

Exam Questions SOA-C02

AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02)

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator has used AWS Cloud Formation to deploy a sereness application into a production VPC. The application consists of an AWS Lambda function, an Amazon DynamoDB table, and an Amazon API Gateway API. The SysOps administrator must delete the AWS Cloud Formation stack without deleting the DynamoDB table.

Which action should the SysOps administrator take before deleting the AWS Cloud Formation stack?

- A. Add a Retain deletion policy to the DynamoDB resource in the AWS CloudFormation stack.
- B. Add a Snapshot deletion policy to the DynamoDB resource In the AWS CloudFormation stack.
- C. Enable termination protection on the AWS Cloud Formation stack.
- D. Update the application's IAM policy with a Deny statement for the dynamodb:DeleteTable action.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has an application that is running on Amazon EC2 instances in a VPC. The application needs access to download software updates from the internet. The VPC has public subnets and private signets. The company's security policy requires all ECS instances to be deployed in private subnets

What should a SysOps administrator do to meet those requirements?

- A. Add an internet gateway to the VPC In the route table for the private subnets, odd a route to the interne; gateway.
- B. Add a NAT gateway to a private subne
- C. In the route table for the private subnets, add a route to the NAT gateway.
- D. Add a NAT gateway to a public subnet in the route table for the private subnets, add a route to the NAT gateway.
- E. Add two internet gateways to the VP
- F. In The route tablet for the private subnets and public subnets, add a route to each internet gateway.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator needs to secure the credentials for an Amazon RDS database that is created by an AWS CloudFormation template. The solution must encrypt the credentials and must support automatic rotation.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS::SecretsManager::Secret resource in the CloudFormation templat
- B. Reference thecredentials in the AWS::RDS::DBInstance resource by using the resolve:secretsmanager dynamic reference.
- C. Create an AWS::SecretsManager::Secret resource in the CloudFormation templat
- D. Reference the credentials in the AWS::RDS::DBInstance resource by using the resolve:ssm-secure dynamic reference.
- E. Create an AWS::SSM::Parameter resource in the CloudFormation templat
- F. Reference the credentials in the AWS::RDS::DBInstance resource by using the resolve:ssm dynamic reference.
- G. Create parameters for the database credentials in the CloudFormation templat
- H. Use the Ref intrinsic function to provide the credentials to the AWS::RDS::DBInstance resource.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company updates its security policy to prohibit the public exposure of any data in Amazon S3 buckets in the company's account. What should a SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Turn on S3 Block Public Access from the account level.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to enforce that all S3 objects are private.
- C. Use Amazon Inspector to search for S3 buckets and to automatically reset S3 ACLs if any public S3 buckets are found.
- D. Use S3 Object Lambda to examine S3 ACLs and to change any public S3 ACLs to private.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using Amazon S3 Block Public Access

as a centralized way to limit public access. Block Public Access

settings override bucket policies and object permissions. Be sure to enable Block Public Access for all accounts and buckets that you don't want publicly accessible.

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/secure-s3-resources/#:~:text=Using%20Amazon%2>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator applies the following policy to an AWS CloudFormation stack:

```
{
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "Update:*",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Resource": ["LogicalResourceId/Production*"]
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "Update:*",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

What is the result of this policy?

- A. Users that assume an IAM role with a logical ID that begins with "Production" are prevented from running the update-stack command.
- B. Users can update all resources in the stack except for resources that have a logical ID that begins with "Production".
- C. Users can update all resources in the stack except for resources that have an attribute that begins with "Production".
- D. Users in an IAM group with a logical ID that begins with "Production" are prevented from running the update-stack command.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is rolling out a new version of its website. Management wants to deploy the new website in a limited rollout to 20% of the company's customers. The company uses Amazon Route 53 for its website's DNS solution.

Which configuration will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a failover routing polic
- B. Within the policy, configure 80% of the website traffic to be sent to the original resourc
- C. Configure the remaining 20% of traffic as the failover record that points to the new resource.
- D. Create a multivalued answer routing polic
- E. Within the policy, create 4 records with the name and IP address of the original resourc
- F. Configure 1 record with the name and IP address of the new resource.
- G. Create a latency-based routing polic
- H. Within the policy, configure a record pointing to the original resource with a weight of 80. Configure a record pointing to the new resource with a weight of 20.
- I. Create a weighted routing polic
- J. Within the policy, configure a weight of 80 for the record pointing to the original resourc
- K. Configure a weight of 20 for the record pointing to the new resource.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a policy that requires all Amazon EC2 instances to have a specific set of tags. If an EC2 instance does not have the required tags, the noncompliant instance should be terminated.

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

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to send all EC2 instance state changes to an AWS Lambda function to determine if each instance is complian
- B. Terminate any noncompliant instances.
- C. Create an IAM policy that enforces all EC2 instance tag requirement
- D. If the required tags are not in place for an instance, the policy will terminate noncompliant instance.
- E. Create an AWS Lambda function to determine if each EC2 instance is compliant and terminate an instance if it is noncompliant
- F. Schedule the Lambda function to invoke every 5 minutes.
- G. Create an AWS Config rule to check if the required tags are presen
- H. If an EC2 instance is noncompliant, invoke an AWS Systems Manager Automation document to terminate the instance.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/systems-manager-automation.html>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has created a NAT gateway in a public subnet in a VPC. The VPC also contains a private subnet that includes Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances use the NAT gateway to access the internet to download patches and updates. The company has configured a VPC flow log for the elastic network interface of the NAT gateway. The company is publishing the output to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

A SysOps administrator must identify the top five internet destinations that the EC2 instances in the private subnet communicate with for downloads. What should the SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Use AWS CloudTrail Insights events to identify the top five internet destinations.
- B. Use Amazon CloudFront standard logs (access logs) to identify the top five internet destinations.
- C. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to identify the top five internet destinations.
- D. Change the flow log to publish logs to Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena to query the log files in Amazon S3.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

The security team is concerned because the number of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies being used in the environment is increasing. The team tasked a SysOps administrator to report on the current number of IAM policies in use and the total available IAM policies.

Which AWS service should the administrator use to check how current IAM policy usage compares to current service limits?

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. AWS Config
- D. AWS Organizations

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company stores its data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company is required to classify the data and find any sensitive personal information in its S3 files.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Config rule to discover sensitive personal information in the S3 files and mark them as noncompliant.
- B. Create an S3 event-driven artificial intelligence/machine learning (AI/ML) pipeline to classify sensitive personal information by using Amazon Recognition.
- C. Enable Amazon GuardDut
- D. Configure S3 protection to monitor all data inside Amazon S3.
- E. Enable Amazon Maci
- F. Create a discovery job that uses the managed data identifier.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Macie is a security service designed to help organizations find, classify, and protect sensitive data stored in Amazon S3. Amazon Macie uses machine learning to automatically discover, classify, and protect sensitive data in Amazon S3. Creating a discovery job with the managed data identifier will allow Macie to identify sensitive personal information in the S3 files and classify it accordingly. Enabling AWS Config and Amazon GuardDuty will not help with this requirement as they are not designed to automatically classify and protect data.

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 1)

A database is running on an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance. A recent security audit found the database to be out of compliance because it was not encrypted. Which approach will resolve the encryption requirement?

- A. Log in to the RDS console and select the encryption box to encrypt the database
- B. Create a new encrypted Amazon EBS volume and attach it to the instance
- C. Encrypt the standby replica in the secondary Availability Zone and promote it to the primary instance.
- D. Take a snapshot of the RDS instance, copy and encrypt the snapshot and then restore to the new RDS instance

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has multiple AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections between a VPC and its branch offices. The company manages an Amazon Elasticsearch Service

(Amazon ES) domain that is configured with public access. The Amazon ES domain has an open domain access policy. A SysOps administrator needs to ensure that Amazon ES can be accessed only from the branch offices while preserving existing data. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an identity-based access policy on Amazon E
- B. Add an allow statement to the policy that includes the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for each branch office VPN connection.
- C. Configure an IP-based domain access policy on Amazon E
- D. Add an allow statement to the policy that includes the private IP CIDR blocks from each branch office network.
- E. Deploy a new Amazon ES domain in private subnets in a VPC, and import a snapshot from the old domain
- F. Create a security group that allows inbound traffic from the branch office CIDR blocks.
