

Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-SysOps

Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company hosts an application on an Amazon EC2 instance in a single AWS Region. The application requires support for non-HTTP TCP traffic and HTTP traffic. The company wants to deliver content with low latency by leveraging the AWS network. The company also wants to implement an Auto Scaling group with an Elastic Load Balancer.

How should a SysOps administrator meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Auto Scaling group with an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Add an Amazon CloudFront distribution with the ALB as the origin.
- B. Create an Auto Scaling group with an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Add an accelerator with AWS Global Accelerator with the ALB as an endpoint.
- C. Create an Auto Scaling group with a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Add an Amazon CloudFront distribution with the NLB as the origin.
- D. Create an Auto Scaling group with a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Add an accelerator with AWS Global Accelerator with the NLB as an endpoint.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Global Accelerator and Amazon CloudFront are separate services that use the AWS global network and its edge locations around the world. CloudFront improves performance for both cacheable content (such as images and videos) and dynamic content (such as API acceleration and dynamic site delivery). Global Accelerator improves performance for a wide range of applications over TCP or UDP by proxying packets at the edge to applications running in one or more AWS Regions. Global Accelerator is a good fit for non-HTTP use cases, such as gaming (UDP), IoT (MQTT), or Voice over IP, as well as for HTTP use cases that specifically require static IP addresses or deterministic, fast regional failover. Both services integrate with AWS Shield for DDoS protection.

<https://medium.com/awesome-cloud/aws-difference-between-application-load-balancer-and-network-load-balan> https://aws.amazon.com/global-accelerator/faqs/?nc1=h_ls

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company needs to restrict access to an Amazon S3 bucket to Amazon EC2 instances in a VPC only. All traffic must be over the AWS private network.

What actions should the SysOps administrator take to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a VPC endpoint for the S3 bucket, and create an IAM policy that conditionally limits all S3 actions on the bucket to the VPC endpoint as the source.
- B. Create a VPC endpoint for the S3 bucket, and create an S3 bucket policy that conditionally limits all S3 actions on the bucket to the VPC endpoint as the source.
- C. Create a service-linked role for Amazon EC2 that allows the EC2 instances to interact directly with Amazon S3, and attach an IAM policy to the role that allows the EC2 instances full access to the S3 bucket.
- D. Create a NAT gateway in the VPC, and modify the VPC route table to route all traffic destined for Amazon S3 through the NAT gateway.

Answer: B

Explanation:

While IAM policy (letter A) also can be used, it does not enforce everyone. The only option that enforces everyone is policy configured directly in the bucket S3.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is using Amazon EC2 instances to host an application. The SysOps administrator needs to grant permissions for the application to access an Amazon DynamoDB table.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create access keys to access the DynamoDB tabl
- B. Assign the access keys to the EC2 instance profile.
- C. Create an EC2 key pair to access the DynamoDB tabl
- D. Assign the key pair to the EC2 instance profile.
- E. Create an IAM user to access the DynamoDB tabl
- F. Assign the IAM user to the EC2 instance profile.
- G. Create an IAM role to access the DynamoDB tabl
- H. Assign the IAM role to the EC2 instance profile.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is deploying an application on 10 Amazon EC2 instances. The application must be highly available. The instances must be placed on distinct underlying hardware.

What should the SysOps administrator do to meet these requirements?

- A. Launch the instances into a cluster placement group in a single AWS Region.
- B. Launch the instances into a partition placement group in multiple AWS Regions.
- C. Launch the instances into a spread placement group in multiple AWS Regions.
- D. Launch the instances into a spread placement group in single AWS Region

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/placement-groups.html>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator has created an AWS Service Catalog portfolio and has shared the portfolio with a second AWS account in the company. The second account is controlled by a different administrator.

Which action will the administrator of the second account be able to perform?

- A. Add a product from the imported portfolio to a local portfolio.
- B. Add new products to the imported portfolio.
- C. Change the launch role for the products contained in the imported portfolio.
- D. Customize the products in the imported portfolio.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator configuring AWS Client VPN to connect use's on a corporate network to AWS resources mat are running in a VPC According to compliance requirements, only traffic that is destined for the VPC can travel across the VPN tunnel.

How should the SysOps administrator configure Client VPN to meet these requirements?

- A. Associate the Client VPN endpoint with a private subnet that has an internet route through a NAT gateway.
- B. On the Client VPN endpoint, turns on the split-tunnel option.
- C. On the Client VPN endpoint, specify DNS server IP addresses
- D. Select a private certificate to use as the identity certificate tor the VPN client.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company needs to view a list of security groups that are open to the internet on port 3389. What should a SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Configure Amazon GuardDuty to scan security groups and report unrestricted access on port 3389.
- B. Configure a service control policy (SCP) to identify security groups that allow unrestricted access on port 3389
- C. Use AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer to find any instances that have unrestricted access on port 3389.
- D. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to find security groups that allow unrestricted access on port 3389.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

An errant process is known to use an entire processor and run at 100% A SysOps administrator wants to automate restarting the instance once the problem occurs for more than 2 minutes

How can this be accomplished?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the Amazon EC2 instance with basic monitoring Enable an action to restart the instance
- B. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the EC2 instance with detailed monitoring Enable an action to restart the instance
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to restart the EC2 instance triggered on a scheduled basis every 2 minutes
- D. Create a Lambda function to restart the EC2 instance, triggered by EC2 health checks

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

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- C. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the EC2 instance with detailed monitorin
- D. Enable an action to restart the instance.
- E. Create an AWS Lambda function to restart the EC2 instance, triggered on a scheduled basis every 2 minutes.
- F. Create a Lambda function to restart the EC2 instance, triggered by EC2 health checks.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company hosts an online shopping portal in the AWS Cloud. The portal provides HTTPS security by using a TLS certificate on an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB). Recently, the portal suffered an outage because the TLS certificate expired. A SysOps administrator must create a solution to automatically renew certificates to avoid this issue in the future.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Request a public certificate by using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). Associate the certificate from ACM with the EL
- B. Write a scheduled AWS Lambda function to renew the certificate every 18 months.
- C. Request a public certificate by using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). Associate the certificate from ACM with the EL
- D. ACM will automatically manage the renewal of the certificate.
- E. Register a certificate with a third-party certificate authority (CA). Import this certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). Associate the certificate from ACM with the EL
- F. ACM will automatically manage the renewal of the certificate.
- G. Register a certificate with a third-party certificate authority (CA). Configure the ELB to import the certificate directly from the C
- H. Set the certificate refresh cycle on the ELB to refresh when the certificate is within 3 months of the expiration date.

Answer: B

Explanation:

"A certificate is eligible for automatic renewal subject to the following considerations: ELIGIBLE if associated with another AWS service, such as Elastic Load Balancing or CloudFront. ELIGIBLE if exported since being issued or last renewed. ELIGIBLE if it is a private certificate issued by calling the ACM RequestCertificate API and then exported or associated with another AWS service. ELIGIBLE if it is a private certificate issued through the management console and then exported or associated with another AWS service." <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/managed-renewal.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company needs to take an inventory of applications that are running on multiple Amazon EC2 instances. The company has configured users and roles with the appropriate permissions for AWS Systems Manager. An updated version of Systems Manager Agent has been installed and is running on every instance. While configuring an inventory collection, a SysOps administrator discovers that not all the instances in a single subnet are managed by Systems Manager. What must the SysOps administrator do to fix this issue?

