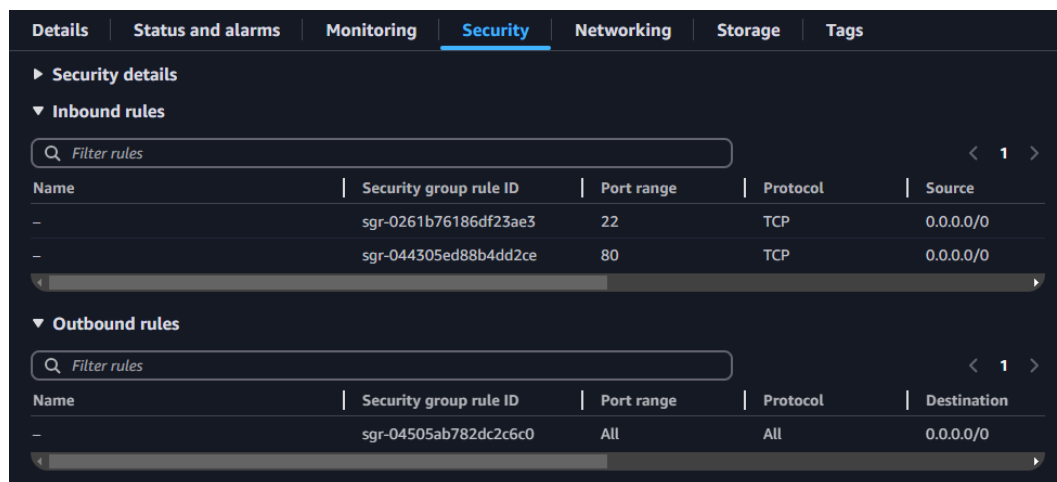
2. Launch an EC2 Instance:



the security group named kobi-ec2-sg:




Security group rules inside my own instance:



Using SSH to log in the machine:

```
kobi@DESKTOP-P087Q9A:~$ ssh -i "kobi-key-1.pem" ec2-user@ec2-54-80-24-27.compute-1.amazonaws.com
The authenticity of host 'ec2-54-80-24-27.compute-1.amazonaws.com (54.80.24.27)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:+JzNnRiu/7P0wFfyG8rLS4BmP2CA3nOs5KNzaLgNF1U.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-54-80-24-27.compute-1.amazonaws.com' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
```



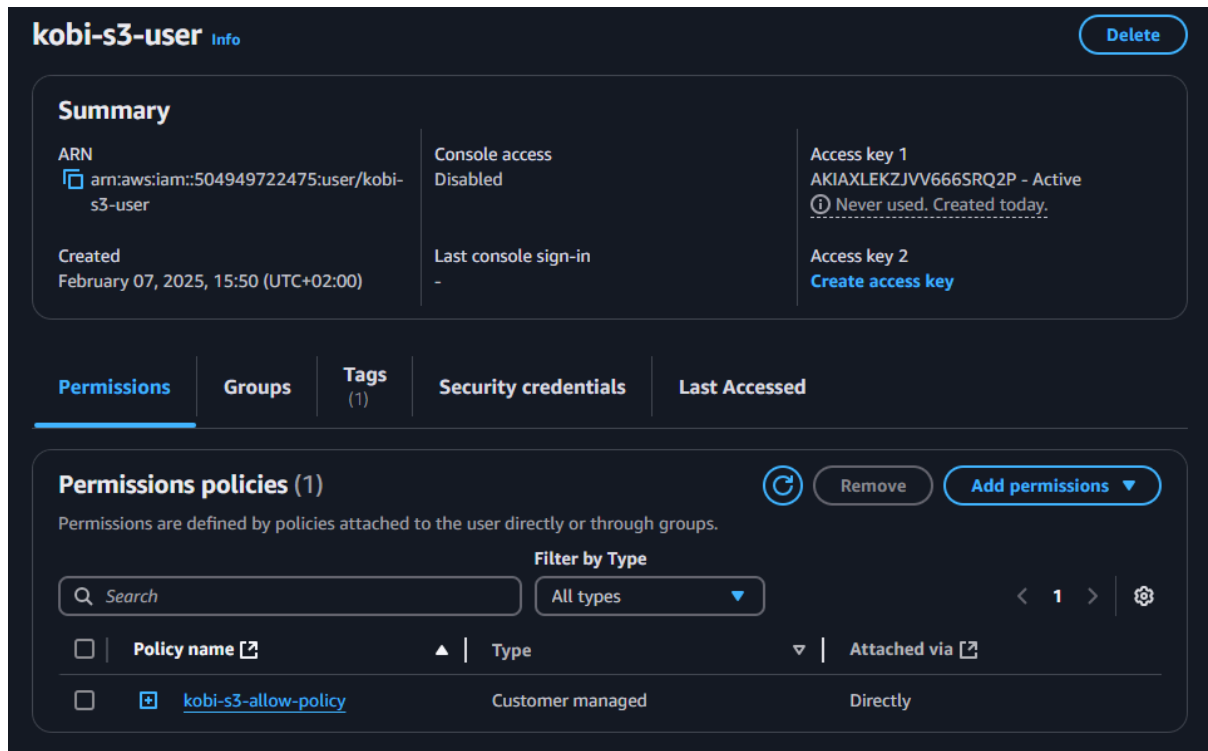
```
#_
Amazon Linux 2023

https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-140 ~]$
```


3. Configure an IAM User with S3 Access:

Because we already created a new user we will create another new one named kobi-s3-user and attach the Policy we already created in step one to this user to:



kobi-s3-user [Info](#) [Delete](#)

Summary


ARN  <code>arn:aws:iam::504949722475:user/kobi-s3-user</code>	Console access Disabled	Access key 1 AKIA X LEKZJVV666SRQ2P - Active ⓘ Never used. Created today.
Created February 07, 2025, 15:50 (UTC+02:00)	Last console sign-in -	Access key 2 Create access key

Permissions **Groups** **Tags** (1) **Security credentials** **Last Accessed**

Permissions policies (1) [Refresh](#) [Remove](#) [Add permissions](#) ▼

Permissions are defined by policies attached to the user directly or through groups.

