

Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-SysOps

Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

Your EC2-Based Multi-tier application includes a monitoring instance that periodically makes application -level read only requests of various application components and if any of those fail more than three times 30 seconds calls CloudWatch to fire an alarm, and the alarm notifies your operations team by email and SMS of a possible application health problem. However, you also need to watch the watcher -the monitoring instance itself - and be notified if it becomes unhealthy.

Which of the following is a simple way to achieve that goal?

- A. Run another monitoring instance that pings the monitoring instance and fires a CloudWatch alarm that notifies your operations team should the primary monitoring instance become unhealthy
- B. Set a CloudWatch alarm based on EC2 system and instance status checks and have the alarm notify your operations team of any detected problem with the monitoring instance
- C. Set a CloudWatch alarm based on the CPU utilization of the monitoring instance and have the alarm notify your operations team if the CPU usage exceeds 50% for more than one minute; then have your monitoring application go into a CPU-bound loop should it detect any application problem
- D. Have the monitoring instances post messages to an SQS queue and then dequeue those messages on another instance should the queue cease to have new messages, the second instance should first terminate the original monitoring instance start another backup monitoring instance and assume the role of the previous monitoring instance and begin adding messages to the SQS queue

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

You are 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 4

- (Topic 1)

You run a web application where web servers on EC2 Instances are in an Auto Scaling group Monitoring over the last 6 months shows that 6 web servers are necessary to handle the minimum load During the day up to 12 servers are needed Five to six days per year, the number of web servers required might go up to 15.

What would you recommend to minimize costs while being able to provide high availability?

- A. 6 Reserved instances (heavy utilization). 6 Reserved instances (medium utilization), rest covered by On-Demand instances
- B. 6 Reserved instances (heavy utilization). 6 On-Demand instances, rest covered by Spot Instances
- C. 6 Reserved instances (heavy utilization) 6 Spot instances, rest covered by On-Demand instances
- D. 6 Reserved instances (heavy utilization) 6 Reserved instances (medium utilization) rest covered by Spot instances

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

An application that you are managing has EC2 instances & DynamoDB tables deployed to several AWS Regions In order to monitor the performance of the application globally, you would like to see two graphs 1) Avg CPU Utilization across all EC2 instances and 2) Number of Throttled Requests for all DynamoDB tables.

How can you accomplish this?

- A. Tag your resources with the application name, and select the tag name as the dimension in the Cloudwatch Management console to view the respective graphs
- B. Use the Cloud Watch CLI tools to pull the respective metrics from each regional endpoint Aggregate the data offline & store it for graphing in CloudWatch
- C. Add SNMP traps to each instance and DynamoDB table Leverage a central monitoring server to capture data from each instance and table Put the aggregate data into Cloud Watch for graphing
- D. Add a CloudWatch agent to each instance and attach one to each DynamoDB table
- E. When configuring the agent set the appropriate application name & view the graphs in CloudWatch

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

You are currently hosting multiple applications in a VPC and have logged numerous port scans coming in from a specific IP address block. Your security team has

requested that all access from the offending IP address block be denied for the next 24 hours.

Which of the following is the best method to quickly and temporarily deny access from the specified IP address block?

- A. Create an AD policy to modify Windows Firewall settings on all hosts in the VPC to deny access from the IP address block
- B. Modify the Network ACLs associated with all public subnets in the VPC to deny access from the IP address block
- C. Add a rule to all of the VPC 5 Security Groups to deny access from the IP address block
- D. Modify the Windows Firewall settings on all Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) that your organization uses in that VPC to deny access from the IP address block

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_SecurityGroups.html

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 8

- (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 9

- (Topic 1)

An organization's security policy requires multiple copies of all critical data to be replicated across at least a primary and backup data center. The organization has decided to store some critical data on Amazon S3.

Which option should you implement to ensure this requirement is met?

- A. Use the S3 copy API to replicate data between two S3 buckets in different regions
- B. You do not need to implement anything since S3 data is automatically replicated between regions
- C. Use the S3 copy API to replicate data between two S3 buckets in different facilities within an AWS Region
- D. You do not need to implement anything since S3 data is automatically replicated between multiple facilities within an AWS Region

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

You are attempting to connect to an instance in Amazon VPC without success You have already verified that the VPC has an Internet Gateway (IGW) the instance

has an associated Elastic IP (EIP) and correct security group rules are in place.
Which VPC component should you evaluate next?

- A. The configuration of a NAT instance
- B. The configuration of the Routing Table
- C. The configuration of the internet Gateway (IGW)
- D. The configuration of SRC/DST checking

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/UserScenariosForVPC.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (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 12

- (Topic 2)

A user is trying to connect to a running EC2 instance using SSH. However, the user gets a connection time out error. Which of the below mentioned options is not a possible reason for rejection?

- A. The access key to connect to the instance is wrong
- B. The security group is not configured properly
- C. The private key used to launch the instance is not correct
- D. The instance CPU is heavily loaded

Answer: A

Explanation:

If the user is trying to connect to a Linux EC2 instance and receives the connection time out error the probable reasons are: Security group is not configured with the SSH port The private key pair is not right The user name to login is wrong The instance CPU is heavily loaded, so it does not allow more connections

NEW QUESTION 17

- (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 19

- (Topic 2)

A system admin is managing buckets, objects and folders with AWS S3. Which of the below mentioned statements is true and should be taken in consideration by the sysadmin?

