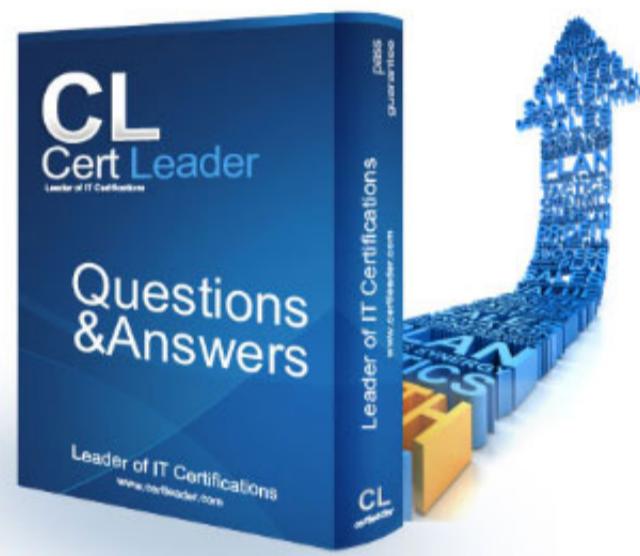


# AWS-SysOps Dumps

Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate

<https://www.certleader.com/AWS-SysOps-dumps.html>



**NEW QUESTION 1**

- (Topic 1)

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

Which approach addresses this requirement?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 2**

- (Topic 1)

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

- A. The IP of the primary DB instance is switched to the standby DB 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 3**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 4**

- (Topic 1)

You are managing a legacy application Inside VPC with hard coded IP addresses in its configuration.

Which two mechanisms will allow the application to failover to new instances without the need for reconfiguration? Choose 2 answers

- A. Create an ELB to reroute traffic to a failover instance
- B. Create a secondary ENI that can be moved to a failover instance
- C. Use Route53 health checks to fail traffic over to a failover instance
- D. Assign a secondary private IP address to the primary ENI that can be moved to a failover instance

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 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)

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 won't be accessible

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

Your application currently leverages AWS Auto Scaling to grow and shrink as load increases/ decreases and has been performing well. Your marketing team expects a steady ramp up in traffic to follow an upcoming campaign that will result in a 20x growth in traffic over 4 weeks. Your forecast for the approximate number of Amazon EC2 instances necessary to meet the peak demand is 175.

What should you do to avoid potential service disruptions during the ramp up in traffic?

- A. Ensure that you have pre-allocated 175 Elastic IP addresses so that each server will be able to obtain one as it launches
- B. Check the service limits in Trusted Advisor and adjust as necessary so the forecasted count remains within limit
- C. Change your Auto Scaling configuration to set a desired capacity of 175 prior to the launch of the marketing campaign
- D. Pre-warm your Elastic Load Balancer to match the requests per second anticipated during peak demand prior to the marketing campaign

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

You have an Auto Scaling group associated with an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB). You have noticed that instances launched via the Auto Scaling group are being marked unhealthy due to an ELB health check, but these unhealthy instances are not being terminated.

What do you need to do to ensure trial instances marked unhealthy by the ELB will be terminated and replaced?

- A. Change the thresholds set on the Auto Scaling group health check
- B. Add an Elastic Load Balancing health check to your Auto Scaling group
- C. Increase the value for the Health check interval set on the Elastic Load Balancer
- D. Change the health check set on the Elastic Load Balancer to use TCP rather than HTTP checks

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/as-add-elb-healthcheck.html>

Add an Elastic Load Balancing Health Check to your Auto Scaling Group

By default, an Auto Scaling group periodically reviews the results of EC2 instance status to determine the health state of each instance. However, if you have associated your Auto Scaling group with an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, you can choose to use the Elastic Load Balancing health check. In this case, Auto Scaling determines the health status of your instances by checking the results of both the EC2 instance status check and the Elastic Load Balancing instance health check.

For information about EC2 instance status checks, see Monitor Instances With Status Checks in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances. For information about Elastic Load Balancing health checks, see Health Check in the Elastic Load Balancing Developer Guide.

This topic shows you how to add an Elastic Load Balancing health check to your Auto Scaling group, assuming that you have created a load balancer and have registered the load balancer with your Auto Scaling group. If you have not registered the load balancer with your Auto Scaling group, see Set Up a Scaled and Load-Balanced Application.

Auto Scaling marks an instance unhealthy if the calls to the Amazon EC2 action `DescribeInstanceStatus` return any state other than `running`, the system status shows `impaired`, or the calls to Elastic Load Balancing action `DescribeInstanceHealth` returns `OutOfService` in the instance state field.