Filter by Type All types ▼ < 1 > [Settings](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy name ↗	Type	Attached via ↗
<input type="checkbox"/>	 kobi-s3-allow-policy	Customer managed	Directly

We will update the new S3 bucket policy to allow the new user to do the same actions as the other user we created in Step 1:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Statement1",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": [
          "arn:aws:iam::504949722475:user/kobi-bucket-user",
          "arn:aws:iam::504949722475:user/kobi-s3-user"
        ]
      },
      "Action": "s3:ListBucket",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::kobi-bucket"
    }
  ],
}
```

```

{
  "Sid": "Statement2",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": [
      "arn:aws:iam::504949722475:user/kobi-bucket-user",
      "arn:aws:iam::504949722475:user/kobi-s3-user"
    ]
  },
  "Action": [
    "s3:GetObject",
    "s3:PutObject",
    "s3:DeleteObject"
  ],
  "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::kobi-bucket/*"
}
}
}

```

we can see we inserted 2 different files using the new user through our aws cli:

kobi-bucket Info

Objects Metadata Properties Permissions Metrics Management Access Points

Objects (3)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

Find objects by prefix

☒ Show versions

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Version ID	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	test.txt	txt	H17AKkdH1Ttwl H.dlr9FtiPrzxLSij oF	February 7, 2025, 16:00:04 (UTC+02:00)	24.0 B	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	test.txt	txt	TxkH2HeulyAQe 9pkwMdmXNeff SALfw2_	February 7, 2025, 15:04:15 (UTC+02:00)	24.0 B	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	test1.txt	txt	bOJ2pFx6tuz38 MoLfpkQ6iilLBAs eLxZ2	February 7, 2025, 16:03:07 (UTC+02:00)	24.0 B	Standard

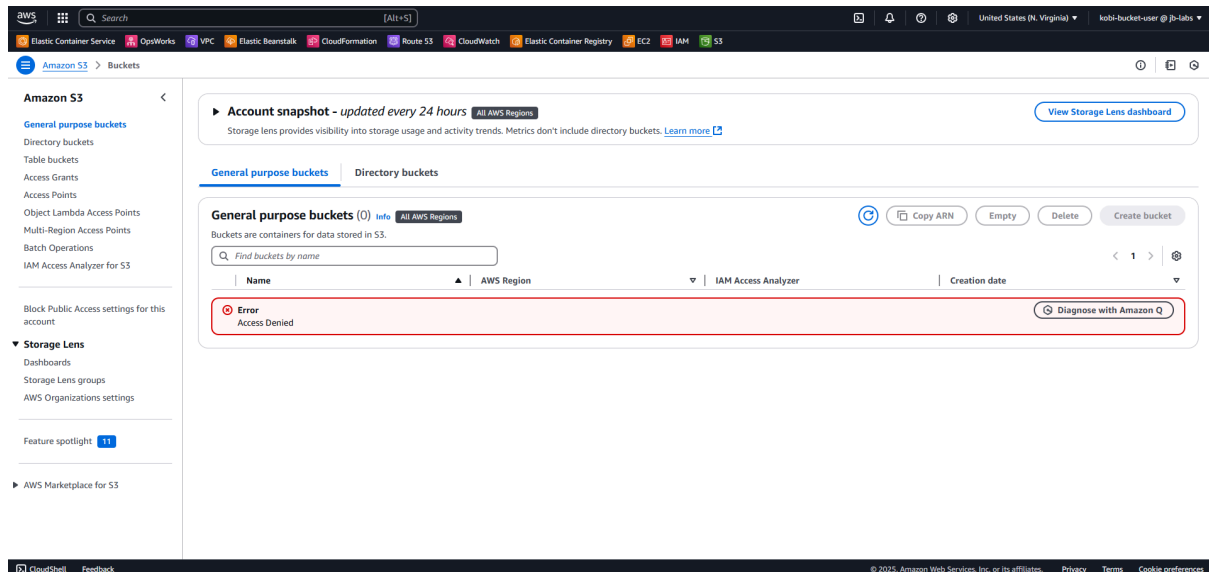
To Verify we have the correct permissions we can log in to the user using the UI or use the cred to try and upload/delete an object from the bucket in this example I added to kobi-bucket another text file named test1.txt

