

Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions SOA-C01

AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate



NEW QUESTION 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 limits.
- 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: B

Explanation:

As the EC2 limit per region is max 20. You will need to fill an Amazon EC2 instance request form to increase the EC2 instances to 175.

http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/faqs/#How_many_instances_can_I_run_in_Amazon_EC2

I don't think the answer can be D, as the question says "expects a steady ramp up in traffic to follow an upcoming campaign that will result in a 20x growth in traffic over 4 weeks". To pre-warm your ELB, you have to put in a request to AWS. You can't do it.

Q: How do I reserve capacity for an existing, running instance?

To reserve capacity for a running instance, you can purchase a Reserved Instance or modify an existing reservation so it matches your instance's specifications. You can purchase Reserved Instances via the Amazon EC2 Console or by using the `PurchaseReservedInstancesOffering` API. You can modify existing Reserved Instances via the Amazon EC2 Console or by using the `ModifyReservedInstances` API call.

In both cases, the reservation must match the following attributes of the running instance you want to cover:

Availability Zone (e.g., us-east-1a) Instance type (e.g., m3.large)

Platform (e.g., Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)) Tenancy (e.g., default)

Q: How do I control which instances are billed at the lower rate?

The `RunInstances` API command does not distinguish between On-Demand instances and the reservations that can be applied to them. When computing your bill, our system will automatically optimize which instances are charged at the lower rate to ensure you always pay the lowest amount. For information about hourly billing, and how it applies to Reserved Instances, see [Billing Benefits and Payment Options](#).

Q: How many Reserved Instances can I purchase?

You can purchase up to 20 Reserved Instances per Availability Zone each month. If you need additional Reserved Instances, complete the form found [here](#).

Information about previous generation Reserved Instance types can be found [here](#).

Q: Can I reassign my Reserved Instance from one instance type (e.g., c1.xlarge) to another (e.g., m1.large)?

No. A Reserved Instance is associated with a specific instance type for the duration of its term; however, you can change from one instance size (e.g., c3.large) to another (e.g., c3.xlarge) in the same type, if it is a Linux/UNIX Reserved Instance.

Q: Can I move a Reserved Instance from one region to another?

No. A Reserved Instance is associated with a specific region, which is fixed for the duration of the reservation's term.

Q: Can I modify a Reserved Instance?

Yes. You can request to modify active reservations that you own in one of the following ways: Move between Availability Zones within the same region.

Change the network platform from EC2-Classic to EC2-VPC (for EC2-Classic-enabled customers). Change the instance type of your Linux/UNIX Reserved Instances to a larger or smaller size in the same instance type (e.g., convert 8 m1.smalls into 4 m1.mediums, or vice versa).

Instance type modifications are only supported for Linux/UNIX platform reservations. However, due to licensing differences Linux Reserved Instances cannot be modified to RedHat or SUSE Linux Reserved Instances.

The reservations that you modify must have been purchased on the same day, be the same instance type, and in the same Availability Zone and region. It is not possible to combine reservations. However, if you have multiple instances in the same reservation (i.e., the reservation was purchased to apply to 10 instances), you can modify each of these instances either individually or as a whole.

Q: How do I request changes or modifications?

You can submit a modification request from the Amazon EC2 Console or by using the `ModifyReservedInstances` API. We process your requests as soon as possible, depending on available capacity. There is no additional cost for modifying your Reserved Instances.

To learn more about modification, see the [Amazon EC2 User Guide](#).

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

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

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

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

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

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

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

If there are multiple load balancers associated with your Auto Scaling group, Auto Scaling checks the health state of your EC2 instances by making health check calls to each load balancer. For each call, if the Elastic Load Balancing action returns any state other than `InService`, the instance is marked as

unhealthy. After Auto Scaling marks an instance as unhealthy, it remains in that state, even if subsequent calls from other load balancers return an InService state for the same instance.

NEW QUESTION 3

Which two AWS services provide out-of-the-box user configurable automatic backup-as-a-service and backup rotation options? Choose 2 answers

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. Amazon EBS
- D. Amazon Redshift

Answer: BD

Explanation:

By default: at no additional charge, Amazon RDS enables automated backups of your DB Instance with a 1-day retention period. By default: Amazon Redshift enables automated backups of your data warehouse cluster with a 1- day retention period.

NEW QUESTION 4

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. Each subnet spans at least 2 Availability zones to provide a high-availability environment

Answer: AD

Explanation:

You can create a VPC that spans multiple Availability Zones. For more information, see [Creating a VPC](#). After creating a VPC, you can add one or more subnets in each Availability Zone. Each subnet must reside entirely within one Availability Zone and cannot span zones. Availability Zones are distinct locations that are engineered to be isolated from failures in other Availability Zones. By launching instances in separate Availability Zones, you can protect your applications from the failure of a single location. AWS assigns a unique ID to each subnet.