- A. Ensure that all the EC2 instances have the correct tags for Systems Manager access.
- B. Configure AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer to determine and automatically remediate the issue.
- C. Ensure that all the EC2 instances have an instance profile with Systems Manager access.
- D. Configure Systems Manager to use an interface VPC endpoint.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Ensuring that all the EC2 instances have an instance profile with Systems Manager access is the most effective way to fix this issue. Having an instance profile with Systems Manager access will allow the SysOps administrator to configure the inventory collection for all the instances in the subnet, regardless of whether or not they are managed by Systems Manager.

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator needs to design a high-traffic static website. The website must be highly available and must provide the lowest possible latency to users across the globe. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket, and upload the website content to the S3 bucket
- B. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution in each AWS Region, and set the S3 bucket as the origin
- C. Use Amazon Route 53 to create a DNS record that uses a geolocation routing policy to route traffic to the correct CloudFront distribution based on where the request originates.
- D. Create an Amazon S3 bucket, and upload the website content to the S3 bucket
- E. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution, and set the S3 bucket as the origin
- F. Use Amazon Route 53 to create an alias record that points to the CloudFront distribution.
- G. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and a target group
- H. Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group with at least two EC2 instances in the associated target group
- I. Store the website content on the EC2 instance
- J. Use Amazon Route 53 to create an alias record that points to the ALB.
- K. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and a target group in two Regions
- L. Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group in each Region with at least two EC2 instances in each target group
- M. Store the website content on the EC2 instance
- N. Use Amazon Route 53 to create a DNS record that uses a geolocation routing policy to route traffic to the correct ALB based on where the request originates.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Exam Topic 1)

An Amazon EC2 instance is running an application that uses Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues. A SysOps administrator must ensure that the application can read, write, and delete messages from the SQS queues. Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST secure manner?

- A. Create an IAM user with an IAM policy that allows the sqs SendMessage permission, the sqs ReceiveMessage permission, and the sqs DeleteMessage permission to the appropriate queues. Embed the IAM user's credentials in the application's configuration.
- B. Create an IAM user with an IAM policy that allows the sqs SendMessage permission, the sqs ReceiveMessage permission, and the sqs DeleteMessage permission to the appropriate queues. Export the IAM user's access key and secret access key as environment variables on the EC2 instance.
- C. Create and associate an IAM role that allows EC2 instances to call AWS services. Attach an IAM policy to the role that allows sqs.* permissions to the appropriate queues.
- D. Create and associate an IAM role that allows EC2 instances to call AWS services. Attach an IAM policy to the role that allows the sqs SendMessage permission, the sqs ReceiveMessage permission, and the sqs DeleteMessage permission to the appropriate queues.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator creates two VPCs, VPC1 and VPC2, in a company's AWS account. The SysOps administrator deploys a Linux Amazon EC2 instance in VPC1 and deploys an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance in VPC2. The DB instance is deployed in a private subnet. An application that runs on the EC2 instance needs to connect to the database. What should the SysOps administrator do to give the EC2 instance the ability to connect to the database?

- A. Enter the DB instance connection string into the VPC1 route table.
- B. Configure VPC peering between the two VPCs.
- C. Add the same IPv4 CIDR range for both VPCs.
- D. Connect to the DB instance by using the DB instance's public IP address.

Answer: B

Explanation:

VPC peering allows two VPCs to communicate with each other securely. By configuring VPC peering between the two VPCs, the SysOps administrator will be able to give the EC2 instance in VPC1 the ability to connect to the database in VPC2. Once the VPC peering is configured, the EC2 instance will be able to communicate with the database using the private IP address of the DB instance in the private subnet.

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Exam Topic 1)

With the threat of ransomware viruses encrypting and holding company data hostage, which action should be taken to protect an Amazon S3 bucket?

- A. Deny Pos
- B. Pu
- C. and Delete on the bucket.
- D. Enable server-side encryption on the bucket.
- E. Enable Amazon S3 versioning on the bucket.
- F. Enable snapshots on the bucket.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Exam Topic 1)

A team of On-call engineers frequently needs to connect to Amazon EC2 Instances In a private subnet to troubleshoot and run commands. The Instances use either the latest AWS-provided Windows Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) or Amazon Linux AMIs.

The team has an existing IAM role for authorization. A SysOps administrator must provide the team with access to the Instances by granting IAM permissions to this Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Add a statement to the IAM role policy to allow the ssm:StartSession action on the instance
- B. Instruct the team to use AWS Systems Manager Session Manager to connect to the Instances by using the assumed IAM role.
- C. Associate an Elastic IP address and a security group with each instanc
- D. Add the engineers' IP addresses to the security group inbound rule
- E. Add a statement to the IAM role policy to allow the ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress action so that the team can connect to the Instances.
- F. Create a bastion host with an EC2 Instance, and associate the bastion host with the VP
- G. Add a statement to the IAM role policy to allow the ec2:CreateVpnConnection action on the bastion hos
- H. Instruct the team to use the bastion host endpoint to connect to the instances.D Create an internet-facing Network Load Balance
- I. Use two listener
- J. Forward port 22 to a target group of Linux instance
- K. Forward port 3389 to a target group of Windows Instance
- L. Add a statement to the IAM role policy to allow the ec2:CreateRoute action so that the team can connect to the Instances.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company plans to migrate several of its high performance computing (MPC) virtual machines (VMs) to Amazon EC2 instances on AWS. A SysOps administrator must identify a placement group for this deployment. The strategy must minimize network latency and must maximize network throughput between the HPC VMs. Which strategy should the SysOps administrator choose to meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy the instances in a cluster placement group in one Availability Zone.
- B. Deploy the instances in a partition placement group in two Availability Zones
- C. Deploy the instances in a partition placement group in one Availability Zone
- D. Deploy the instances in a spread placement group in two Availably Zones

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 1)

An environment consists of 100 Amazon EC2 Windows instances The Amazon CloudWatch agent Is deployed and running on at EC2 instances with a baseline configuration file to capture log files There is a new requirement to capture the DHCP tog tiles that exist on 50 of the instances

What is the MOST operational efficient way to meet this new requirement?

- A. Create an additional CloudWatch agent configuration file to capture the DHCP logs Use the AWS Systems Manager Run Command to restart the CloudWatch agent on each EC2 instance with the append-config option to apply the additional configuration file
- B. Log in to each EC2 instance with administrator rights Create a PowerShell script to push the needed baseline log files and DHCP log files to CloudWatch
- C. Run the CloudWatch agent configuration file wizard on each EC2 instance Verify that the base the log files are included and add the DHCP tog files during the wizard creation process
- D. Run the CloudWatch agent configuration file wizard on each EC2 instance and select the advanced detail leve
- E. This wifi capture the operating system log files.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company needs to ensure strict adherence to a budget for 25 applications deployed on AWS Separate teams are responsible for storage compute, and database costs. A SysOps administrator must implement an automated solution to alert each team when their projected spend will exceed a quarterly amount mat has been set by the finance department. The solution cannot additional compute, storage, or database costs.

- A. Configure AWS Cost and Usage Reports to send a daily report to an Amazon S3 bucke

- B. Create an AWS Lambda function that will evaluate Spend by service and notify each team by using Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification
- C. Invoke the Lambda function when a report is placed in the S3 bucket
- D. Configure AWS Cost and Usage Reports to send a daily report to an Amazon S3 bucket
- E. Create a rule in Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to evaluate the spend by service and notify each team by using Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) when the cost threshold is exceeded.
- F. Use AWS Budgets to create one cost budget and select each of the services in use. Specify the budget amount defined by the finance department along with the forecasted cost threshold. Enter the appropriate email recipients for the budget.
- G. Use AWS Budgets to create a cost budget for each team, filtering by the services they own
- H. Specify the budget amount defined by the finance department along with a forecasted cost threshold. Enter the appropriate email recipients for each budget.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is evaluating Amazon Route 53 DNS options to address concerns about high availability for an on-premises website. The website consists of two servers: a primary active server and a secondary passive server. Route 53 should route traffic to the primary server if the associated health check returns 2xx or 3xx HTTP codes. All other traffic should be directed to the secondary passive server. The failover record type, set ID, and routing policy have been set appropriately for both primary and secondary servers.

Which next step should be taken to configure Route 53?

- A. Create an A record for each server
- B. Associate the records with the Route 53 HTTP health check.
- C. Create an A record for each server
- D. Associate the records with the Route 53 TCP health check.
- E. Create an alias record for each server with evaluate target health set to yes
- F. Associate the records with the Route 53 HTTP health check.
- G. Create an alias record for each server with evaluate target health set to yes
- H. Associate the records with the Route 53 TCP health check.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company must migrate its applications to AWS. The company is using Chef recipes for configuration management. The company wants to continue to use the existing Chef recipes after the applications are migrated to AWS.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Use AWS CloudFormation to create an Amazon EC2 instance, install a Chef server, and add Chef recipes.
- B. Use AWS CloudFormation to create a stack and add layers for Chef recipes.
- C. Use AWS Elastic Beanstalk with the Docker platform to upload Chef recipes.
- D. Use AWS OpsWorks to create a stack and add layers with Chef recipes.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is expanding globally and needs to back up data on Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes to a different AWS Region. Most of the EBS volumes that store the data are encrypted, but some of the EBS volumes are unencrypted. The company needs the backup data from all the EBS volumes to be encrypted.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST management overhead?

- A. Configure a lifecycle policy in Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM) to create the EBS volume snapshots with cross-Region backups enabled
- B. Encrypt the snapshot copies by using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS).
- C. Create a point-in-time snapshot of the EBS volume
- D. When the snapshot status is COMPLETED, copy the snapshots to another Region and set the Encrypted parameter to False.
- E. Create a point-in-time snapshot of the EBS volume
- F. Copy the snapshots to an Amazon S3 bucket that uses server-side encryption
- G. Turn on S3 Cross-Region Replication on the S3 bucket.
- H. Schedule an AWS Lambda function with the Python runtime
- I. Configure the Lambda function to create the EBS volume snapshots, encrypt the unencrypted snapshots, and copy the snapshots to another Region.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Encrypt the snapshot copies by using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). This solution will allow the company to automatically create encrypted snapshots of the EBS volumes and copy them to different AWS Regions with minimal effort.

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's customers are reporting increased latency while accessing static web content from Amazon S3. A SysOps administrator observed a very high rate of read operations on a particular S3 bucket.

What will minimize latency by reducing load on the S3 bucket?

- A. Migrate the S3 bucket to a region that is closer to end users' geographic locations
- B. Use cross-region replication to replicate all of the data to another region
- C. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution with the S3 bucket as the origin.
- D. Use Amazon ElastiCache to cache data being served from Amazon S3

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) to analyze sales and customer usage data. Members of the company's geographically dispersed sales team are traveling. They need to log in to Kibana by using their existing corporate credentials that are stored in Active Directory. The company has deployed Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) to enable authentication to cloud services. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure Active Directory as an authentication provider in Amazon E
- B. Add the Active Directory server's domain name to Amazon E
- C. Configure Kibana to use Amazon ES authentication.
- D. Deploy an Amazon Cognito user pool
- E. Configure Active Directory as an external identity provider for the user pool
- F. Enable Amazon Cognito authentication for Kibana on Amazon ES.
- G. Enable Active Directory user authentication in Kibana
- H. Create an IP-based custom domain access policy in Amazon ES that includes the Active Directory server's IP address.
- I. Establish a trust relationship with Kibana on the Active Directory server
- J. Enable Active Directory user authentication in Kibana
- K. Add the Active Directory server's IP address to Kibana.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-enable-secure-access-to-kibana-using-aws-single-sign-on/> <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticsearch-service/latest/developerguide/es-cognito-auth.html>

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator needs to track the costs of data transfer between AWS Regions. The SysOps administrator must implement a solution to send alerts to an email distribution list when transfer costs reach 75% of a specific threshold. What should the SysOps administrator do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Cost and Usage Report
- B. Analyze the results in Amazon Athena
- C. Configure an alarm to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when costs reach 75% of the threshold
- D. Subscribe the email distribution list to the topic.
- E. Create an Amazon CloudWatch billing alarm to detect when costs reach 75% of the threshold. Configure the alarm to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic
- F. Subscribe the email distribution list to the topic.
- G. Use AWS Budgets to create a cost budget for data transfer cost
- H. Set an alert at 75% of the budgeted amount
- I. Configure the budget to send a notification to the email distribution list when costs reach 75% of the threshold.
- J. Set up a VPC flow log
- K. Set up a subscription filter to an AWS Lambda function to analyze data transfer. Configure the Lambda function to send a notification to the email distribution list when costs reach 75% of the threshold.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The reason is that it uses the Amazon CloudWatch billing alarm which is a built-in service specifically designed to monitor and alert on cost usage of your AWS account, which makes it a more suitable solution for this use case. The alarm can be configured to detect when costs reach 75% of the threshold and when it is triggered, it can publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. The email distribution list can be subscribed to the topic, so that they will receive the alerts when costs reach 75% of the threshold.

AWS Budgets allows you to track and manage your costs, but it doesn't specifically focus on data transfer costs between regions, and it might not provide as much granularity as CloudWatch Alarms.

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator needs to configure automatic rotation for Amazon RDS database credentials. The credentials must rotate every 30 days. The solution must integrate with Amazon RDS.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Store the credentials in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store as a secure string
- B. Configure automatic rotation with a rotation interval of 30 days.
- C. Store the credentials in AWS Secrets Manager
- D. Configure automatic rotation with a rotation interval of 30 days.
- E. Store the credentials in a file in an Amazon S3 bucket
- F. Deploy an AWS Lambda function to automatically rotate the credentials every 30 days.
- G. Store the credentials in AWS Secrets Manager
- H. Deploy an AWS Lambda function to automatically rotate the credentials every 30 days.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Storing the credentials in AWS Secrets Manager and configuring automatic rotation with a rotation interval of 30 days is the most efficient way to meet the requirements with the least operational overhead. AWS Secrets Manager automatically rotates the credentials at the specified interval, so there is no need for an additional AWS Lambda function or manual rotation. Additionally, Secrets Manager is integrated with Amazon RDS, so the credentials can be easily used with the RDS database.

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator has launched a large general purpose Amazon EC2 instance to regularly process large data files. The instance has an attached 1 TB General Purpose SSD (gp2) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume. The instance also is EBS-optimized. To save costs, the SysOps administrator stops the instance each evening and restarts the instance each morning. When data processing is active, Amazon CloudWatch metrics on the instance show a consistent 3.000 VolumeReadOps. The SysOps administrator must improve the I/O performance while ensuring data integrity. Which action will meet these requirements?

- A. Change the instance type to a large, burstable, general purpose instance.
- B. Change the instance type to an extra large general purpose instance.
- C. Increase the EBS volume to a 2 TB General Purpose SSD (gp2) volume.
- D. Move the data that resides on the EBS volume to the instance store.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is using Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) to share a file system among several Amazon EC2 instances. As usage increases, users report that file retrieval from the EFS file system is slower than normal. Which action should a SysOps administrator take to improve the performance of the file system?

- A. Configure the file system for Provisioned Throughput.
- B. Enable encryption in transit on the file system.
- C. Identify any unused files in the file system, and remove the unused files.
- D. Resize the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume of each of the EC2 instances.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 75

- (Exam Topic 1)

A new website will run on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. Amazon Route 53 will be used to manage DNS records. What type of record should be set in Route 53 to point the website's apex domain name (for example.company.com) to the Application Load Balancer?

- A. CNAME
- B. SOA
- C. TXT
- D. ALIAS

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses an Amazon CloudFront distribution to deliver its website. Traffic logs for the website must be centrally stored, and all data must be encrypted at rest. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) domain with internet access and server-side encryption that uses the default AWS managed key.
- B. Configure CloudFront to use the Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) domain as a log destination.
- C. Create an Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) domain with VPC access and server-side encryption that uses AES-256. Configure CloudFront to use the Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) domain as a log destination.
- D. Create an Amazon S3 bucket that is configured with default server-side encryption that uses AES-256. Configure CloudFront to use the S3 bucket as a log destination.
- E. Create an Amazon S3 bucket that is configured with no default encryption.
- F. Enable encryption in the CloudFront distribution, and use the S3 bucket as a log destination.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company recently purchased Savings Plans. The company wants to receive email notification when the company's utilization drops below 90% for a given day. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to monitor the Savings Plan check in AWS Trusted Advisor. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue for email notification when the utilization drops below 90% for a given day.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to monitor the SavingsPlansUtilization metric under the AWS/SavingsPlans namespace in CloudWatch.
- C. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue for email notification when the utilization drops below 90% for a given day.
- D. Create a Savings Plans alert to monitor the daily utilization of the Savings Plan.
- E. Configure an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for email notification when the utilization drops below 90% for a given day.
- F. Use AWS Budgets to create a Savings Plans budget to track the daily utilization of the Savings Plans. Configure an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for email notification when the utilization drops below 90% for a given day.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Budgets can be used to create a Savings Plans budget and track the daily utilization of the company's Savings Plans. By creating a budget, it will trigger an action when the utilization drops below 90%, which in this case will be to send an email notification via an Amazon SNS topic. This will ensure that the company is notified when their Savings Plans utilization drops below 90%, allowing them to take action if necessary.

Reference: [1] <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/savingsplans/latest/userguide/sp-usingBudgets.html>

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company runs its entire suite of applications on Amazon EC2 instances. The company plans to move the applications to containers and AWS Fargate. Within 6 months, the company plans to retire its EC2 instances and use only Fargate. The company has been able to estimate its future Fargate costs.

A SysOps administrator needs to choose a purchasing option to help the company minimize costs. The SysOps administrator must maximize any discounts that are available and must ensure that there are no unused reservations.

Which purchasing option will meet these requirements?

- A. Compute Savings Plans for 1 year with the No Upfront payment option
- B. Compute Savings Plans for 1 year with the Partial Upfront payment option
- C. EC2 Instance Savings Plans for 1 year with the All Upfront payment option
- D. EC2 Reserved Instances for 1 year with the Partial Upfront payment option

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is storing backups in an Amazon S3 bucket. The backups must not be deleted for at least 3 months after the backups are created.

What should a SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Configure an IAM policy that denies the s3:DeleteObject action for all user
- B. Three months after an object is written, remove the policy.
- C. Enable S3 Object Lock on a new S3 bucket in compliance mod
- D. Place all backups in the new S3 bucket with a retention period of 3 months.
- E. Enable S3 Versioning on the existing S3 bucke
- F. Configure S3 Lifecycle rules to protect the backups.
- G. Enable S3 Object Lock on a new S3 bucket in governance mod
- H. Place all backups in the new S3 bucket with a retention period of 3 months.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of the workload, a SysOps administrator should enable S3 Object Lock on a new S3 bucket in governance mode and place all backups in the new S3 bucket with a retention period of 3 months.

This will ensure that the backups are not deleted for at least 3 months after they are created. The other solutions (configuring an IAM policy that denies the s3:DeleteObject action for all users, enabling S3 Object Lock on a new S3 bucket in compliance mode, or enabling S3 Versioning on the existing S3 bucket and configuring S3 Lifecycle rules to protect the backups) will not meet the requirements, as they do not provide a way to ensure that the backups are not deleted for at least 3 months after they are created.

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a simple web application that runs on a set of Amazon EC2 instances behind an Elastic Load Balancer in the eu-west-2 Region. Amazon Route 53 holds a DNS record for the application with a simple routing policy. Users from all over the world access the application through their web browsers.

The company needs to create additional copies of the application in the us-east-1 Region and in the ap-south-1 Region. The company must direct users to the Region that provides the fastest response times when the users load the application.

What should a SysOps administrator do to meet these requirements?

- A. In each new Region, create a new Elastic Load Balancer and a new set of EC2 Instances to run a copy of the applicatio
- B. Transition to a geolocation routing policy.
- C. In each new Region, create a copy of the application on new EC2 instance
- D. Add these new EC2 instances to the Elastic Load Balancer in eu-west-2. Transition to a latency routing policy.
- E. In each new Region, create a copy of the application on new EC2 instance
- F. Add these new EC2 instances to the Elastic Load Balancer in eu-west-2. Transition to a multivalue routing policy.
- G. In each new Region, create a new Elastic Load Balancer and a new set of EC2 instances to run a copy of the applicatio
- H. Transition to a latency routing policy.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 87

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator noticed that a large number of Elastic IP addresses are being created on the company's AWS account, but they are not being associated with Amazon EC2 instances, and are incurring Elastic IP address charges in the monthly bill.

How can the administrator identify who is creating the Elastic IP addresses?

- A. Attach a cost-allocation tag to each requested Elastic IP address with the IAM user name of the developer who creates it.
- B. Query AWS CloudTrail logs by using Amazon Athena to search for Elastic IP address events.
- C. Create a CloudWatch alarm on the EIPCreated metric and send an Amazon SNS notification when the alarm triggers.
- D. Use Amazon Inspector to get a report of all Elastic IP addresses created in the last 30 days.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is helping a development team deploy an application to AWS. The application includes an Amazon Linux EC2 Instance, an Amazon Aurora DB cluster, and a hard-coded database password that must be rotated every 90 days.

What is the MOST secure way to manage the database password?

- A. Use the AWS SecretsManager Secret resource with the GenerateSecretString property to automatically generate a password Use the AWS SecretsManager RotationSchedule resource to define a rotation schedule for the password Configure the application to retrieve the secret from AWS Secrets Manager access the database
- B. Use the AWS SecretsManager Secret resource with the SecretString property Accept a password as a CloudFormation parameter Use the AllowedPattern property of the CloudFormation parameter to require a minimum length, uppercase and lowercase letters and special characters Configure the application to retrieve the secret from AWS Secrets Manager to access the database
- C. Use the AWS SSM Parameter resource Accept input as a CloudFormation parameter to store the parameter as a secure string Configure the application to retrieve the parameter from AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store to access the database
- D. Use the AWS SSM Parameter resource Accept input as a CloudFormation parameter to store the parameter as a string Configure the application to retrieve the parameter from AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store to access the database

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is attempting to download patches from the internet into an instance in a private subnet. An internet gateway exists for the VPC, and a NAT gateway has been deployed on the public subnet; however, the instance has no internet connectivity. The resources deployed into the private subnet must be inaccessible directly from the public internet.

Public Subnet (10.0.1.0/24) Route Table	
Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	local
0.0.0.0/0	IGW

Private Subnet (10.0.2.0/24) Route Table	
Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	local

What should be added to the private subnet's route table in order to address this issue, given the information provided?

- A. 0.0.0.0/0 IGW
- B. 0.0.0.0/0 NAT
- C. 10.0.1.0/24 IGW
- D. 10.0.1.0/24 NAT

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company hosts an internal application on Amazon EC2 instances. All application data and requests route through an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection between the on-premises network and AWS. The company must monitor the application for changes that allow network access outside of the corporate network. Any change that exposes the application externally must be restricted automatically.

Which solution meets these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function that updates security groups that are associated with the elastic network interface to remove inbound rules with noncorporate CIDR range
- B. Turn on VPC Flow Logs, and send the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Log
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that matches traffic from noncorporate CIDR ranges, and publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with the Lambda function as a target.
- D. Create a scheduled Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that targets an AWS Systems Manager Automation document to check for public IP addresses on the EC2 instance
- E. If public IP addresses are found on the EC2 instances, initiate another Systems Manager Automation document to terminate the instances.
- F. Configure AWS Config and a custom rule to monitor whether a security group allows inbound requests from noncorporate CIDR range
- G. Create an AWS Systems Manager Automation document to remove any noncorporate CIDR ranges from the application security groups.
- H. Configure AWS Config and the managed rule for monitoring public IP associations with the EC2 instances by tag
- I. Tag the EC2 instances with an identifier
- J. Create an AWS Systems Manager Automation document to remove the public IP association from the EC2 instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-auto-remediate-internet-accessible-ports-with-aws-config-and-aws-lambda/>

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is creating two AWS CloudFormation templates. The first template will create a VPC with associated resources, such as subnets, route tables, and an internet gateway. The second template will deploy application resources within the VPC that was created by the first template. The second template should refer to the resources created by the first template.

How can this be accomplished with the LEAST amount of administrative effort?

- A. Add an export field to the outputs of the first template and import the values in the second template.
- B. Create a custom resource that queries the stack created by the first template and retrieves the required values.
- C. Create a mapping in the first template that is referenced by the second template.
- D. Input the names of resources in the first template and refer to those names in the second template as a parameter.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/using-cfn-stack-exports.html>

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is trying to connect two applications. One application runs in an on-premises data center that has a hostname of `host1.onprem.private`. The other application runs on an Amazon EC2 instance that has a hostname of `host1.awscloud.private`. An AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection is in place between the on-premises network and AWS.

The application that runs in the data center tries to connect to the application that runs on the EC2 instance, but DNS resolution fails. A SysOps administrator must implement DNS resolution between on-premises and AWS resources.

Which solution allows the on-premises application to resolve the EC2 instance hostname?

- A. Set up an Amazon Route 53 inbound resolver endpoint with a forwarding rule for the `onprem.private` hosted zone
- B. Associate the resolver with the VPC of the EC2 instance
- C. Configure the on-premises DNS resolver to forward `onprem.private` DNS queries to the inbound resolver endpoint.
- D. Set up an Amazon Route 53 inbound resolver endpoint
- E. Associate the resolver with the VPC of the EC2 instance
- F. Configure the on-premises DNS resolver to forward `awscloud.private` DNS queries to the inbound resolver endpoint.
- G. Set up an Amazon Route 53 outbound resolver endpoint with a forwarding rule for the `onprem.private` hosted zone
- H. Associate the resolver with the AWS Region of the EC2 instance
- I. Configure the on-premises DNS resolver to forward `onprem.private` DNS queries to the outbound resolver endpoint.
- J. Set up an Amazon Route 53 outbound resolver endpoint
- K. Associate the resolver with the AWS Region of the EC2 instance
- L. Configure the on-premises DNS resolver to forward `awscloud.private` DNS queries to the outbound resolver endpoint.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's public website is hosted in an Amazon S3 bucket in the `us-east-1` Region behind an Amazon

CloudFront distribution. The company wants to ensure that the website is protected from DDoS attacks. A SysOps administrator needs to deploy a solution that gives the company the ability to maintain control over the rate limit at which DDoS protections are applied.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy a global-scoped AWS WAF web ACL with an allow default action
- B. Configure an AWS WAF rate-based rule to block matching traffic
- C. Associate the web ACL with the CloudFront distribution.
- D. Deploy an AWS WAF web ACL with an allow default action in `us-east-1`. Configure an AWS WAF rate-based rule to block matching traffic
- E. Associate the web ACL with the S3 bucket.
- F. Deploy a global-scoped AWS WAF web ACL with a block default action
- G. Configure an AWS WAF rate-based rule to allow matching traffic
- H. Associate the web ACL with the CloudFront distribution.
- I. Deploy an AWS WAF web ACL with a block default action in `us-east-1`. Configure an AWS WAF rate-based rule to allow matching traffic
- J. Associate the web ACL with the S3 bucket.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses Amazon S3 to aggregate raw video footage from various media teams across the US. The company recently expanded into new geographies in Europe and Australia. The technical teams located in Europe and Australia reported delays when uploading large video files into the destination S3 bucket in the United States.

What are the MOST cost-effective ways to increase upload speeds into the S3 bucket? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create multiple AWS Direct Connect connections between AWS and branch offices in Europe and Australia for uploads into the destination S3 bucket
- B. Create multiple AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections between AWS and branch offices in Europe and Australia for file uploads into the destination S3 bucket.
- C. Use Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration for file uploads into the destination S3 bucket.
- D. Use AWS Global Accelerator for file uploads into the destination S3 bucket from the branch offices in Europe and Australia.
- E. Use multipart uploads for file uploads into the destination S3 bucket from the branch offices in Europe and Australia.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's SysOps administrator has created an Amazon EC2 instance with custom software that will be used as a template for all new EC2 instances across multiple AWS accounts. The Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes that are attached to the EC2 instance are encrypted with AWS managed keys. The SysOps administrator creates an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) of the custom EC2 instance and plans to share the AMI with the company's other AWS accounts. The company requires that all AMIs are encrypted with AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys and that only authorized AWS accounts can access the shared AMIs.

Which solution will securely share the AMI with the other AWS accounts?

- A. In the account where the AMI was created, create a customer master key (CMK). Modify the key policy to provide `kms:DescribeKey`, `kms:ReEncrypt`, `kms:CreateGrant`, and `kms:Decrypt` permissions to the AWS accounts that the AMI will be shared with
- B. Modify the AMI permissions to specify the AWS account numbers that the AMI will be shared with.
- C. In the account where the AMI was created, create a customer master key (CMK). Modify the key policy to provide `kms:DescribeKey`, `kms:ReEncrypt*`, `kms:CreateGrant`, and `kms:Decrypt` permissions to the AWS accounts that the AMI will be shared with
- D. Create a copy of the AMI
- E. and specify the CMK
- F. Modify the permissions on the copied AMI to specify the AWS account numbers that the AMI will be shared with.
- G. In the account where the AMI was created, create a customer master key (CMK). Modify the key policy to provide `kms:DescribeKey`, `kms:ReEncrypt*`, `kms:CreateGrant`, and `kms:Decrypt` permissions to the AWS accounts that the AMI will be shared with
- H. Create a copy of the AMI

- I. and specify the CM
- J. Modify the permissions on the copied AMI to make it public.
- K. In the account where the AMI was created, modify the key policy of the AWS managed key to provide kms:DescribeKey
- L. kms:ReEncrypt, kms:CreateGrant, and kms:Decrypt permissions to the AWS accounts that the AMI will be shared with
- M. Modify the AMI permissions to specify the AWS account numbers that the AMI will be shared with.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/sharingamis-explicit.html>

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has launched a social media website that gives users the ability to upload images directly to a centralized Amazon S3 bucket. The website is popular in areas that are geographically distant from the AWS Region where the S3 bucket is located. Users are reporting that uploads are slow. A SysOps administrator must improve the upload speed.

What should the SysOps administrator do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create S3 access points in Regions that are closer to the users.
- B. Create an accelerator in AWS Global Accelerator for the S3 bucket.
- C. Enable S3 Transfer Acceleration on the S3 bucket.
- D. Enable cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) on the S3 bucket.

Answer: C

Explanation:

You might want to use Transfer Acceleration on a bucket for various reasons: ->Your customers upload to a centralized bucket from all over the world. ->You transfer gigabytes to terabytes of data on a regular basis across continents. ->You can't use all of your available bandwidth over the internet when uploading to Amazon S3." <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/transfer-acceleration.html>

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is maintaining a web application using an Amazon CloudFront web distribution, an Application Load Balancer (ALB), Amazon RDS, and Amazon EC2 in a VPC. All services have logging enabled. The administrator needs to investigate HTTP

Layer 7 status codes from the web application.

Which log sources contain the status codes? (Choose two.)

- A. VPC Flow Logs
- B. AWS CloudTrail logs
- C. ALB access logs
- D. CloudFront access logs
- E. RDS logs

Answer: CD

Explanation:

"C" because Elastic Load Balancing provides access logs that capture detailed information about requests sent to your load balancer

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/load-balancer-access-logs.html>

"D" because "you can configure CloudFront to create log files that contain detailed information about every user request that CloudFront receives"

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/AccessLogs.html>

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Exam Topic 1)

A development team recently deployed a new version of a web application to production. After the release penetration testing revealed a cross-site scripting vulnerability that could expose user data.

Which AWS service will mitigate this issue?

- A. AWS Shield Standard
- B. AWS WAF
- C. Elastic Load Balancing
- D. Amazon Cognito

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator needs to delete an AWS CloudFormation stack that is no longer in use. The CloudFormation stack is in the DELETE_FAILED state. The SysOps administrator has validated the permissions that are required to delete the CloudFormation stack.

- A. The configured timeout to delete the stack was too low for the delete operation to complete.
- B. The stack contains nested stacks that must be manually deleted first.
- C. The stack was deployed with the -disable-rollback option.
- D. There are additional resources associated with a security group in the stack
- E. There are Amazon S3 buckets that still contain objects in the stack.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company manages an application that uses Amazon ElastiCache for Redis with two extra-large nodes spread across two different Availability Zones. The company's IT team discovers that the ElastiCache for Redis cluster has 75% freeable memory. The application must maintain high availability. What is the MOST cost-effective way to resize the cluster?

- A. Decrease the number of nodes in the ElastiCache for Redis cluster from 2 to 1.
- B. Deploy a new ElastiCache for Redis cluster that uses large node type
- C. Migrate the data from the original cluster to the new cluster
- D. After the process is complete, shut down the original cluster.
- E. Deploy a new ElastiCache for Redis cluster that uses large node type
- F. Take a backup from the original cluster, and restore the backup in the new cluster
- G. After the process is complete, shut down the original cluster.
- H. Perform an online resizing for the ElastiCache for Redis cluster
- I. Change the node types from extra-large nodes to large nodes.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/red-ug/scaling-redis-cluster-mode-enabled.html> As demand on your clusters changes, you might decide to improve performance or reduce costs by changing the number of shards in your Redis (cluster mode enabled) cluster. We recommend using online horizontal scaling to do so, because it allows your cluster to continue serving requests during the scaling process.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/red-ug/redis-cluster-vertical-scaling-scaling-down.html>

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has mandated the use of multi-factor authentication (MFA) for all IAM users, and requires users to make all API calls using the CLI. However, users are not prompted to enter MFA tokens, and are able to run CLI commands without MFA. In an attempt to enforce MFA, the company attached an IAM policy to all users that denies API calls that have not been authenticated with MFA.

What additional step must be taken to ensure that API calls are authenticated using MFA?

- A. Enable MFA on IAM roles, and require IAM users to use role credentials to sign API calls.
- B. Ask the IAM users to log into the AWS Management Console with MFA before making API calls using the CLI.
- C. Restrict the IAM users to use of the console, as MFA is not supported for CLI use.
- D. Require users to use temporary credentials from the get-session token command to sign API calls.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 131

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company hosts several write-intensive applications. These applications use a MySQL database that runs on a single Amazon EC2 instance. The company asks a SysOps administrator to implement a highly available database solution that is ideal for multi-tenant workloads.

Which solution should the SysOps administrator implement to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a second EC2 instance for MySQL
- B. Configure the second instance to be a read replica.
- C. Migrate the database to an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
- D. Add an Aurora Replica.
- E. Migrate the database to an Amazon Aurora multi-master DB cluster.
- F. Migrate the database to an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is using Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) to share a file system among several Amazon EC2 instances. As usage increases, users report that file retrieval from the EFS file system is slower than normal.

Which action should a SysOps administrator take to improve the performance of the file system?

- A. Configure the file system for Provisioned Throughput.
- B. Enable encryption in transit on the file system.
- C. Identify any unused files in the file system, and remove the unused files.
- D. Resize the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume of each of the EC2 instances.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 138

- (Exam Topic 1)

A user working in the Amazon EC2 console increased the size of an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume attached to an Amazon EC2 Windows instance. The change is not reflected in the file system.

What should a SysOps administrator do to resolve this issue?

- A. Extend the file system with operating system-level tools to use the new storage capacity.
- B. Reattach the EBS volume to the EC2 instance.
- C. Reboot the EC2 instance that is attached to the EBS volume.
- D. Take a snapshot of the EBS volume
- E. Replace the original volume with a volume that is created from the snapshot.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator must create a solution that automatically shuts down any Amazon EC2 instances that have less than 10% average CPU utilization for 60 minutes or more.