- A. The folders support only ACL
- B. Both the object and bucket can have an Access Policy but folder cannot have policy
- C. Folders can have a policy
- D. Both the object and bucket can have ACL but folders cannot have ACL

Answer: A

Explanation:

A sysadmin can grant permission to the S3 objects or the buckets to any user or make objects public using the bucket policy and user policy. Both use the JSON-based access policy language. Generally if user is defining the ACL on the bucket, the objects in the bucket do not inherit it and vice a 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. The folders are similar to objects with no content. Thus, folders can have only ACL and cannot have a policy.

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Topic 2)

A user has created an ELB with the availability zone US-East-1A. The user wants to add more zones to ELB to achieve High Availability. How can the user add more zones to the existing ELB?

- A. It is not possible to add more zones to the existing ELB
- B. The only option is to launch instances in different zones and add to ELB
- C. The user should stop the ELB and add zones and instances as required
- D. The user can add zones on the fly from the AWS console

Answer: D

Explanation:

The user has created an Elastic Load Balancer with the availability zone and wants to add more zones to the existing ELB. The user can do so in two ways: From the console or CLI, add new zones to ELB; Launch instances in a separate AZ and add instances to the existing ELB.

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Topic 2)

A user has setup an EBS backed instance and a CloudWatch alarm when the CPU utilization is more than 65%. The user has setup the alarm to watch it for 5 periods of 5 minutes each. The CPU utilization is 60% between 9 AM to 6 PM. The user has stopped the EC2 instance for 15 minutes between 11 AM to 11:15 AM. What will be the status of the alarm at 11:30 AM?

- A. Alarm
- B. OK
- C. Insufficient Data
- D. Error

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch alarm watches a single metric over a time period 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 state of the alarm will be OK for the whole day. When the user stops the instance for three periods the alarm may not receive the data

NEW QUESTION 26

- (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": "Stmnt1388811069831",  
  "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 a 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 29

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS CloudWatch supports enabling the billing alarm on the total AWS charges. The estimated charges are calculated and sent several times daily to CloudWatch in the form of metric data. This data will be stored for 14 days. This data also includes the estimated charges for every service in AWS used by the user, as well as the estimated overall AWS charges. If the user wants to increase the limit, the user can modify the alarm and specify a new threshold.

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Topic 2)

A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/24. The user has created a public subnet with CIDR 20.0.0.0/25. The user is trying to create the private subnet with CIDR 20.0.0.128/25. Which of the below mentioned statements is true in this scenario?

- A. It will not allow the user to create the private subnet due to a CIDR overlap
- B. It will allow the user to create a private subnet with CIDR as 20.0.0.128/25
- C. This statement is wrong as AWS does not allow CIDR 20.0.0.0/25
- D. It will not allow the user to create a private subnet due to a wrong CIDR range

Answer: B

Explanation:

When the user creates a subnet in VPC, he specifies the CIDR block for the subnet. The CIDR block of a subnet can be the same as the CIDR block for the VPC (for a single subnet in the VPC., or a subset (to enable multiple subnets.. If the user creates more than one subnet in a VPC, the CIDR blocks of the subnets must not overlap. Thus, in this case the user has created a VPC with the CIDR block 20.0.0.0/24, which supports 256 IP addresses (20.0.0.0 to 20.0.0.255.. The user can break this CIDR block into two subnets, each supporting 128 IP addresses. One subnet uses the CIDR block 20.0.0.0/25 (for addresses 20.0.0.0 - 20.0.0.127. and the other uses the CIDR block 20.0.0.128/25 (for addresses 20.0.0.128 - 20.0.0.255..

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Topic 2)

An organization has setup consolidated billing with 3 different AWS accounts. Which of the below mentioned advantages will organization receive in terms of the AWS pricing?

- A. The consolidated billing does not bring any cost advantage for the organization
- B. All AWS accounts will be charged for S3 storage by combining the total storage of each account
- C. The EC2 instances of each account will receive a total of 750*3 micro instance hours free
- D. The free usage tier for all the 3 accounts will be 3 years and not a single year

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS consolidated billing enables the organization to consolidate payments for multiple Amazon Web Services (AWS. accounts within a single organization by making a single paying account. For billing purposes, AWS treats all the accounts on the consolidated bill as one account. Some services, such as Amazon EC2 and Amazon S3 have volume pricing tiers across certain usage dimensions that give the user lower prices when he uses the service more.

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Topic 2)

A user has created a queue named "myqueue" with SQS. There are four messages published to queue which are not received by the consumer yet. If the user tries to delete the queue, what will happen?

- A. A user can never delete a queue manually
- B. AWS deletes it after 30 days of inactivity on queue
- C. It will delete the queue
- D. It will initiate the delete but wait for four days before deleting until all messages are deleted automatically
- E. It will ask user to delete the messages first

Answer: B

Explanation:

SQS allows the user to move data between distributed components of applications so they can perform different tasks without losing messages or requiring each component to be always available. The user can delete a queue at any time, whether it is empty or not. It is important to note that queues retain messages for a set period of time. By default, a queue retains messages for four days.

NEW QUESTION 45

- (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 48

- (Topic 2)

A user has launched an EC2 instance. The user is planning to setup the CloudWatch alarm. Which of the below mentioned actions is not supported by the CloudWatch alarm?

- A. Notify the Auto Scaling launch config to scale up
- B. Send an SMS using SNS
- C. Notify the Auto Scaling group to scale down
- D. Stop the EC2 instance

Answer: B

Explanation:

A user can create a CloudWatch alarm that takes various actions when the alarm changes state. An alarm watches a single metric over the time period that the user has specified, 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 actions could be sending a notification to an Amazon Simple Notification Service topic (SMS, Email, and HTTP end point), notifying the Auto Scaling policy or changing the state of the instance to Stop/Terminate.

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Topic 2)

A user has configured ELB with two EBS backed EC2 instances. The user is trying to understand the DNS access and IP support for ELB. Which of the below mentioned statements may not help the user understand the IP mechanism supported by ELB?

- A. The client can connect over IPV4 or IPV6 using Dualstack
- B. ELB DNS supports both IPV4 and IPV6
- C. Communication between the load balancer and back-end instances is always through IPV4
- D. The ELB supports either IPV4 or IPV6 but not both

Answer: D

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing supports both Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) and Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4). Clients can connect to the user's load balancer using either IPv4 or IPv6 (in EC2-Classic DNS). However, communication between the load balancer and its back-end instances uses only IPv4. The user can use the Dualstack-prefixed DNS name to enable IPv6 support for communications between the client and the load balancers. Thus, the clients are able to access the load balancer using either IPv4 or IPv6 as their individual connectivity needs dictate.

NEW QUESTION 56

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS as well as the custom services. For Auto Scaling, CloudWatch provides various metrics to get the group information, such as

the Number of Pending, Running or Terminating instances at any moment. If the user wants to get the total number of Running, Pending and Terminating instances at any moment, he can use the GroupTotalInstances metric.

NEW QUESTION 62

- (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 65

- (Topic 2)

A user is trying to setup a recurring Auto Scaling process. The user has setup one process to scale up every day at 8 am and scale down at 7 PM. The user is trying to setup another recurring process which scales up on the 1st of every month at 8 AM and scales down the same day at 7 PM. What will Auto Scaling do in this scenario?

- A. Auto Scaling will execute both processes but will add just one instance on the 1st
- B. Auto Scaling will add two instances on the 1st of the month
- C. Auto Scaling will schedule both the processes but execute only one process randomly
- D. Auto Scaling will throw an error since there is a conflict in the schedule of two separate Auto Scaling Processes

Answer: D

Explanation:

Auto Scaling based on a schedule allows the user to scale the application in response to predictable load changes. The user can also configure the recurring schedule action which will follow the Linux cron format. As per Auto Scaling, a scheduled action must have a unique time value. If the user attempts to schedule an activity at a time when another existing activity is already scheduled, the call will be rejected with an error message noting the conflict.

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Topic 2)

A user has configured the Auto Scaling group with the minimum capacity as 3 and the maximum capacity as 5. When the user configures the AS group, how many instances will Auto Scaling launch?

- A. 3
- B. 0
- C. 5
- D. 2

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Topic 2)

An organization has configured the custom metric upload with CloudWatch. The organization has given permission to its employees to upload data using CLI as well SDK. How can the user track the calls made to CloudWatch?

- A. The user can enable logging with CloudWatch which logs all the activities

- B. Use CloudTrail to monitor the API calls
- C. Create an IAM user and allow each user to log the data using the S3 bucket
- D. Enable detailed monitoring with CloudWatch

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS CloudTrail is a web service which will allow the user to monitor the calls made to the Amazon CloudWatch API for the organization's account, including calls made by the AWS Management Console, Command Line Interface (CLI), and other services. When CloudTrail logging is turned on, CloudWatch will write log files into the Amazon S3 bucket, which is specified during the CloudTrail configuration.

NEW QUESTION 73

- (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 74

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS as well as the custom services. It provides either basic or detailed monitoring for the supported AWS products. In basic monitoring, a service sends data points to CloudWatch every five minutes, while in detailed monitoring a service sends data points to CloudWatch every minute. Elastic Load Balancing includes 10 metrics and 2 dimensions, and sends data to CloudWatch every minute. This does not cost extra.

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Topic 2)

A sys admin has created a shopping cart application and hosted it on EC2. The EC2 instances are running behind ELB. The admin wants to ensure that the end user request will always go to the EC2 instance where the user session has been created. How can the admin configure this?

- A. Enable ELB cross zone load balancing
- B. Enable ELB cookie setup
- C. Enable ELB sticky session
- D. Enable ELB connection draining

Answer: C

Explanation:

Generally AWS ELB routes each request to a zone with the minimum load. The Elastic Load Balancer provides a feature called sticky session which binds the user's session with a specific EC2 instance. If the sticky session is enabled the first request from the user will be redirected to any of the EC2 instances. But, henceforth, all requests from the same user will be redirected to the same EC2 instance. This ensures that all requests coming from the user during the session will be sent to the same application instance.

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Topic 2)

An organization has created 50 IAM users. The organization wants that each user can change their password but cannot change their access keys. How can the organization achieve this?

- A. The organization has to create a special password policy and attach it to each user
- B. The root account owner has to use CLI which forces each IAM user to change their password on first login
- C. By default each IAM user can modify their passwords
- D. The root account owner can set the policy from the IAM console under the password policy screen

Answer: D

Explanation:

With AWS IAM, organizations can use the AWS Management Console to display, create, change or delete a password policy. As a part of managing the password policy, the user can enable all users to manage their own passwords. If the user has selected the option which allows the IAM users to modify their password, he does not need to set a separate policy for the users. This option in the AWS console allows changing only the password.

NEW QUESTION 83

- (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 84

- (Topic 2)

You are building an online store on AWS that uses SQS to process your customer orders. Your backend system needs those messages in the same sequence the customer orders have been put in. How can you achieve that?

- A. It is not possible to do this with SQS
- B. You can use sequencing information on each message
- C. You can do this with SQS but you also need to use SWF
- D. Messages will arrive in the same order by default

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon SQS is engineered to always be available and deliver messages. One of the resulting tradeoffs is that SQS does not guarantee first in, first out delivery of messages. For many distributed applications, each message can stand on its own, and as long as all messages are delivered, the order is not important. If your system requires that order be preserved, you can place sequencing information in each message, so that you can reorder the messages when the queue returns them.

NEW QUESTION 89

- (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 90

- (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 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 94

- (Topic 2)

An organization is using cost allocation tags to find the cost distribution of different departments and projects. One of the instances has two separate tags with the key/ value as "InstanceName/HR", "CostCenter/HR". What will AWS do in this case?

- A. InstanceName is a reserved tag for AWS
- B. Thus, AWS will not allow this tag
- C. AWS will not allow the tags as the value is the same for different keys
- D. AWS will allow tags but will not show correctly in the cost allocation report due to the same value of the two separate keys
- E. AWS will allow both the tags and show properly in the cost distribution report

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS provides cost allocation tags to categorize and track the AWS costs. When the user applies tags to his AWS resources, AWS generates a cost allocation report as a comma-separated value (CSV) file with the usage and costs aggregated by those tags. Each tag will have a key-value and can be applied to services, such as EC2, S3, RDS, EMR, etc. It is required that the key should be different for each tag. The value can be the same for different keys. In this case since the value is different, AWS will properly show the distribution report with the correct values.

NEW QUESTION 96

- (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 101

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a VPC with a public subnet. The user has terminated all the instances which are part of the subnet. Which of the below mentioned statements is true with respect to this scenario?

- A. The user cannot delete the VPC since the subnet is not deleted
- B. All network interface attached with the instances will be deleted
- C. When the user launches a new instance it cannot use the same subnet
- D. The subnet to which the instances were launched with will be deleted

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside that subnet. When an instance is launched it will have a network interface attached with it. The user cannot delete the subnet until he terminates the instance and deletes the network interface. When the user terminates the instance all the network interfaces attached with it are also deleted.

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Topic 3)

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

- A. AWS/StorageGateway

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 106

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured ELB with SSL using a security policy for secure negotiation between the client and load balancer. Which of the below mentioned security policies is supported by ELB?

- A. Dynamic Security Policy
- B. All the other options
- C. Predefined Security Policy
- D. Default Security Policy

Answer: C

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing uses a Secure Socket Layer (SSL) negotiation configuration which is known as a Security Policy. It is used to negotiate the SSL connections between a client and the load balancer. ELB supports two policies: Predefined Security Policy, which comes with predefined cipher and SSL protocols; Custom Security Policy, which allows the user to configure a policy.

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Section: (none)

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside that subnet. A user can have 5 IP addresses per region with EC2 Classic. The user can have 5 separate IPs with VPC in the same region as it has a separate limit than EC2 Classic.

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Topic 3)

An AWS account owner has setup multiple IAM users. One IAM user only has CloudWatch access. He has setup the alarm action which stops the EC2 instances when the CPU utilization is below the threshold limit. What will happen in this case?

- A. It is not possible to stop the instance using the CloudWatch alarm
- B. CloudWatch will stop the instance when the action is executed
- C. The user cannot set an alarm on EC2 since he does not have the permission
- D. The user can setup the action but it will not be executed if the user does not have EC2 rights

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch alarms watch a single metric over a time period that the user specifies and performs one or more actions based on the value of the metric relative to a given threshold over a number of time periods. The user can setup an action which stops 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. If the IAM user has read/write permissions for Amazon CloudWatch but not for Amazon EC2, he can still create an alarm. However, the stop or terminate actions will not be performed on the Amazon EC2 instance.

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Topic 3)

When an EC2 instance that is backed by an S3-based AMI is terminated, what happens to the data on the root volume?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 112

- (Topic 3)

A user has setup a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16. The VPC has a private subnet (20.0.1.0/24) and a public subnet (20.0.0.0/24). The user's data centre has CIDR of 20.0.54.0/24 and 20.1.0.0/24. If the private subnet wants to communicate with the data centre, what will happen?

- A. It will allow traffic communication on both the CIDRs of the data centre
- B. It will not allow traffic with data centre on CIDR 20.1.0.0/24 but allows traffic communication on 20.0.54.0/24
- C. It will not allow traffic communication on any of the data centre CIDRs
- D. It will allow traffic with data centre on CIDR 20.1.0.0/24 but does not allow on 20.0.54.0/24

Answer: D

Explanation:

VPC allows the user to set up a connection between his VPC and corporate or home network data centre. If the user has an IP address prefix in the VPC that overlaps with one of the networks' prefixes, any traffic to the network's prefix is dropped. In this case CIDR 20.0.54.0/24 falls in the VPC's CIDR range of 20.0.0.0/16. Thus, it will not allow traffic on that IP. In the case of 20.1.0.0/24, it does not fall in the VPC's CIDR range. Thus, traffic will be allowed on it.

NEW QUESTION 113

- (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. Which of the below mentioned statements is true with respect to this scenario?

- A. The instance will always have a public DNS attached to the instance by default
- B. The user can directly attach an elastic IP to the instance
- C. The instance will never launch if the public IP is not assigned
- D. The user would need to create an internet gateway and then attach an elastic IP to the instance to connect from internet

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. The user cannot connect to the instance from the internet. If the user wants an elastic IP to connect to the instance from the internet he should create an internet gateway and assign an elastic IP to instance.

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Topic 3)

A user has created an Auto Scaling group with default configurations from CLI. The user wants to setup the CloudWatch alarm on the EC2 instances, which are launched by the Auto Scaling group. The user has setup an alarm to monitor the CPU utilization every minute. Which of the below mentioned statements is true?

- A. It will fetch the data at every minute but the four data points [corresponding to 4 minutes] will not have value since the EC2 basic monitoring metrics are collected every five minutes
- B. It will fetch the data at every minute as detailed monitoring on EC2 will be enabled by the default launch configuration of Auto Scaling
- C. The alarm creation will fail since the user has not enabled detailed monitoring on the EC2 instances
- D. The user has to first enable detailed monitoring on the EC2 instances to support alarm monitoring at every minute

Answer: B

Explanation:

CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS as well as the custom services. To enable detailed instance monitoring for a new Auto Scaling group, the user does not need to take any extra steps. When the user creates an Auto Scaling launch config using CLI, each launch configuration contains a flag named InstanceMonitoring.Enabled. The default value of this flag is true. Thus, by default detailed monitoring will be enabled for Auto Scaling as well as for all the instances launched by that Auto Scaling group.

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Topic 3)

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

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

```
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": "autoscaling:Describe*",
  "Resource": "*"
}
```

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. If an organization wants to setup read only access to EC2 for a particular user, they should mention the action in the IAM policy which entitles the user for Describe rights for EC2, CloudWatch, Auto Scaling and ELB. In the policy shown below, the user will have read only access for EC2 and EBS, CloudWatch and Auto Scaling. Since ELB is not mentioned as a part of the list, the user will not have access to ELB.

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

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside that subnet. If the user has created a public private subnet, the instances in the public subnet can receive inbound traffic directly from the internet, whereas the instances in the private subnet cannot. If these subnets are created with Wizard, AWS will create a NAT instance of a smaller or higher size, respectively. The VPC has an implied router and the VPC wizard updates the main route table used with the private subnet, creates a custom route table and associates it with the public subnet.

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Topic 3)

A user has setup a CloudWatch alarm on the EC2 instance for CPU utilization. The user has setup to receive a notification on email when the CPU utilization is higher than 60%. The user is running a virus scan on the same instance at a particular time. The user wants to avoid receiving an email at this time. What should the user do?

- A. Remove the alarm
- B. Disable the alarm for a while using CLI
- C. Modify the CPU utilization by removing the email alert
- D. Disable the alarm for a while using the console

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. When the user has setup an alarm and it is known that for some unavoidable event the status may change to Alarm, the user can disable the alarm using the DisableAlarmActions API or from the command line `mon-disable-alarm-actions`.

NEW QUESTION 129

- (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 (WebSecGr)
- 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 (WebSecGr)
- 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 133

- (Topic 3)

Which services allow the customer to retain run administrative privileges on the underlying EC2 instances? Choose 2 answers

- A. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- B. Amazon Elastic Map Reduce
- C. Elastic Load Balancing
- D. Amazon Relational Database Service
- E. Amazon Elasti Cache

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured an EC2 instance in the US-East-1a zone. The user has enabled detailed monitoring of the instance. The user is trying to get the data from CloudWatch using a CLI. Which of the below mentioned CloudWatch endpoint URLs should the user use?

- A. `monitoring.us-east-1.amazonaws.com`
- B. `monitoring.us-east-1-a.amazonaws.com`
- C. `monitoring.us-east-1a.amazonaws.com`
- D. `cloudwatch.us-east-1a.amazonaws.com`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The CloudWatch resources are always region specific and they will have the endpoint as region specific. If the user is trying to access the metric in the US-East-1 region, the endpoint URL will be: `monitoring.us-east-1.amazonaws.com`

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured ELB with Auto Scaling. The user suspended the Auto Scaling AlarmNotification (which notifies Auto Scaling for CloudWatch alarms) for a while. What will Auto Scaling do during this period?