?V B is wrong: /28 is the smallest

?V C is wrong: private subnet should go via NAT (EIP only in public subnet)

?V E is wrong: subnet can only map to ONE AZ (not span multiple)

NEW QUESTION 5

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

The majority of your Infrastructure is on premises and you have a small footprint on AWS. Your company has decided to roll out a new application that is heavily dependent on low latency connectivity to LDAP for authentication. Your security policy requires minimal changes to the company's existing application user management processes.

What option would you implement to successfully launch this application?

- A. Create a second, independent LDAP server in AWS for your application to use for authentication
- B. Establish a VPN connection so your applications can authenticate against your existing on-premises LDAP servers
- C. Establish a VPN connection between your data center and AWS, create a LDAP replica on AWS, and configure your application to use the LDAP replica for authentication
- D. Create a second LDAP domain on AWS, establish a VPN connection to establish a trust relationship between your new and existing domains, and use the new domain for authentication

Answer: C

Explanation:

Since it requires no changes to the authentication infrastructure as requested in the question. Option D creates a new LDAP, trusts, etc.

NEW QUESTION 7

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

How can you accomplish this?

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

data into Cloud Watch for graphing.

D. Add a CloudWatch agent to each instance and attach one to each DynamoDB tabl

E. When configuring the agent set the appropriate application name & view the graphs in CloudWatch.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct answer should be A. When you turn on detailed monitoring in CloudWatch, you can get 1) Avg CPU Utilization across all EC2 instances and 2) Number of Throttled Requests for all DynamoDB tables

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/GetSingleMetricAllDimensions.html>

NEW QUESTION 8

When assessing an organization's use of AWS API access credentials which of the following three credentials should be evaluated? Choose 3 answers

A. Key pairs

B. Console passwords

C. Access keys

D. Signing certificates

E. Security Group memberships

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

Reference:

http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Operational_Checklists.pdf

NEW QUESTION 9

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 IGW/VNAT gateway may not be working properly, causing the "impaired" system status

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

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 CloudFront edge locations for a distribution

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

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

A placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone. Using placement groups enables applications to participate in a low-latency, 10 Gigabits per second (Gbps) network. Placement groups are recommended for applications that benefit from low network latency, high network throughput, or both

NEW QUESTION 10

Your entire AWS infrastructure lives inside of one Amazon VPC. You have an Infrastructure monitoring application running on an Amazon instance in Availability Zone (AZ) A of the region, and another application instance running in AZ B. The monitoring application needs to make use of ICMP ping to confirm network reachability of the instance hosting the application.

Can you configure the security groups for these instances to only allow the ICMP ping to pass from the monitoring instance to the application instance and nothing else? If so, how?

A. No

B. Two instances in two different AZs can't talk directly to each other via ICMP ping as that protocol is not allowed across subnet (i.e., broadcast) boundaries

C. Yes

D. Both the monitoring instance and the application instance have to be a part of the same security group, and that security group needs to allow inbound ICMP

E. Yes

F. The security group for the monitoring instance needs to allow outbound ICMP and the application instance's security group needs to allow Inbound ICMP

G. Yes, Both the monitoring instance's security group and the application instance's security group need to allow both inbound and outbound ICMP ping packets since ICMP is not a connection-oriented protocol

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 13

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

Explanation:

The below services provide Root level access:

- * EC2
- * Elastic Beanstalk
- * Elastic MapReduce ?V Master Node
- * Opswork

NEW QUESTION 17

Which of the following requires a custom CloudWatch metric to monitor?

- A. Data transfer of an EC2 instance
- B. Disk usage activity of an EC2 instance
- C. Memory Utilization of an EC2 instance
- D. CPU Utilization of an EC2 instance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/>

NEW QUESTION 18

You have set up Individual AWS accounts for each project. You have been asked to make sure your AWS Infrastructure costs do not exceed the budget set per project for each month.

Which of the following approaches can help ensure that you do not exceed the budget each month?

- A. Consolidate your accounts so you have a single bill for all accounts and projects
- B. Set up auto scaling with CloudWatch alarms using SNS to notify you when you are running too many Instances in a given account
- C. Set up CloudWatch billing alerts for all AWS resources used by each project, with a notification occurring when the amount for each resource tagged to a particular project matches the budget allocated to the project.
- D. Set up CloudWatch billing alerts for all AWS resources used by each account, with email notifications when it hits 50%. 80% and 90% of its budgeted monthly spend

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 20

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:

Snapshots occur asynchronously; the point-in-time snapshot is created immediately, but the status of the snapshot is pending until the snapshot is complete (when all of the modified blocks have been transferred to Amazon S3), which can take several hours for large initial snapshots or subsequent snapshots where many blocks have changed. <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-creating-snapshot.html>

NEW QUESTION 22

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

What two actions could you take to rectify this? Choose 2 answers

- A. Increase the number of nodes in your cluster
- B. Tweak the max_item_size parameter
- C. Shrink the number of nodes in your cluster
- D. Increase the size of the nodes in the cluster

Answer: AB

Explanation:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/UserGuide/CacheMetrics.WhichShouldIMonitor.html>

NEW QUESTION 26

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 31

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: A

Explanation:

OpsWorks has integrated support for Chef and lifecycle events.

See: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/workingcookbook.html>

NEW QUESTION 33

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

Which two of the following options would allow an organization to enforce this policy for AWS users? Choose 2 answers.

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

See also: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html>

Enable MFA for privileged users

For extra security, enable multifactor authentication (MFA) for privileged IAM users (users who are allowed access to sensitive resources or APIs). With MFA, users have a device that generates a unique authentication code (a one-time password, or OTP) and users must provide both their normal credentials (like their user name and password) and the OTP. The MFA device can either be a special piece of hardware, or it can be a virtual device (for example, it can run in an app on a smartphone).

NEW QUESTION 36

What are characteristics of Amazon S3? Choose 2 answers.

- A. Objects are directly accessible via a URL
- B. S3 should be used to host a relational database
- C. S3 allows you to store objects of virtually unlimited size
- D. S3 allows you to store virtually unlimited amounts of data
- E. S3 offers Provisioned IOPS

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 39

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 lifecycle policies and configure the data older than 3 months to be archived in Glacier

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 43

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

Explanation:

It seems that this question wants to emphasize below (S3 Faq ?V <https://aws.amazon.com/s3/faqs/>) You specify a region when you create your Amazon S3 bucket. Within that region, your objects are redundantly stored on multiple devices across multiple facilities. Please refer to Regional Products and Services for details of Amazon S3 service availability by region.

NEW QUESTION 47

You are tasked with setting up a cluster of EC2 Instances for a NoSQL database. The database requires random read IO disk performance up to a 100,000 IOPS at 4KB block side per node.
Which of the following EC2 instances will perform the best for this workload?

- A. A High-Memory Quadruple Extra Large (m2.4xlarge) with EBS-Optimized set to true and a PIOPs EBS volume
- B. A Cluster Compute Eight Extra Large (cc2.8xlarge) using instance storage
- C. High I/O Quadruple Extra Large (hi1.4xlarge) using instance storage
- D. A Cluster GPU Quadruple Extra Large (cg1.4xlarge) using four separate 4000 PIOPS EBS volumes in a RAID 0 configuration

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:
<http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/>

NEW QUESTION 51

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: A

Explanation:

See: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/InstanceStorage.html#instance-store-lifetime>
However, data in the instance store is lost under the following circumstances:
?V The underlying disk drive fails
?V The instance stops
?V The instance terminates

NEW QUESTION 53

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 out of your web application tier
- D. Use EBS PIOPs to serve the image faster out of your EC2 instances

Answer: AB

Explanation:

CloudFront gets the image closer to the user and Route53 ensures the best connection based on network latency. Option D does not address the issue.

NEW QUESTION 54

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:

When you launch an instance into a VPC, a primary private IP address from the address range of the subnet is assigned to the default network interface (eth0) of the instance. If you don't specify a primary private IP address, we select an available IP address in the subnet range for you
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-ip-addressing.html>

NEW QUESTION 56

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 easting 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 tor 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 59

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 60

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 61

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 63

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 67

A user has recently started using EC2. The user launched one EC2 instance in the default subnet in EC2-VPC. Which of the below mentioned options is not attached or available with the EC2 instance when it is launched?

- A. Public IP address
- B. Internet gateway
- C. Elastic IP
- D. Private IP address

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to a user's AWS account. A subnet is a range of IP addresses in the VPC. The user can launch the AWS resources into a subnet. There are two supported platforms into which a user can launch instances: EC2-Classic and EC2-VPC (default subnet). A default VPC has all the benefits of EC2-VPC and the ease of use of EC2-Classic. Each instance that the user launches into a default subnet has a private IP address and a public IP address. These instances can communicate with the internet through an internet gateway. An internet gateway enables the EC2 instances to connect to the internet through the Amazon EC2 network edge.