```

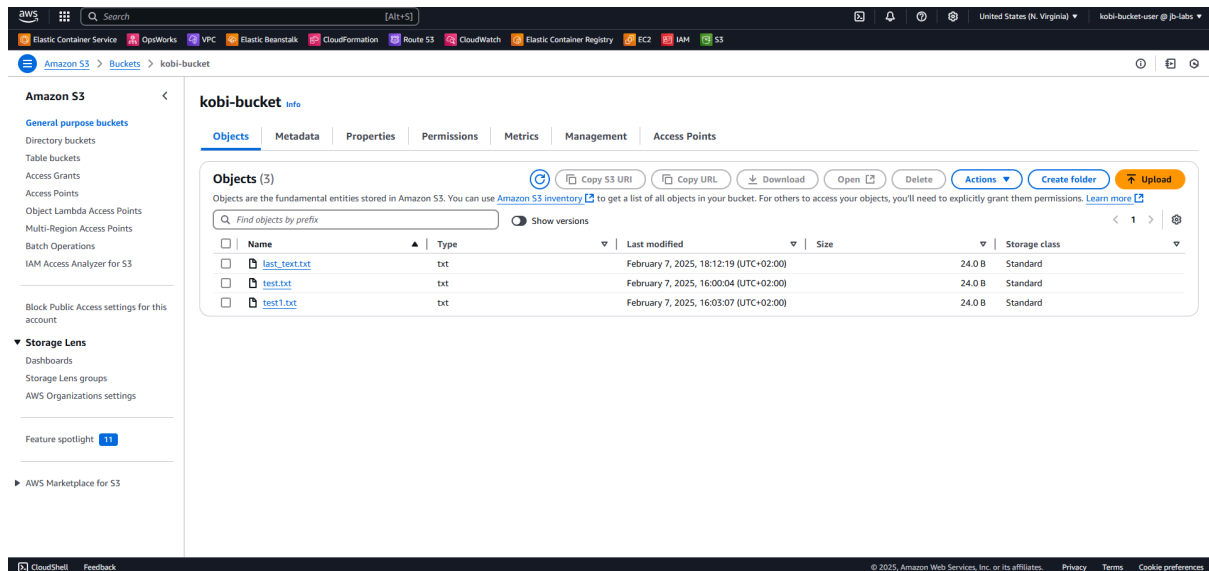
PS C:\Users\Kobi\Desktop\DevopsRafel\devopshift-welcome> aws s3 cp test1.txt s3://kobi-bucket/test1.txt
upload: .\test1.txt to s3://kobi-bucket/test1.txt

```


we can see that if we try to use our user (kobi-bucket-user) and see our all of our s3 buckets it is not possible:



But if we want to see a certain bucket (our bucket named kobi-bucket) we could see him using this url (<https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/kobi-bucket?region=us-east-1&tab=objects&bucketType=general>):



4. Set Up a CloudWatch Alarm:

in this section i created an alarm named kobi-high-cpu-alarms which will perform an action of sending a notification to my email using the topic "kobi-ec2-topic-alarm" whenever our cpu usage is over 70% for five min

Specify metric and conditions

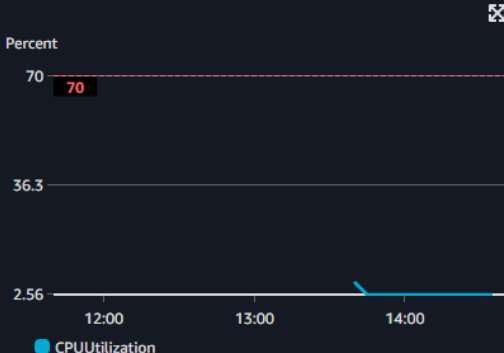
☐ Alarm recommendations [View details](#)

Metric

[Edit](#)

Graph

This alarm will trigger when the blue line goes above the red line for 1 datapoints within 5 minutes.



Percent

70

36.3

2.56

12:00 13:00 14:00

■ CPUUtilization

Namespace
AWS/EC2

Metric name
CPUUtilization

InstanceId
i-04333c2d50b82c74f

Instance name
kobi-ec2-instance

Statistic
Average

Period
5 minutes

Conditions

Threshold type

☒ **Static**
Use a value as a threshold

☐ **Anomaly detection**
Use a band as a threshold

Whenever CPUUtilization is...
Define the alarm condition.

☐ **Greater**
> threshold

☒ **Greater/Equal**
≥ threshold

☐ **Lower/Equal**
≤ threshold

☐ **Lower**
< threshold

than...
Define the threshold value.

Must be a number

► **Additional configuration**

Step 2: Configure actions

Edit

Actions

Notification

When In alarm, send a notification to "kobi-ec2-topic-alarm"

Step 3: Add name and description

Edit

Name and description

Name

kobi-high-cpu-alarms

Description

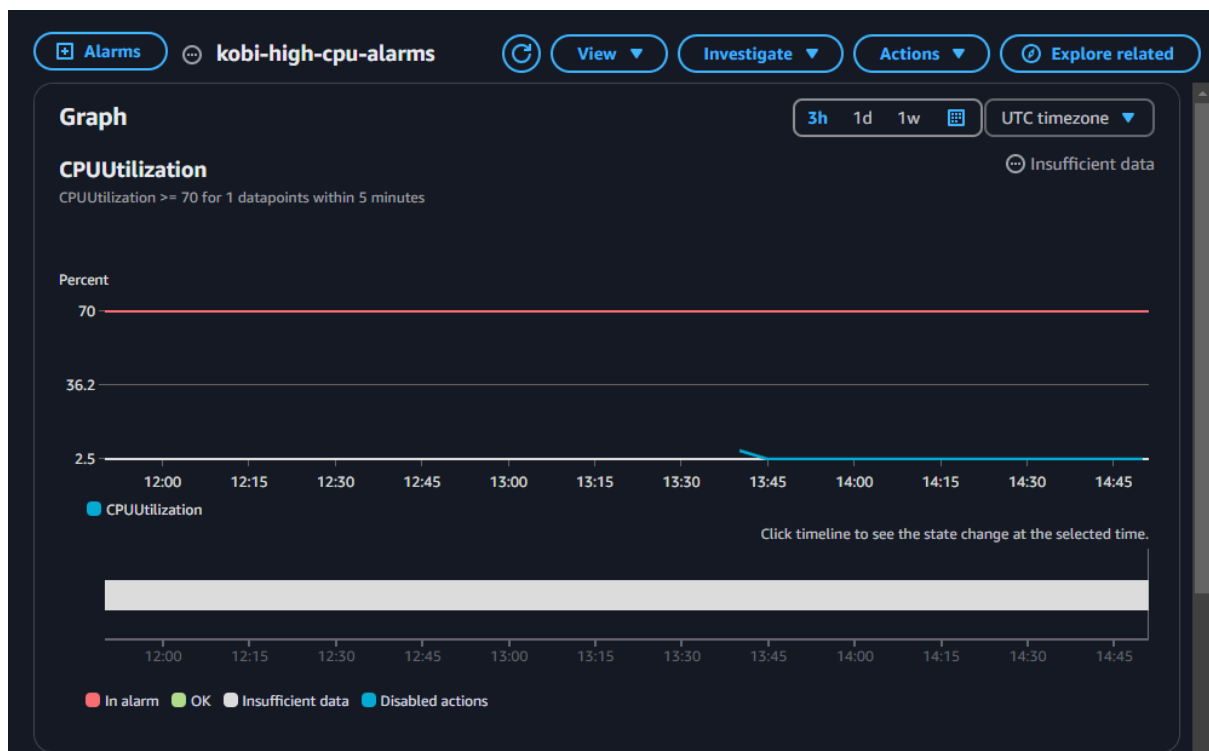