If there are multiple load balancers associated with your Auto Scaling group, Auto Scaling checks the health state of your EC2 instances by making health check calls to each load balancer. For each call, if the Elastic Load Balancing action returns any state other than `InService`, the instance is marked as unhealthy. After Auto Scaling marks an instance as unhealthy, it remains in that state, even if subsequent calls from other load balancers return an `InService` state for the same instance.

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

You have identified network throughput as a bottleneck on your m1.small EC2 instance when uploading data into Amazon S3 in the same region.

How do you remedy this situation?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference:

[https://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS\\_Amazon\\_EMR\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](https://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Amazon_EMR_Best_Practices.pdf)**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 1)

You are using ElastiCache Memcached to store session state and cache database queries in your infrastructure. You notice in CloudWatch that Evictions and GetMisses are both very high.

What two actions could you take to rectify this?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Increase the number of nodes in your cluster
- B. Tweak the max\_item\_size parameter
- C. Shrink the number of nodes in your cluster
- D. Increase the size of the nodes in the cluster

**Answer:** BD**NEW QUESTION 14**

- (Topic 1)

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

Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer:** AC**NEW QUESTION 17**

- (Topic 1)

When attached to an Amazon VPC which two components provide connectivity with external networks? Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer:** CD**NEW QUESTION 19**

- (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 20**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** A**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 25**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** C**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 29**

- (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 role
- 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 32**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B**Explanation:**

CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS as well as the custom services. It provides either basic or detailed monitoring for the supported AWS products. In basic monitoring, a service sends data points to CloudWatch every five minutes, while in detailed monitoring a service sends data points to CloudWatch every minute. Auto Scaling includes 7 metrics and 1 dimension, and sends data to CloudWatch every 5 minutes by default. The user can enable detailed monitoring for Auto Scaling, which sends data to CloudWatch every minute. However, this will have some extra-costs.

**NEW QUESTION 36**

- (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 37**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 39

- (Topic 2)

An organization has created 5 IAM users. The organization wants to give them the same login ID but different passwords. How can the organization achieve this?

- A. The organization should create a separate login ID but give the IAM users the same alias so that each one can login with their alias
- B. The organization should create each user in a separate region so that they have their own URL to login
- C. It is not possible to have the same login ID for multiple IAM users of the same account
- D. The organization should create various groups and add each user with the same login ID to different group
- E. The user can login with their own group ID

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. Whenever the organization is creating an IAM user, there should be a unique ID for each user. It is not possible to have the same login ID for multiple users. The names of users, groups, roles, instance profiles must be alphanumeric, including the following common characters: plus (+), equal (=), comma (,), period (.), at (@), and dash (-).

#### NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A system admin can grant permission to the S3 objects or buckets to any user or make objects public using the bucket policy and user policy. Both use the JSON-based access policy language. Generally if the user is defining the ACL on the bucket, the objects in the bucket do not inherit it and vice versa. The bucket policy can be defined at the bucket level which allows the objects as well as the bucket to be public with a single policy applied to that bucket. It cannot be applied at the object level.

#### NEW QUESTION 43

- (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 48**

- (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 52**

- (Topic 2)

A user is checking the CloudWatch metrics from the AWS console. The user notices that the CloudWatch data is coming in UTC. The user wants to convert the data to a local time zone. How can the user perform this?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 57**

- (Topic 2)

A customer is using AWS for Dev and Test. The customer wants to setup the Dev environment with Cloudformation. Which of the below mentioned steps are not required while using Cloudformation?

- A. Create a stack
- B. Configure a service
- C. Create and upload the template
- D. Provide the parameters configured as part of the template

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AWS Cloudformation is an application management tool which provides application modelling, deployment, configuration, management and related activities. AWS CloudFormation introduces two concepts: the template and the stack. The template is a JSON-format, text-based file that describes all the AWS resources required to deploy and run an application. The stack is a collection of AWS resources which are created and managed as a single unit when AWS CloudFormation instantiates a template. While creating a stack, the user uploads the template and provides the data for the parameters if required.

**NEW QUESTION 59**

- (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 64**

- (Topic 2)

A user is trying to save some cost on the AWS services. Which of the below mentioned options will not help him save cost?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 69

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 70

- (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 74

- (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 77

- (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 80**

- (Topic 2)

A user is launching an EC2 instance in the US East region. Which of the below mentioned options is recommended by AWS with respect to the selection of the availability zone?

- A. Always select the US-East-1-a zone for HA
- B. Do not select the AZ; instead let AWS select the AZ
- C. The user can never select the availability zone while launching an instance
- D. Always select the AZ while launching an instance

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

When launching an instance with EC2, AWS recommends not to select the availability zone (AZ.. AWS specifies that the default Availability Zone should be accepted. This is because it enables AWS to select the best Availability Zone based on the system health and available capacity. If the user launches additional instances, only then an Availability Zone should be specified. This is to specify the same or different AZ from the running instances.

#### **NEW QUESTION 85**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS CloudWatch supports the custom metrics. The user can always capture the custom data and upload the data to CloudWatch using CLI or APIs. While sending the data the user has to include the metric name, namespace and timezone as part of the request.

#### **NEW QUESTION 89**

- (Topic 2)

A user has setup an RDS DB with Oracle. The user wants to get notifications when someone modifies the security group of that DB. How can the user configure that?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

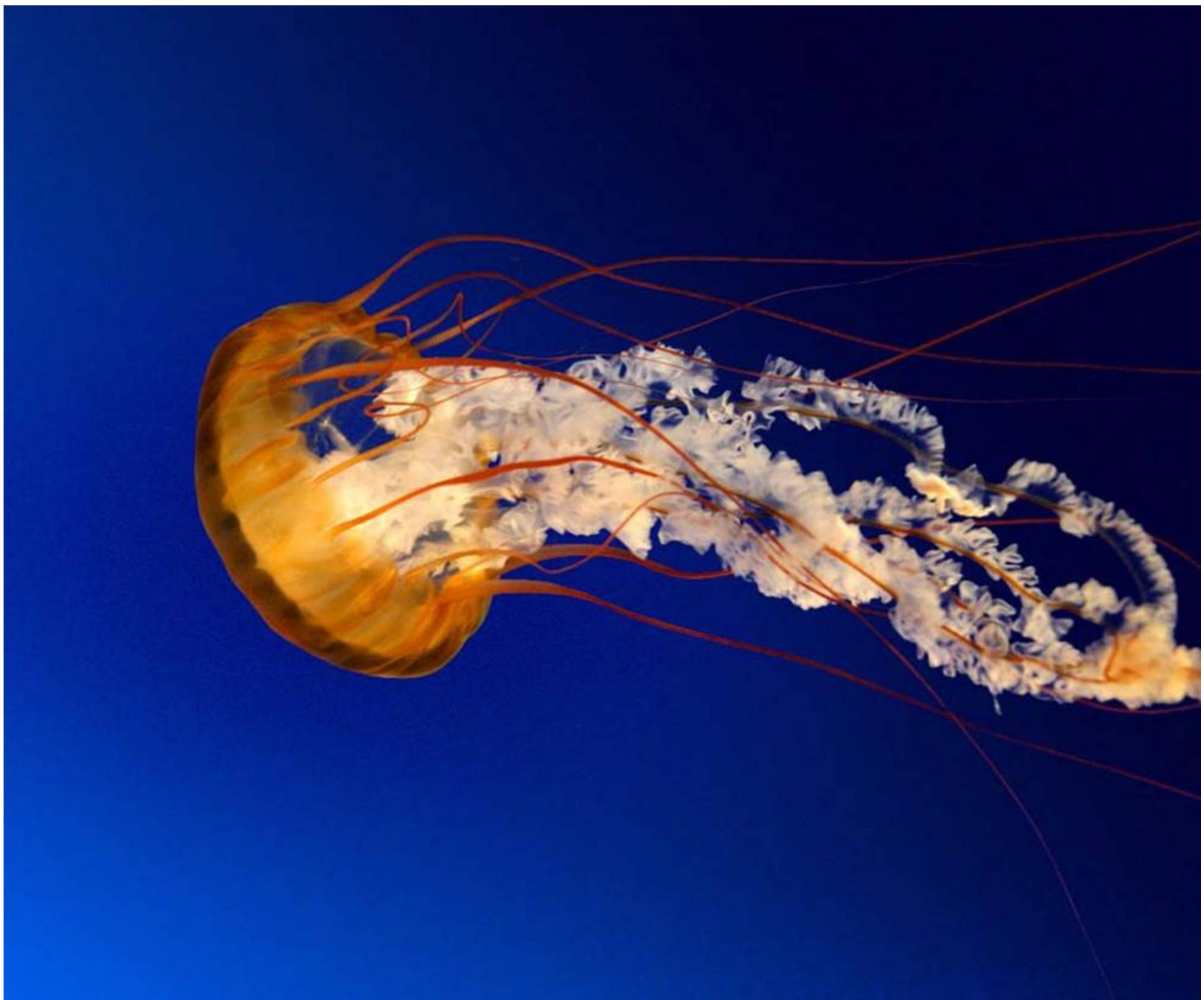
Amazon RDS uses the Amazon Simple Notification Service to provide a notification when an Amazon RDS event occurs. These events can be configured for source categories, such as DB instance, DB security group, DB snapshot and DB parameter group. If the user is subscribed to a Configuration Change category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

#### **NEW QUESTION 92**

- (Topic 2)

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

Exhibit:



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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 94**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

select all the protocols and ports for that source.

**NEW QUESTION 98**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 102**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 106**

- (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 111**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 112**

- (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 116

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a VPC with public and private subnets using the VPC wizard. The VPC has CIDR 20.0.0.0/16. The private subnet uses CIDR 20.0.0.0/24. The NAT instance ID is i-a12345. Which of the below mentioned entries are required in the main route table attached with the private subnet to allow instances to connect with the internet?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside that subnet. If the user has created a public private subnet, the instances in the public subnet can receive inbound traffic directly from the Internet, whereas the instances in the private subnet cannot. If these subnets are created with Wizard, AWS will create two route tables and attach to the subnets. The main route table will have the entry "Destination: 0.0.0.0/0 and Target: ia12345", which allows all the instances in the private subnet to connect to the internet using NAT.

#### NEW QUESTION 117

- (Topic 3)

An organization has configured Auto Scaling with ELB. One of the instance health check returns the status as Impaired to Auto Scaling. What will Auto Scaling do in this scenario?

- A. Perform a health check until cool down before declaring that the instance has failed
- B. Terminate the instance and launch a new instance
- C. Notify the user using SNS for the failed state
- D. Notify ELB to stop sending traffic to the impaired instance

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The Auto Scaling group determines the health state of each instance periodically by checking the results of the Amazon EC2 instance status checks. If the instance status description shows any other state other than "running" or the system status description shows impaired, Auto Scaling considers the instance to be unhealthy. Thus, it terminates the instance and launches a replacement.

#### NEW QUESTION 118

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 122

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a VPC with public and private subnets using the VPC wizard. The user has not launched any instance manually and is trying to delete the VPC. What will happen in this scenario?

- A. It will not allow to delete the VPC as it has subnets with route tables

- B. It will not allow to delete the VPC since it has a running route instance
- C. It will terminate the VPC along with all the instances launched by the wizard
- D. It will not allow to delete the VPC since it has a running NAT instance

**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 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. If the user is trying to delete the VPC it will not allow as the NAT instance is still running.

**NEW QUESTION 126**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** C**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 128**

- (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}"]  
  }]}  
Amazon AWS-SysOps : Practice Test
```

**NEW QUESTION 133**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. The IAM group allows the organization to specify permissions for a collection of users. With the below mentioned policy, it will allow the group full access (Admin. to all AWS services.

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

**NEW QUESTION 135**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon CloudWatch alarms watch a single metric over a time period that the user specifies and performs one or more actions based on the value of the metric relative to a given threshold over a number of time periods. The alarm has three states: Alarm, OK and Insufficient data. The Alarm will change to Insufficient Data when any of the three situations arise: when the alarm has just started, when the metric is not available or when enough data is not available for the metric to determine the alarm state. If the user wants to find that RDS is not available, he can setup to receive the notification when the state is in Insufficient data.

**NEW QUESTION 136**

- (Topic 3)

A user is planning to use AWS services for his web application. If the user is trying to set up his own billing management system for AWS, how can he configure it?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS provides an option to have programmatic access to billing. Programmatic Billing Access leverages the existing Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). APIs. Thus, the user can build applications that reference his billing data from a CSV (comma-separated value) file stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. AWS will upload the bill to the bucket every few hours and the user can download the bill CSV from the bucket, parse it and create a billing system as per the requirement.

**NEW QUESTION 140**

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched an EC2 instance and deployed a production application in it. The user wants to prohibit any mistakes from the production team to avoid accidental termination.

How can the user achieve this?

- A. The user can set the DisableApiTermination attribute to avoid accidental termination
- B. It is not possible to avoid accidental termination
- C. The user can set the Deletion termination flag to avoid accidental termination
- D. The user can set the InstanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior flag to avoid accidental termination

**Answer:** A

**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 DisableApiTermination attribute controls whether the instance can be terminated using the console, CLI or API. By default, termination protection is disabled for an EC2 instance. When it is set it will not allow the user to terminate the instance from CLI, API or the console.

**NEW QUESTION 144**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 147**

- (Topic 3)

Amazon EBS snapshots have which of the following two characteristics? (Choose 2.) Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 148**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon CloudWatch provides the functionality to graph the metric data generated either by the AWS services or the custom metric to make it easier for the user to analyse. The console provides the option to save the URL or bookmark it so that it can be used in the future by typing the same URL. The Copy URL functionality is available under the console when the user selects any metric to view.

**NEW QUESTION 150**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside that subnet. When the user is launching an instance he needs to select an option which attaches a public IP to the instance. If the user has not selected the option to attach the public IP then it will only have a private IP when launched. If the user wants to connect to an instance from the internet he should create an elastic IP with VPC. If the elastic IP is a part of EC2 Classic it cannot be assigned to a VPC instance.

**NEW QUESTION 155**

- (Topic 3)

A user is receiving a notification from the RDS DB whenever there is a change in the DB security group. The user does not want to receive these notifications for only a month. Thus, he does not want to delete the notification. How can the user configure this?

- A. Change the Disable button for notification to "Yes" in the RDS console
- B. Set the send mail flag to false in the DB event notification console
- C. The only option is to delete the notification from the console
- D. Change the Enable button for notification to "No" in the RDS console

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Amazon RDS uses the Amazon Simple Notification Service to provide a notification when an Amazon RDS event occurs. Event notifications are sent to the addresses that the user has provided while creating the subscription. The user can easily turn off the notification without deleting a subscription by setting the Enabled radio button to No in the Amazon RDS console or by setting the Enabled parameter to false using the CLI or Amazon RDS API.

**NEW QUESTION 157**

- (Topic 3)

A user is planning to schedule a backup for an EBS volume. The user wants security of the snapshot data. How can the user achieve data encryption with a snapshot?

- A. Use encrypted EBS volumes so that the snapshot will be encrypted by AWS
- B. While creating a snapshot select the snapshot with encryption
- C. By default the snapshot is encrypted by AWS
- D. Enable server side encryption for the snapshot using S3

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS EBS supports encryption of the volume. It also supports creating volumes from existing snapshots provided the snapshots are created from encrypted volumes. The data at rest, the I/O as well as all the snapshots of the encrypted EBS will also be encrypted. EBS encryption is based on the AES-256 cryptographic algorithm, which is the industry standard.

**NEW QUESTION 159**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon CloudWatch alarm watches a single metric over a time period that the user specifies and performs one or more actions based on the value of the metric relative to a given threshold over a number of time periods. Alarms invoke actions only for sustained state changes. There are three states of the alarm: OK, Alarm and Insufficient data. In this case since the EBS is detached and inactive the state will be Insufficient.

**NEW QUESTION 161**

- (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 162**

- (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 164**

- (Topic 3)

How can software determine the public and private IP addresses of the Amazon EC2 instance that it is running on?

- A. Query the local instance metadata
- B. Query the appropriate Amazon CloudWatch metrics
- C. Query the local instance user data
- D. Use ipconfig or ifconfig command