- A. AWS will not receive the alarms from CloudWatch

- B. AWS will receive the alarms but will not execute the Auto Scaling policy
- C. Auto Scaling will execute the policy but it will not launch the instances until the process is resumed
- D. It is not possible to suspend the AlarmNotification process

Answer: B

Explanation:

Auto Scaling performs various processes, such as Launch, Terminate Alarm Notification etc. The user can also suspend individual process. The AlarmNotification process type accepts notifications from the Amazon CloudWatch alarms that are associated with the Auto Scaling group. If the user suspends this process type, Auto Scaling will not automatically execute the scaling policies that would be triggered by the alarms.

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured Auto Scaling with 3 instances. The user had created a new AMI after updating one of the instances. If the user wants to terminate two specific instances to ensure that Auto Scaling launches an instances with the new launch configuration, which command should he run?

- A. `as-delete-instance-in-auto-scaling-group <Instance ID> --no-decrement-desired-capacity`
- B. `as-terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group <Instance ID> --update-desired-capacity`
- C. `as-terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group <Instance ID> --decrement-desired-capacity`
- D. `as-terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group <Instance ID> --no-decrement-desired-capacity`

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Auto Scaling command `as-terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group <Instance ID>` will terminate the specific instance ID. The user is required to specify the parameter `--no-decrement-desired-capacity` to ensure that it launches a new instance from the launch config after terminating the instance. If the user specifies the parameter `--decrement-desired-capacity` then Auto Scaling will terminate the instance and decrease the desired capacity by 1.

NEW QUESTION 147

- (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 150

- (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 155

- (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 sign 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}"]
}]
}
```

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Topic 3)

A user is observing the EC2 CPU utilization metric on CloudWatch. The user has observed some interesting patterns while filtering over the 1 week period for a particular hour. The user wants to zoom that data point to a more granular period. How can the user do that easily with CloudWatch?

- A. The user can zoom a particular period by selecting that period with the mouse and then releasing the mouse
- B. The user can zoom a particular period by double clicking on that period with the mouse
- C. The user can zoom a particular period by specifying the aggregation data for that period
- D. The user can zoom a particular period by specifying the period in the Time Range

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Topic 3)

You run a web application with the following components Elastic Load Balancer (ELB), 3 Web/Application servers, 1 MySQL RDS database with read replicas, and Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) for static content. Average response time for users is increasing slowly. What three CloudWatch RDS metrics will allow you to identify if the database is the bottleneck? Choose 3 answers

- A. The number of outstanding IOs waiting to access the dis
- B. The amount of write latenc
- C. The amount of disk space occupied by binary logs on the maste
- D. The amount of time a Read Replica DB Instance lags behind the source DB Instance
- E. The average number of disk I/O operations per secon

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 164

- (Topic 3)

A user has created an EBS volume of 10 GB and attached it to a running instance. The user is trying to access EBS for first time. Which of the below mentioned options is the correct statement with respect to a first time EBS access?

- A. The volume will show a size of 8 GB
- B. The volume will show a loss of the IOPS performance the first time
- C. The volume will be blank
- D. If the EBS is mounted it will ask the user to create a file system

Answer: B

Explanation:

A user can create an EBS volume either from a snapshot or as a blank volume. If the volume is from a snapshot it will not be blank. The volume shows the right size only as long as it is mounted. This shows that the file system is created. When the user is accessing the volume the AWS EBS will wipe out the block storage or instantiate from the snapshot. Thus, the volume will show a loss of IOPS. It is recommended that the user should pre warm the EBS before use to achieve better IO.

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Topic 3)

An organization has configured Auto Scaling for hosting their application. The system admin wants to understand the Auto Scaling health check process. If the instance is unhealthy, Auto Scaling launches an instance and terminates the unhealthy instance. What is the order execution?

- A. Auto Scaling launches a new instance first and then terminates the unhealthy instance
- B. Auto Scaling performs the launch and terminate processes in a random order
- C. Auto Scaling launches and terminates the instances simultaneously
- D. Auto Scaling terminates the instance first and then launches a new instance

Answer: D

Explanation:

Auto Scaling keeps checking the health of the instances at regular intervals and marks the instance for replacement when it is unhealthy. The ReplaceUnhealthy process terminates instances which are marked as unhealthy and subsequently creates new instances to replace them. This process first terminates the instance and then launches a new instance.

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Topic 3)

An organization is planning to create a user with IAM. They are trying to understand the limitations of IAM so that they can plan accordingly. Which of the below mentioned statements is not true with respect to the limitations of IAM?

- A. One IAM user can be a part of a maximum of 5 groups
- B. The organization can create 100 groups per AWS account
- C. One AWS account can have a maximum of 5000 IAM users
- D. One AWS account can have 250 roles

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. The default maximums for each of the IAM entities is given below: Groups per AWS account: 100 Users per AWS account: 5000 Roles per AWS account: 250 Number of groups per user: 10 (that is, one user can be part of these many groups).

NEW QUESTION 175

- (Topic 3)

Your business is building a new application that will store its entire customer database on a RDS MySQL database, and will have various applications and users that will query that data for different purposes.

Large analytics jobs on the database are likely to cause other applications to not be able to get the query results they need to, before time out. Also, as your data grows, these analytics jobs will start to take more time, increasing the negative effect on the other applications.

How do you solve the contention issues between these different workloads on the same data?

- A. Enable Multi-AZ mode on the RDS instance
- B. Use ElastiCache to offload the analytics job data
- C. Create RDS Read-Replicas for the analytics work
- D. Run the RDS instance on the largest size possible

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured Auto Scaling with the minimum capacity as 2 and the desired capacity as 2. The user is trying to terminate one of the existing instance with the command:

```
as-terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group<Instance ID> --decrement-desired-capacity
```

What will Auto Scaling do in this scenario?

- A. Terminates the instance and does not launch a new instance
- B. Terminates the instance and updates the desired capacity to 1
- C. Terminates the instance and updates the desired capacity and minimum size to 1
- D. Throws an error

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Auto Scaling command `as-terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group <Instance ID>` will terminate the specific instance ID. The user is required to specify the parameter `--decrement-desired-capacity`. Then Auto Scaling will terminate the instance and decrease the desired capacity by 1. In this case since the minimum size is 2, Auto Scaling will not allow the desired capacity to go below 2. Thus, it will throw an error.

NEW QUESTION 178

- (Topic 3)

How can you secure data at rest on an EBS volume?

- A. Encrypt the volume using the S3 server-side encryption service
- B. Attach the volume to an instance using EC2's SSL interface
- C. Create an IAM policy that restricts read and write access to the volume
- D. Write the data randomly instead of sequentially
- E. Use an encrypted file system on top of the EBS volume

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/policies_examples.html

NEW QUESTION 180

- (Topic 3)

An application you maintain consists of multiple EC2 instances in a default tenancy VPC. This application has undergone an internal audit and has been determined to require dedicated hardware for one instance. Your compliance team has given you a week to move this instance to single-tenant hardware. Which process will have minimal impact on your application while complying with this requirement?

- A. Create a new VPC with `tenancy=dedicated` and migrate to the new VPC
- B. Use `ec2-reboot-instances` command line and set the parameter `"dedicated=true"`
- C. Right click on the instance, select properties and check the box for dedicated tenancy
- D. Stop the instance, create an AMI, launch a new instance with `tenancy=dedicated`, and terminate the old instance

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/CommandLineReference/ApiReference-cmd-CreateVpc.html>

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a VPC with the public subnet. The user has created a security group for that VPC. Which of the below mentioned statements is true when a security group is created?

- A. It can connect to the AWS services, such as S3 and RDS by default
- B. It will have all the inbound traffic by default
- C. It will have all the outbound traffic by default
- D. It will by default allow traffic to the internet gateway

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. AWS provides two features the user can use to increase security in VPC: security groups and network ACLs. Security groups work at the instance level while ACLs work at the subnet level. When a user creates a security group with AWS VPC, by default it will allow all the outbound traffic but block all inbound traffic.

NEW QUESTION 187

- (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 191

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 193

- (Topic 3)

An organization has created 10 IAM users. The organization wants each of the IAM users to have access to a separate DynamoDB table. All the users are added to the same group and the organization wants to setup a group level policy for this. How can the organization achieve this?

- A. Define the group policy and add a condition which allows the access based on the IAM name
- B. Create a DynamoDB table with the same name as the IAM user name and define the policy rule which grants access based on the DynamoDB ARN using a variable
- C. Create a separate DynamoDB database for each user and configure a policy in the group based on the DB variable
- D. It is not possible to have a group level policy which allows different IAM users to different DynamoDB Tables

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. AWS DynamoDB has only tables and the organization cannot make separate databases. The organization should create a table with the same name as the IAM user name and use the ARN of DynamoDB as part of the group policy. The sample policy is shown below:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": ["dynamodb:*"],
    "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:region:account-number-without-hyphens:table/${aws:username}"
  }]
}
```

NEW QUESTION 197

- (Topic 3)

A user has setup a custom application which generates a number in decimals. The user wants to track that number and setup the alarm whenever the number is above a certain limit. The application is sending the data to CloudWatch at regular intervals for this purpose. Which of the below mentioned statements is not true with respect to the above scenario?

- A. The user can get the aggregate data of the numbers generated over a minute and send it to CloudWatch
- B. The user has to supply the timezone with each data point
- C. CloudWatch will not truncate the number until it has an exponent larger than 126 (i.e. 1×10^{126}).
- D. (1×10^{126}) .
- E. The user can create a file in the JSON format with the metric name and value and supply it to CloudWatch

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 201

- (Topic 3)

A sys admin is planning to subscribe to the RDS event notifications. For which of the below mentioned source categories the subscription cannot be configured?

- A. DB security group
- B. DB snapshot
- C. DB options group
- D. DB parameter group

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon RDS uses the Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) to provide a notification when an Amazon RDS event occurs. These events can be configured for source categories, such as DB instance, DB security group, DB snapshot and DB parameter group.

NEW QUESTION 203

- (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 204

- (Topic 3)

An organization has configured Auto Scaling with ELB. There is a memory issue in the application which is causing CPU utilization to go above 90%. The higher CPU usage triggers an event for Auto Scaling as per the scaling policy. If the user wants to find the root cause inside the application without triggering a scaling activity, how can he achieve this?

- A. Stop the scaling process until research is completed
- B. It is not possible to find the root cause from that instance without triggering scaling
- C. Delete Auto Scaling until research is completed
- D. Suspend the scaling process until research is completed

Answer: D

Explanation:

Auto Scaling allows the user to suspend and then resume one or more of the Auto Scaling processes in the Auto Scaling group. This is very useful when the user wants to investigate a configuration problem or some other issue, such as a memory leak with the web application and then make changes to the application, without triggering the Auto Scaling process.

NEW QUESTION 209

- (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 211

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 213

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 217

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched multiple EC2 instances for the purpose of development and testing in the same region. The user wants to find the separate cost for the production and development instances. How can the user find the cost distribution?

- A. The user should download the activity report of the EC2 services as it has the instance ID wise data
- B. It is not possible to get the AWS cost usage data of single region instances separately
- C. The user should use Cost Distribution Metadata and AWS detailed billing
- D. The user should use Cost Allocation Tags and AWS billing reports

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS provides cost allocation tags to categorize and track the AWS costs. When the user applies tags to his AWS resources (such as Amazon EC2 instances or Amazon S3 buckets), AWS generates a cost allocation report as a comma-separated value (CSV) file with the usage and costs aggregated by those tags. The user can apply tags which represent business categories (such as cost centres, application names, or instance type – Production/Dev. to organize usage costs across multiple services.

NEW QUESTION 221

- (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 223

- (Topic 3)

An organization is trying to create various IAM users. Which of the below mentioned options is not a valid IAM username?

- A. John.cloud
- B. john@cloud
- C. John=cloud
- D. john#cloud

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. Whenever the organization is creating an IAM user, there should be a unique ID for each user. 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 224

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a queue named "awsmodule" with SQS. One of the consumers of queue is down for 3 days and then becomes available. Will that component receive message from queue?

- A. Yes, since SQS by default stores message for 4 days
- B. No, since SQS by default stores message for 1 day only
- C. No, since SQS sends message to consumers who are available that time
- D. Yes, since SQS will not delete message until it is delivered to all consumers

Answer: A

Explanation:

SQS allows the user to move data between distributed components of applications so they can perform different tasks without losing messages or requiring each component to be always available. Queues retain messages for a set period of time. By default, a queue retains messages for four days. However, the user can configure a queue to retain messages for up to 14 days after the message has been sent.

NEW QUESTION 229

- (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 missin
- D. It is the required part
- E. The user account has reached the maximum volume limit

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 234

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured ELB with a TCP listener at ELB as well as on the back-end instances. The user wants to enable a proxy protocol to capture the source and destination IP information in the header. Which of the below mentioned statements helps the user understand a proxy protocol with TCP configuration?

- A. If the end user is requesting behind a proxy server then the user should not enable a proxy protocol on ELB
- B. ELB does not support a proxy protocol when it is listening on both the load balancer and the back-end instances
- C. Whether the end user is requesting from a proxy server or directly, it does not make a difference for the proxy protocol
- D. If the end user is requesting behind the proxy then the user should add the "isproxy" flag to the ELB Configuration

Answer: A

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. If the end user is requesting from a Proxy Protocol enabled proxy server, then the ELB admin should not enable the Proxy Protocol on the load balancer. If the Proxy Protocol is enabled on both the proxy server and the load balancer, the load balancer will add another header to the request which already has a header from the proxy server. This duplication may result in errors.

NEW QUESTION 235

- (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 238

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 245

- (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 247

- (Topic 3)

A user has created an Auto Scaling group using CLI. The user wants to enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring for that group. How can the user configure this?

- A. When the user sets an alarm on the Auto Scaling group, it automatically enables detail monitoring
- B. By default detailed monitoring is enabled for Auto Scaling
- C. Auto Scaling does not support detailed monitoring
- D. Enable detail monitoring from the AWS console

Answer: B

Explanation:

CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS as well as the custom services. It provides either basic or detailed monitoring for the supported AWS products. In basic monitoring, a service sends data points to CloudWatch every five minutes, while in detailed monitoring a service sends data points to CloudWatch every minute. To enable detailed instance monitoring for a new Auto Scaling group, the user does not need to take any extra steps. When the user creates an Auto Scaling launch config as the first step for creating an Auto Scaling group, each launch configuration contains a flag named InstanceMonitoring.Enabled. The default value of this flag is true. Thus, the user does not need to set this flag if he wants detailed monitoring.

NEW QUESTION 252

- (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 256

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched a Windows based EC2 instance. However, the instance has some issues and the user wants to check the log. When the user checks the Instance console output from the AWS console, what will it display?

- A. All the event logs since instance boot
- B. The last 10 system event log error
- C. The Windows instance does not support the console output
- D. The last three system events' log errors

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS EC2 console provides a useful tool called Console output for problem diagnosis. It is useful to find out any kernel issues, termination reasons or service configuration issues. For a Windows instance it lists the last three system event log errors. For Linux it displays the exact console output.

NEW QUESTION 259

A user has deployed an application on his private cloud. The user is using his own monitoring tool. He wants to configure that whenever there is an error, the monitoring tool should notify him via SMS. Which of the below mentioned AWS services will help in this scenario?

- A. None because the user infrastructure is in the private cloud/
- B. AWS SNS
- C. AWS SES
- D. AWS SMS

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a fast, flexible, and fully managed push messaging service. Amazon SNS can be used to make push notifications to mobile devices. Amazon SNS can deliver notifications by SMS text message or email to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) queues or to any HTTP endpoint. In this case user can use the SNS apis to send SMS.

NEW QUESTION 260

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