High CPU alarm

Your EC2 instance has exceed 70%

ⓘ

Markdown formatting is only applied when viewing your alarm in the console. The description will remain in plain text in the alarm notifications.

The Alarm:



DetailsTagsActionsHistoryParent alarms

Details

Name

kobi-high-cpu-alarms

Type

Metric alarm

Description

High CPU alarm

Your EC2 instance has exceed 70%

State

☹️

Insufficient data

Threshold

CPUUtilization >= 70 for 1 datapoints within 5 minutes

Last state update

2025-02-07 14:50:44 (UTC)

Actions

✔️

Actions enabled

Namespace

AWS/EC2

Metric name

CPUUtilization

InstanceId

i-04333c2d50b82c74f

Instance name

kobi-ec2-instance

Statistic

Average

Period

5 minutes

Datapoints to alarm

1 out of 1

Missing data treatment

Treat missing data as missing

Percentiles with low samples

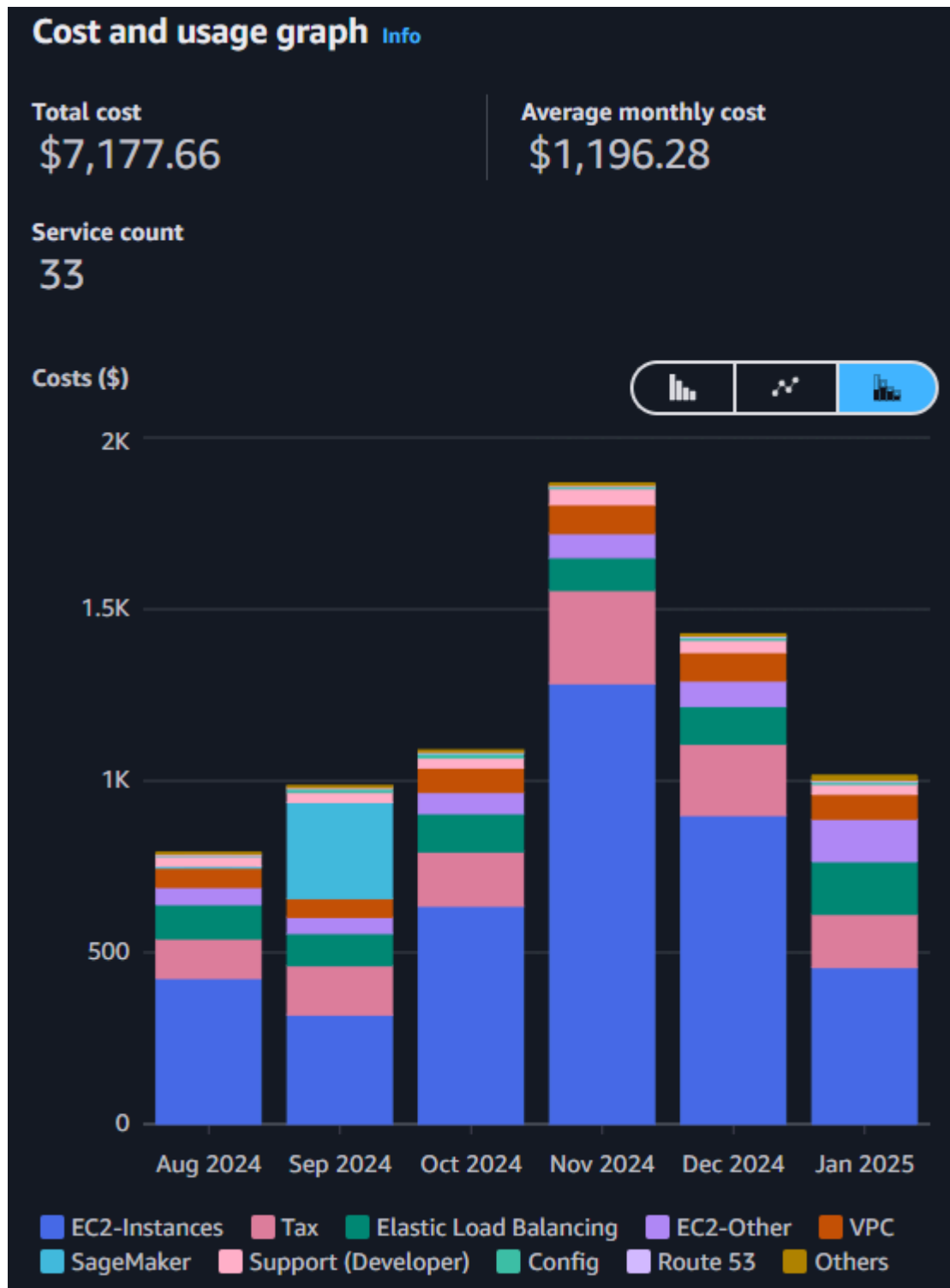
evaluate

ARN

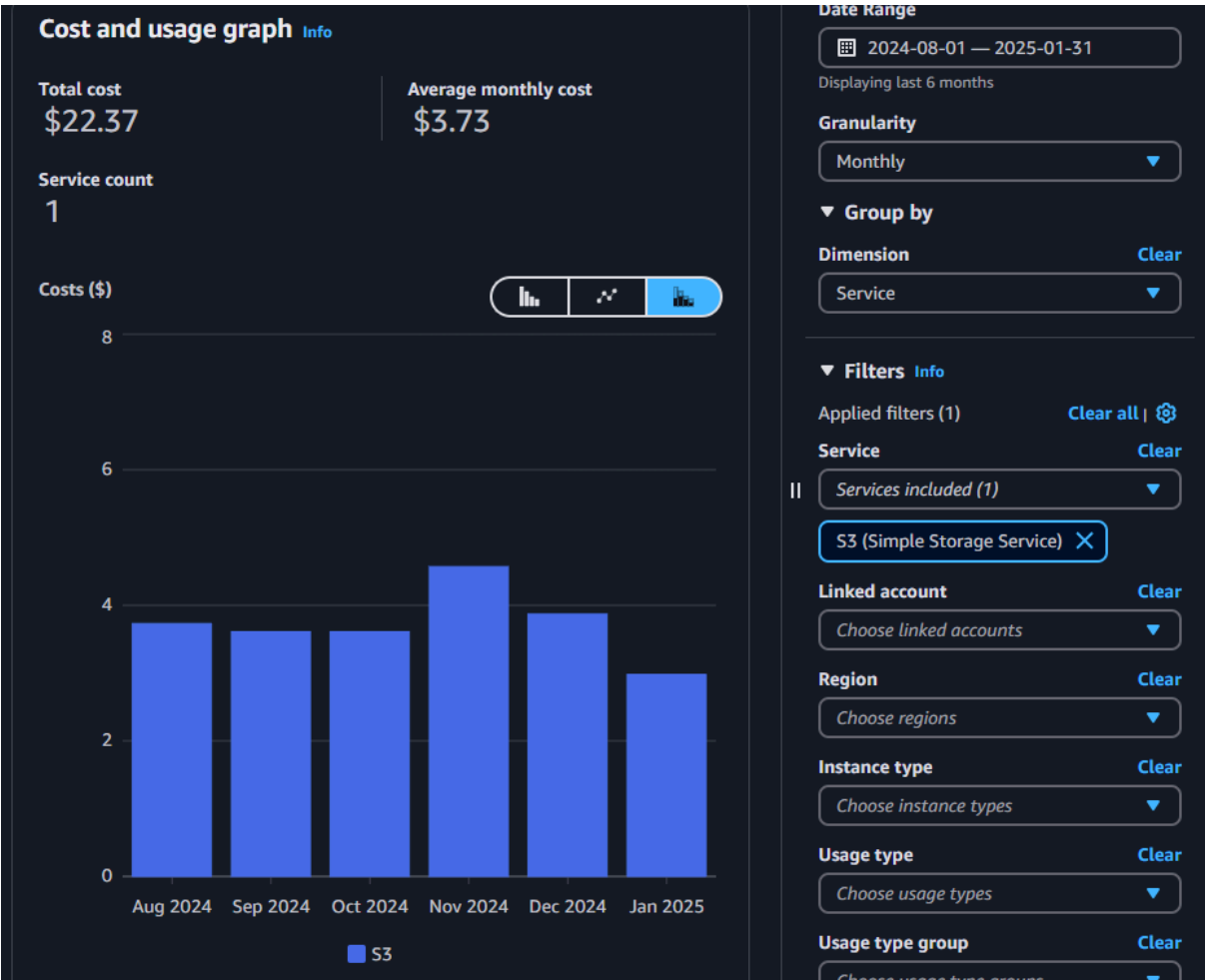
arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-east-1:504949722475:alarm:kobi-high-cpu-alarms

5. Identify AWS Billing Costs:

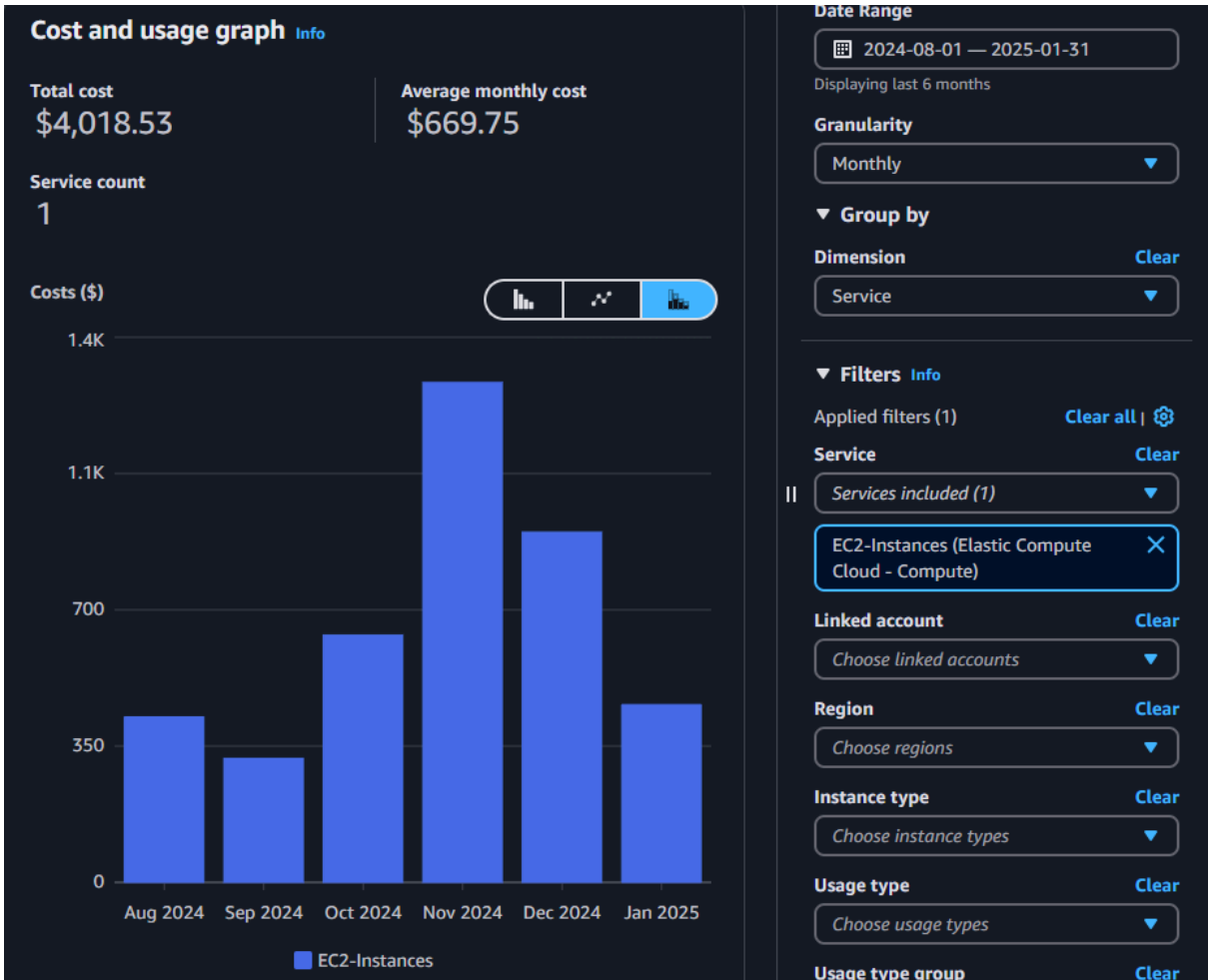
The cost usage graph will show us all of our user cost and avg cost for this month, we can use the report params filters to filter usage by certain services like EC2, S3, etc or by users, region or instance type. We can change the type of the metric showed to us the times of which we want to evaluate and the dimensions:



filtering the billing by usage of S3 service only:



Showing the costs based on EC2 instances only:



and showing by EC2 instances which uses t2.micro:



Section 3: Hands-on advanced:

1. Deploy an Auto Scaling Group with a Single EC2 Instance:

kobi-ec2-autoscaling-group

kobi-ec2-autoscaling-group Capacity overview

Edit

arn:aws:autoscaling:us-east-1:504949722475:autoScalingGroup:8b81ccdf-d101-4633-bf44-4aad0c58e71a:autoScalingGroupName/kobi-ec2-autoscaling-group