Which solution will meet this requirement In the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Implement a cron job on each EC2 instance to run once every 60 minutes and calculate the current CPU utilization
- B. Initiate an instance shutdown If CPU utilization is less than 10%.
- C. Implement an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for each EC2 instance to monitor average CPU utilization.Set the period at 1 hour, and set the threshold at 10%. Configure an EC2 action on the alarm to stop the instance.
- D. Install the unified Amazon CloudWatch agent on each EC2 instance, and enable the Basic level predefined metric se
- E. Log CPU utilization every 60 minutes, and initiate an instance shutdown if CPU utilization is less than 10%.
- F. Use AWS Systems Manager Run Command to get CPU utilization from each EC2 instance every 60 minute
- G. Initiate an instance shutdown if CPU utilization is less than 10%.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/UsingAlarmActions.html>

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator receives notification that an application that is running on Amazon EC2 instances has failed to authenticate to an Amazon RDS database To troubleshoot, the SysOps administrator needs to investigate AWS Secrets Manager password rotation

Which Amazon CloudWatch log will provide insight into the password rotation?

- A. AWS CloudTrail logs
- B. EC2 instance application logs
- C. AWS Lambda function logs
- D. RDS database logs

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 142

- (Exam Topic 1)

A large company is using AWS Organizations to manage its multi-account AWS environment. According to company policy, all users should have read-level access to a particular Amazon S3 bucket in a central account. The S3 bucket data should not be available outside the organization. A SysOps administrator must set up the permissions and add a bucket policy to the S3 bucket.

Which parameters should be specified to accomplish this in the MOST efficient manner?

- A. Specify "" as the principal and PrincipalOrgId as a condition.
- B. Specify all account numbers as the principal.
- C. Specify PrincipalOrgId as the principal.
- D. Specify the organization's management account as the principal.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/control-access-to-aws-resources-by-using-the-aws-organization-of-iam-p>

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses an AWS CloudFormation template to provision an Amazon EC2 instance and an Amazon RDS DB instance A SysOps administrator must update the template to ensure that the DB instance is created before the EC2 instance is launched

What should the SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Add a wait condition to the template Update the EC2 instance user data script to send a signal after the EC2 instance is started
- B. Add the DependsOn attribute to the EC2 instance resource, and provide the logical name of the RDS resource
- C. Change the order of the resources in the template so that the RDS resource is listed before the EC2 instance resource
- D. Create multiple templates Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to wait for one stack to complete before the second stack is created

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-attribute-dependson.html> Syntax The DependsOn attribute can take a single string or list of strings. "DependsOn" : [String, ...]

Example The following template contains an AWS::EC2::Instance resource with a DependsOn attribute that specifies myDB, an AWS::RDS::DBInstance. When CloudFormation creates this stack, it first creates myDB, then creates Ec2Instance.

NEW QUESTION 151

- (Exam Topic 1)

While setting up an AWS managed VPN connection, a SysOps administrator creates a customer gateway resource in AWS. The customer gateway device resides in a data center with a NAT gateway in front of it.

What address should be used to create the customer gateway resource?

- A. The private IP address of the customer gateway device
- B. The MAC address of the NAT device in front of the customer gateway device
- C. The public IP address of the customer gateway device
- D. The public IP address of the NAT device in front of the customer gateway device

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 153

- (Exam Topic 1)

A development team recently deployed a new version of a web application to production. After the release, penetration testing revealed a cross-site scripting vulnerability that could expose user data. Which AWS service will mitigate this issue?

- A. AWS Shield Standard
- B. AWS WAF
- C. Elastic Load Balancing
- D. Amazon Cognito

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/cross-site-scripting-xss-attacks/>

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company runs a web application on three Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company notices that random periods of increased traffic cause a degradation in the application's performance. A SysOps administrator must scale the application to meet the increased traffic. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to monitor application latency and increase the size of each EC2 instance. If the desired threshold is reached.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to monitor application latency and add an EC2 instance to the ALB if the desired threshold is reached.
- C. Deploy the application to an Auto Scaling group of EC2 instances with a target tracking scaling policy. Attach the ALB to the Auto Scaling group.
- D. Deploy the application to an Auto Scaling group of EC2 instances with a scheduled scaling policy. Attach the ALB to the Auto Scaling group.

Answer: C

Explanation:

docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/as-scaling-target-tracking.html

NEW QUESTION 160

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company needs to upload gigabytes of files every day. The company needs to achieve higher throughput and upload speeds to Amazon S3. Which action should a SysOps administrator take to meet this requirement?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution with the GET HTTP method allowed and the S3 bucket as an origin.
- B. Create an Amazon ElastiCache cluster and enable caching for the S3 bucket.
- C. Set up AWS Global Accelerator and configure it with the S3 bucket.
- D. Enable S3 Transfer Acceleration and use the acceleration endpoint when uploading files.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Enable Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration. Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration can provide fast and secure transfers over long distances between your client and Amazon S3. Transfer Acceleration uses Amazon CloudFront's globally distributed edge locations.

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/s3-upload-large-files/>

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is troubleshooting connection timeouts to an Amazon EC2 instance that has a public IP address. The instance has a private IP address of 172.31.16.139. When the SysOps administrator tries to ping the instance's public IP address from the remote IP address 203.0.113.12, the response is "request timed out." The flow logs contain the following information:

```
2 123456789010 eni-1235b8ca123456789 203.0.113.12 172.31.16.139 0 0 1 4 336 1432917027 1432917142 ACCEPT OK
2 123456789010 eni-1235b8ca123456789 172.31.16.139 203.0.113.12 0 0 1 4 336 1432917094 1432917142 REJECT OK
```

What is one cause of the problem?

- A. Inbound security group deny rule
- B. Outbound security group deny rule
- C. Network ACL inbound rules
- D. Network ACL outbound rules

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is hosting applications on Amazon EC2 instances. The company is hosting a database on an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance. The company requires all connections to the DB instance to be encrypted.

What should a SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Allow SSL connections to the database by using an inbound security group rule.

- B. Encrypt the database by using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) encryption key.
- C. Enforce SSL connections to the database by using a custom parameter group.
- D. Patch the database with SSL/TLS by using a custom PostgreSQL extension.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/PostgreSQL.Concepts.General.SSL.htm> Amazon RDS supports SSL/TLS encryption for connections to the database, and this can be enabled by creating a custom parameter group and setting the `rds.force_ssl` parameter to 1. This will ensure that all connections to the database are encrypted, protecting the data and maintaining compliance with the company's requirements.

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company with multiple AWS accounts needs to obtain recommendations for AWS Lambda functions and identify optimal resource configurations for each Lambda function. How should a SysOps administrator provide these recommendations?

- A. Create an AWS Serverless Application Repository and export the Lambda function recommendations.
- B. Enable AWS Compute Optimizer and export the Lambda function recommendations
- C. Enable all features of AWS Organization and export the recommendations from AWS CloudTrailInsights.
- D. Run AWS Trusted Advisor and export the Lambda function recommendations

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 168

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses AWS Organizations to manage its AWS accounts. A SysOps administrator must create a backup strategy for all Amazon EC2 instances across all the company's AWS accounts.