NEW QUESTION 71

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: A

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 (SNS, Email, and HTTP end point) notifying the Auto Scaling policy or changing the state of the instance to Stop/Terminate.

CloudWatch cannot change the auto-scaling launch configuration.

B ?V It can send an SMS with SNS

C ?V Auto-scaling uses CloudWatch metrics to scale up and down.

D ?V CloudWatch can stop instances

NEW QUESTION 76

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 77

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

```
"Statement": [{
  "Sid": "Stmnt1388811069831",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": { "AWS": "*" },
  "Action": [ "s3:GetObjectAcl", "s3:ListBucket", "s3:GetObject" ],
  "Resource": [ "arn:aws:s3:::cloudacademy/*.jpg" ]
}]
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 80

An organization is planning to use AWS for their production roll out. The organization wants to implement automation for deployment such that it will automatically create a LAMP stack, download the latest PHP installable from S3 and setup the ELB. Which of the below mentioned AWS services meets the requirement for making an orderly deployment of the software?

- A. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- B. AWS CloudFront
- C. AWS CloudFormation
- D. AWS DevOps

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS CloudFormation is an application management tool which provides application modelling, deployment, configuration, management and related activities. CloudFormation provides an easy way to create and delete the collection of related AWS resources and provision them in an orderly way. AWS CloudFormation automates and simplifies the task of repeatedly and predictably creating groups of related resources that power the user's applications. AWS CloudFront is a CDN; Elastic Beanstalk does quite a few of the required tasks. However, it is a PAAS which uses a ready AMI. AWS Elastic Beanstalk provides an environment to easily develop and run applications in the cloud.

NEW QUESTION 82

An organization is setting up programmatic billing access for their AWS account. Which of the below mentioned services is not required or enabled when the organization wants to use programmatic access?

- A. Programmatic access
- B. AWS bucket to hold the billing report
- C. AWS billing alerts
- D. Monthly Billing report

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS provides an option to have programmatic access to billing. Programmatic Billing Access leverages the existing Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). APIs. Thus, the user can build applications that reference his billing data from a CSV (comma-separated value. file stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. To enable programmatic access, the user has to first enable the monthly billing report. Then the user needs to provide an AWS bucket name where the billing CSV will be uploaded. The user should also enable the Programmatic access option.

NEW QUESTION 87

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. 5
- C. 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

The default launch is going to configure 3 instances. It will only go to 5 under certain conditions. It won't launch initially 5 instances. This question doesn't give enough information to answer fully.

NEW QUESTION 89

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 91

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 96

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/supported_services.html CloudWatch monitors the following services. As soon as you begin using a service, it automatically sends metrics to CloudWatch for you.

CloudWatch offers either basic or detailed monitoring for supported AWS products. Basic monitoring means that a service sends data points to CloudWatch every five minutes. Detailed monitoring means that a service sends data points to CloudWatch every minute.

Note

If you are using a service that supports both basic and detailed data collection (for example, Amazon EC2 and Auto Scaling), and you want to access detailed statistics, you must enable detailed metric collection for that service.

Auto Scaling

Auto Scaling sends data to CloudWatch every 5 minutes by default. For an additional charge, you can enable detailed monitoring for Auto Scaling, which sends data to CloudWatch every minute. You can create alarms using Auto Scaling Dimensions and Metrics. For more information, see Monitor Your Auto Scaling Instances in the Auto Scaling User Guide.

NEW QUESTION 100

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 105

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 107

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 110

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 113

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

A sysadmin can grant permission to the S3 objects or the buckets to any user or make objects public using the bucket policy and user policy. Both use the JSON-based access policy language. Generally if user is defining the ACL on the bucket, the objects in the bucket do not inherit it and vice a versa. The bucket policy can be defined at the bucket level which allows the objects as well as the bucket to be public with a single policy applied to that bucket. It cannot be applied at the object level. The folders are similar to objects with no content. Thus, folders can have only ACL and cannot have a policy.

NEW QUESTION 115

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 117

An application is generating a log file every 5 minutes. The log file is not critical but may be required only for verification in case of some major issue. The file should be accessible over the internet whenever required. Which of the below mentioned options is a best possible storage solution for it?

- A. AWS S3
- B. AWS Glacier
- C. AWS RDS
- D. AWS RRS

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon S3 stores objects according to their storage class. There are three major storage classes: Standard, Reduced Redundancy Storage and Glacier. Standard is for AWS S3 and provides very high durability. However, the costs are a little higher. Glacier is for archival and the files are not available over the internet. Reduced Redundancy Storage is for less critical files. Reduced Redundancy is little cheaper as it provides less durability in comparison to S3. In this case since the log files are not mission critical files, RRS will be a better option.

NEW QUESTION 119

An organization, which has the AWS account ID as 999988887777, has created 50 IAM users. All the users are added to the same group cloudacademy. If the organization has enabled that each IAM user can login with the AWS console, which AWS login URL will the IAM users use?

- A. <https://999988887777.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/>
- B. <https://signin.aws.amazon.com/cloudacademy/>
- C. <https://cloudacademy.signin.aws.amazon.com/999988887777/console/>
- D. <https://999988887777.aws.amazon.com/cloudacademy/>

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. Once the organization has created the IAM users, they will have a separate AWS console URL to login to the AWS console. The console login URL for the IAM user will be https://AWS_Account_ID.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/. It uses only the AWS account ID and does not depend on the group or user ID.

NEW QUESTION 120

A user has setup connection draining with ELB to allow in-flight requests to continue while the instance is being deregistered through Auto Scaling. If the user has not specified the draining time, how long will ELB allow inflight requests traffic to continue?

- A. 600 seconds
- B. 3600 seconds
- C. 300 seconds
- D. 0 seconds

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 specify a maximum time (3600 seconds) for the load balancer to keep the connections alive before reporting the instance as deregistered. If the user does not specify the maximum timeout period, by default, the load balancer will close the connections to the deregistering instance after 300 seconds.

NEW QUESTION 124

A sysadmin 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 129

An organization is using AWS since a few months. The finance team wants to visualize the pattern of AWS spending. Which of the below AWS tool will help for this requirement?

- A. AWS Cost Manager
- B. AWS Cost Explorer
- C. AWS CloudWatch
- D. AWS Consolidated Billing

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Billing and Cost Management console includes the Cost Explorer tool for viewing AWS cost data as a graph. It does not charge extra to user for this service. With Cost Explorer the user can filter graphs using resource tags or with services in AWS. If the organization is using Consolidated Billing it helps generate report based on linked accounts. This will help organization to identify areas that require further inquiry. The organization can view trends and use that to understand spend and to predict future costs.

NEW QUESTION 134

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 136

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

Exhibit:



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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 137

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 139

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 143

A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16 using the wizard. The user has created a public subnet CIDR (20.0.0.0/24) and VPN only subnets CIDR (20.0.1.0/24) along with the VPN gateway (vgw-12345) to connect to the user??s data centre. Which of the below mentioned options is a valid entry for the main route table in this scenario?

- A. Destination: 20.0.0.0/24 and Target: vgw-12345
- B. Destination: 20.0.0.0/16 and Target: ALL
- C. Destination: 20.0.1.0/16 and Target: vgw-12345

D. Destination: 0.0.0.0/0 and Target: vgw-12345

Answer: D

Explanation:

The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. If the user wants to connect VPC from his own data centre, he can setup a public and VPN only subnet which uses hardware VPN access to connect with his data centre. When the user has configured this setup with Wizard, it will create a virtual private gateway to route all traffic of the VPN subnet. Here are the valid entries for the main route table in this scenario: Destination: 0.0.0.0/0 & Target: vgw-12345 (To route all internet traffic to the VPN gateway.

Destination: 20.0.0.0/16 & Target: local (To allow local routing in VPC.

NEW QUESTION 144

A user has created an ELB with the availability zone US-East-1

- A. The user wants to add more zones to ELB to achieve High Availabilit
- B. How can the user add more zones to the existing ELB?
- C. It is not possible to add more zones to the existing ELB
- D. The only option is to launch instances in different zones and add to ELB
- E. The user should stop the ELB and add zones and instances as required
- F. 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 146

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 147

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 152

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 cluding pending, terminating and running instances?

- A. GroupTotalInstances
- B. GroupSumInstances
- C. It is not possible to get a count of all the three metrics togethe
- 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 153

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 156

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?

```
"Statement": [
{
  "Sid": "AllowUsersAllActionsForCredentials", "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "iam:*AccessKey*",
  ],
  "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:

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 some of their users to manage keys (access and secret access keys. of all IAM users, the organization should set the below mentioned policy which entitles the IAM user to modify keys of all IAM users with CLI, SDK or API.

```
"Statement": [
{
  "Sid": "AllowUsersAllActionsForCredentials", "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [ "iam:*AccessKey*",
  ],
  "Resource": ["arn:aws:iam:: 123412341234:user/${aws:username}"]
}]
```

NEW QUESTION 159

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

If the user is trying to connect to a Linux EC2 instance and receives the connection time out error the probable reasons are:

Security group is not configured with the SSH port

The private key pair is not right

The user name to login is wrong

The instance CPU is heavily loaded, so it does not allow more connections

NEW QUESTION 161

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 the well 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 164

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?Vspecific 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 165

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 170

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. Stop one of the instances and change the availability zone
- B. The zone can only be modified using the AWS CLI
- C. From the AWS EC2 console, select the Actions - > Change zones and specify new zone
- D. Create an AMI of the running instance and launch the instance in a separate AZ

Answer: D

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 174

A user wants to make so that whenever the CPU utilization of the AWS EC2 instance is above 90%, the redlight of his bedroom turns on. Which of the below mentioned AWS services is helpful for this purpose?