- G. Reconfigure the Amazon ES domain in private subnets in a VPC
- H. Create a security group that allows inbound traffic from the branch office CIDR blocks.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

Which solution will meet this requirement?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company runs a stateless application that is hosted on an Amazon EC2 instance. Users are reporting performance issues. A SysOps administrator reviews the Amazon CloudWatch metrics for the application and notices that the instance's CPU utilization frequently reaches 90% during business hours.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that will improve the application's responsiveness?

- A. Configure CloudWatch logging on the EC2 instance
- B. Configure a CloudWatch alarm for CPU utilization to alert the SysOps administrator when CPU utilization goes above 90%.
- C. Configure an AWS Client VPN connection to allow the application users to connect directly to the EC2 instance private IP address to reduce latency.
- D. Create an Auto Scaling group, and assign it to an Application Load Balance
- E. Configure a target tracking scaling policy that is based on the average CPU utilization of the Auto Scaling group.
- F. Create a CloudWatch alarm that activates when the EC2 instance's CPU utilization goes above 80%. Configure the alarm to invoke an AWS Lambda function that vertically scales the instance.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator needs to develop a solution that provides email notification and inserts a record into a database every time a file is put into an Amazon S3 bucket.

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

- A. Set up an S3 event notification that targets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Create two subscriptions for the SNS topic. Use one subscription to send the email notification. Use the other subscription to invoke an AWS Lambda function that inserts the record into the database.
- B. Set up an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that enters ALARM state whenever an object is created in the S3 bucket. Configure the alarm to invoke an AWS Lambda function that sends the email notification and inserts the record into the database.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to send the email notification and insert the record into the database whenever a new object is detected in the S3 bucket. Invoke the function every minute with an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) scheduled rule.
- D. Set up two S3 event notifications. Target a separate AWS Lambda function with each notification. Configure one function to send the email notification. Configure the other function to insert the record into the database.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has two VPC networks named VPC A and VPC B. The VPC A CIDR block is 10.0.0.0/16 and the VPC B CIDR block is 172.31.0.0/16. The company wants to establish a VPC peering connection named pcx-12345 between both VPCs.

Which rules should appear in the route table of VPC A after configuration? (Select TWO.)

- A. Destination: 10.0.0.0/16, Target: Local
- B. Destination: 172.31.0.0/16, Target: Local
- C. Destination: 10.0.0.0/16, Target: pcx-12345
- D. Destination: 172.31.0.0/16, Target: pcx-12345
- E. Destination: 10.0.0.0/16, Target: 172.31.0.0/16

Answer: AD

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/peering/vpc-peering-routing.html>

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is reviewing AWS Trusted Advisor recommendations. The SysOps administrator notices that all the application servers for a finance application are listed in the Low Utilization Amazon EC2 Instances check. The application runs on three instances across three Availability Zones. The SysOps administrator must reduce the cost of running the application without affecting the application's availability or design.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Reduce the number of application servers.
- B. Apply rightsizing recommendations from AWS Cost Explorer to reduce the instance size.
- C. Provision an Application Load Balancer in front of the instances.
- D. Scale up the instance size of the application servers.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Which action will ensure that the CloudWatch alarms function correctly?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Exam Topic 1)

A global gaming company is preparing to launch a new game on AWS. The game runs in multiple AWS Regions on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances. The instances are in an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in each Region. The company plans to use Amazon Route 53 for DNS services. The DNS configuration must direct users to the Region that is closest to them and must provide automated failover.

Which combination of steps should a SysOps administrator take to configure Route 53 to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create Amazon CloudWatch alarms that monitor the health of the ALB in each Region. Configure Route 53 DNS failover by using a health check that monitors the alarms.
- B. Create Amazon CloudWatch alarms that monitor the health of the EC2 instances in each Region. Configure Route 53 DNS failover by using a health check that monitors the alarms.
- C. Configure Route 53 DNS failover by using a health check that monitors the private address of an EC2 instance in each Region.
- D. Configure Route 53 geoproximity routing. Specify the Regions that are used for the infrastructure.
- E. Configure Route 53 simple routing. Specify the continent, country, and state or province that are used for the infrastructure.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator has created a VPC that contains a public subnet and a private subnet. Amazon EC2 instances that were launched in the private subnet cannot access the internet. The default network ACL is active on all subnets in the VPC, and all security groups allow all outbound traffic:

Which solution will provide the EC2 instances in the private subnet with access to the internet?

- A. Create a NAT gateway in the public subnet.
- B. Create a route from the private subnet to the NAT gateway.
- C. Create a NAT gateway in the private subnet.
- D. Create a route from the public subnet to the NAT gateway.
- E. Create a NAT gateway in the private subnet.
- F. Create a route from the public subnet to the NAT gateway.
- G. Create a NAT gateway in the public subnet.

H. Create a route from the private subnet to the NAT gateway.

Answer: A

Explanation:

NAT Gateway resides in public subnet, and traffic should be routed from private subnet to NAT Gateway: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/vpc-nat-gateway.html>

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses an Amazon S3 bucket to store data files. The S3 bucket contains hundreds of objects. The company needs to replace a tag on all the objects in the S3 bucket with another tag.

What is the MOST operationally efficient way to meet this requirement?

- A. Use S3 Batch Operation
- B. Specify the operation to replace all object tags.
- C. Use the AWS CLI to get the tags for each object
- D. Save the tags in a list
- E. Use S3 Batch Operations. Specify the operation to delete all object tags
- F. Use the AWS CLI and the list to retag the objects.
- G. Use the AWS CLI to get the tags for each object
- H. Save the tags in a list
- I. Use the AWS CLI and the list to remove the object tags
- J. Use the AWS CLI and the list to retag the objects.
- K. Use the AWS CLI to copy the objects to another S3 bucket
- L. Add the new tag to the copied objects. Delete the original objects.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Ref. <https://aws.amazon.com/es/blogs/storage/adding-and-removing-object-tags-with-s3-batch-operations/>

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Exam Topic 1)

A gaming application is deployed on four Amazon EC2 instances in a default VPC. The SysOps administrator has noticed consistently high latency in responses as data is transferred among the four instances. There is no way for the administrator to alter the application code.

The MOST effective way to reduce latency is to relaunch the EC2 instances in:

- A. a dedicated VPC.
- B. a single subnet inside the VPC.
- C. a placement group.
- D. a single Availability Zone.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator wants to upload a file that is 1 TB in size from on-premises to an Amazon S3 bucket using multipart uploads. What should the SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Upload the file using the S3 console.
- B. Use the s3api copy-object command.
- C. Use the s3api put-object command.
- D. Use the s3 cp command.

Answer: D

Explanation:

It's a best practice to use aws s3 commands (such as aws s3 cp) for multipart uploads and downloads, because these aws s3 commands automatically perform multipart uploading and downloading based on the file size. By comparison, aws s3api commands, such as aws s3api create-multipart-upload, should be used only when aws s3 commands don't support a specific upload need, such as when the multipart upload involves multiple servers, a multipart upload is manually stopped and resumed later, or when the aws s3 command doesn't support a required request parameter.

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/s3-multipart-upload-cli/>

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is attempting to manage its costs in the AWS Cloud. A SysOps administrator needs specific company-defined tags that are assigned to resources to appear on the billing report.

What should the SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Activate the tags as AWS generated cost allocation tags.
- B. Activate the tags as user-defined cost allocation tags.
- C. Create a new cost category
- D. Select the account billing dimension.
- E. Create a new AWS Cost and Usage Report
- F. Include the resource IDs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/custom-tags.html> "User-defined tags are tags that you define, create, and apply to resources. After you have created and applied the user-defined tags, you can activate by using the Billing and Cost Management console for cost allocation tracking. " To meet this requirement, the SysOps administrator should activate the company-defined tags as user-defined cost allocation tags. This will ensure that the tags appear on the billing report and that the resources can be tracked with the specific tags. The other options (activating the tags as AWS generated cost allocation tags, creating a new cost category and selecting the account billing dimension, and creating a new AWS Cost and Usage Report and including the resource IDs) will not meet the requirements and are not the correct solutions for this issue.