Which solution will meet these requirements In the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Deploy an AWS Lambda function to each account to run EC2 instance snapshots on a scheduled basis.
- B. Create an AWS CloudFormation stack set in the management account to add an `AutoBackup=True` tag to every EC2 instance
- C. Use AWS Backup In the management account to deploy policies for all accounts and resources.
- D. Use a service control policy (SCP) to run EC2 instance snapshots on a scheduled basis in each account.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 169

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator needs to create alerts that are based on the read and write metrics of Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes that are attached to an Amazon EC2 instance. The SysOps administrator creates and enables Amazon CloudWatch alarms for the `DiskReadBytes` metric and the `DiskWriteBytes` metric.

A custom monitoring tool that is installed on the EC2 instance with the same alarm configuration indicates that the volume metrics have exceeded the threshold. However, the CloudWatch alarms were not in ALARM state.

Which action will ensure that the CloudWatch alarms function correctly?

- A. Install and configure the CloudWatch agent on the EC2 instance to capture the desired metrics.
- B. Install and configure AWS Systems Manager Agent on the EC2 instance to capture the desired metrics.
- C. Reconfigure the CloudWatch alarms to use the `VolumeReadBytes` metric and the `VolumeWriteBytes` metric for the EBS volumes.
- D. Reconfigure the CloudWatch alarms to use the `VolumeReadBytes` metric and the `VolumeWriteBytes` metric for the EC2 instance.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has deployed AWS Security Hub and AWS Config in a newly implemented organization in AWS Organizations. A SysOps administrator must implement a solution to restrict all member accounts in the organization from deploying Amazon EC2 resources in the `ap-southeast-2` Region. The solution must be implemented from a single point and must govern an current and future accounts. The use of root credentials also must be restricted in member accounts.

Which AWS feature should the SysOps administrator use to meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Config aggregator
- B. IAM user permissions boundaries
- C. AWS Organizations service control policies (SCPs)
- D. AWS Security Hub conformance packs

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 173

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator must create a solution that immediately notifies software developers if an AWS Lambda function experiences an error. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with an email subscription for each developer
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm by using the `Errors` metric and the Lambda function name as a dimension
- C. Configure the alarm to send a notification to the SNS topic when the alarm state reaches ALARM.
- D. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with a mobile subscription for each developer
- E. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) alarm by using `LambdaError` as the event pattern and the SNS topic name as a resource

- F. Configure the alarm to send a notification to the SNS topic when the alarm state reaches ALARM.
- G. Verify each developer email address in Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Create an Amazon CloudWatch rule by using the LambdaError metric and developer email addresses as dimension
- H. Configure the rule to send an email through Amazon SES when the rule state reaches ALARM.
- I. Verify each developer mobile phone in Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule by using Errors as the event pattern and the Lambda function name as a resource
- J. Configure the rule to send a push notification through Amazon SES when the rule state reaches ALARM.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 177

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator noticed that the cache hit ratio for an Amazon CloudFront distribution is less than 10%. Which collection of configuration changes will increase the cache hit ratio for the distribution? (Select TWO.)

- A. Ensure that only required cookies, query strings, and headers are forwarded in the Cache Behavior Settings.
- B. Change the Viewer Protocol Policy to use HTTPS only.
- C. Configure the distribution to use presigned cookies and URLs to restrict access to the distribution.
- D. Enable automatic compression of objects in the Cache Behavior Settings.
- E. Increase the CloudFront time to live (TTL) settings in the Cache Behavior Settings.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/cache-hit-ratio.html#cache-hit-ratio-ht>

NEW QUESTION 182

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company website contains a web tier and a database tier on AWS. The web tier consists of Amazon EC2 instances that run in an Auto Scaling group across two Availability Zones. The database tier runs on an Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ DB instance. The database subnet network ACLs are restricted to only the web subnets that need access to the database. The web subnets use the default network ACL with the default rules.

The company's operations team has added a third subnet to the Auto Scaling group configuration. After an Auto Scaling event occurs, some users report that they intermittently receive an error message. The error message states that the server cannot connect to the database. The operations team has confirmed that the route tables are correct and that the required ports are open on all security groups.

Which combination of actions should a SysOps administrator take so that the web servers can communicate with the DB instance? (Select TWO.)

- A. On the default ACL
- B. create inbound Allow rules of type TCP with the ephemeral port range and the source as the database subnets.
- C. On the default ACL, create outbound Allow rules of type MySQL/Aurora (3306). Specify the destinations as the database subnets.
- D. On the network ACLs for the database subnets, create an inbound Allow rule of type MySQL/Aurora (3306). Specify the source as the third web subnet.
- E. On the network ACLs for the database subnets, create an outbound Allow rule of type TCP with the ephemeral port range and the destination as the third web subnet.
- F. On the network ACLs for the database subnets, create an outbound Allow rule of type MySQL/Aurora (3306). Specify the destination as the third web subnet.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 183

- (Exam Topic 1)

An application team uses an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster with one Aurora Replica. The application team notices that the application read performance degrades when user connections exceed 200. The number of user connections is typically consistent around 180, with occasional sudden increases above 200 connections. The application team wants the application to automatically scale as user demand increases or decreases.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Migrate to a new Aurora multi-master DB cluster
- B. Modify the application database connection string.
- C. Modify the DB cluster by changing to serverless mode whenever user connections exceed 200.
- D. Create an auto scaling policy with a target metric of 195 DatabaseConnections
- E. Modify the DB cluster by increasing the Aurora Replica instance size.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 185

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is provisioning an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system to provide shared storage across multiple Amazon EC2 instances. The instances all exist in the same VPC across multiple Availability Zones. There are two instances in each Availability Zone. The SysOps administrator must make the file system accessible to each instance with the lowest possible latency.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a mount target for the EFS file system in the VPC
- B. Use the mount target to mount the file system on each of the instances
- C. Create a mount target for the EFS file system in one Availability Zone of the VPC
- D. Use the mount target to mount the file system on the instances in that Availability Zone
- E. Share the directory with the other instances.
- F. Create a mount target for each instance
- G. Use each mount target to mount the EFS file system on each respective instance.
- H. Create a mount target in each Availability Zone of the VPC. Use the mount target to mount the EFS file system on the instances in the respective Availability Zone.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A mount target provides an IP address for an NFSv4 endpoint at which you can mount an Amazon EFS file system. You mount your file system using its Domain Name Service (DNS) name, which resolves to the IP address of the EFS mount target in the same Availability Zone as your EC2 instance. You can create one mount target in each Availability Zone in an AWS Region. If there are multiple subnets in an Availability Zone in your VPC, you create a mount target in one of the subnets. Then all EC2 instances in that Availability Zone share that mount target. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/efs/latest/ug/how-it-works.html>

NEW QUESTION 187

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator receives an alert from Amazon GuardDuty about suspicious network activity on an Amazon EC2 instance. The GuardDuty finding lists a new external IP address as a traffic destination. The SysOps administrator does not recognize the external IP address. The SysOps administrator must block traffic to the external IP address that GuardDuty identified.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create a new security group to block traffic to the external IP address
- B. Assign the new security group to the EC2 instance.
- C. Use VPC flow logs with Amazon Athena to block traffic to the external IP address.
- D. Create a network ACL
- E. Add an outbound deny rule for traffic to the external IP address.
- F. Create a new security group to block traffic to the external IP address
- G. Assign the new security group to the entire VPC.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/vpc-network-acls.html>

NEW QUESTION 191

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