- A. AWS CloudWatch + AWS SES
- B. AWS CloudWatch + AWS SNS
- C. Non
- D. It is not possible to configure the light with the AWS infrastructure services
- E. AWS CloudWatch and a dedicated software turning on the light

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS. is a fast, flexible, and fully managed push messaging service. Amazon SNS can deliver notifications by SMS text message or email to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS. queues or to any HTTP endpoint. The user can configure some sensor devices at his home which receives data on the HTTP end point (REST calls. and turn on the red light. The user can configure the CloudWatch alarm to send a notification to the AWS SNS HTTP end point (the sensor device. and it will turn the light red when there is an alarm condition.

NEW QUESTION 179

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 180

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 181

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 182

A user has created an ELB with Auto Scaling. Which of the below mentioned offerings from ELB helps the user to stop sending new requests traffic from the load balancer to the EC2 instance when the instance is being deregistered while continuing in-flight requests?

- A. ELB sticky session
- B. ELB deregistration check
- C. ELB connection draining
- D. ELB auto registration Off

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Elastic Load Balancer connection draining feature causes the load balancer to stop sending new requests to the back-end instances when the instances are deregistering or become unhealthy, while ensuring that inflight requests continue to be served.

NEW QUESTION 184

A user is launching an instance. He is on the ??Tag the instance?? screen. Which of the below mentioned information will not help the user understand the functionality of an AWS tag?

- A. Each tag will have a key and value
- B. The user can apply tags to the S3 bucket
- C. The maximum value of the tag key length is 64 Unicode characters
- D. AWS tags are used to find the cost distribution of various resources

Answer: C

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. The maximum size of a tag key is 128 Unicode characters.

NEW QUESTION 186

A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16. The user has created public and VPN only subnets along with hardware VPN access to connect to the user's datacenter. The user wants to make so that all traffic coming to the public subnet follows the organization's proxy policy. How can the user make this happen?

- A. Setting up a NAT with the proxy protocol and configure that the public subnet receives traffic from NAT
- B. Setting up a proxy policy in the internet gateway connected with the public subnet
- C. It is not possible to setup the proxy policy for a public subnet
- D. Setting the route table and security group of the public subnet which receives traffic from a virtual private gateway

Answer: D

Explanation:

The user can create subnets within a VPC. If the user wants to connect to VPC from his own data centre, he can setup public and VPN only subnets which uses hardware VPN access to connect with his data centre. When the user has configured this setup, it will update the main route table used with the VPN-only subnet, create a custom route table and associate it with the public subnet. It also creates an internet gateway for the public subnet. By default, the internet traffic of the VPN subnet is routed to a virtual private gateway while the internet traffic of the public subnet is routed through the internet gateway. The user can set up the route and security group rules. These rules enable the traffic to come from the organization's network over the virtual private gateway to the public subnet to allow proxy settings on that public subnet.

NEW QUESTION 187

A user has setup a web application on EC2. The user is generating a log of the application performance at every second. There are multiple entries for each second. If the user wants to send that data to CloudWatch every minute, what should he do?

- A. The user should send only the data of the 60th second as CloudWatch will map the receive data timezone with the sent data timezone
- B. It is not possible to send the custom metric to CloudWatch every minute
- C. Give CloudWatch the Min, Max, Sum, and SampleCount of a number of every minute
- D. Calculate the average of one minute and send the data to CloudWatch

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch aggregates statistics according to the period length that the user has specified while getting data from CloudWatch. The user can publish as many data points as he wants with the same or similar time stamps. CloudWatch aggregates them by the period length when the user calls get statistics about those data points. CloudWatch records the average (sum of all items divided by the number of items. of the values received for every 1-minute period, as well as the number of samples, maximum value, and minimum value for the same time period. CloudWatch will aggregate all the data which have time stamps within a one-minute period.

NEW QUESTION 191

A user is using a small MySQL RDS DB. The user is experiencing high latency due to the Multi AZ feature. Which of the below mentioned options may not help the user in this situation?