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's web application is available through an Amazon CloudFront distribution and directly through an internet-facing Application Load Balancer (ALB) A SysOps administrator must make the application accessible only through the CloudFront distribution and not directly through the ALB. The SysOps administrator must make this change without changing the application code
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Modify the ALB type to internal Set the distribution's origin to the internal ALB domain name
- B. Create a Lambda@Edge function Configure the function to compare a custom header value in the request with a stored password and to forward the request to the origin in case of a match Associate the function with the distribution.
- C. Replace the ALB with a new internal ALB Set the distribution's origin to the internal ALB domain name Add a custom HTTP header to the origin settings for the distribution In the ALB listener add a rule to forward requests that contain the matching custom header and the header's value Add a default rule to return a fixed response code of 403.
- D. Add a custom HTTP header to the origin settings for the distribution in the ALB listener add a rule to forward requests that contain the matching custom header and the header's value Add a default rule to return a fixed response code of 403.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To make the application accessible only through the CloudFront distribution and not directly through the Application Load Balancer (ALB), you can add a custom HTTP header to the origin settings for the CloudFront distribution. You can then create a rule in the ALB listener to forward requests that contain the matching custom header and its value to the origin. You can also add a default rule to the ALB listener to return a fixed response code of 403 for requests that do not contain the matching custom header. This will allow you to redirect all requests to the CloudFront distribution and block direct access to the application through the ALB.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/restrict-access-to-load-balancer.html>

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator created an Amazon VPC with an IPv6 CIDR block, which requires access to the internet. However, access from the internet towards the VPC is prohibited. After adding and configuring the required components to the VPC. the administrator is unable to connect to any of the domains that reside on the internet.

What additional route destination rule should the administrator add to the route tables?

- A. Route `::/0` traffic to a NAT gateway
- B. Route `::/0` traffic to an internet gateway
- C. Route `0.0.0.0/0` traffic to an egress-only internet gateway
- D. Route `::/0` traffic to an egress-only internet gateway

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/egress-only-internet-gateway.html>

NEW QUESTION 79

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses an AWS CloudFormation template to provision an Amazon EC2 instance and an Amazon RDS DB instance. A SysOps administrator must update the template to ensure that the DB instance is created before the EC2 instance is launched. What should the SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's reporting job that used to run in 15 minutes is now taking an hour to run. An application generates the reports. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances and extracts data from an Amazon RDS for MySQL database.

A SysOps administrator checks the Amazon CloudWatch dashboard for the RDS instance and notices that the Read IOPS metrics are high, even when the reports are not running. The SysOps administrator needs to improve the performance and the availability of the RDS instance.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an Amazon ElastiCache cluster in front of the RDS instance.
- B. Update the reporting job to query the ElastiCache cluster.
- C. Deploy an RDS read replica.
- D. Update the reporting job to query the reader endpoint.
- E. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution.
- F. Set the RDS instance as the origin.
- G. Update the reporting job to query the CloudFront distribution.
- H. Increase the size of the RDS instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Using an RDS read replica will improve the performance and availability of the RDS instance by offloading read queries to the replica. This will also ensure that the reporting job completes in a timely manner and does not affect the performance of other queries that might be running on the RDS instance. Additionally, updating the reporting job to query the reader endpoint will ensure that all read queries are directed to the read replica.

Reference: [1] https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_ReadRepl.html

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is unable to launch Amazon EC2 instances into a VPC because there are no available private IPv4 addresses in the VPC. Which combination of actions must the SysOps administrator take to launch the instances? (Select TWO.)

- A. Associate a secondary IPv4 CIDR block with the VPC.
- B. Associate a primary IPv6 CIDR block with the VPC.
- C. Create a new subnet for the VPC.
- D. Modify the CIDR block of the VPC.
- E. Modify the CIDR block of the subnet that is associated with the instances.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is testing an application that is hosted on five Amazon EC2 instances. The instances run in an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). High CPU utilization during load testing is causing the Auto Scaling group to scale out. The SysOps administrator must troubleshoot to find the root cause of the high CPU utilization before the Auto Scaling group scales out.

Which action should the SysOps administrator take to meet these requirements?

- A. Enable instance scale-in protection.
- B. Place the instance into the Standby state.
- C. Remove the listener from the ALB.
- D. Suspend the Launch and Terminate process types.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

- A. Specify "" as the principal and PrincipalOrgId as a condition.
- B. Specify all account numbers as the principal.
- C. Specify PrincipalOrgId as the principal.

D. Specify the organization's management account as the principal.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company creates custom AMI images by launching new Amazon EC2 instances from an AWS CloudFormation template it installs and configure necessary software through AWS OpsWorks and takes images of each EC2 instance. The process of installing and configuring software can take between 2 to 3 hours but at times the process stalls due to installation errors.

The SysOps administrator must modify the CloudFormation template so if the process stalls, the entire stack will fail and roll back.

Based on these requirements what should be added to the template?

- A. Conditions with a timeout set to 4 hours.
- B. CreationPolicy with timeout set to 4 hours.
- C. DependsOn a timeout set to 4 hours.
- D. Metadata with a timeout set to 4 hours

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company recently acquired another corporation and all of that corporation's AWS accounts. A financial analyst needs the cost data from these accounts. A SysOps administrator uses Cost Explorer to generate cost and usage reports. The SysOps administrator notices that "No Tagkey" represents 20% of the monthly cost.

What should the SysOps administrator do to tag the "No Tagkey" resources?

- A. Add the accounts to AWS Organization
- B. Use a service control policy (SCP) to tag all the untagged resources.
- C. Use an AWS Config rule to find the untagged resource
- D. Set the remediation action to terminate the resources.
- E. Use Cost Explorer to find and tag all the untagged resources.
- F. Use Tag Editor to find and tag all the untagged resources.

Answer: D

Explanation:

"You can add tags to resources when you create the resource. You can use the resource's service console or API to add, change, or remove those tags one resource at a time. To add tags to—or edit or delete tags of—multiple resources at once, use Tag Editor. With Tag Editor, you search for the resources that you want to tag, and then manage tags for the resources in your search results." <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ARG/latest/userguide/tag-editor.html>

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has an Amazon RDS DB instance. The company wants to implement a caching service while maintaining high availability.

Which combination of actions will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Add Auto Discovery to the data store.
- B. Create an Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached data store.
- C. Create an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis data store.
- D. Enable Multi-AZ for the data store.
- E. Enable Multi-threading for the data store.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/elasticache/memcached/> <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticache/redis/>

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has deployed a web application in a VPC that has subnets in three Availability Zones. The company launches three Amazon EC2 instances from an EC2 Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB).

A SysOps administrator notices that two of the EC2 instances are in the same Availability Zone, rather than being distributed evenly across all three Availability Zones. There are no errors in the Auto Scaling group's activity history.

What is the MOST likely reason for the unexpected placement of EC2 instances?

- A. One Availability Zone did not have sufficient capacity for the requested EC2 instance type.
- B. The ALB was configured for only two Availability Zones.
- C. The Auto Scaling group was configured for only two Availability Zones.
- D. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling randomly placed the instances in Availability Zones.

Answer: C

Explanation:

the autoscaling group is responsible to add the instances in the subnets

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's application currently uses an IAM role that allows all access to all AWS services. A SysOps administrator must ensure that the company's IAM policies allow only the permissions that the application requires.

How can the SysOps administrator create a policy to meet this requirement?

- A. Turn on AWS CloudTrail
- B. Generate a policy by using AWS Security Hub.
- C. Turn on Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events). Generate a policy by using AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer.
- D. Use the AWS CLI to run the get-generated-policy command in AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer.
- E. Turn on AWS CloudTrail
- F. Generate a policy by using AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Generate a policy by using AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer. AWS CloudTrail is a service that records all API calls made on your account. You can use this data to generate a policy with AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer that only allows the permissions that the application requires. This will ensure that the application only has the necessary permissions and will protect the company from any unauthorized access.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/what-is-access-analyzer.html#what-is-access-analyzer-poli>

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is managing multiple AWS accounts in AWS Organizations. The company is reviewing internal security of its AWS environment. The company's security administrator has their own AWS account and wants to review the VPC configuration of developer AWS accounts.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST secure manner?

- A. Create an IAM policy in each developer account that has read-only access related to VPC resources Assign the policy to an IAM use
- B. Share the user credentials with the security administrator.
- C. Create an IAM policy in each developer account that has administrator access to all Amazon EC2 actions, including VPC action
- D. Assign the policy to an IAMuse
- E. Share the user credentials with the security administrator.
- F. Create an IAM policy in each developer account that has administrator access related to VPC resources.Assign the policy to a cross-account IAM rol
- G. Ask the security administrator to assume the role from their account.
- H. Create an IAM policy in each developer account that has read-only access related to VPC resources Assign the policy to a cross-account IAM role Ask the security administrator to assume the role from their account.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is responsible for a large fleet of Amazon EC2 instances and must know whether any instances will be affected by upcoming hardware maintenance. Which option would provide this information with the LEAST administrative overhead?

- A. Deploy a third-party monitoring solution to provide real-time EC2 instance monitoring
- B. List any instances with failed system status checks using the AWS Management Console
- C. Monitor AWS CloudTrail for Stopinstances API calls
- D. Review the AWS Personal Health Dashboard

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/health/latest/ug/cloudwatch-events-health.html>

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Exam Topic 1)

An ecommerce company uses an Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached cluster for in-memory caching of popular product queries on the shopping site. When viewing recent Amazon CloudWatch metrics data for the ElastiCache cluster, the SysOps administrator notices a large number of evictions.

Which of the following actions will reduce these evictions? (Choose two.)

- A. Add an additional node to the ElastiCache cluster.
- B. Increase the ElastiCache time to live (TTL).
- C. Increase the individual node size inside the ElastiCache cluster.
- D. Put an Elastic Load Balancer in front of the ElastiCache cluster.
- E. Use Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) to decouple the ElastiCache cluster.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

<https://d1.awsstatic.com/training-and-certification/docs-sysops-associate/AWS-Certified-SysOps-Administrator>

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

What is the MOST cost-effective way to resize the cluster?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a critical serverless application that uses multiple AWS Lambda functions. Each Lambda function generates 1 GB of log data daily in its own Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group. The company's security team asks for a count of application errors, grouped by type, across all of the log groups.

What should a SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Perform a CloudWatch Logs Insights query that uses the stats command and count function.
- B. Perform a CloudWatch Logs search that uses the groupby keyword and count function.
- C. Perform an Amazon Athena query that uses the SELECT and GROUP BY keywords.
- D. Perform an Amazon RDS query that uses the SELECT and GROUP BY keywords.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company stores files on 50 Amazon S3 buckets in the same AWS Region. The company wants to connect to the S3 buckets securely over a private connection from its Amazon EC2 instances. The company needs a solution that produces no additional cost.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a gateway VPC endpoint for each S3 bucket. Attach the gateway VPC endpoints to each subnet inside the VPC.
- B. Create an interface VPC endpoint for each S3 bucket. Attach the interface VPC endpoints to each subnet inside the VPC.
- C. Create one gateway VPC endpoint for all the S3 buckets. Add the gateway VPC endpoint to the VPC route table.
- D. Create one interface VPC endpoint for all the S3 buckets. Add the interface VPC endpoint to the VPC route table.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

SysOps administrator has validated the permissions that are required to delete the Cloud Formation stack.

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 143

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company wants to use only IPv6 for all its Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances must not be accessible from the internet, but the EC2 instances must be able to access the internet. The company creates a dual-stack VPC and IPv6-only subnets. How should a SysOps administrator configure the VPC to meet these requirements?

- A. Create and attach a NAT gatewa
- B. Create a custom route table that includes an entry to point all IPv6 traffic to the NAT gatewa
- C. Attach the custom route table to the IPv6-only subnets.
- D. Create and attach an internet gatewa
- E. Create a custom route table that includes an entry to point all IPv6 traffic to the internet gatewa
- F. Attach the custom route table to the IPv6-only subnets.
- G. Create and attach an egress-only internet gatewa
- H. Create a custom route table that includes an entry to point all IPv6 traffic to the egress-only internet gatewa
- I. Attach the custom route table to the IPv6-only subnets.
- J. Create and attach an internet gateway and a NAT gatewa
- K. Create a custom route table that includes an entry to point all IPv6 traffic to the internet gateway and all IPv4 traffic to the NAT gatewa
- L. Attach the custom route table to the IPv6-only subnets.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is maintaining a web application using an Amazon CloudFront web distribution, an Application Load Balancer (ALB), Amazon RDS, and Amazon EC2 in a VPC. All services have logging enabled. The administrator needs to investigate HTTP Layer 7 status codes from the web application.

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 149

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company needs to deploy a new workload on AWS. The company must encrypt all data at rest and must rotate the encryption keys once each year. The workload uses an Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ database for data storage.

Which configuration approach will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) in the MySQL configuration fil
- B. Manually rotate the key every 12 months.
- C. Enable RDS encryption on the database at creation time by using the AWS managed key for Amazon RDS.
- D. Create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed ke
- E. Enable automatic key rotatio
- F. Enable RDS encryption on the database at creation time by using the KMS key.
- G. Create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed ke
- H. Enable automatic key rotatio
- I. Enable encryption on the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes that are attached to the RDS DB instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This configuration approach will meet the requirement of encrypting all data at rest and rotating the encryption keys once each year. By creating a new AWS KMS customer managed key and enabling automatic key rotation, the encryption keys will be rotated automatically every year. By enabling RDS encryption on the database at creation time using the KMS key, all data stored in the RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ database will be encrypted at rest. This approach provide more control over key management and rotation and provide additional security benefits.

NEW QUESTION 151

- (Exam Topic 1)

An application runs on multiple Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group The Auto Scaling group is

configured to use the latest version of a launch template A SysOps administrator must devise a solution that centrally manages the application logs and retains the logs for no more than 90 days
 Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Launch an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that is preconfigured with the Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent to send logs to an Amazon S3 bucket Apply a 90-day S3 Lifecycle policy on the S3 bucket to expire the application logs
- B. Launch an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that is preconfigured with the Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent to send logs to a log group Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) scheduled rule to perform an instance refresh every 90 days
- C. Update the launch template user data to install and configure the Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent to send logs to a log group Configure the retention period on the log group to be 90 days
- D. Update the launch template user data to install and configure the Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent to send logs to a log group Set the log rotation configuration of the EC2 instances to 90 days

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator must configure a resilient tier of Amazon EC2 instances for a high performance computing (HPC) application. The HPC application requires minimum latency between nodes
 Which actions should the SysOps administrator take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EPS) file system Mount the file system to the EC2 instances by using user data
- B. Create a Multi-AZ Network Load Balancer in front of the EC2 instances
- C. Place the EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group within a single subnet
- D. Launch the EC2 instances into a cluster placement group
- E. Launch the EC2 instances into a partition placement group

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a mobile app that uses Amazon S3 to store images The images are popular for a week, and then the number of access requests decreases over time The images must be highly available and must be immediately accessible upon request A SysOps administrator must reduce S3 storage costs for the company Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition the images to S3 Glacier after 7 days
- B. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition the images to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) after 7 days
- C. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition the images to S3 Standard after 7 days
- D. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition the images to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 7 days

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 160

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 164

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a public website that recently experienced problems. Some links led to missing webpages, and other links rendered incorrect webpages. The application infrastructure was running properly, and all the provisioned resources were healthy. Application logs and dashboards did not show any errors, and no monitoring alarms were raised. Systems administrators were not aware of any problems until end users reported the issues.
 The company needs to proactively monitor the website for such issues in the future and must implement a solution as soon as possible.

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

- A. Rewrite the application to surface a custom error to the application log when issues occur. Automatically parse logs for error
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to provide alerts when issues are detected.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to test the website
- D. Configure the Lambda function to emit an Amazon CloudWatch custom metric when errors are detected
- E. Configure a CloudWatch alarm to provide alerts when issues are detected.
- F. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Synthetics canary
- G. Use the CloudWatch Synthetics Recorder plugin to generate the script for the canary run
- H. Configure the canary in line with requirements
- I. Create an alarm to provide alerts when issues are detected.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses Amazon Route 53 to manage the public DNS records for the domain example.com. The company deploys an Amazon CloudFront distribution to deliver static assets for a new corporate website. The company wants to create a subdomain that is named "static" and must route traffic for the subdomain to the CloudFront distribution.

How should a SysOps administrator create a new record for the subdomain in Route 53?

- A. Create a CNAME record
- B. Enter static.cloudfront.net as the record name
- C. Enter the CloudFront distribution's public IP address as the value.
- D. Create a CNAME record
- E. Enter static.example.com as the record name
- F. Enter the CloudFront distribution's private IP address as the value.
- G. Create an A record
- H. Enter static.cloudfront.net as the record name
- I. Enter the CloudFront distribution's ID as an alias target.
- J. Create an A record
- K. Enter static.example.com as the record name
- L. Enter the CloudFront distribution's domain name as an alias target.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-to-cloudfront-distribution.html>

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is storing media content in an Amazon S3 bucket and uses Amazon CloudFront to distribute the content to its users. Due to licensing terms, the company is not authorized to distribute the content in some countries. A SysOps administrator must restrict access to certain countries.

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

- A. Configure the S3 bucket policy to deny the GetObject operation based on the S3:LocationConstraint condition.
- B. Create a secondary origin access identity (OAI). Configure the S3 bucket policy to prevent access from unauthorized countries.
- C. Enable the geo restriction feature in the CloudFront distribution to prevent access from unauthorized countries.
- D. Update the application to generate signed CloudFront URLs only for IP addresses in authorized countries.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is designing a solution for an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance. Database credentials must be stored and rotated monthly. The applications that connect to the DB instance send

write-intensive traffic with variable client connections that sometimes increase significantly in a short period of time.

Which solution should a SysOps administrator choose to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to automatically rotate the keys for the DB instance
- B. Use RDS Proxy to handle the increases in database connections.
- C. Configure AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to automatically rotate the keys for the DB instance
- D. Use RDS read replicas to handle the increases in database connections.
- E. Configure AWS Secrets Manager to automatically rotate the credentials for the DB instance
- F. Use RDS Proxy to handle the increases in database connections.
- G. Configure AWS Secrets Manager to automatically rotate the credentials for the DB instance
- H. Use RDS read replicas to handle the increases in database connections.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 179

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company wants to archive sensitive data on Amazon S3 Glacier. The company's regulatory and compliance requirements do not allow any modifications to the data by any account.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Attach a vault lock policy to an S3 Glacier vault that contains the archived data
- B. Use the lock ID to validate the vault lock policy after 24 hours.
- C. Attach a vault lock policy to an S3 Glacier vault that contains the archived data

- D. Use the lock ID to validate the vault lock policy within 24 hours.
- E. Configure S3 Object Lock in governance mod
- F. Upload all files after 24 hours.
- G. Configure S3 Object Lock in governance mod
- H. Upload all files within 24 hours.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is reviewing AWS Trusted Advisor warnings and encounters a warning for an S3 bucket policy that has open access permissions. While discussing the issue with the bucket owner, the administrator realizes the S3 bucket is an origin for an Amazon CloudFront web distribution. Which action should the administrator take to ensure that users access objects in Amazon S3 by using only CloudFront URLs?

- A. Encrypt the S3 bucket content with Server-Side Encryption with Amazon S3-Managed Keys (SSE-S3).
- B. Create an origin access identity and grant it permissions to read objects in the S3 bucket.
- C. Assign an IAM user to the CloudFront distribution and grant the user permissions in the S3 bucket policy.
- D. Assign an IAM role to the CloudFront distribution and grant the role permissions in the S3 bucket policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/private-content-restricting-access-to-s3>

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is setting up a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group for an application. The fleet should have 50% CPU available at that times to accommodate bursts of traffic. The load will increase significantly between the hours of 09:00 and 17:00, 7 days a week. How should the SysOps administrator configure the scaling of the EC2 instances to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a target tracking scaling policy that runs when the CPU utilization is higher than 90%
- B. Create a target tracking scaling policy that runs when the CPU utilization is higher than 50%. Create a scheduled scaling policy that ensures that the fleet is available at 09:00. Create a second scheduled scaling policy that scales in the fleet at 17:00
- C. Set the Auto Scaling group to start with 2 instances by setting the desired instances, maximum instances, and minimum instances to 2. Create a scheduled scaling policy that ensures that the fleet is available at 09:00
- D. Create a scheduled scaling policy that ensures that the fleet is available at 09:00. Create a second scheduled scaling policy that scales in the fleet at 17:00

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's SysOps administrator needs to change the AWS Support plan for one of the company's AWS accounts. The account has multi-factor authentication (MFA) activated, and the MFA device is lost. What should the SysOps administrator do to sign in?

- A. Sign in as a root user by using email and phone verification
- B. Set up a new MFA device
- C. Change the root user password.
- D. Sign in as an IAM user with administrator permission
- E. Resynchronize the MFA token by using the IAM console.
- F. Sign in as an IAM user with administrator permission
- G. Reset the MFA device for the root user by adding a new device.
- H. Use the forgot-password process to verify the email address
- I. Set up a new password and MFA device.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 198

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps Administrator runs a web application that is using a microservices approach whereby different responsibilities of the application have been divided in a separate microservice running on a different Amazon EC2 instance. The administrator has been tasked with reconfiguring the infrastructure to support this approach.

How can the administrator accomplish this with the LEAST administrative overhead?

- A. Use Amazon CloudFront to log the URL and forward the request.
- B. Use Amazon CloudFront to rewrite the header based on the microservice and forward the request.
- C. Use an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and do path-based routing.
- D. Use a Network Load Balancer (NLB) and do path-based routing.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/elb-achieve-path-based-routing-alb/>

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

Public Subnet (10.0.1.0/24) Route Table

Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	local
0.0.0.0/0	IGW

Private Subnet (10.0.2.0/24) Route Table

Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	local

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 203

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is using an AWS KMS customer master key (CMK) with imported key material. The company references the CMK by its alias in the Java application to encrypt data. The CMK must be rotated every 6 months.

What is the process to rotate the key?

- A. Enable automatic key rotation for the CMK and specify a period of 6 months.
- B. Create a new CMK with new imported material, and update the key alias to point to the new CMK.
- C. Delete the current key material, and import new material into the existing CMK.
- D. Import a copy of the existing key material into a new CMK as a backup, and set the rotation schedule for 6 months.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 207

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 212

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is undergoing an external audit of its systems, which run wholly on AWS. A SysOps administrator must supply documentation of Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) compliance for the infrastructure managed by AWS.

Which set of action should the SysOps administrator take to meet this requirement?

- A. Download the applicable reports from the AWS Artifact portal and supply these to the auditors.
- B. Download complete copies of the AWS CloudTrail log files and supply these to the auditors.
- C. Download complete copies of the AWS CloudWatch logs and supply these to the auditors.
- D. Provide the auditors with administrative access to the production AWS account so that the auditors can determine compliance.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 216

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 217

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is using Amazon CloudFront to serve static content for its web application to its users. The CloudFront distribution uses an existing on-premises website as a custom origin.

The company requires the use of TLS between CloudFront and the origin server. This configuration has worked as expected for several months. However, users are now experiencing HTTP 502 (Bad Gateway) errors when they view webpages that include content from the CloudFront distribution.

What should a SysOps administrator do to resolve this problem?

- A. Examine the expiration date on the certificate on the origin sit
- B. Validate that the certificate has not expire
- C. Replace the certificate if necessary.
- D. Examine the hostname on the certificate on the origin sit
- E. Validate that the hostname matches one of the hostnames on the CloudFront distributio
- F. Replace the certificate if necessary.
- G. Examine the firewall rules that are associated with the origin serve
- H. Validate that port 443 is open for inbound traffic from the interne
- I. Create an inbound rule if necessary.
- J. Examine the network ACL rules that are associated with the CloudFront distributio
- K. Validate that port 443 is open for outbound traffic to the origin serve
- L. Create an outbound rule if necessary.

Answer: A

Explanation:

HTTP 502 errors from CloudFront can occur because of the following reasons:

There's an SSL negotiation failure because the origin is using SSL/TLS protocols and ciphers that aren't supported by CloudFront.

There's an SSL negotiation failure because the SSL certificate on the origin is expired or invalid, or because the certificate chain is invalid.

There's a host header mismatch in the SSL negotiation between your CloudFront distribution and the custom origin.

The custom origin isn't responding on the ports specified in the origin settings of the CloudFront distribution. The custom origin is ending the connection to CloudFront too quickly.

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/resolve-cloudfront-connection-error/>

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 221

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a web application with a database tier that consists of an Amazon EC2 instance that runs MySQL. A SysOps administrator needs to minimize potential data loss and the time that is required to recover in the event of a database failure.

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

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the StatusCheckFailed_System metric to invoke an AWS Lambda function that stops and starts the EC2 instance.
- B. Create an Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ DB instanc

- C. Use a MySQL native backup that is stored in Amazon S3 to restore the data to the new databas
- D. Update the connection string in the web application.
- E. Create an Amazon RDS for MySQL Single-AZ DB instance with a read replic
- F. Use a MySQL native backup that is stored in Amazon S3 to restore the data to the new databas
- G. Update the connection string in the web application.
- H. Use Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM) to take a snapshot of the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume every hou
- I. In the event of an EC2 instance failure, restore the EBS volume from a snapshot.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 222

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses AWS Cloud Formation templates to deploy cloud infrastructure. An analysis of all the company's templates shows that the company has declared the same components in multiple templates. A SysOps administrator needs to create dedicated templates that have their own parameters and conditions for these common components.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Develop a CloudFormaion change set.
- B. Develop CloudFormation macros.
- C. Develop CloudFormation nested stacks.
- D. Develop CloudFormation stack sets.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 225

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a stateless application that runs on four Amazon EC2 instances. The application requires four instances at all times to support all traffic. A SysOps administrator must design a highly available, fault-tolerant architecture that continually supports all traffic if one Availability Zone becomes unavailable.

Which configuration meets these requirements?

- A. Deploy two Auto Scaling groups in two Availability Zones with a minimum capacity of two instances in each group.
- B. Deploy an Auto Scaling group across two Availability Zones with a minimum capacity of four instances.
- C. Deploy an Auto Scaling group across three Availability Zones with a minimum capacity of four instances.
- D. Deploy an Auto Scaling group across three Availability Zones with a minimum capacity of six instances.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 226

- (Exam Topic 1)

A global company handles a large amount of personally identifiable information (PII) through an internal web portal. The company's application runs in a corporate data center that is connected to AWS through an AWS Direct Connect connection. The application stores the PII in Amazon S3. According to a compliance requirement, traffic from the web portal to Amazon S3 must not travel across the internet.

What should a SysOps administrator do to meet the compliance requirement?

- A. Provision an interface VPC endpoint for Amazon S3. Modify the application to use the interface endpoint.
- B. Configure AWS Network Firewall to redirect traffic to the internal S3 address.
- C. Modify the application to use the S3 path-style endpoint.
- D. Set up a range of VPC network ACLs to redirect traffic to the Internal S3 address.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 230

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company requires that all IAM user accounts that have not been used for 90 days or more must have their access keys and passwords immediately disabled A SysOps administrator must automate the process of disabling unused keys using the MOST operationally efficient method.

How should the SysOps administrator implement this solution?

- A. Create an AWS Step Functions workflow to identify IAM users that have not been active for 90 days Run an AWS Lambda function when a scheduled Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule is invoked to automatically remove the AWS access keys and passwords for these IAM users
- B. Configure an AWS Config rule to identify IAM users that have not been active for 90 days Set up an automatic weekly batch process on an Amazon EC2 instance to disable the AWS access keys and passwords for these IAM users
- C. Develop and run a Python script on an Amazon EC2 instance to programmatically identify IAM users that have not been active for 90 days Automatically delete these 1AM users
- D. Set up an AWS Config managed rule to identify IAM users that have not been active for 90 days Set up an AWS Systems Manager automation runbook to disable the AWS access keys for these IAM users

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 235

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is storing backups in an Amazon S3 bucket. The backups must not be deleted for at least 3 months after the backups are created. What should a SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Configure an IAM policy that denies the s3:DeleteObject action for all user
- B. Three months after an object is written, remove the policy.
- C. Enable S3 Object Lock on a new S3 bucket in compliance mod
- D. Place all backups in the new S3 bucket with a retention period of 3 months.

- E. Enable S3 Versioning on the existing S3 bucket
- F. Configure S3 Lifecycle rules to protect the backups.
- G. Enable S3 Object Lock on a new S3 bucket in governance mode
- H. Place all backups in the new S3 bucket with a retention period of 3 months.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 244

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator has enabled AWS CloudTrail in an AWS account. If CloudTrail is disabled, it must be re-enabled immediately. What should the SysOps administrator do to meet these requirements WITHOUT writing custom code?

- A. Add the AWS account to AWS Organization
- B. Enable CloudTrail in the management account.
- C. Create an AWS Config rule that is invoked when CloudTrail configuration change
- D. Apply the AWS-ConfigureCloudTrailLogging automatic remediation action.
- E. Create an AWS Config rule that is invoked when CloudTrail configuration change
- F. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to enable CloudTrail.
- G. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) hourly rule with a schedule pattern to run an AWS Systems Manager Automation document to enable CloudTrail.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 246

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Which purchasing option will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 250

- (Exam Topic 1)

A large company is using AWS Organizations to manage hundreds of AWS accounts across multiple AWS Regions. The company has turned on AWS Config throughout the organization.

The company requires all Amazon S3 buckets to block public read access. A SysOps administrator must generate a monthly report that shows all the S3 buckets and whether they comply with this requirement.

Which combination of steps should the SysOps administrator take to collect this data? (Select TWO).

- A. Create an AWS Config aggregator in an aggregator account
- B. Use the organization as the source. Retrieve the compliance data from the aggregator.
- C. Create an AWS Config aggregator in each account
- D. Use an S3 bucket in an aggregator account as the destination
- E. Retrieve the compliance data from the S3 bucket
- F. Edit the AWS Config policy in AWS Organization
- G. Use the organization's management account to turn on the s3-bucket-public-read-prohibited rule for the entire organization.
- H. Use the AWS Config compliance report from the organization's management account
- I. Filter the results by resource, and select Amazon S3.
- J. Use the AWS Config API to apply the s3-bucket-public-read-prohibited rule in all accounts for all available Regions.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 251

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 257

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is running a website on Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling group. When the website traffic increases, additional instances take several minutes to become available because of a long-running user data script that installs software. A SysOps administrator must decrease the time that is required (or new instances to become available). Which action should the SysOps administrator take to meet this requirement?

- A. Reduce the scaling thresholds so that instances are added before traffic increases.
- B. Purchase Reserved Instances to cover 100% of the maximum capacity of the Auto Scaling group.
- C. Update the Auto Scaling group to launch instances that have a storage optimized instance type.
- D. Use EC2 Image Builder to prepare an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that has pre-installed software.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Automated way to update your image. Have a pipeline to update your image. When you boot from your AMI updates = scripts are already pre-installed, so no need to complete boot scripts in boot process. <https://aws.amazon.com/image-builder/>

NEW QUESTION 258

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator has revoked public access to all company Amazon S3 buckets. The SysOps administrator wants to be notified when an S3 bucket becomes publicly readable in the future.

What is the MOST operationally efficient way to meet this requirement?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function that periodically checks the public access settings for each S3 bucket. Set up Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send notifications.
- B. Create a cron script that uses the S3 API to check the public access settings for each S3 bucket.
- C. Set up Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send notifications.
- D. Enable S3 Event notifications for each S3 bucket.
- E. Subscribe S3 Event Notifications to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- F. Enable the s3-bucket-public-read-prohibited managed rule in AWS Config.
- G. Subscribe the AWS Config rule to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 259

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

What should the SysOps administrator do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Cost and Usage Report.
- B. Analyze the results in Amazon Athena.
- C. Configure an alarm to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when costs reach 75% of the threshold.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The reason is that it uses the Amazon CloudWatch billing alarm which is a built-in service specifically designed to monitor and alert on cost usage of your AWS account, which makes it a more suitable solution for this use case. The alarm can be configured to detect when costs reach 75% of the threshold and when it is triggered, it can publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. The email distribution list can be subscribed to the topic, so that they will receive the alerts when costs reach 75% of the threshold. AWS Budgets allows you to track and manage your costs, but it doesn't specifically focus on data transfer costs between regions, and it might not provide as much granularity as CloudWatch Alarms.

NEW QUESTION 260

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's customers are reporting increased latency while accessing static web content from Amazon S3. A SysOps administrator observed a very high rate of read operations on a particular S3 bucket. What will minimize latency by reducing load on the S3 bucket?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 265

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company needs to automatically monitor an AWS account for potential unauthorized AWS Management Console logins from multiple geographic locations. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Configure Amazon Cognito to detect any compromised IAM credentials.
- B. Set up Amazon Inspector.
- C. Scan and monitor resources for unauthorized logins.
- D. Set up AWS Config.
- E. Add the iam-policy-blacklisted-check managed rule to the account.
- F. Configure Amazon GuardDuty to monitor the UnauthorizedAccess:IAMUser/ConsoleLoginSuccess finding.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 267

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is planning to host its stateful web-based applications on AWS. A SysOps administrator is using an Auto Scaling group of Amazon EC2 instances. The web applications will run 24 hours a day 7 days a week throughout the year. The company must be able to change the instance type within the same instance family later in the year based on the traffic and usage patterns. Which EC2 instance purchasing option will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Convertible Reserved Instances
- B. On-Demand instances
- C. Spot instances
- D. Standard Reserved instances

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ri-convertible-exchange.html>

NEW QUESTION 268

- (Exam Topic 1)

An Amazon EC2 instance needs to be reachable from the internet. The EC2 instance is in a subnet with the following route table:

Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	Local
172.31.0.0/16	pcx-1122334455

Which entry must a SysOps administrator add to the route table to meet this requirement?

- A. A route for 0.0.0.0/0 that points to a NAT gateway.
- B. A route for 0.0.0.0/0 that points to an egress-only internet gateway.
- C. A route for 0.0.0.0/0 that points to an internet gateway.

D. A route for 0.0.0.0/0 that points to an elastic network interface

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 272

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator has an AWS CloudFormation template of the company's existing infrastructure in us-west-2. The administrator attempts to use the template to launch a new stack in eu-west-1, but the stack only partially deploys, receives an error message, and then rolls back. Why would this template fail to deploy? (Select TWO.)

- A. The template referenced an IAM user that is not available in eu-west-1.
- B. The template referenced an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that is not available in eu-west-1.
- C. The template did not have the proper level of permissions to deploy the resources.
- D. The template requested services that do not exist in eu-west-1.
- E. CloudFormation templates can be used only to update existing services.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 275

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 276

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is expanding its use of AWS services across its portfolios. The company wants to provision AWS accounts for each team to ensure a separation of business processes for security, compliance, and billing. Account creation and bootstrapping should be completed in a scalable and efficient way so new accounts are created with a defined baseline and governance guardrails in place. A SysOps administrator needs to design a provisioning process that saves time and resources. Which action should be taken to meet these requirements?

- A. Automate using AWS Elastic Beanstalk to provision the AWS accounts, set up infrastructure, and integrate with AWS Organizations.
- B. Create bootstrapping scripts in AWS OpsWorks and combine them with AWS CloudFormation templates to provision accounts and infrastructure.
- C. Use AWS Config to provision accounts and deploy instances using AWS Service Catalog.
- D. Use AWS Control Tower to create a template in Account Factory and use the template to provision new accounts.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 280

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue with its application. The application sends messages to the queue with unique message bodies. The company decides to switch to an SQS FIFO queue. What must the company do to migrate to an SQS FIFO queue?

- A. Create a new SQS FIFO queue. Turn on content-based deduplication on the new FIFO queue. Update the application to include a message group ID in the messages.
- B. Create a new SQS FIFO queue. Update the application to include the DelaySeconds parameter in the messages.
- C. Modify the queue type from SQS standard to SQS FIFO. Turn off content-based deduplication on the queue. Update the application to include a message group ID in the messages.
- D. Modify the queue type from SQS standard to SQS FIFO. Update the application to send messages with identical message bodies and to include the DelaySeconds parameter in the messages.

Answer: A

Explanation:

FIFO queues don't support per-message delays, only per-queue delays. If your application sets the same value of the DelaySeconds parameter on each message, you must modify your application to remove the per-message delay and set DelaySeconds on the entire queue instead.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/FIFO-queues-moving.html>

NEW QUESTION 285

- (Exam Topic 1)

An environment consists of 100 Amazon EC2 Windows instances. The Amazon CloudWatch agent is deployed and running on all EC2 instances with a baseline

configuration file to capture log files There is a new requirement to capture the DHCP log files that exist on 50 of the instances
What is the MOST operational efficient way to meet this new requirement?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 287

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company monitors its account activity using AWS CloudTrail. and is concerned that some log files are being tampered with after the logs have been delivered to the account's Amazon S3 bucket.

Moving forward, how can the SysOps administrator confirm that the log files have not been modified after being delivered to the S3 bucket?

- A. Stream the CloudTrail logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs to store logs at a secondary location.
- B. Enable log file integrity validation and use digest files to verify the hash value of the log file.
- C. Replicate the S3 log bucket across regions, and encrypt log files with S3 managed keys.
- D. Enable S3 server access logging to track requests made to the log bucket for security audits.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When you enable log file integrity validation, CloudTrail creates a hash for every log file that it delivers. Every hour, CloudTrail also creates and delivers a file that references the log files for the last hour and contains a hash of each. This file is called a digest file. CloudTrail signs each digest file using the private key of a public and private key pair. After delivery, you can use the public key to validate the digest file. CloudTrail uses different key pairs for each AWS region
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-log-file-validation-intro.html>

NEW QUESTION 292

- (Exam Topic 1)

A recent organizational audit uncovered an existing Amazon RDS database that is not currently configured for high availability. Given the critical nature of this database, it must be configured for high availability as soon as possible.

How can this requirement be met?

- A. Switch to an active/passive database pair using the create-db-instance-read-replica with the --availability-zone flag.
- B. Specify high availability when creating a new RDS instance, and live-migrate the data.
- C. Modify the RDS instance using the console to include the Multi-AZ option.
- D. Use the modify-db-instance command with the --na flag.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 295

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is managing multiple AWS accounts in AWS Organizations The company is reviewing internal security of its AWS environment The company's security administrator has their own AWS account and wants to review the VPC configuration of developer AWS accounts

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST secure manner?

- A. Create an IAM policy in each developer account that has read-only access related to VPC resources Assign the policy to an IAM user Share the user credentials with the security administrator
- B. Create an IAM policy in each developer account that has administrator access to all Amazon EC2 actions, including VPC actions Assign the policy to an IAM user Share the user credentials with the security administrator
- C. Create an IAM policy in each developer account that has administrator access related to VPC resources Assign the policy to a cross-account IAM role Ask the security administrator to assume the role from their account
- D. Create an IAM policy in each developer account that has read-only access related to VPC resources Assign the policy to a cross-account IAM role Ask the security administrator to assume the role from their account

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 299

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

What should the SysOps administrator do to give the EC2 instance the ability to connect to the database?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

communicate with the database using the private IP address of the DB instance in the private subnet.

NEW QUESTION 300

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company wants to be alerted through email when IAM CreateUser API calls are made within its AWS account. Which combination of actions should a SysOps administrator take to meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with AWS CloudTrail as the event source and IAM CreateUser as the specific API call for the event pattern.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with Amazon CloudSearch as the event source and IAM CreateUser as the specific API call for the event pattern.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with AWS IAM Access Analyzer as the event source and IAM CreateUser as the specific API call for the event pattern.
- D. Use an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as an event target with an email subscription.
- E. Use an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) notification as an event target with an email subscription.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-receive-alerts-when-your-iam-configuration-changes/>

NEW QUESTION 302

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator created an AWS Cloud Formation template that provisions Amazon EC2 instances, an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB), and an Amazon RDS DB instance. During stack creation, the creation of the EC2 instances and the creation of the ELB are successful. However, the creation of the DB instance fails. What is the default behavior of CloudFormation in this scenario?

- A. CloudFormation will roll back the stack and delete the stack.
- B. CloudFormation will roll back the stack but will not delete the stack.
- C. CloudFormation will prompt the user to roll back the stack or continue.
- D. CloudFormation will successfully complete the stack but will report a failed status for the DB instance.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 305

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system to share files across many Linux Amazon EC2 instances. A SysOps administrator notices that the file system's PercentIOLimit metric is consistently at 100% for 15 minutes or longer. The SysOps administrator also notices that the application that reads and writes to that file system is performing poorly. The application requires high throughput and IOPS while accessing the file system. What should the SysOps administrator do to remediate the consistently high PercentIOLimit metric?

- A. Create a new EFS file system that uses Max I/O performance mode.
- B. Use AWS DataSync to migrate data to the new EFS file system.
- C. Create an EFS lifecycle policy to transition future files to the Infrequent Access (IA) storage class to improve performance.
- D. Use AWS DataSync to migrate existing data to IA storage.
- E. Modify the existing EFS file system and activate Max I/O performance mode.
- F. Modify the existing EFS file system and activate Provisioned Throughput mode.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To support a wide variety of cloud storage workloads, Amazon EFS offers two performance modes, General Purpose mode and Max I/O mode. You choose a file system's performance mode when you create it, and it cannot be changed. If the PercentIOLimit percentage returned was at or near 100 percent for a significant amount of time during the test, your application should use the Max I/O performance mode. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/efs/latest/ug/performance.html>

NEW QUESTION 307

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is using AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager to patch a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances. The SysOps administrator has configured a patch baseline and a maintenance window. The SysOps administrator also has used an instance tag to identify which instances to patch. The SysOps administrator must give Systems Manager the ability to access the EC2 instances. Which additional action must the SysOps administrator perform to meet this requirement?

- A. Add an inbound rule to the instances' security group.
- B. Attach an IAM instance profile with access to Systems Manager to the instances.
- C. Create a Systems Manager activation Then activate the fleet of instances.
- D. Manually specify the instances to patch Instead of using tag-based selection.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 311

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company using AWS Organizations requires that no Amazon S3 buckets in its production accounts should ever be deleted. What is the SIMPLEST approach the SysOps administrator can take to ensure S3 buckets in those accounts can never be deleted?

- A. Set up MFA Delete on all the S3 buckets to prevent the buckets from being deleted.
- B. Use service control policies to deny the s3:DeleteBucket action on all buckets in production accounts.
- C. Create an IAM group that has an IAM policy to deny the s3:DeleteBucket action on all buckets in production accounts.
- D. Use AWS Shield to deny the s3:DeleteBucket action on the AWS account instead of all S3 buckets.

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps.html

If you're using AWS Organizations, check the service control policies for any statements that explicitly deny Amazon S3 access. In particular, check the service control policies for statements denying the s3:PutBucketPolicy action.

<https://aws.amazon.com/tw/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/s3-access-denied-bucket-policy/>

NEW QUESTION 316

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is responsible for a company's security groups. The company wants to maintain a documented trail of any changes that are made to the security groups. The SysOps administrator must receive notification whenever the security groups change.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set up Amazon Detective to record security group change
- B. Specify an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group to store configuration history log
- C. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue for notifications about configuration change
- D. Subscribe the SysOps administrator's email address to the SQS queue.
- E. Set up AWS Systems Manager Change Manager to record security group change
- F. Specify an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group to store configuration history log
- G. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for notifications about configuration change
- H. Subscribe the SysOps administrator's email address to the SNS topic.
- I. Set up AWS Config to record security group change
- J. Specify an Amazon S3 bucket as the location for configuration snapshots and history file
- K. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for notifications about configuration change
- L. Subscribe the SysOps administrator's email address to the SNS topic.
- M. Set up Amazon Detective to record security group change
- N. Specify an Amazon S3 bucket as the location for configuration snapshots and history file
- O. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for notifications about configuration change
- P. Subscribe the SysOps administrator's email address to the SNS topic.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 321

- (Exam Topic 1)

An Amazon EC2 instance is running an application that uses Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues. A SysOps administrator must ensure that the application can read, write, and delete messages from the SQS queues.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST secure manner?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 325

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a stateful web application that is hosted on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. The instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) that has a single target group. The ALB is configured as the origin in an Amazon CloudFront distribution. Users are reporting random logouts from the web application.

Which combination of actions should a SysOps administrator take to resolve this problem? (Select TWO.)

- A. Change to the least outstanding requests algorithm on the ALB target group.
- B. Configure cookie forwarding in the CloudFront distribution cache behavior.
- C. Configure header forwarding in the CloudFront distribution cache behavior.
- D. Enable group-level stickiness on the ALB listener rule.
- E. Enable sticky sessions on the ALB target group.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

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

You can configure each cache behavior to do one of the following: Forward all cookies to your origin – CloudFront includes all cookies sent by the viewer when it forwards requests to the origin. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/sticky-sessions.html>

By default, an Application Load Balancer routes each request independently to a registered target based on the chosen load-balancing algorithm.

NEW QUESTION 327

- (Exam Topic 1)

A manufacturing company uses an Amazon RDS DB instance to store inventory of all stock items. The company maintains several AWS Lambda functions that interact with the database to add, update, and delete items. The Lambda functions use hardcoded credentials to connect to the database.

A SysOps administrator must ensure that the database credentials are never stored in plaintext and that the password is rotated every 30 days.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Store the database password as an environment variable for each Lambda function

- B. Create a new Lambda function that is named PasswordRotat
- C. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to schedule the PasswordRotate function every 30 days to change the database password and update the environment variable for each Lambda function.
- D. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to encrypt the database password and to store the encrypted password as an environment variable for each Lambda functio
- E. Grant each Lambda function access to the KMS key so that the database password can be decrypted when require
- F. Create a new Lambda function that is named PasswordRotate to change the password every 30 days.
- G. Use AWS Secrets Manager to store credentials for the databas
- H. Create a Secrets Manager secret, and select the database so that Secrets Manager will use a Lambda function to update the database password automaticall
- I. Specify an automatic rotation schedule of 30 day
- J. Update each Lambda function to access the database password from SecretsManager.
- K. Use AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store to create a secure string to store credentials for the databas
- L. Create a new Lambda function called PasswordRotat
- M. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to schedule the PasswordRotate function every 30 days to change the database password and to update the secret within Parameter Stor
- N. Update each Lambda function to access the database password from Parameter Store.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you choose to enable rotation, Secrets Manager supports the following Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) databases with AWS written and tested Lambda rotation function templates, and full configuration of the rotation process:

Amazon Aurora on Amazon RDS MySQL on Amazon RDS PostgreSQL on Amazon RDS Oracle on Amazon RDS MariaDB on Amazon RDS Microsoft SQL Server on Amazon RDS <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/intro.html>

NEW QUESTION 329

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's SysOps administrator deploys a public Network Load Balancer (NLB) in front of the company's web application. The web application does not use any Elastic IP addresses. Users must access the web application by using the company's domain name. The SysOps administrator needs to configure Amazon Route 53 to route traffic to the NLB.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create a Route 53 AAAA record for the NLB.
- B. Create a Route 53 alias record for the NLB.
- C. Create a Route 53 CAA record for the NLB.
- D. Create a Route 53 CNAME record for the NLB.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 330

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has an initiative to reduce costs associated with Amazon EC2 and AWS Lambda. Which action should a SysOps administrator take to meet these requirements?

- A. Analyze the AWS Cost and Usage Report by using Amazon Athena to identify cost savings.
- B. Create an AWS Budgets alert to alarm when account spend reaches 80% of the budget.
- C. Purchase Reserved Instances through the Amazon EC2 console.
- D. Use AWS Compute Optimizer and take action on the provided recommendations.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 335

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a new requirement stating that all resources in AWS must be tagged according to a set policy. Which AWS service should be used to enforce and continually identify all resources that are not in compliance with the policy?

- A. AWS CloudTrail
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. AWS Config
- D. AWS Systems Manager

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 338

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 339

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is optimizing the cost of a workload. The workload is running in multiple AWS Regions and is using AWS Lambda with Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instances for the compute. The overall usage is predictable. The amount of compute that is consumed in each Region varies, depending on the users'

locations.

Which approach should the SysOps administrator use to optimize this workload?

- A. Purchase Compute Savings Plans based on the usage during the past 30 days
- B. Purchase Convertible Reserved Instances by calculating the usage baseline.
- C. Purchase EC2 Instance Savings Plane based on the usage during the past 30 days
- D. Purchase Standard Reserved Instances by calculating the usage baseline.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 344

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