Desired capacity	Scaling limits (Min - Max)	Desired capacity type	Status
1	1 - 1	Units (number of instances)	-

Date created
Fri Feb 07 2025 17:32:41 GMT+0200 (Israel Standard Time)

Details

Integrations - new

Automatic scaling

Instance management

Instance refresh

Activity

Monitoring

Launch template

Edit

Launch template

lt-04f60cc13d54bb731

kobi-ec2-micro-amazon-template

Version

Default

Description

A template for creating an t2.micro Amazon Linux 2 instance

View details in the launch template console

AMI ID

ami-04681163a08179f28

Security groups

-

Storage (volumes)

-

Instance type

t2.micro

Security group IDs

sg-09b363e41cd092297

Key pair name

kobi-key-1

Owner

arn:aws:iam::504949722475:user/jb-user

Create time

Fri Feb 07 2025 17:10:30 GMT+0200 (Israel Standard Time)

Request Spot Instances

No

Details

Integrations - new

Automatic scaling

Instance management

Instance refresh

Activity

Monitoring

Launch template

Edit

Launch template

lt-04f60cc13d54bb731

kobi-ec2-micro-amazon-template

Version

Default

Description

A template for creating an t2.micro Amazon Linux 2 instance

View details in the launch template console

AMI ID

ami-04681163a08179f28

Security groups

-

Storage (volumes)

-

Instance type

t2.micro

Security group IDs

sg-09b363e41cd092297

Key pair name

kobi-key-1

Owner

arn:aws:iam::504949722475:user/jb-user

Create time

Fri Feb 07 2025 17:10:30 GMT+0200 (Israel Standard Time)

Request Spot Instances

No

Network

Edit

Availability Zones

us-east-1a

Subnet ID

subnet-0040f9cf696fbde73

Availability Zone distribution

Balanced best effort

Instance type requirements

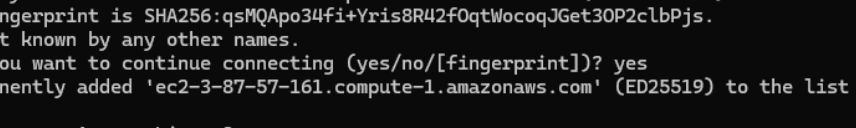
Edit

Your Auto Scaling group adheres to the launch template for purchase option and instance type.

2. Connect to the EC2 Instance and Install Nginx:

Connecting via SSH:

```
kobi@DESKTOP-P087Q0A:~$ ssn -i "kobi-key-1.pem" ec2-user@ec2-3-87-57-161.compute-1.amazonaws.com
The authenticity of host 'ec2-3-87-57-161.compute-1.amazonaws.com (3.87.57.161)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:qsMQApo34fi+Yris8R42fOqtWocoqJGet3OP2clbPjs.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-3-87-57-161.compute-1.amazonaws.com' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
```



```
#_
^ \ #####_      Amazon Linux 2
nn \#####\
nn \###|
nn \#/\
nn V~' '->

nnn
nn _.-
nn /-/-/-
_-/m/'           A newer version of Amazon Linux is available!

                        Amazon Linux 2023, GA and supported until 2028-03-15.
                        https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023/

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-225 ~]$
```

Running the commands given to us in the file:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-225 ~]$ sudo yum update -y
Loaded plugins: extras_suggestions, langpacks, priorities, update-motd
No packages marked for update
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-225 ~]$ sudo yum install -y nginx
Loaded plugins: extras_suggestions, langpacks, priorities, update-motd
No package nginx available.
Error: Nothing to do

nginx is available in Amazon Linux Extra topic "nginx1"

To use, run
# sudo amazon-linux-extras install nginx1

Learn more at
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/faqs/#Amazon\_Linux\_Extras
```

running a new command cause "sudo yum install -y nginx" was not working:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-225 ~]$ sudo amazon-linux-extras install nginx1
```

Running the following commands:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-225 ~]$ echo "<h1>Welcome to AWS Auto Scaling</h1>" | sudo tee /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
<h1>Welcome to AWS Auto Scaling</h1>
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-225 ~]$ sudo systemctl start nginx
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-225 ~]$ sudo systemctl enable nginx
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/nginx.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-225 ~]$
```

Showing the nginx service is up and running:

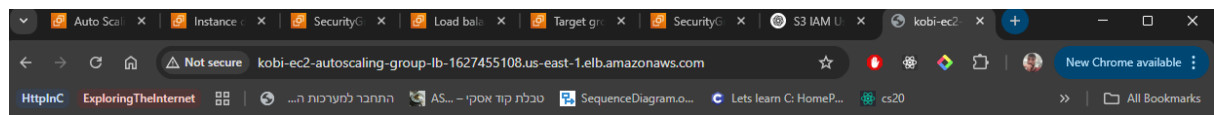
```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-225 ~]$ sudo systemctl status nginx
● nginx.service - The nginx HTTP and reverse proxy server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Fri 2025-02-07 15:37:30 UTC; 5min ago
     Main PID: 3468 (nginx)
    CGroup: /system.slice/nginx.service
            └─3468 nginx: master process /usr/sbin/nginx
              └─3469 nginx: worker process

Feb 07 15:37:30 ip-172-31-94-225.ec2.internal systemd[1]: Starting The nginx HTTP and reverse proxy server...
Feb 07 15:37:30 ip-172-31-94-225.ec2.internal nginx[3464]: nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf sy...s ok
Feb 07 15:37:30 ip-172-31-94-225.ec2.internal nginx[3464]: nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test i...sful
Feb 07 15:37:30 ip-172-31-94-225.ec2.internal systemd[1]: Started The nginx HTTP and reverse proxy server.
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-225 ~]$
```

curl command:

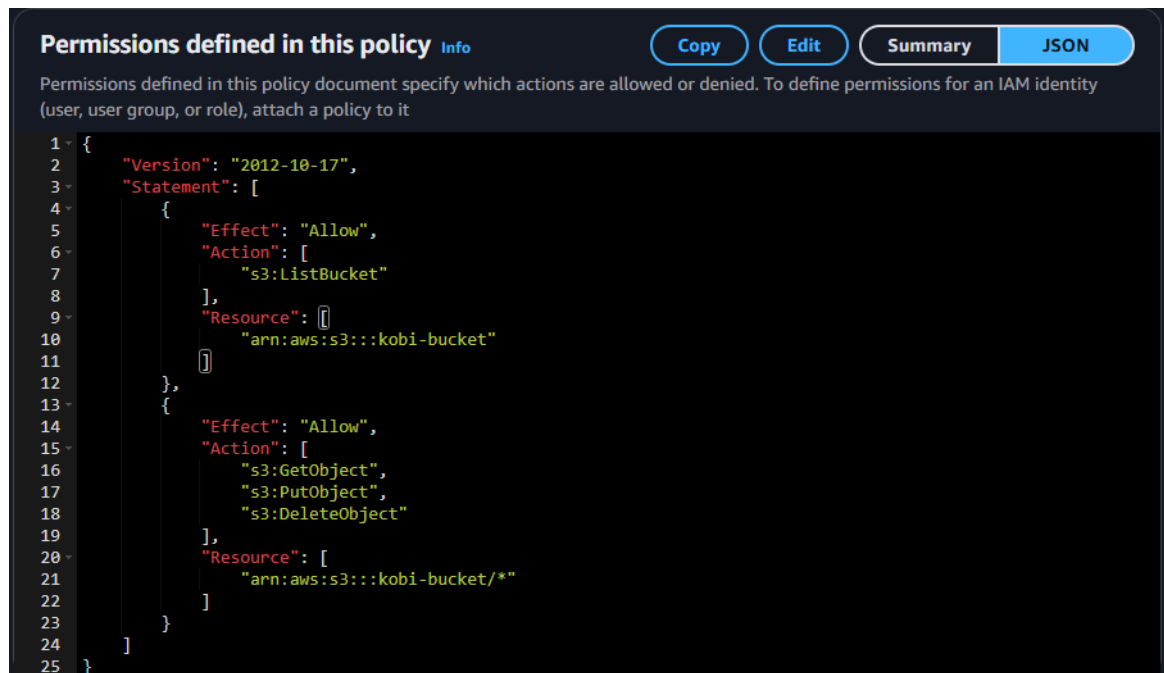
```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-225 ~]$ curl http://localhost:80
<h1>Welcome to AWS Auto Scaling</h1>
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-225 ~]$
```

3. Access the Web Page via the Load Balancer:

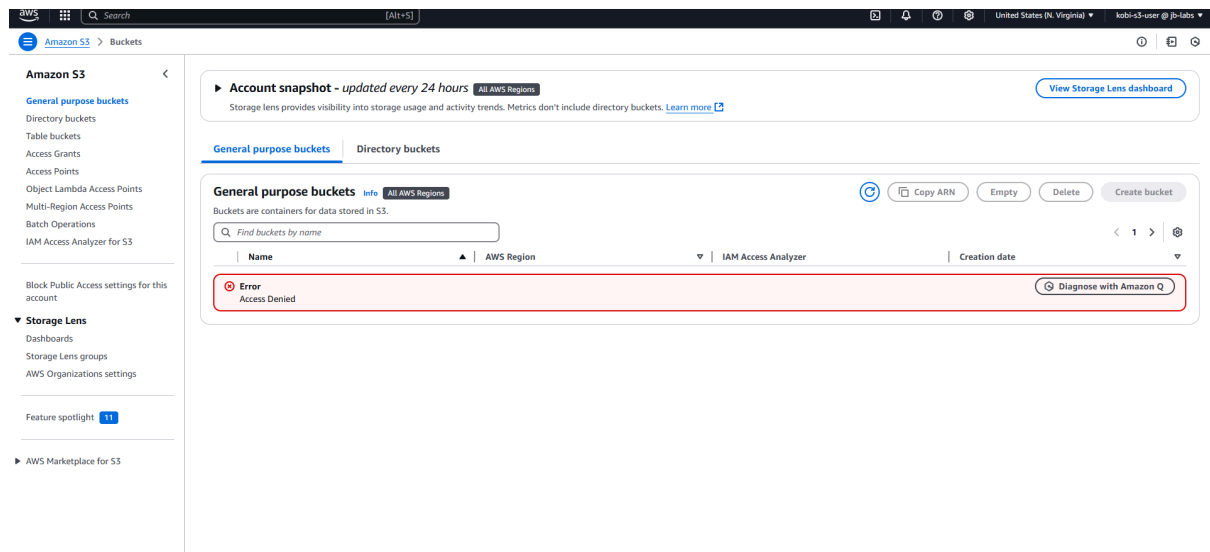


IAM User Setup for S3 Access:

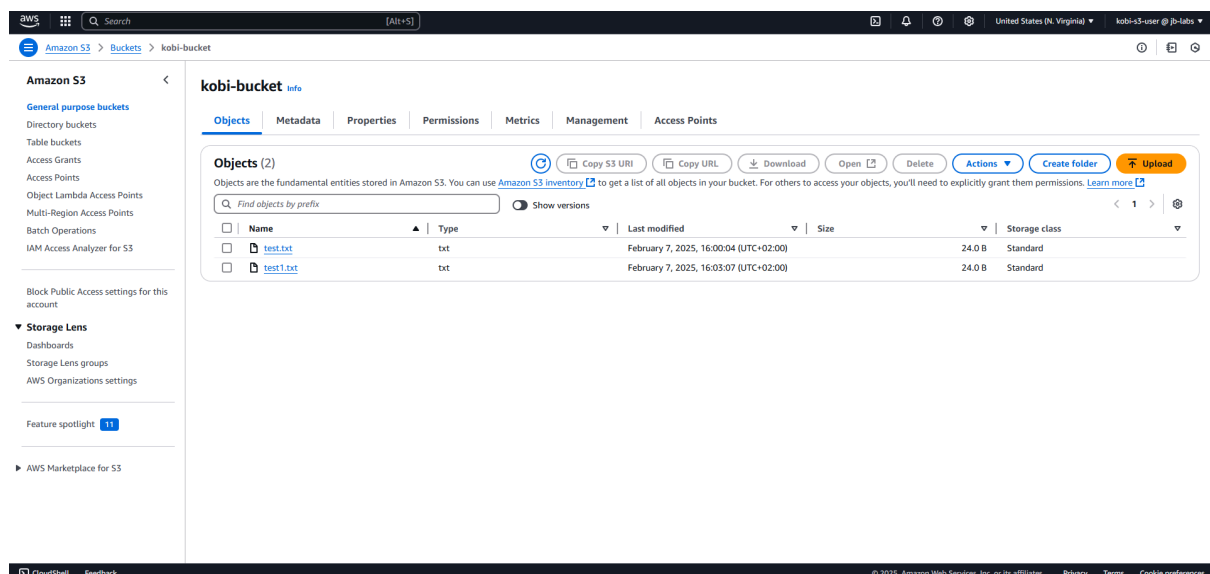
The user policy permission:



trying to access all buckets will result in permission denied:



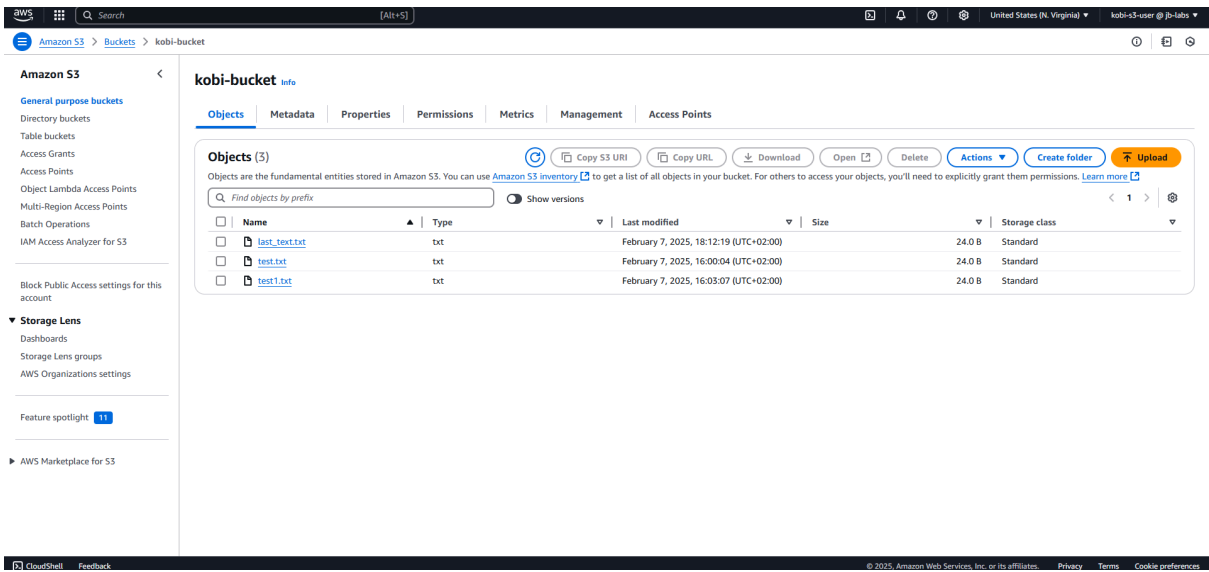
but trying a specific bucket (in this case my own bucket named kobi-bucket) will work connect via this url (<https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/kobi-bucket?region=us-east-1&tab=objects&bucketType=general>):



Using aws sdk to see the user can update and see the certain bucket he is attached to:

```
PS C:\Users\Kobi\Desktop\DevopsRafel\devopshift-welcome> $env:AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID="AKIAXLEKZJW666SRQ2P"
>> $env:AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY="1697gDj8fpq9ks7dFJ01Iw3hsKZprYOTVBTBE2Ka"
>> $env:AWS_DEFAULT_REGION="us-east-1"
PS C:\Users\Kobi\Desktop\DevopsRafel\devopshift-welcome> aws s3 ls s3://kobi-bucket
2025-02-07 16:00:04      24 test.txt
2025-02-07 16:03:07      24 test1.txt
PS C:\Users\Kobi\Desktop\DevopsRafel\devopshift-welcome> echo "test file" > last_test.txt
PS C:\Users\Kobi\Desktop\DevopsRafel\devopshift-welcome> aws s3 cp last_test.txt s3://kobi-bucket/last_test.txt
upload: .\last_test.txt to s3://kobi-bucket/last_test.txt
PS C:\Users\Kobi\Desktop\DevopsRafel\devopshift-welcome> aws s3 ls s3://kobi-bucket
2025-02-07 18:12:19      24 last_test.txt
2025-02-07 16:00:04      24 test.txt
2025-02-07 16:03:07      24 test1.txt
PS C:\Users\Kobi\Desktop\DevopsRafel\devopshift-welcome> 
```

after the addition of the new file through the ui:



5. Create a CloudWatch Alarm for CPU Usage:

