

Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-SysOps

Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following statements about this S3 bucket policy is true?

```
{
  "Id": "IPAllowPolicy",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "IPAllow",
      "Action": "s3:*",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::mybucket/*",
      "Condition": {
        "IpAddress": {
          "aws:SourceIp": "192.168.100.0/24"
        },
        "NotIpAddress": {
          "aws:SourceIp": "192.168.100.188/32"
        }
      }
    }
  ],
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": [
      "*"
    ]
  }
}
```

- A. Denies the server with the IP address 192.168.100.0 full access to the "mybucket" bucket
- B. Denies the server with the IP address 192.168.100.188 full access to the "mybucket" bucket
- C. Grants all the servers within the 192.168.100.0/24 subnet full access to the "mybucket" bucket
- D. Grants all the servers within the 192.168.100.188/32 subnet full access to the "mybucket" bucket

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

A customer has a web application that uses cookie Based sessions to track logged in users It is deployed on AWS using ELB and Auto Scaling The customer observes that when load increases. Auto Scaling launches new Instances but the load on the existing Instances does not decrease, causing all existing users to have a sluggish experience.

Which two answer choices independently describe a behavior that could be the cause of the sluggish user experience? Choose 2 answers

- A. ELB's normal behavior sends requests from the same user to the same backend instance
- B. ELB's behavior when sticky sessions are enabled causes ELB to send requests in the same session to the same backend instance
- C. A faulty browser is not honoring the TTL of the ELB DNS name
- D. The web application uses long polling such as comet or websocket
- E. Thereby keeping a connection open to a web server for a long time
- F. The web application uses long polling such as comet or websocket
- G. Thereby keeping a connection open to a web server for a long time

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

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

Which two options will address this issue? Choose 2 answers

- A. Enable versioning on your S3 Buckets
- B. Configure your S3 Buckets with MFA delete

- C. Create a Bucket policy and only allow read only permissions to all users at the bucket level
- D. Enable object life cycle policies and configure the data older than 3 months to be archived in Glacier

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

You have a web-style application with a stateless but CPU and memory-intensive web tier running on a cc2 8xlarge EC2 instance inside of a VPC. The instance when under load is having problems returning requests within the SLA as defined by your business. The application maintains its state in a DynamoDB table, but the data tier is properly provisioned and responses are consistently fast.

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

- A. Add another cc2 8xlarge application instance, and put both behind an Elastic Load Balancer
- B. Move the cc2 8xlarge to the same Availability Zone as the DynamoDB table
- C. Cache the database responses in ElastiCache for more rapid access
- D. Move the database from DynamoDB to RDS MySQL in scale-out read-replica configuration

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

You have a server with a 500GB Amazon EBS data volume. The volume is 80% full. You need to back up the volume at regular intervals and be able to re-create the volume in a new Availability Zone in the shortest time possible. All applications using the volume can be paused for a period of a few minutes with no discernible user impact.

Which of the following backup methods will best fulfill your requirements?

- A. Take periodic snapshots of the EBS volume
- B. Use a third party Incremental backup application to back up to Amazon Glacier
- C. Periodically back up all data to a single compressed archive and archive to Amazon S3 using a parallelized multi-part upload
- D. Create another EBS volume in the second Availability Zone, attach it to the Amazon EC2 instance, and use a disk manager to mirror the two disks

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-creating-snapshot.html>

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

You have decided to change the Instance type for instances running in your application tier that are using Auto Scaling.

In which area below would you change the instance type definition?

- A. Auto Scaling launch configuration
- B. Auto Scaling group
- C. Auto Scaling policy
- D. Auto Scaling tags

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/WhatIsAutoScaling.html>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (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 10

- (Topic 1)

You are running a web-application on AWS consisting of the following components an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) an Auto-Scaling Group of EC2 instances running Linux/PHP/Apache, and Relational DataBase Service (RDS) MySQL.
Which security measures fall into AWS's responsibility?

- A. Protect the EC2 instances against unsolicited access by enforcing the principle of least-privilege access
- B. Protect against IP spoofing or packet sniffing
- C. Assure all communication between EC2 instances and ELB is encrypted
- D. Install latest security patches on EL
- E. RDS and EC2 instances

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

You are tasked with the migration of a highly trafficked Node JS application to AWS In order to comply with organizational standards Chef recipes must be used to configure the application servers that host this application and to support application lifecycle events.

Which deployment option meets these requirements while minimizing administrative burden?

- A. Create a new stack within Opsworks add the appropriate layers to the stack and deploy the application
- B. Create a new application within Elastic Beanstalk and deploy this application to a new environment
- C. Launch a Node JS server from a community AMI and manually deploy the application to the launched EC2 instance
- D. Launch and configure Chef Server on an EC2 instance and leverage the AWS CLI to launch application servers and configure those instances using Chef

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features.deployment.html>

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 1)

What is a placement group?

- A. A collection of Auto Scaling groups in the same Region
- B. Feature that enables EC2 instances to interact with each other via high bandwidth, low latency connections
- C. A collection of Elastic Load Balancers in the same Region or Availability Zone
- D. A collection of authorized Cloud Front edge locations for a distribution

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Topic 1)

When an EC2 EBS-backed (EBS root) instance is stopped, what happens to the data on any ephemeral store volumes?

- A. Data will be deleted and will no longer be accessible
- B. Data is automatically saved in an EBS volume
- C. Data is automatically saved as an EBS snapshot
- D. Data is unavailable until the instance is restarted

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following are characteristics of Amazon VPC subnets?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Each subnet maps to a single Availability Zone
- B. A CIDR block mask of /25 is the smallest range supported
- C. Instances in a private subnet can communicate with the internet only if they have an Elastic IP
- D. By default, all subnets can route between each other, whether they are private or public
- E. V Each subnet spans at least 2 Availability zones to provide a high-availability environment

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Topic 1)

You are creating an Auto Scaling group whose Instances need to insert a custom metric into CloudWatch. Which method would be the best way to authenticate your CloudWatch PUT request?

- A. Create an IAM role with the Put MetricData permission and modify the Auto Scaling launch configuration to launch instances in that role
- B. Create an IAM user with the PutMetricData permission and modify the Auto Scaling launch configuration to inject the userscredentials into the instance User Data
- C. Modify the appropriate Cloud Watch metric policies to allow the Put MetricData permission to instances from the Auto Scaling group
- D. Create an IAM user with the PutMetricData permission and put the credentials in a private repository and have applications on the server pull the credentials as needed

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 31

- (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 (AMI)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Topic 1)

Your company is moving towards tracking web page users with a small tracking

image loaded on each page. Currently you are serving this image out of US-East, but are starting to get concerned about the time it takes to load the image for users on the west coast.

What are the two best ways to speed up serving this image?

Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Topic 1)

You receive a frantic call from a new DBA who accidentally dropped a table containing all your customers.

Which Amazon RDS feature will allow you to reliably restore your database to within 5 minutes of when the mistake was made?

- A. Multi-AZ RDS
- B. RDS snapshots
- C. RDS read replicas
- D. RDS automated backup

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.BackingUpAndRestoringAmazonRDSInstances.html>

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Topic 1)

You have started a new job and are reviewing your company's infrastructure on AWS. You notice one web application where they have an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) in front of web instances in an Auto Scaling Group. When you check the metrics for the ELB in CloudWatch you see four healthy instances in Availability Zone (AZ) A and zero in AZ B. There are zero unhealthy instances.

What do you need to fix to balance the instances across AZs?

- A. Set the ELB to only be attached to another AZ
- B. Make sure Auto Scaling is configured to launch in both AZs
- C. Make sure your AMI is available in both AZs
- D. Make sure the maximum size of the Auto Scaling Group is greater than 4

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 44

- (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 45

- (Topic 1)

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

Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 49

- (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 53

- (Topic 1)

When creation of an EBS snapshot is initiated but not completed, the EBS volume?

- A. Cannot be detached or attached to an EC2 instance until the snapshot completes
- B. Can be used in read-only mode while the snapshot is in progress
- C. Can be used while the snapshot is in progress
- D. Cannot be used until the snapshot completes

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-copy-snapshot.html>

NEW QUESTION 56

- (Topic 1)

You have a Linux EC2 web server instance running inside a VPC. The instance is in a public subnet and has an EIP associated with it so you can connect to it over the Internet via HTTP or SSH. The instance was also fully accessible when you last logged in via SSH, and was also serving web requests on port 80.

Now you are not able to SSH into the host nor does it respond to web requests on port 80 that were working fine last time you checked. You have double-checked that all networking configuration parameters (security groups, route tables, IGW/EIP, NACLs, etc.) are properly configured (and you haven't made any changes to those anyway since you were last able to reach the instance). You look at the EC2 console and notice that system status check shows "impaired."

Which should be your next step in troubleshooting and attempting to get the instance back to a healthy state so that you can log in again?

- A. Stop and start the instance so that it will be able to be redeployed on a healthy host system that most likely will fix the "impaired" system status
- B. Reboot your instance so that the operating system will have a chance to boot in a clean healthy state that most likely will fix the "impaired" system status
- C. Add another dynamic private IP address to the instance and try to connect via that new path, since the networking stack of the OS may be locked up causing the "impaired" system status

- D. Add another Elastic Network Interface to the instance and try to connect via that new path since the networking stack of the OS may be locked up causing the "impaired" system status
- E. un-map and then re-map the EIP to the instance, since the IGWVNET gateway may not be working properly, causing the "impaired" system status

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Topic 2)

A user is accessing RDS from an application. The user has enabled the Multi AZ feature with the MS SQL RDS DB. During a planned outage how will AWS ensure that a switch from DB to a standby replica will not affect access to the application?

- A. RDS will have an internal IP which will redirect all requests to the new DB
- B. RDS uses DNS to switch over to stand by replica for seamless transition
- C. The switch over changes Hardware so RDS does not need to worry about access
- D. RDS will have both the DBs running independently and the user has to manually switch over

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the event of a planned or unplanned outage of a DB instance, Amazon RDS automatically switches to a standby replica in another Availability Zone if the user has enabled Multi AZ. The automatic failover mechanism simply changes the DNS record of the DB instance to point to the standby DB instance. As a result, the user will need to re-establish any existing connections to the DB instance. However, as the DNS is the same, the application can access DB seamlessly.

NEW QUESTION 64

- (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 67

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Topic 2)

A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16 with only a private subnet and VPN connection using the VPC wizard. The user wants to connect to the instance in a private subnet over SSH. How should the user define the security rule for SSH?

- A. Allow Inbound traffic on port 22 from the user's network
- B. The user has to create an instance in EC2 Classic with an elastic IP and configure the security group of a private subnet to allow SSH from that elastic IP
- C. The user can connect to a instance in a private subnet using the NAT instance
- D. Allow Inbound traffic on port 80 and 22 to allow the user to connect to a private subnet over the Internet

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, the user can setup a case with a VPN only subnet (private. which uses VPN access to connect with his data centre. When the user has configured this setup with Wizard, all network connections to the instances in the subnet will come from his data centre. The user has to configure the security group of the private subnet which allows the inbound traffic on SSH (port 22. from the data centre's network range.

NEW QUESTION 75

- (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 78

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 82

- (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 86

- (Topic 2)

An admin is planning to monitor the ELB. Which of the below mentioned services does not help the admin capture the monitoring information about the ELB activity?

- A. ELB Access logs
- B. ELB health check
- C. CloudWatch metrics
- D. ELB API calls with CloudTrail

Answer: B

Explanation:

The admin can capture information about Elastic Load Balancer using either: CloudWatch Metrics ELB Logs files which are stored in the S3 bucket CloudTrail with API calls which can notify the user as well generate logs for each API calls The health check is internally performed by ELB and does not help the admin get the ELB activity.

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Topic 2)

A user is planning to evaluate AWS for their internal use. The user does not want to incur any charge on his account during the evaluation. Which of the below mentioned AWS services would incur a charge if used?

- A. AWS S3 with 1 GB of storage
- B. AWS micro instance running 24 hours daily
- C. AWS ELB running 24 hours a day
- D. AWS PIOPS volume of 10 GB size

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS is introducing a free usage tier for one year to help the new AWS customers get started in Cloud. The free tier can be used for anything that the user wants to run in the Cloud. AWS offers a handful of AWS services as a part of this which includes 750 hours of free micro instances and 750 hours of ELB. It includes the AWS S3 of 5 GB and AWS EBS general purpose volume upto 30 GB. PIOPS is not part of free usage tier.

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 97

- (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 99

- (Topic 2)

A user has launched an EC2 instance from an instance store backed AMI. The infrastructure team wants to create an AMI from the running instance. Which of the below mentioned steps will not be performed while creating the AMI?

- A. Define the AMI launch permissions
- B. Upload the bundled volume
- C. Register the AMI
- D. Bundle the volume

Answer: A

Explanation:

When the user has launched an EC2 instance from an instance store backed AMI, it will need to follow certain steps, such as “Bundling the root volume”, “Uploading the bundled volume” and “Register the AMI”. Once the AMI is created the user can setup the launch permission. However, it is not required to setup during the launch.

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Topic 2)

A user has created a queue named “myqueue” in US-East region with AWS SQS. The user’s AWS account ID is 123456789012. If the user wants to perform some action on this queue, which of the below Queue URL should he use?

- A. <http://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/123456789012/myqueue>
- B. <http://sqs.amazonaws.com/123456789012/myqueue>
- C. <http://sq>
- D. 123456789012.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/myqueue
- E. [http:// 123456789012.sq](http://123456789012.sq)
- F. us-east-1.amazonaws.com/myqueue

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Topic 2)

An organization is planning to use AWS for 5 different departments. The finance department is responsible to pay for all the accounts. However, they want the cost separation for each account to map with the right cost centre. How can the finance department achieve this?

- A. Create 5 separate accounts and make them a part of one consolidate billing
- B. Create 5 separate accounts and use the IAM cross account access with the roles for better management
- C. Create 5 separate IAM users and set a different policy for their access
- D. Create 5 separate IAM groups and add users as per the department’s employees

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS consolidated billing enables the organization to consolidate payments for multiple Amazon Web Services (AWS) accounts within a single organization by making a single paying account. Consolidated billing enables the organization to see a combined view of the AWS charges incurred by each account as well as obtain a detailed cost report for each of the individual AWS accounts associated with the paying account.

NEW QUESTION 107

- (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 109

- (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 111

- (Topic 2)

A user has created an S3 bucket which is not publicly accessible. The bucket is having thirty objects which are also private. If the user wants to make the objects public, how can he configure this with minimal efforts?

- A. The user should select all objects from the console and apply a single policy to mark them public
- B. The user can write a program which programmatically makes all objects public using S3 SDK
- C. Set the AWS bucket policy which marks all objects as public
- D. Make the bucket ACL as public so it will also mark all objects as public

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 116

- (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 118

- (Topic 2)

A user has created a web application with Auto Scaling. The user is regularly monitoring the application and he observed that the traffic is highest on Thursday and Friday between 8 AM to 6 PM. What is the best solution to handle scaling in this case?

- A. Add a new instance manually by 8 AM Thursday and terminate the same by 6 PM Friday
- B. Schedule Auto Scaling to scale up by 8 AM Thursday and scale down after 6 PM on Friday
- C. Schedule a policy which may scale up every day at 8 AM and scales down by 6 PM
- D. Configure a batch process to add a instance by 8 AM and remove it by Friday 6 PM

Answer: B

Explanation:

Auto Scaling based on a schedule allows the user to scale the application in response to predictable load changes. In this case the load increases by Thursday and decreases by Friday. Thus, the user can setup the scaling activity based on the predictable traffic patterns of the web application using Auto Scaling scale by Schedule.

NEW QUESTION 122

- (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 124

- (Topic 2)

A root account owner has created an S3 bucket testmycloud. The account owner wants to allow everyone to upload the objects as well as enforce that the person who uploaded the object should manage the permission of those objects. Which is the easiest way to achieve this?

- A. The root account owner should create a bucket policy which allows the IAM users to upload the object
- B. The root account owner should create the bucket policy which allows the other account owners to set the object policy of that bucket
- C. The root account should use ACL with the bucket to allow everyone to upload the object
- D. The root account should create the IAM users and provide them the permission to upload content to the bucket

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 in his account. ACLs are suitable for specific scenarios. For example, if a bucket owner allows other AWS accounts to upload objects, permissions to these objects can only be managed using the object ACL by the AWS account that owns the object.

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 2)

A user has setup a CloudWatch alarm on an EC2 action when the CPU utilization is above 75%. The alarm sends a notification to SNS on the alarm state. If the user wants to simulate the alarm action how can he achieve this?

- A. Run activities on the CPU such that its utilization reaches above 75%
- B. From the AWS console change the state to 'Alarm'
- C. The user can set the alarm state to 'Alarm' using CLI
- D. Run the SNS action manually

Answer: C

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 test an alarm by setting it to any state using the SetAlarmState API (mon-set-alarm-state command.. This temporary state change lasts only until the next alarm comparison occurs.

NEW QUESTION 131

- (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 134

- (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 138

- (Topic 2)

A user is trying to configure the CloudWatch billing alarm. Which of the below mentioned steps should be performed by the user for the first time alarm creation in the AWS Account Management section?

- A. Enable Receiving Billing Reports
- B. Enable Receiving Billing Alerts
- C. Enable AWS billing utility
- D. Enable CloudWatch Billing Threshold

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS CloudWatch supports enabling the billing alarm on the total AWS charges. Before the user can create an alarm on the estimated charges, he must enable monitoring of the estimated AWS charges, by selecting the option "Enable receiving billing alerts". It takes about 15 minutes before the user can view the billing data. The user can then create the alarms.

NEW QUESTION 141

- (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 endpoint (REST calls) and turn on the red light. The user can configure the CloudWatch alarm to send a notification to the AWS SNS HTTP endpoint (the sensor device) and it will turn the light red when there is an alarm condition.

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Topic 2)

A user has launched an EBS backed EC2 instance. The user has rebooted the instance. Which of the below mentioned statements is not true with respect to the reboot action?

- A. The private and public address remains the same
- B. The Elastic IP remains associated with the instance

- C. The volume is preserved
- D. The instance runs on a new host computer

Answer: D

Explanation:

A user can reboot an EC2 instance using the AWS console, the Amazon EC2 CLI or the Amazon EC2 API. Rebooting an instance is equivalent to rebooting an operating system. However, it is recommended that the user use the Amazon EC2 to reboot the instance instead of running the operating system reboot command from the instance. The instance remains on the same host computer and maintains its public DNS name, private IP address, and any data on its instance store volumes. It typically takes a few minutes for the reboot to complete, but the time it takes to reboot depends on the instance configuration.

NEW QUESTION 149

- (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 153

- (Topic 2)

A user has configured CloudWatch monitoring on an EBS backed EC2 instance. If the user has not attached any additional device, which of the below mentioned metrics will always show a 0 value?

- A. DiskReadBytes
- B. NetworkIn
- C. NetworkOut
- D. CPUUtilization

Answer: A

Explanation:

CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS as well as custom services. For EC2 when the user is monitoring the EC2 instances, it will capture the 7 Instance level and 3 system check parameters for the EC2 instance. Since this is an EBS backed instance, it will not have ephemeral storage attached to it. Out of the 7 EC2 metrics, the 4 metrics DiskReadOps, DiskWriteOps, DiskReadBytes and DiskWriteBytes are disk related data and available only when there is ephemeral storage attached to an instance. For an EBS backed instance without any additional device, this data will be 0.

NEW QUESTION 154

- (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 156

- (Topic 2)

A user has setup Auto Scaling with ELB on the EC2 instances. The user wants to configure that whenever the CPU utilization is below 10%, Auto Scaling should remove one instance. How can the user configure this?

- A. The user can get an email using SNS when the CPU utilization is less than 10%. The user can use the desired capacity of Auto Scaling to remove the instance
- B. Use CloudWatch to monitor the data and Auto Scaling to remove the instances using scheduled actions
- C. Configure CloudWatch to send a notification to Auto Scaling Launch configuration when the CPU utilization is less than 10% and configure the Auto Scaling policy to remove the instance
- D. Configure CloudWatch to send a notification to the Auto Scaling group when the CPU Utilization is less than 10% and configure the Auto Scaling policy to remove the instance

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 to receive a notification on the Auto Scaling group with the CloudWatch alarm

when the CPU utilization is below a certain threshold. The user can configure the Auto Scaling policy to take action for removing the instance. When the CPU utilization is below 10% CloudWatch will send an alarm to the Auto Scaling group to execute the policy.

NEW QUESTION 157

- (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 161

- (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 164

- (Topic 2)

An organization wants to move to Cloud. They are looking for a secure encrypted database storage option. Which of the below mentioned AWS functionalities helps them to achieve this?

- A. AWS MFA with EBS
- B. AWS EBS encryption
- C. Multi-tier encryption with Redshift
- D. AWS S3 server side storage

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS EBS supports encryption of the volume while creating new volumes. It also supports creating volumes from existing snapshots provided the snapshots are created from encrypted volumes. The data at rest, the I/O as well as all the snapshots of EBS will be encrypted. The encryption occurs on the servers that host the EC2 instances, providing encryption of data as it moves between the EC2 instances and EBS storage. EBS encryption is based on the AES-256 cryptographic algorithm, which is the industry standard

NEW QUESTION 168

- (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 173

- (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 AW
- 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 175

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Topic 2)

A sys admin is trying to understand EBS snapshots. Which of the below mentioned statements will not be useful to the admin to understand the concepts about a snapshot?

- A. The snapshot is synchronous
- B. It is recommended to stop the instance before taking a snapshot for consistent data
- C. The snapshot is incremental
- D. The snapshot captures the data that has been written to the hard disk when the snapshot command was executed

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS snapshot is a point in time backup of an EBS volume. When the snapshot command is executed it will capture the current state of the data that is written on the drive and take a backup. For a better and consistent snapshot of the root EBS volume, AWS recommends stopping the instance. For additional volumes it is recommended to unmount the device. The snapshots are asynchronous and incremental.

NEW QUESTION 179

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched an EC2 Windows instance from an instance store backed AMI. The user wants to convert the AMI to an EBS backed AMI. How can the user convert it?

- A. Attach an EBS volume to the instance and unbundle all the AMI bundled data inside the EBS
- B. A Windows based instance store backed AMI cannot be converted to an EBS backed AMI
- C. It is not possible to convert an instance store backed AMI to an EBS backed AMI

D. Attach an EBS volume and use the copy command to copy all the ephemeral content to the EBS Volume

Answer: B

Explanation:

Generally when a user has launched an EC2 instance from an instance store backed AMI, it can be converted to an EBS backed AMI provided the user has attached the EBS volume to the instance and unbundles the AMI data to it. However, if the instance is a Windows instance, AWS does not allow this. In this case, since the instance is a Windows instance, the user cannot convert it to an EBS backed AMI.

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched an EC2 instance from an instance store backed AMI. The user has attached an additional instance store volume to the instance. The user wants to create an AMI from the running instance. Will the AMI have the additional instance store volume data?

- A. Yes, the block device mapping will have information about the additional instance store volume
- B. No, since the instance store backed AMI can have only the root volume bundled
- C. It is not possible to attach an additional instance store volume to the existing instance store backed AMI instance
- D. No, since this is ephemeral storage it will not be a part of the AMI

Answer: A

Explanation:

When the user has launched an EC2 instance from an instance store backed AMI and added an instance store volume to the instance in addition to the root device volume, the block device mapping for the new AMI contains the information for these volumes as well. In addition, the block device mappings for the instances those are launched from the new AMI will automatically contain information for these volumes.

NEW QUESTION 189

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured ELB with Auto Scaling. The user suspended the Auto Scaling terminate process only for a while. What will happen to the availability zone rebalancing process (AZRebalance) during this period?

- A. Auto Scaling will not launch or terminate any instances
- B. Auto Scaling will allow the instances to grow more than the maximum size
- C. Auto Scaling will keep launching instances till the maximum instance size
- D. It is not possible to suspend the terminate process while keeping the launch active

Answer: B

Explanation:

Auto Scaling performs various processes, such as Launch, Terminate, Availability Zone Rebalance (AZRebalance) etc. The AZRebalance process type seeks to maintain a balanced number of instances across Availability Zones within a region. If the user suspends the Terminate process, the AZRebalance process can cause the Auto Scaling group to grow up to ten percent larger than the maximum size. This is because Auto Scaling allows groups to temporarily grow larger than the maximum size during rebalancing activities. If Auto Scaling cannot terminate instances, the Auto Scaling group could remain up to ten percent larger than the maximum size until the user resumes the Terminate process type.

NEW QUESTION 194

- (Topic 3)

An organization has created a Queue named "modularqueue" with SQS. The organization is not performing any operations such as SendMessage, ReceiveMessage, DeleteMessage, GetQueueAttributes, SetQueueAttributes, AddPermission, and RemovePermission on the queue. What can happen in this scenario?

- A. AWS SQS sends notification after 15 days for inactivity on queue
- B. AWS SQS can delete queue after 30 days without notification
- C. AWS SQS marks queue inactive after 30 days
- D. AWS SQS notifies the user after 2 weeks and deletes the queue after 3 week

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon SQS can delete a queue without notification if one of the following actions hasn't been performed on it for 30 consecutive days: SendMessage, ReceiveMessage, DeleteMessage, GetQueueAttributes, SetQueueAttributes, AddPermission, and RemovePermission.

NEW QUESTION 196

- (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 197

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/24. The user has used all the IPs of CIDR and wants to increase the size of the VPC. The user has two subnets: public (20.0.0.0/28) and private (20.0.1.0/28). How can the user change the size of the VPC?

- A. The user can delete all the instances of the subnets
- B. Change the size of the subnets to 20.0.0.0/32 and 20.0.1.0/32, respectively
- C. Then the user can increase the size of the VPC using CLI
- D. It is not possible to change the size of the VPC once it has been created
- E. The user can add a subnet with a higher range so that it will automatically increase the size of the VPC
- F. The user can delete the subnets first and then modify the size of the VPC

Answer: B

Explanation:

Once the user has created a VPC, he cannot change the CIDR of that VPC. The user has to terminate all the instances, delete the subnets and then delete the VPC. Create a new VPC with a higher size and launch instances with the newly created VPC and subnets.

NEW QUESTION 198

- (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 203

- (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 206

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 208

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following statements about this S3 bucket policy is true?

```
{
  "Id": "IPAllowPolicy",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "IPAllow",
      "Action": "s3:*",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::mybucket/*",
      "Condition": {
        "IpAddress": {
          "aws:SourceIp": "192.168.100.0/24"
        },
        "NotIpAddress": {
          "aws:SourceIp": "192.168.100.188/32"
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": [
          "*"
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

- A. Denies the server with the IP address 192.166 100.0 full access to the "mybucket" bucket
- B. Denies the server with the IP address 192.166 100.188 full access to the "mybucket bucket
- C. Grants all the servers within the 192 168 100 0/24 subnet full access to the "mybucket" bucket
- D. Grants all the servers within the 192 168 100 188/32 subnet full access to the "mybucket" bucket

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 212

- (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 214

- (Topic 3)

An organization has configured two single availability zones. The Auto Scaling groups are configured in separate zones. The user wants to merge the groups such that one group spans across multiple zones. How can the user configure this?

- A. Run the command as-join-auto-scaling-group to join the two groups
- B. Run the command as-update-auto-scaling-group to configure one group to span across zones and delete the other group
- C. Run the command as-copy-auto-scaling-group to join the two groups
- D. Run the command as-merge-auto-scaling-group to merge the groups

Answer: B

Explanation:

If the user has configured two separate single availability zone Auto Scaling groups and wants to merge them then he should update one of the groups and delete the other one. While updating the first group it is recommended that the user should increase the size of the minimum, maximum and desired capacity as a summation of both the groups.

NEW QUESTION 216

- (Topic 3)

Your mission is to create a lights-out datacenter environment, and you plan to use AWS OpsWorks to accomplish this. First you created a stack and added an App Server layer with an instance running in it. Next you added an application to the instance, and now you need to deploy a MySQL RDS database instance. Which of the following answers accurately describe how to add a backend database server to an OpsWorks stack? Choose 3 answers

- A. Add a new database layer and then add recipes to the deploy actions of the database and App Server layer

- B. Use OpsWorks' "Clone Stack" feature to create a second RDS stack in another Availability Zone for redundancy in the event of a failure in the Primary A
- C. To switch to the secondary RDS instance, set the [:database] attributes to values that are appropriate for your server which you can do by using custom JSO
- D. The variables that characterize the RDS database connection—host, user, and so on—are set using the corresponding values from the deploy JSON's [:deploy][:app_name][:database] attribute
- E. Cookbook attributes are stored in a repository, so OpsWorks requires that the "password": "your_password" attribute for the RDS instance must be encrypted using at least a 256-bit ke
- F. Set up the connection between the app server and the RDS layer by using a custom recip
- G. The recipe configures the app server as required, typically by creating a configuration fil
- H. The recipe gets the connection data such as the host and database name from a set of attributes in the stack configuration and deployment JSON that AWS OpsWorks installs on every instanc

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched an RDS MySQL DB with the Multi AZ feature. The user has scheduled the scaling of instance storage during maintenance window. What is the correct order of events during maintenance window?

- Perform maintenance on standby
- Promote standby to primary
- Perform maintenance on original primary
- Promote original master back as primary

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4
- B. 1, 2, 3
- C. 2, 3, 1, 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

Running MySQL on the RDS DB instance as a Multi-AZ deployment can help the user reduce the impact of a maintenance event, as the Amazon will conduct maintenance by following the steps in the below mentioned order: Perform maintenance on standby Promote standby to primary Perform maintenance on original primary, which becomes the new standby.

NEW QUESTION 222

- (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 223

- (Topic 3)

Which method can be used to prevent an IP address block from accessing public objects in an S3 bucket?

- A. Create a bucket policy and apply it to the bucket
- B. Create a NACL and attach it to the VPC of the bucket
- C. Create an ACL and apply it to all objects in the bucket
- D. Modify the IAM policies of any users that would access the bucket

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-bucket-policies.html>

NEW QUESTION 227

- (Topic 3)

A user is using the AWS SQS to decouple the services. Which of the below mentioned operations is not supported by SQS?

- A. SendMessageBatch
- B. DeleteMessageBatch
- C. CreateQueue
- D. DeleteMessageQueue

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fast, reliable, scalable, and fully managed message queuing service. SQS provides a simple and cost-effective way to decouple the components of an application. The user can perform the following set of operations using the Amazon SQS: CreateQueue, ListQueues, DeleteQueue, SendMessage, SendMessageBatch, ReceiveMessage, DeleteMessage, DeleteMessageBatch, ChangeMessageVisibility, ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch, SetQueueAttributes, GetQueueAttributes, GetQueueUrl, AddPermission and RemovePermission. Operations can be performed only by the AWS account owner or an AWS account that the account owner has delegated to.

NEW QUESTION 229

- (Topic 3)

A user is planning to scale up an application by 8 AM and scale down by 7 PM daily using Auto Scaling. What should the user do in this case?

- A. Setup the scaling policy to scale up and down based on the CloudWatch alarms
- B. The user should increase the desired capacity at 8 AM and decrease it by 7 PM manually
- C. The user should setup a batch process which launches the EC2 instance at a specific time
- D. Setup scheduled actions to scale up or down at a specific time

Answer: A

Explanation:

Auto Scaling based on a schedule allows the user to scale the application in response to predictable load changes. To configure the Auto Scaling group to scale based on a schedule, the user needs to create scheduled actions. A scheduled action tells Auto Scaling to perform a scaling action at a certain time in the future.

NEW QUESTION 232

- (Topic 3)

A user has enabled detailed CloudWatch monitoring with the AWS Simple Notification Service. Which of the below mentioned statements helps the user understand detailed monitoring better?

- A. SNS will send data every minute after configuration
- B. There is no need to enable since SNS provides data every minute
- C. AWS CloudWatch does not support monitoring for SNS
- D. SNS cannot provide data every minute

Answer: D

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. The AWS SNS service sends data every 5 minutes. Thus, it supports only the basic monitoring. The user cannot enable detailed monitoring with SNS.

NEW QUESTION 237

- (Topic 3)

A user is having data generated randomly based on a certain event. The user wants to upload that data to CloudWatch. It may happen that event may not have data generated for some period due to randomness. Which of the below mentioned options is a recommended option for this case?

- A. For the period when there is no data, the user should not send the data at all
- B. For the period when there is no data the user should send a blank value
- C. For the period when there is no data the user should send the value as 0
- D. The user must upload the data to CloudWatch as having no data for some period will cause an error at CloudWatch monitoring

Answer: C

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. When the user data is more random and not generated at regular intervals, there can be a period which has no associated data. The user can either publish the zero (0) Value for that period or not publish the data at all. It is recommended that the user should publish zero instead of no value to monitor the health of the application. This is helpful in an alarm as well as in the generation of the sample data count.

NEW QUESTION 242

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 246

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 250

- (Topic 3)

A user wants to find the particular error that occurred on a certain date in the AWS MySQL RDS DB. Which of the below mentioned activities may help the user to get the data easily?

- A. It is not possible to get the log files for MySQL RDS
- B. Find all the transaction logs and query on those records
- C. Direct the logs to the DB table and then query that table
- D. Download the log file to DynamoDB and search for the record

Answer: C

Explanation:

The user can view, download, and watch the database logs using the Amazon RDS console, the Command Line Interface (CLI) or the Amazon RDS API. For the MySQL RDS, the user can view the error log, slow query log, and general logs. The user can also view the MySQL logs easily by directing the logs to a database table in the main database and querying that table.

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 255

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a public subnet with VPC and launched an EC2 instance within it. The user is trying to delete the subnet. What will happen in this scenario?

- A. It will delete the subnet and make the EC2 instance as a part of the default subnet
- B. It will not allow the user to delete the subnet until the instances are terminated
- C. It will delete the subnet as well as terminate the instances
- D. The subnet can never be deleted independently, but the user has to delete the VPC first

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.

NEW QUESTION 260

- (Topic 3)

How can an EBS volume that is currently attached to an EC2 instance be migrated from one Availability Zone to another?

- A. Simply create a new volume in the other AZ and specify the original volume as the source
- B. Detach the volume, then use the `ec2-migrate-volume` command to move it to another AZ
- C. Create a snapshot of the volume, and create a new volume from the snapshot in the other AZ
- D. Detach the volume and attach it to another EC2 instance in the other AZ

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumes.html>

NEW QUESTION 262

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured ELB with Auto Scaling. The user suspended the Auto Scaling AlarmNotification (which notifies Auto Scaling for CloudWatch alarms) process 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 264

- (Topic 3)

George has shared an EC2 AMI created in the US East region from his AWS account with Stefano. George copies the same AMI to the US West region. Can Stefano access the copied AMI of George's account from the US West region?

- A. No, copy AMI does not copy the permission
- B. It is not possible to share the AMI with a specific account
- C. Yes, since copy AMI copies all private account sharing permissions
- D. Yes, since copy AMI copies all the permissions attached with the AMI

Answer: A

Explanation:

Within EC2, when the user copies an AMI, the new AMI is fully independent of the source AMI; there is no link to the original (source) AMI. AWS does not copy launch permissions, user-defined tags or the Amazon S3 bucket permissions from the source AMI to the new AMI. Thus, in this case by default Stefano will not have access to the AMI in the US West region.

NEW QUESTION 265

- (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 269

- (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 270

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched an EBS backed EC2 instance in the US-East-1a region. The user stopped the instance and started it back after 20 days. AWS throws up an 'InsufficientInstanceCapacity' error. What can be the possible reason for this?

- A. AWS does not have sufficient capacity in that availability zone
- B. AWS zone mapping is changed for that user account
- C. There is some issue with the host capacity on which the instance is launched
- D. The user account has reached the maximum EC2 instance limit

Answer: A

Explanation:

When the user gets an 'InsufficientInstanceCapacity' error while launching or starting an EC2 instance, it means that AWS does not currently have enough available capacity to service the user request. If the user is requesting a large number of instances, there might not be enough server capacity to host them. The user can either try again later, by specifying a smaller number of instances or changing the availability zone if launching a fresh instance.

NEW QUESTION 273

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 276

- (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 279

- (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 283

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched an EC2 instance from an instance store backed AMI. If the user restarts the instance, what will happen to the ephemeral storage data?

- A. All the data will be erased but the ephemeral storage will stay connected
- B. All data will be erased and the ephemeral storage is released
- C. It is not possible to restart an instance launched from an instance store backed AMI
- D. The data is preserved

Answer: D

Explanation:

A user can reboot an EC2 instance using the AWS console, the Amazon EC2 CLI or the Amazon EC2 API. Rebooting an instance is equivalent to rebooting an operating system. However, it is recommended that the user use Amazon EC2 to reboot the instance instead of running the operating system reboot command from the instance. When an instance launched from an instance store backed AMI is rebooted all the ephemeral storage data is still preserved.

NEW QUESTION 287

- (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 288

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 291

- (Topic 3)

An organization (account ID 123412341234) has configured the IAM policy to allow the user to modify his credentials. What will the below mentioned statement allow the user to perform?

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [{  
    "Effect": "Allow",  
    "Action": [
```

```
"iam:AddUserToGroup",
"iam:RemoveUserFromGroup",
"iam:GetGroup"
],
"Resource": "arn:aws:iam:: 123412341234:group/TestingGroup"
}]
```

- A. The IAM policy will throw an error due to an invalid resource name
- B. The IAM policy will allow the user to subscribe to any IAM group
- C. Allow the IAM user to update the membership of the group called TestingGroup
- D. Allow the IAM user to delete the TestingGroup

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. If the organization (account ID 123412341234. wants their users to manage their subscription to the groups, they should create a relevant policy for that. The below mentioned policy allows the respective IAM user to update the membership of the group called MarketingGroup.

```
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": [
"iam:AddUserToGroup",
"iam:RemoveUserFromGroup",
"iam:GetGroup"
],
"Resource": "arn:aws:iam:: 123412341234:group/ TestingGroup "
}]
```

NEW QUESTION 295

- (Topic 3)

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

How can the user achieve this?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

It is always possible that someone can terminate an EC2 instance using the Amazon EC2 console, command line interface or API by mistake. If the admin wants to prevent the instance from being accidentally terminated, he can enable termination protection for that instance. The DisableApiTermination attribute controls whether the instance can be terminated using the console, CLI or API. By default, termination protection is disabled for an EC2 instance. When it is set it will not allow the user to terminate the instance from CLI, API or the console.

NEW QUESTION 299

- (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 301

- (Topic 3)

A user has a weighing plant. The user measures the weight of some goods every 5 minutes and sends data to AWS CloudWatch for monitoring and tracking. Which of the below mentioned parameters is mandatory for the user to include in the request list?

- A. Value
- B. Namespace
- C. Metric Name
- D. Timezone

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS CloudWatch supports the custom metrics. The user can always capture the custom data and upload the data to CloudWatch using CLI or APIs. The user can publish the data to CloudWatch as single data points or as an aggregated set of data points called a statistic set. The user has to always include the namespace as part of the request. The user can supply a file instead of the metric name. If the user does not supply the timezone, it accepts the current time. If the user is sending the data as a single data point it will have parameters, such as value. However, if the user is sending as an aggregate it will have parameters, such as statistic-values.

NEW QUESTION 304

- (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 306

- (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 web server security group (WebSecGrp)?

- A. Configure Destination as DB Security group ID (DbSecGr
- B. for port 3306 Outbound
- C. 80 for Destination 0.0.0.0/0 Outbound
- D. Configure port 3306 for source 20.0.0.0/24 InBound
- E. Configure port 80 InBound for source 20.0.0.0/16

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 public subnet can receive inbound traffic directly from the internet. Thus, the user should configure port 80 with source 0.0.0.0/0 in InBound. The user should configure that the instance in the public subnet can send traffic to the private subnet instances on the DB port. Thus, the user should configure the DB Amazon AWS-SysOps : Practice Test security group of the private subnet (DbSecGrp) as the destination for port 3306 in Outbound.

NEW QUESTION 309

- (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.
- 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 313

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 314

- (Topic 3)

An organization has launched 5 instances: 2 for production and 3 for testing. The organization wants that one particular group of IAM users should only access the test instances and not the production ones. How can the organization set that as a part of the policy?

- A. Launch the test and production instances in separate regions and allow region wise access to the group

- B. Define the IAM policy which allows access based on the instance ID
- C. Create an IAM policy with a condition which allows access to only small instances
- D. Define the tags on the test and production servers and add a condition to the IAM policy which allows access to specific tags

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. The user can add conditions as a part of the IAM policies. The condition can be set on AWS Tags, Time, and Client IP as well as on various parameters. If the organization wants the user to access only specific instances he should define proper tags and add to the IAM policy condition.

The sample policy is shown below.

```
"Statement": [
{
"Action": "ec2:*",
"Effect": "Allow",
"Resource": "*",
"Condition": {
"StringEquals": {
"ec2:ResourceTag/InstanceType": "Production"
}
}
}
]
```

NEW QUESTION 317

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured an HTTPS listener on an ELB. The user has not configured any security policy which can help to negotiate SSL between the client and ELB. What will ELB do in this scenario?

- A. By default ELB will select the first version of the security policy
- B. By default ELB will select the latest version of the policy
- C. ELB creation will fail without a security policy
- D. It is not required to have a security policy since SSL is already installed

Answer: B

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing uses a Secure Socket Layer (SSL) negotiation configuration which is known as a Security Policy. It is used to negotiate the SSL connections between a client and the load balancer. If the user has created an HTTPS/SSL listener without associating any security policy, Elastic Load Balancing will, by default, associate the latest version of the ELBSecurityPolicy-YYYY-MM with the load balancer.

NEW QUESTION 319

- (Topic 3)

A user runs the command “dd if=/dev/xvdf of=/dev/null bs=1M” on an EBS volume created from a snapshot and attached to a Linux instance. Which of the below mentioned activities is the user performing with the step given above?

- A. Pre warming the EBS volume
- B. Initiating the device to mount on the EBS volume
- C. Formatting the volume
- D. Copying the data from a snapshot to the device

Answer: A

Explanation:

When the user creates an 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 volume created from a snapshot and attached with a Linux OS, the “dd” command pre warms the existing data on EBS and any restored snapshots of volumes that have been previously fully pre warmed. This command maintains incremental snapshots; however, because this operation is read-only, it does not pre warm unused space that has never been written to on the original volume. In the command “dd if=/dev/xvdf of=/dev/null bs=1M”, the parameter “if=input file” should be set to the drive that the user wishes to warm. The “of=output file” parameter should be set to the Linux null virtual device, /dev/null. The “bs” parameter sets the block size of the read operation; for optimal performance, this should be set to 1 MB.

NEW QUESTION 321

- (Topic 3)

A user is measuring the CPU utilization of a private data centre machine every minute. The machine provides the aggregate of data every hour, such as Sum of data”, “Min value”, “Max value, and “Number of Data points”.

The user wants to send these values to CloudWatch. How can the user achieve this?

- A. Send the data using the put-metric-data command with the aggregate-values parameter
- B. Send the data using the put-metric-data command with the average-values parameter
- C. Send the data using the put-metric-data command with the statistic-values parameter
- D. Send the data using the put-metric-data command with the aggregate –data parameter

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS CloudWatch supports the custom metrics. The user can always capture the custom data and upload the data to CloudWatch using CLI or APIs. The user can publish the data to CloudWatch as single data points or as an aggregated set of data points called a statistic set using the command put-metric-data. When sending the aggregate data, the user needs to send it with the parameter statistic-values: awscloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name <Name> --namespace <Custom namespace> --timestamp <UTC Format> --statistic-values Sum=XX,Minimum=YY,Maximum=AA,SampleCount=BB --unit Milliseconds

NEW QUESTION 325

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 328

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a VPC with public and private subnets. The VPC has CIDR 20.0.0.0/16. The private subnet uses CIDR 20.0.1.0/24 and the public subnet uses CIDR 20.0.0.0/24. 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 of the NAT instance. Which of the below mentioned entries is not required for the NAT security group?

- A. For Inbound allow Source: 20.0.1.0/24 on port 80
- B. For Outbound allow Destination: 0.0.0.0/0 on port 80
- C. For Inbound allow Source: 20.0.0.0/24 on port 80
- D. For Outbound allow Destination: 0.0.0.0/0 on port 443

Answer: C

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 connect to the internet using the NAT instances. The user should first configure that NAT can receive traffic on ports 80 and 443 from the private subnet. Thus, allow ports 80 and 443 in Inbound for the private subnet 20.0.1.0/24. Now to route this traffic to the internet configure ports 80 and Amazon AWS-SysOps : Practice Test 443 in Outbound with destination 0.0.0.0/0. The NAT should not have an entry for the public subnet CIDR.

NEW QUESTION 330

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 335

- (Topic 3)

A sys admin is trying to understand the sticky session algorithm. Please select the correct sequence of steps, both when the cookie is present and when it is not, to help the admin understand the implementation of the sticky session:

ELB inserts the cookie in the response ELB chooses the instance based on the load balancing algorithm Check the cookie in the service request The cookie is found in the request The cookie is not found in the request

- A. 3,1,4,2 [Cookie is not Present] & 3,1,5,2 [Cookie is Present]
- B. 3,4,1,2 [Cookie is not Present] & 3,5,1,2 [Cookie is Present]
- C. 3,5,2,1 [Cookie is not Present] & 3,4,2,1 [Cookie is Present]
- D. 3,2,5,4 [Cookie is not Present] & 3,2,4,5 [Cookie is Present]

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. The load balancer uses a special load-balancer-generated cookie to track the application instance for each request. When the load balancer receives a request, it first checks to see if this cookie is present in the request. If so, the request is sent to the application instance specified in the cookie. If there is no cookie, the load balancer chooses an application instance based on the existing load balancing algorithm. A cookie is inserted into the response for binding subsequent requests from the same user to that application instance.

NEW QUESTION 340

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured ELB with Auto Scaling. The user suspended the Auto Scaling AddToLoadBalancer (which adds instances to the load balancer. process for a while. What will happen to the instances launched during the suspension period?

- A. The instances will not be registered with ELB and the user has to manually register when the process is resumed
- B. The instances will be registered with ELB only once the process has resumed
- C. Auto Scaling will not launch the instance during this period due to process suspension
- D. It is not possible to suspend only the AddToLoadBalancer process

Answer: A

Explanation:

Auto Scaling performs various processes, such as Launch, Terminate, add to Load Balancer etc. The user can also suspend the individual process. The AddToLoadBalancer process type adds instances to the load balancer when the instances are launched. If this process is suspended, Auto Scaling will launch the instances but will not add them to the load balancer. When the user resumes this process, Auto Scaling will resume adding new instances launched after resumption to the load balancer. However, it will not add running instances that were launched while the process was suspended; those instances must be added manually.

NEW QUESTION 344

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured ELB with SSL using a security policy for secure negotiation between the client and load balancer. The ELB security policy supports various ciphers. Which of the below mentioned options helps identify the matching cipher at the client side to the ELB cipher list when client is requesting ELB DNS over SSL?

- A. Cipher Protocol
- B. Client Configuration Preference
- C. Server Order Preference
- D. Load Balancer Preference

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. When client is requesting ELB DNS over SSL and if the load balancer is configured to support the Server Order Preference, then the load balancer gets to select the first cipher in its list that matches any one of the ciphers in the client's list. Server Order Preference ensures that the load balancer determines which cipher is used for the SSL connection.

NEW QUESTION 347

- (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 349

- (Topic 3)

Which of the below mentioned AWS RDS logs cannot be viewed from the console for MySQL?

- A. Error Log
- B. Slow Query Log
- C. Transaction Log
- D. General Log

Answer: C

Explanation:

The user can view, download, and watch the database logs using the Amazon RDS console, the Command Line Interface (CLI), or the Amazon RDS API. For the MySQL RDS, the user can view the error log, slow querylog, and general logs. RDS does not support viewing the transaction logs.

NEW QUESTION 350

- (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 351

- (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 352

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured ELB with SSL using a security policy for secure negotiation between the client and load balancer. Which of the below mentioned SSL protocols is not supported by the security policy?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing uses a Secure Socket Layer (SSL) negotiation configuration which is known as a Security Policy. It is used to negotiate the SSL connections between a client and the load balancer. Elastic Load Balancing supports the following versions of the SSL protocol: TLS 1.2 TLS 1.1 TLS 1.0 SSL 3.0 SSL 2.0

NEW QUESTION 354

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 359

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