- A. Schedule the automated back up in non-working hours
- B. Use a large or higher size instance
- C. Use PIOPS
- D. Take a snapshot from standby Replica

Answer: D

Explanation:

An RDS DB instance which has enabled Multi AZ deployments may experience increased write and commit latency compared to a Single AZ deployment, due to synchronous data replication. The user may also face changes in latency if deployment fails over to the standby replica. For production workloads, AWS recommends the user to use provisioned IOPS and DB instance classes (m1.large and larger. as they are optimized for provisioned IOPS to give a fast, and consistent performance. With Multi AZ feature, the user can not have option to take snapshot from replica.

NEW QUESTION 192

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 194

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

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

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 195

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 credentials is not required while creating the AMI?

- A. AWS account ID
- B. X.509 certificate and private key
- C. AWS login ID to login to the console
- D. Access key and secret access key

Answer: C

Explanation:

When the user has launched an EC2 instance from an instance store backed AMI and the admin team wants to create an AMI from it, the user needs to setup the AWS AMI or the API tools first. Once the tool is setup the user will need the following credentials:

AWS account ID;
AWS access and secret access key;
X.509 certificate with private key.

NEW QUESTION 196

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 201

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside that subnet. If the user has created a public private subnet, the instances in the public subnet can receive inbound traffic directly from the Internet, whereas the instances in the private subnet cannot. If these subnets are created with Wizard, AWS will create a NAT instance with an elastic IP. If the user is trying to delete the VPC it will not allow as the NAT instance is still running.

NEW QUESTION 206

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 211

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 215

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. If the user wants to connect VPC from his own data centre, he can setup a public and VPN only subnet which uses hardware VPN access to connect with his data centre. When the user has configured this setup with Wizard, it will update the main route table used with the VPN-only subnet, create a custom route table and associate it with the public subnet. It also creates an internet gateway for the public subnet. The wizard does not create a NAT instance by default. The user can create it manually and attach it with a VPN only subnet.

NEW QUESTION 218

A user has setup an Auto Scaling group. The group has failed to launch a single instance for more than 24 hours. What will happen to Auto Scaling in this condition?

- A. Auto Scaling will keep trying to launch the instance for 72 hours
- B. Auto Scaling will suspend the scaling process
- C. Auto Scaling will start an instance in a separate region
- D. The Auto Scaling group will be terminated automatically

Answer: B

Explanation:

If Auto Scaling is trying to launch an instance and if the launching of the instance fails continuously, it will suspend the processes for the Auto Scaling groups since it repeatedly failed to launch an instance. This is known as an administrative suspension. It commonly applies to the Auto Scaling group that has no running instances which is trying to launch instances for more than 24 hours, and has not succeeded in that to do so.

NEW QUESTION 219

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 224

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 229

A user is using the AWS EC2. The user wants to make so that when there is an issue in the EC2 server, such as instance status failed, it should start a new instance in the user's private cloud. Which AWS service helps to achieve this automation?

- A. AWS CloudWatch + Cloudformation
- B. AWS CloudWatch + AWS AutoScaling + AWS ELB
- C. AWS CloudWatch + AWS VPC
- D. AWS CloudWatch + AWS SNS

Answer: D

Explanation:

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 a web service (HTTP End point. in his data centre which receives data and launches an instance in the private cloud. The user should configure the CloudWatch alarm to send a notification to SNS when the ??StatusCheckFailed?? metric is true for the EC2 instance. The SNS topic can be configured to send a notification to the user's HTTP end point which launches an instance in the private cloud.

NEW QUESTION 234

A sys admin has enabled logging on ELB. Which of the below mentioned fields will not be a part of the log file name?

- A. Load Balancer IP
- B. EC2 instance IP
- C. S3 bucket name
- D. Random string

Answer: B

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing access logs capture detailed information for all the requests made to the load balancer. Elastic Load Balancing publishes a log file from each load balancer node at the interval that the user has specified. The load balancer can deliver multiple logs for the same period. Elastic Load Balancing creates log file names in the following format:

??{Bucket}/{Prefix}/AWSLogs/{AWS AccountID}/elasticloadbalancing/{Region}/{Year}/{Month}/{Day}/{AWS Account ID}_elasticloadbalancing_{Region}_{Load Balancer Name}_{End Time}_{Load Balancer IP}_{Random String}.log??

NEW QUESTION 235

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 240

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

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

D. The user can allocate a new IP address in VPC as it has a different limit than EC2

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 241

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 245

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 247

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 248

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 251

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 entioned 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 254

A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16 using the wizard. The user has created public and VPN only subnets along with hardware VPN access to connect to the user??s data centre. The user has not yet launched any instance as well as modified or deleted any setup. He wants to delete this VPC from the console. Will the console allow the user to delete the VPC?

