

Exam Questions AWS-SysOps

Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

A media company produces new video files on-premises every day with a total size of around 100GBS after compression All files have a size of 1 -2 GB and need to be uploaded to Amazon S3 every night in a fixed time window between 3am and 5am Current upload takes almost 3 hours, although less than half of the available bandwidth is used.

What step(s) would ensure that the file uploads are able to complete in the allotted time window?

- A. Increase your network bandwidth to provide faster throughput to S3
- B. Upload the files in parallel to S3
- C. Pack all files into a single archive, upload it to S3, then extract the files in AWS
- D. Use AWS Import/Export to transfer the video files

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

You are tasked with setting up a cluster of EC2 Instances for a NoSQL database. The database requires random read IO disk performance up to a 100,000 IOPS at 4KB block size per node.

Which of the following EC2 instances will perform the best for this workload?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation: Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

When preparing for a compliance assessment of your system built inside of AWS. what are three best-practices for you to prepare for an audit?

Choose 3 answers

- A. Gather evidence of your IT operational controls
- B. Request and obtain applicable third-party audited AWS compliance reports and certifications
- C. Request and obtain a compliance and security tour of an AWS data center for a pre-assessment security review
- D. Request and obtain approval from AWS to perform relevant network scans and in-depth penetration tests of your system's Instances and endpoints
- E. Schedule meetings with AWS's third-party auditors to provide evidence of AWS compliance that maps to your control objectives

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

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

Which two options will address this issue? Choose 2 answers.

- A. Enable versioning on your S3 Buckets
- B. Configure your S3 Buckets with MFA delete
- C. Create a Bucket policy and only allow read-only permissions to all users at the bucket level
- D. Enable object life cycle policies and configure the data older than 3 months to be archived in Glacier

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

You need to design a VPC for a web-application consisting of an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB), a fleet of web/application servers, and an RDS database. The entire infrastructure must be distributed over 2 availability zones.

Which VPC configuration works while assuring the database is not available from the Internet?

- A. One public subnet for ELB, one public subnet for the web-servers, and one private subnet for the database
- B. One public subnet for ELB, two private subnets for the web-servers, two private subnets for RDS
- C. Two public subnets for ELB, two private subnets for the web-servers, and two private subnets for RDS
- D. Two public subnets for ELB, two public subnets for the web-servers, and two public subnets for RDS

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

You are running a web-application on AWS consisting of the following components: an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB), an Auto-Scaling Group of EC2 instances running Linux/PHP/Apache, and Relational Database Service (RDS) MySQL.

Which security measures fall into AWS's responsibility?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

You have a web application leveraging an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) in front of the web servers deployed using an Auto Scaling Group. Your database is running on Relational

Database Service (RDS). The application serves out technical articles and responses to them. In general, there are more views of an article than there are responses to the article. On occasion, an article on the site becomes extremely popular, resulting in significant traffic increases that cause the site to go down.

What could you do to help alleviate the pressure on the infrastructure while maintaining availability during these events?

Choose 3 answers.

- A. Leverage CloudFront for the delivery of the article
- B. Add RDS read-replicas for the read traffic going to your relational database
- C. Leverage ElastiCache for caching the most frequently used data
- D. Use SQS to queue up the requests for the technical posts and deliver them out of the queue
- E. Use Route53 health checks to fail over to an S3 bucket for an error page

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

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

Which deployment option meets these requirements while minimizing administrative burden?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 12

- (Topic 1)

You are running a database on an EC2 instance, with the data stored on Elastic Block Store (EBS) for persistence. At times throughout the day, you are seeing large variance in the response times of the database queries. Looking into the instance with the `iostat` command, you see a lot of wait time on the disk volume that the database's data is stored on.

What two ways can you improve the performance of the database's storage while maintaining the current persistence of the data?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Move to an SSD backed instance
- B. Move the database to an EBS-Optimized Instance
- C. Use Provisioned IOPS EBS
- D. Use the ephemeral storage on an m2.xlarge Instance Instead

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 1)

You are currently hosting multiple applications in a VPC and have logged numerous port scans coming in from a specific IP address block. Your security team has requested that all access from the offending IP address block be denied for the next 24 hours.

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Topic 1)

You are creating an Auto Scaling group whose instances need to insert a custom metric into CloudWatch.

Which method would be the best way to authenticate your CloudWatch PUT request?

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

needed

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 1)

You have an Auto Scaling group associated with an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB). You have noticed that instances launched via the Auto Scaling group are being marked unhealthy due to an ELB health check, but these unhealthy instances are not being terminated
What do you need to do to ensure that instances marked unhealthy by the ELB will be terminated and replaced?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

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

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

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

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

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

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

If there are multiple load balancers associated with your Auto Scaling group, Auto Scaling checks the health state of your EC2 instances by making health check calls to each load balancer. For each call, if the Elastic Load Balancing action returns any state other than `InService`, the instance is marked as unhealthy. After Auto Scaling marks an instance as unhealthy, it remains in that state, even if subsequent calls from other load balancers return an `InService` state for the same instance.

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Choose 2 answers

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Topic 1)

You have been asked to propose a multi-region deployment of a web-facing application where a controlled portion of your traffic is being processed by an alternate region.

Which configuration would achieve that goal?

- A. Route53 record sets with weighted routing policy
- B. Route53 record sets with latency based routing policy
- C. Auto Scaling with scheduled scaling actions set
- D. Elastic Load Balancing with health checks enabled

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Topic 1)

When attached to an Amazon VPC which two components provide connectivity with external networks? Choose 2 answers

- A. Elastic IPS (EIP)
- B. NAT Gateway (NAT)
- C. Internet Gateway (IGW)
- D. Virtual Private Gateway (VGW)

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Topic 1)

An organization has configured a VPC with an Internet Gateway (IGW). pairs of public and private subnets (each with one subnet per Availability Zone), and an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) configured to use the public subnets The application s web tier leverages the ELB. Auto Scaling and a multi-AZ RDS database instance The organization would like to eliminate any potential single points of failure in this design. What step should you take to achieve this organization's objective?

- A. Nothing, there are no single points of failure in this architecture
- B. Create and attach a second IGW to provide redundant internet connectivity
- C. Create and configure a second Elastic Load Balancer to provide a redundant load balance
- D. Create a second multi-AZ RDS instance in another Availability Zone and configure replication to provide a redundant database

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Topic 2)

A user is planning to setup infrastructure on AWS for the Christmas sales. The user is planning to use Auto Scaling based on the schedule for proactive scaling. What advice would you give to the user?

- A. It is good to schedule now because if the user forgets later on it will not scale up
- B. The scaling should be setup only one week before Christmas
- C. Wait till end of November before scheduling the activity
- D. It is not advisable to use scheduled based scaling

Answer: C

Explanation:

Auto Scaling based on a schedule allows the user to scale the application in response to predictable load changes. The user can specify any date in the future to scale up or down during that period. As per Auto Scaling the user can schedule an action for up to a month in the future. Thus, it is recommended to wait until end of November before scheduling for Christmas.

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Topic 2)

A user is trying to understand the ACL and policy for an S3 bucket. Which of the below mentioned policy permissions is equivalent to the WRITE ACL on a bucket?

- A. s3:GetObjectAcl
- B. s3:GetObjectVersion
- C. s3:ListBucketVersions
- D. s3:DeleteObject

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon S3 provides a set of operations to work with the Amazon S3 resources. Each AWS S3 bucket can have an ACL (Access Control List. or bucket policy associated with it. The WRITE ACL list allows the other AWS accounts to write/modify to that bucket. The equivalent S3 bucket policy permission for it is s3:DeleteObject.

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Topic 2)

A user is planning to use AWS Cloudformation. Which of the below mentioned functionalities does not help him to correctly understand Cloudfromation?

- A. Cloudformation follows the DevOps model for the creation of Dev & Test
- B. AWS Cloudfromation does not charge the user for its service but only charges for the AWS resources created with it
- C. Cloudformation works with a wide variety of AWS services, such as EC2, EBS, VPC, IAM, S3, RDS, ELB, etc
- D. CloudFormation provides a set of application bootstrapping scripts which enables the user to install Software

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Cloudformation is an application management tool which provides application modelling, deployment, configuration, management and related activities. It supports a wide variety of AWS services, such as EC2, EBS, AS, ELB, RDS, VPC, etc. It also provides application bootstrapping scripts which enable the user to install software packages or create folders. It is free of the cost and only charges the user for the services created with it. The only challenge is that it does not follow any model, such as DevOps; instead customers can define templates and use them to provision and manage the AWS resources in an orderly way.

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Topic 2)

You are managing the AWS account of a big organization. The organization has more than 1000+ employees and they want to provide access to the various services to most of the employees. Which of the below mentioned options is the best possible solution in this case?

- A. The user should create a separate IAM user for each employee and provide access to them as per the policy
- B. The user should create an IAM role and attach STS with the rol
- C. The user should attach that role to the EC2 instance and setup AWS authentication on that server
- D. The user should create IAM groups as per the organization's departments and add each user to the group for better access control

E. Attach an IAM role with the organization's authentication service to authorize each user for various AWS services

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. The user is managing an AWS account for an organization that already has an identity system, such as the login system for the corporate network (SSO). In this case, instead of creating individual IAM users or groups for each user who need AWS access, it may be more practical to use a proxy server to translate the user identities from the organization network into the temporary AWS security credentials. This proxy server will attach an IAM role to the user after authentication.

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS as well as the custom services. It provides either basic or detailed monitoring for the supported AWS products. In basic monitoring, a service sends data points to CloudWatch every five minutes, while in detailed monitoring a service sends data points to CloudWatch every minute. Auto Scaling includes 7 metrics and 1 dimension, and sends data to CloudWatch every 5 minutes by default. The user can enable detailed monitoring for Auto Scaling, which sends data to CloudWatch every minute. However, this will have some extra-costs.

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Topic 2)

A user has received a message from the support team that an issue occurred 1 week back between 3 AM to 4 AM and the EC2 server was not reachable. The user is checking the CloudWatch metrics of that instance. How can the user find the data easily using the CloudWatch console?

- A. The user can find the data by giving the exact values in the time Tab under CloudWatch metrics
- B. The user can find the data by filtering values of the last 1 week for a 1 hour period in the Relative tab under CloudWatch metrics
- C. It is not possible to find the exact time from the consol
- D. The user has to use CLI to provide the specific time
- E. The user can find the data by giving the exact values in the Absolute tab under CloudWatch metrics

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 79

- (Topic 2)

A sys admin is maintaining an application on AWS. The application is installed on EC2 and user has configured ELB and Auto Scaling. Considering future load increase, the user is planning to launch new servers proactively so that they get registered with ELB. How can the user add these instances with Auto Scaling?

- A. Increase the desired capacity of the Auto Scaling group
- B. Increase the maximum limit of the Auto Scaling group
- C. Launch an instance manually and register it with ELB on the fly
- D. Decrease the minimum limit of the Auto Scaling grou

Answer: A

Explanation:

A user can increase the desired capacity of the Auto Scaling group and Auto Scaling will launch a new instance as per the new capacity. The newly launched instances will be registered with ELB if Auto Scaling group is configured with ELB. If the user decreases the minimum size the instances will be removed from Auto Scaling. Increasing the maximum size will not add instances but only set the maximum instance cap.

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Topic 2)

A user is running one instance for only 3 hours every day. The user wants to save some cost with the instance. Which of the below mentioned Reserved Instance categories is advised in this case?

- A. The user should not use RI; instead only go with the on-demand pricing
- B. The user should use the AWS high utilized RI
- C. The user should use the AWS medium utilized RI
- D. The user should use the AWS low utilized RI

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Reserved Instance provides the user with an option to save some money by paying a one-time fixed amount and then save on the hourly rate. It is advisable that if the user is having 30% or more usage of an instance per day, he should go for a RI. If the user is going to use an EC2 instance for more than 2200-2500 hours per year, RI will help the user save some cost. Here, the instance is not going to run for less than 1500 hours. Thus, it is advisable that the user should use the on-demand pricing.

NEW QUESTION 94

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

When the user creates a subnet in VPC, he specifies the CIDR block for the subnet. The CIDR block of a subnet can be the same as the CIDR block for the VPC

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

NEW QUESTION 98

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Elastic Load Balancer connection draining feature causes the load balancer to stop sending new requests to the back-end instances when the instances are deregistering or become unhealthy, while ensuring that inflight requests continue to be served. The user can specify a maximum time (3600 seconds. for the load balancer to keep the connections alive before reporting the instance as deregistered. If the user does not specify the maximum timeout period, by default, the load balancer will close the connections to the deregistering instance after 300 seconds.

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 112

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Topic 2)

A user has stored data on an encrypted EBS volume. The user wants to share the data with his friend's AWS account. How can user achieve this?

- A. Create an AMI from the volume and share the AMI
- B. Copy the data to an unencrypted volume and then share
- C. Take a snapshot and share the snapshot with a friend
- D. If both the accounts are using the same encryption key then the user can share the volume directly

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS EBS supports encryption of the volume. It also supports creating volumes from existing snapshots provided the snapshots are created from encrypted volumes. If the user is having data on an encrypted volume and is trying to share it with others, he has to copy the data from the encrypted volume to a new unencrypted volume. Only then can the user share it as an encrypted volume data. Otherwise the snapshot cannot be shared.

NEW QUESTION 118

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Each AWS S3 bucket and object has an ACL (Access Control List. associated with it. An ACL is a list of grants identifying the grantee and the permission granted. The user can use ACLs to grant basic read/write permissions to other AWS accounts. ACLs use an Amazon S3-specific XML schema. The user cannot grant permissions to other users in his account. ACLs are suitable for specific scenarios. For example, if a bucket owner allows other AWS accounts to upload objects, permissions to these objects can only be managed using the object ACL by the AWS account that owns the object.

NEW QUESTION 123

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Topic 2)

A sys admin is trying to understand the Auto Scaling activities. Which of the below mentioned processes is not performed by Auto Scaling?

- A. Reboot Instance
- B. Schedule Actions
- C. Replace Unhealthy
- D. Availability Zone Balancing

Answer: A

Explanation:

There are two primary types of Auto Scaling processes: Launch and Terminate, which launch or terminate instances, respectively. Some other actions performed by Auto Scaling are: AddToLoadbalancer, AlarmNotification, HealthCheck, AZRebalance, ReplaceUnHealthy, and ScheduledActions.

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Topic 2)

A user has launched an EBS backed instance. The user started the instance at 9 AM in the morning. Between 9 AM to 10 AM, the user is testing some script. Thus, he stopped the instance twice and restarted it. In the same hour the user rebooted the instance once. For how many instance hours will AWS charge the user?

- A. 3 hours
- B. 4 hours

- C. 2 hours
- D. 1 hour

Answer: A

Explanation:

A user can stop/start or reboot an EC2 instance using the AWS console, the Amazon EC2 CLI or the Amazon EC2 API. Rebooting an instance is equivalent to rebooting an operating system. When the instance is rebooted AWS will not charge the user for the extra hours. In case the user stops the instance, AWS does not charge the running cost but charges only the EBS storage cost. If the user starts and stops the instance multiple times in a single hour, AWS will charge the user for every start and stop. In this case, since the instance was rebooted twice, it will cost the user for 3 instance hours.

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Topic 2)

A user is trying to aggregate all the CloudWatch metric data of the last 1 week. Which of the below mentioned statistics is not available for the user as a part of data aggregation?

- A. Aggregate
- B. Sum
- C. Sample data
- D. Average

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch is basically a metrics repository. Either the user can send the custom data or an AWS product can put metrics into the repository, and the user can retrieve the statistics based on those metrics. The statistics are metric data aggregations over specified periods of time. Aggregations are made using the namespace, metric name, dimensions, and the data point unit of measure, within the time period that is specified by the user. CloudWatch supports Sum, Min, Max, Sample Data and Average statistics aggregation.

NEW QUESTION 143

- (Topic 2)

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

- A. The user can enable logging with CloudWatch which logs all the activities
- B. Use CloudTrail to monitor the API calls
- C. Create an IAM user and allow each user to log the data using the S3 bucket
- D. Enable detailed monitoring with CloudWatch

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Topic 2)

An organization has created 50 IAM users. The organization has introduced a new policy which will change the access of an IAM user. How can the organization implement this effectively so that there is no need to apply the policy at the individual user level?

- A. Use the IAM groups and add users as per their role to different groups and apply policy to group
- B. The user can create a policy and apply it to multiple users in a single go with the AWS CLI
- C. Add each user to the IAM role as per their organization role to achieve effective policy setup
- D. Use the IAM role and implement access at the role level

Answer: A

Explanation:

With AWS IAM, a group is a collection of IAM users. A group allows the user to specify permissions for a collection of users, which can make it easier to manage the permissions for those users. A group helps an organization manage access in a better way; instead of applying at the individual level, the organization can apply at the group level which is applicable to all the users who are a part of that group.

NEW QUESTION 147

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 149

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Topic 2)

A user has created a subnet with VPC and launched an EC2 instance in that subnet with only default settings. Which of the below mentioned options is ready to use on the EC2 instance as soon as it is launched?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to a user's AWS account. A subnet is a range of IP addresses in the VPC. The user can launch the AWS resources into a subnet. There are two supported platforms into which a user can launch instances: EC2-Classic and EC2-VPC. When the user launches an instance which is not a part of the non-default subnet, it will only have a private IP assigned to it. The instances part of a subnet can communicate with each other but cannot communicate over the internet or to the AWS services, such as RDS / S3.

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Topic 2)

A user is trying to delete an Auto Scaling group from CLI. Which of the below mentioned steps are to be performed by the user?

- A. Terminate the instances with the `ec2-terminate-instance` command
- B. Terminate the Auto Scaling instances with the `as-terminate-instance` command
- C. Set the minimum size and desired capacity to 0
- D. There is no need to change the capacity
- E. Run the `as-delete-group` command and it will reset all values to 0

Answer: C

Explanation:

If the user wants to delete the Auto Scaling group, the user should manually set the values of the minimum and desired capacity to 0. Otherwise Auto Scaling will not allow for the deletion of the group from CLI. While trying from the AWS console, the user need not set the values to 0 as the Auto Scaling console will automatically do so.

NEW QUESTION 156

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 158

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Topic 2)

A user is trying to understand AWS SNS. To which of the below mentioned end points is SNS unable to send a notification?

- A. Email JSON
- B. HTTP
- C. AWS SQS
- D. AWS SES

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a fast, flexible, and fully managed push messaging service. Amazon SNS can deliver notifications by SMS text message or email to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) queues or to any HTTP endpoint. The user can select one of the following transports as part of the subscription requests: "HTTP", "HTTPS", "Email", "Email-JSON", "SQS", "and SMS".

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Topic 2)

A user has configured a VPC with a new subnet. The user has created a security group. The user wants to configure that instances of the same subnet communicate with each other. How can the user configure this with the security group?

- A. There is no need for a security group modification as all the instances can communicate with each other inside the same subnet
- B. Configure the subnet as the source in the security group and allow traffic on all the protocols and ports
- C. Configure the security group itself as the source and allow traffic on all the protocols and ports
- D. The user has to use VPC peering to configure this

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. AWS provides two features that the user can use to increase security in VPC: security groups and network ACLs. Security groups work at the instance level. If the user is using the default security group it will have a rule which allows the instances to communicate with other. For a new security group the user has to specify the rule, add it to define the source as the security group itself, and select all the protocols and ports for that source.

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 169

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 174

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 178

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 183

- (Topic 2)

A user has launched an EBS backed EC2 instance. What will be the difference while performing the restart or stop/start options on that instance?

- A. For restart it does not charge for an extra hour, while every stop/start it will be charged as a separate hour
- B. Every restart is charged by AWS as a separate hour, while multiple start/stop actions during a single hour will be counted as a single hour
- C. For every restart or start/stop it will be charged as a separate hour
- D. For restart it charges extra only once, while for every stop/start it will be charged as a separate hour

Answer: A

Explanation:

For an EC2 instance launched with an EBS backed AMI, each time the instance state is changed from stop to start/ running, AWS charges a full instance hour, even if these transitions happen multiple times within a single hour. Anyway, rebooting an instance AWS does not charge a new instance billing hour.