**Answer:** B**NEW QUESTION 168**

- (Topic 3)

A user is trying to create a PIOPS EBS volume with 4000 IOPS and 100 GB size. AWS does not allow the user to create this volume. What is the possible root cause for this?

- A. The ratio between IOPS and the EBS volume is higher than 30
- B. The maximum IOPS supported by EBS is 3000
- C. The ratio between IOPS and the EBS volume is lower than 50
- D. PIOPS is supported for EBS higher than 500 GB size

**Answer:** A**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 172**

- (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 SSL protocols is not supported by the security policy?

- A. TLS 1.3
- B. TLS 1.2
- C. SSL 2.0
- D. SSL 3.0

**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. Elastic Load Balancing supports the following versions of the SSL protocol: TLS 1.2 TLS 1.1 TLS 1.0 SSL 3.0 SSL 2.0

**NEW QUESTION 176**

- (Topic 3)

A user has enabled session stickiness with ELB. The user does not want ELB to manage the cookie; instead he wants the application to manage the cookie. What will happen when the server instance, which is bound to a cookie, crashes?

- A. The response will have a cookie but stickiness will be deleted
- B. The session will not be sticky until a new cookie is inserted
- C. ELB will throw an error due to cookie unavailability
- D. The session will be sticky and ELB will route requests to another server as ELB keeps replicating the cookie

**Answer:** B**Explanation:**

With Elastic Load Balancer, if the admin has enabled a sticky session with application controlled stickiness, the load balancer uses a special cookie generated by the application to associate the session with the original server which handles the request. ELB follows the lifetime of the application-generated cookie corresponding to the cookie name specified in the ELB policy configuration. The load balancer only inserts a new stickiness cookie if the application response includes a new application cookie. The load balancer stickiness cookie does not update with each request. If the application cookie is explicitly removed or expires, the session stops being sticky until a new application cookie is issued.

**NEW QUESTION 177**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 181**

- (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 185**

- (Topic 3)

A user is trying to launch an EBS backed EC2 instance under free usage. The user wants to achieve encryption of the EBS volume. How can the user encrypt the data at rest?

- A. Use AWS EBS encryption to encrypt the data at rest
- B. The user cannot use EBS encryption and has to encrypt the data manually or using a third party tool
- C. The user has to select the encryption enabled flag while launching the EC2 instance
- D. Encryption of volume is not available as a part of the free usage tier

**Answer:** B**Explanation:**

AWS EBS supports encryption of the volume while creating new volumes. It supports encryption of the data at rest, the I/O as well as all the snapshots of the EBS volume. The EBS supports encryption for the selected instance type and the newer generation instances, such as m3, c3, cr1, r3, g2. It is not supported with a micro instance.

**NEW QUESTION 188**

- (Topic 3)

In order to optimize performance for a compute cluster that requires low inter-node latency, which feature in the following list should you use?

- A. AWS Direct Connect
- B. Placement Groups
- C. VPC private subnets
- D. EC2 Dedicated Instances
- E. Multiple Availability Zones

**Answer:** D**NEW QUESTION 191**

- (Topic 3)

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

- A. There is no need to pre-warm an EBS volume

- B. Contact AWS support to pre-warm
- C. Unmount the volume before pre-warming
- D. Format the device

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 195**

- (Topic 3)

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. The user's data centre has CIDR 172.28.0.0/12. The user has also setup a NAT instance (i-123456. to allow traffic to the internet from the VPN subnet. Which of the below mentioned options is not a valid entry for the main route table in this scenario?

- A. Destination: 20.0.1.0/24 and Target: i-12345
- B. Destination: 0.0.0.0/0 and Target: i-12345
- C. Destination: 172.28.0.0/12 and Target: vgw-12345
- D. Destination: 20.0.0.0/16 and Target: local

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. If the user wants to connect VPC from his own data centre, 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 user has setup a NAT instance to route all the internet requests then all requests to the internet should be routed to it. All requests to the organization's DC will be routed to the VPN gateway. Here are the valid entries for the main route table in this scenario:  
Destination: 0.0.0.0/0 & Target: i-12345 (To route all internet traffic to the NAT Instance. Destination: 172.28.0.0/12 & Target: vgw-12345 (To route all the organization's data centre traffic to the VPN gateway. Destination: 20.0.0.0/16 & Target: local (To allow local routing in VPC.

**NEW QUESTION 198**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 199**

- (Topic 3)

A sys admin is using server side encryption with AWS S3. Which of the below mentioned statements helps the user understand the S3 encryption functionality?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS S3 supports client side or server side encryption to encrypt all data at rest. The server side encryption can either have the S3 supplied AES-256 encryption key or the user can send the key along with each API call to supply his own encryption key. The encryption with the user supplied key (SSE-C. does not work with the AWS console. The S3 does not store the keys and the user has to send a key with each request. The SSE-C works when the user has enabled versioning.

**NEW QUESTION 202**

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16 using VPC Wizard. The user has created a public CIDR (20.0.0.0/24. and a VPN only subnet CIDR (20.0.1.0/24. along with the hardware VPN access to connect to the user's data centre. Which of the below mentioned components is not present when the VPC is setup with the wizard?

- A. Main route table attached with a VPN only subnet

- B. A NAT instance configured to allow the VPN subnet instances to connect with the internet
- C. Custom route table attached with a public subnet
- D. An internet gateway for a public subnet

**Answer:** B

**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 update the main route table used with the VPN-only subnet, create a custom route table and associate it with the public subnet. It also creates an internet gateway for the public subnet. The wizard does not create a NAT instance by default. The user can create it manually and attach it with a VPN only subnet.

**NEW QUESTION 206**

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