- A. Yes, the console will delete all the setups and also delete the virtual private gateway
- B. No, the console will ask the user to manually detach the virtual private gateway first and then allow deleting the VPC
- C. Yes, the console will delete all the setups and detach the virtual private gateway
- D. No, since the NAT instance is running

Answer: C

Explanation:

The user can create subnets as per the requirement within a VPC. If the user wants to connect VPC from his own data centre, he can setup a public and VPN only subnet which uses hardware VPN access to connect with his data centre. When the user has configured this setup with Wizard, it will create a virtual private gateway to route all traffic of the VPN subnet. If the virtual private gateway is attached with VPC and the user deletes the VPC from the console it will first detach the gateway automatically and only then delete the VPC.

NEW QUESTION 256

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 260

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 263

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 265

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 268

A user is trying to understand the detailed CloudWatch monitoring concept. Which of the below mentioned services does not provide detailed monitoring with CloudWatch?

- A. AWS EMR
- B. AWS RDS
- C. AWS ELB
- D. AWS Route53

Answer: A

Explanation:

CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS as well as the custom services. It provides either basic or detailed monitoring for the supported AWS products. In basic monitoring, a service sends data points to CloudWatch every five minutes, while in detailed monitoring a service sends data points to CloudWatch every minute. Services, such as RDS, EC2, Auto Scaling, ELB, and Route 53 can provide the monitoring data every minute.

NEW QUESTION 273

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 ?Vdata 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 276

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 277

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 278

A user is trying to send custom metrics to CloudWatch using the PutMetricData APIs. Which of the below mentioned points should the user needs to take care while sending the data to CloudWatch?

- A. The size of a request is limited to 8KB for HTTP GET requests and 40KB for HTTP POST requests
- B. The size of a request is limited to 128KB for HTTP GET requests and 64KB for HTTP POST requests
- C. The size of a request is limited to 40KB for HTTP GET requests and 8KB for HTTP POST requests
- D. The size of a request is limited to 16KB for HTTP GET requests and 80KB for HTTP POST requests

Answer: A

Explanation:

With AWS CloudWatch, the user can publish data points for a metric that share not only the same time stamp, but also the same namespace and dimensions. CloudWatch can accept multiple data points in the same PutMetricData call with the same time stamp. The only thing that the user needs to take care of is that the size of a PutMetricData request is limited to 8KB for HTTP GET requests and 40KB for HTTP POST requests.

NEW QUESTION 279

A user is configuring the Multi AZ feature of an RDS DB. The user came to know that this RDS DB does not use the AWS technology, but uses server mirroring to achieve H

- A. Which DB is the user using right now?
- B. My SQL
- C. Oracle
- D. MS SQL
- E. PostgreSQL

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon RDS provides high availability and failover support for DB instances using Multi AZ deployments. In a Multi AZ deployment, Amazon RDS automatically provisions and maintains a synchronous standby replica in a different Availability Zone. Multi AZ deployments for Oracle, PostgreSQL, and MySQL DB instances use Amazon technology, while SQL Server (MS SQL) DB instances use SQL Server Mirroring.

NEW QUESTION 280

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 281

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 285

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 subne
- B. Change the size of the subnets to 20.0.0.0/32 and 20.0.1.0/32, respective
- 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 287

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 292

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 296

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 298

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:

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 some of their users to manage credentials (access keys, password, and sing in certificates. of all IAM users, they should set an applicable policy to that user or group of users. The below mentioned policy allows the IAM user to modify the credentials of all IAM user??s using only CLI, SDK or APIs. The user cannot use the AWS console for this activity since he does not have list permission for the IAM users.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Sid": "AllowUsersAllActionsForCredentials", "Effect": "Allow"
    "Action": [ "iam:*LoginProfile", "iam:*AccessKey*", "iam:*SigningCertificate*"
  ],
  "Resource": ["arn:aws:iam::123412341234:user/${aws:username}"]
}]
}
```

NEW QUESTION 303

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

A user is trying to connect to a running EC2 instance using SSH. However, the user gets an Unprotected Private Key File error. Which of the below mentioned options can be a possible reason for rejection?

- A. The private key file has the wrong file permission
- B. The ppk file used for SSH is read only
- C. The public key file has the wrong permission
- D. The user has provided the wrong user name for the OS login

Answer: A

Explanation:

While doing SSH to an EC2 instance, if you get an Unprotected Private Key File error it means that the private key file's permissions on your computer are too open. Ideally the private key should have the Unix permission of 0400. To fix that, run the command:
chmod 0400 /path/to/private.key

NEW QUESTION 306

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