NEW QUESTION 187

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 190

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 194

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 199

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 201

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 207

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched an EC2 instance store backed instance in the US-East-1a zone. The user created AMI #1 and copied it to the Europe region. After that, the user made a few updates to the application running in the US-East-1a zone. The user makes an AMI#2 after the changes. If the user launches a new instance in Europe from the AMI #1 copy, which of the below mentioned statements is true?

- A. The new instance will have the changes made after the AMI copy as AWS just copies the reference of the original AMI during the copyin
- B. Thus, the copied AMI will have all the updated data
- C. The new instance will have the changes made after the AMI copy since AWS keeps updating the AMI
- D. It is not possible to copy the instance store backed AMI from one region to another
- E. The new instance in the EU region will not have the changes made after the AMI copy

Answer: D

Explanation:

Within EC2, when the user copies an AMI, the new AMI is fully independent of the source AMI; there is no link to the original (source. AMI. The user can modify the source AMI without affecting the new AMI and vice a versa. Therefore, in this case even if the source AMI is modified, the copied AMI of the EU region will not have the changes. Thus, after copy the user needs to copy the new source AMI to the destination region to get those changes.

NEW QUESTION 208

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a subnet in VPC and launched an EC2 instance within it. The user has not selected the option to assign the IP address while launching the instance. Which of the below mentioned statements is true with respect to this scenario?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 213

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 216

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 220

- (Topic 3)

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

- A. Add a new database layer and then add recipes to the deploy actions of the database and App Server layer
- B. Use OpsWorks' "Clone Stack" feature to create a second RDS stack in another Availability Zone for redundancy in the event of a failure in the Primary A
- C. To switch to the secondary RDS instance, set the `[:database]` attributes to values that are appropriate for your server which you can do by using custom JSO
- D. The variables that characterize the RDS database connection—host, user, and so on—are set using the corresponding values from the deploy JSON's `[:deploy][:app_name][:database]` attribute
- E. Cookbook attributes are stored in a repository, so OpsWorks requires that the `"password": "your_password"` attribute for the RDS instance must be encrypted

using at least a 256-bit ke

F. Set up the connection between the app server and the RDS layer by using a custom recip

G. The recipe configures the app server as required, typically by creating a configuration fil

H. The recipe gets the connection data such as the host and database name from a set of attributes in the stack configuration and deployment JSON that AWS OpsWorks installs on every instanc

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 221

- (Topic 3)

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

A. The AWS VPC will automatically create a NAT instance with the micro size

B. VPC bounds the main route table with a private subnet and a custom route table with a public subnet

C. The user has to manually create a NAT instance

D. VPC bounds the main route table with a public subnet and a custom route table with a private subnet

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 226

- (Topic 3)

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

A. Remove the alarm

B. Disable the alarm for a while using CLI

C. Modify the CPU utilization by removing the email alert

D. Disable the alarm for a while using the console

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch alarm watches a single metric over a time period that the user specifies and performs one or more actions based on the value of the metric relative to a given threshold over a number of time periods. When the user has setup an alarm and it is known that for some unavoidable event the status may change to Alarm, the user can disable the alarm using the DisableAlarmActions API or from the command line `mon-disable-alarm-actions`.

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Topic 3)

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

A. SendMessageBatch

B. DeleteMessageBatch

C. CreateQueue

D. DeleteMessageQueue

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fast, reliable, scalable, and fully managed message queuing service. SQS provides a simple and cost-effective way to decouple the components of an application. The user can perform the following set of operations using the Amazon SQS:

CreateQueue, ListQueues, DeleteQueue, SendMessage, SendMessageBatch,

ReceiveMessage, DeleteMessage, DeleteMessageBatch, ChangeMessageVisibility,

ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch, SetQueueAttributes, GetQueueAttributes, GetQueueUrl,

AddPermission and RemovePermission. Operations can be performed only by the AWS account owner or an AWS account that the account owner has delegated to.

NEW QUESTION 232

- (Topic 3)

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

A. Perform a health check until cool down before declaring that the instance has failed

B. Terminate the instance and launch a new instance

C. Notify the user using SNS for the failed state

D. Notify ELB to stop sending traffic to the impaired instance

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 236

- (Topic 3)

A user wants to upload a complete folder to AWS S3 using the S3 Management console. How can the user perform this activity?

- A. Just drag and drop the folder using the flash tool provided by S3
- B. Use the Enable Enhanced Folder option from the S3 console while uploading objects
- C. The user cannot upload the whole folder in one go with the S3 management console
- D. Use the Enable Enhanced Uploader option from the S3 console while uploading objects

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS S3 provides a console to upload objects to a bucket. The user can use the file upload screen to upload the whole folder in one go by clicking on the Enable Enhanced Uploader option. When the user uploads a folder, Amazon S3 uploads all the files and subfolders from the specified folder to the user's bucket. It then assigns a key value that is a combination of the uploaded file name and the folder name.

NEW QUESTION 241

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 245

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 250

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 251

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured an EC2 instance in the US-East-1a zone. The user has enabled detailed monitoring of the instance. The user is trying to get the data from

CloudWatch using a CLI. Which of the below mentioned CloudWatch endpoint URLs should the user use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 253

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 258

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 262

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 266

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 271

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 272

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 277

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 280

- (Topic 3)

A user is trying to setup a security policy for ELB. The user wants ELB to meet the cipher supported by the client by configuring the server order preference in ELB security policy. Which of the below mentioned preconfigured policies supports this feature?

- A. ELBSecurity Policy-2014-01
- B. ELBSecurity Policy-2011-08
- C. ELBDefault Negotiation Policy
- D. ELBSample- OpenSSLDefault Cipher Policy

Answer: A

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing uses a Secure Socket Layer (SSL) negotiation configuration which is known as a Security Policy. It is used to negotiate the SSL connections between a client and the load balancer. If the load balancer is configured to support the Server Order Preference, then the load balancer gets to select the first cipher in its list that matches any one of the ciphers in the client's list. When the user verifies the preconfigured policies supported by ELB, the policy "ELBSecurity Policy-2014-01" supports server order preference.

NEW QUESTION 285

- (Topic 3)

A user is planning to set up the Multi AZ feature of RDS. Which of the below mentioned conditions won't take advantage of the Multi AZ feature?

- A. Availability zone outage
- B. A manual failover of the DB instance using Reboot with failover option
- C. Region outage
- D. When the user changes the DB instance's server type

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon RDS when enabled with Multi AZ will handle failovers automatically. Thus, the user can resume database operations as quickly as possible without administrative intervention. The primary DB instance switches over automatically to the standby replica if any of the following conditions occur: An Availability Zone outage The primary DB instance fails The DB instance's server type is changed The DB instance is undergoing software patching A manual failover of the DB instance was initiated using Reboot with failover

NEW QUESTION 290

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 294

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 298

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 303

- (Topic 3)

A user is using Cloudformation to launch an EC2 instance and then configure an application after the instance is launched. The user wants the stack creation of ELB and AutoScaling to wait until the EC2 instance is launched and configured properly. How can the user configure this?

- A. It is not possible that the stack creation will wait until one service is created and launched
- B. The user can use the HoldCondition resource to wait for the creation of the other dependent resources
- C. The user can use the DependentCondition resource to hold the creation of the other dependent resources
- D. The user can use the WaitCondition resource to hold the creation of the other dependent resources

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Cloudformation is an application management tool which provides application modelling, deployment, configuration, management and related activities. AWS CloudFormation provides a WaitCondition resource which acts as a barrier and blocks the creation of other resources until a completion signal is received from an external source, such as a user application or management system.

NEW QUESTION 308

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 313

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 316

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 321

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 325

- (Topic 3)

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

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

What will Auto Scaling do in this scenario?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 327

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 332

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 334

- (Topic 3)

When you put objects in Amazon S3, what is the indication that an object was successfully stored?

- A. Each S3 account has a special bucket named_s3_log
- B. Success codes are written to this bucket with a timestamp and checksu
- C. A success code is inserted into the S3 object metadat
- D. A HTTP 200 result code and MD5 checksum, taken together, indicate that the operation was successfu
- E. Amazon S3 is engineered for 99.999999999% durabilit
- F. Therefore there is no need to confirm that data was inserte

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/RESTObjectPUT.html>

NEW QUESTION 337

- (Topic 3)

A root account owner is trying to understand the S3 bucket ACL. Which of the below mentioned options cannot be used to grant ACL on the object using the authorized predefined group?

- A. Authenticated user group
- B. All users group
- C. Log Delivery Group
- D. Canonical user group

Answer: D

Explanation:

An S3 bucket ACL grantee can be an AWS account or one of the predefined Amazon S3 groups. Amazon S3 has a set of predefined groups. When granting account access to a group, the user can specify one of the URLs of that group instead of a canonical user ID. AWS S3 has the following predefined groups: Authenticated Users group: It represents all AWS accounts. All Users group: Access permission to this group allows anyone to access the resource. Log Delivery group: WRITE permission on a bucket enables this group to write server access logs to the bucket.

NEW QUESTION 339

- (Topic 3)

A user has launched an RDS PostgreSQL DB with AWS. The user did not specify the maintenance window during creation. The user has configured RDS to update the DB instance type from micro to large. If the user wants to have it during the maintenance window, what will AWS do?

- A. AWS will not allow to update the DB until the maintenance window is configured
- B. AWS will select the default maintenance window if the user has not provided it
- C. AWS will ask the user to specify the maintenance window during the update
- D. It is not possible to change the DB size from micro to large with RDS

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS RDS has a compulsory maintenance window which by default is 30 minutes. If the user does not specify the maintenance window during the creation of RDS then AWS will select a 30-minute maintenance window randomly from an 8-hour block of time per region. In this case, Amazon RDS assigns a 30-minute maintenance window on a randomly selected day of the week.

NEW QUESTION 343

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 346

- (Topic 3)

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

- A. Launch the test and production instances in separate regions and allow region wise access to the group
- B. Define the IAM policy which allows access based on the instance ID
- C. Create an IAM policy with a condition which allows access to only small instances
- D. Define the tags on the test and production servers and add a condition to the IAM policy which allows access to specific tags

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

The sample policy is shown below.

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

NEW QUESTION 347

- (Topic 3)

A user had aggregated the CloudWatch metric data on the AMI ID. The user observed some abnormal behaviour of the CPU utilization metric while viewing the last 2 weeks of data. The user wants to share that data with his manager. How can the user achieve this easily with the AWS console?

- A. The user can use the copy URL functionality of CloudWatch to share the exact details
- B. The user can use the export data option from the CloudWatch console to export the current data point
- C. The user has to find the period and data and provide all the aggregation information to the manager
- D. The user can use the CloudWatch data copy functionality to copy the current data points

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch provides the functionality to graph the metric data generated either by the AWS services or the custom metric to make it easier for the user to analyse. The console provides the option to save the URL or bookmark it so that it can be used in the future by typing the same URL. The Copy URL functionality is available under the console when the user selects any metric to view.

NEW QUESTION 350

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a mobile application which makes calls to DynamoDB to fetch certain data. The application is using the DynamoDB SDK and root account access/secret access key to connect to DynamoDB from mobile. Which of the below mentioned statements is true with respect to the best practice for security in this scenario?

- A. The user should create a separate IAM user for each mobile application and provide DynamoDB access with it
- B. The user should create an IAM role with DynamoDB and EC2 access
- C. Attach the role with EC2 and route all calls from the mobile through EC2
- D. The application should use an IAM role with web identity federation which validates calls to DynamoDB with identity providers, such as Google, Amazon, and Facebook
- E. Create an IAM Role with DynamoDB access and attach it with the mobile application

Answer: C

Explanation:

With AWS IAM a user is creating an application which runs on an EC2 instance and makes requests to AWS, such as DynamoDB or S3 calls. Here it is recommended that the user should not create an IAM user and pass the user's credentials to the application or embed those credentials inside the application. If the user is creating an app that runs on a mobile phone and makes requests to AWS, the user should not create an IAM user and distribute the user's access key with the app. Instead, he should use an identity provider, such as Login with Amazon, Facebook, or Google to authenticate the users, and then use that identity to get temporary security credentials.

NEW QUESTION 351

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 355

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