

SOA-C01 Dumps

AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate

<https://www.certleader.com/SOA-C01-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 3

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

- A. Key pairs
- B. Console passwords
- C. Access keys
- D. Signing certificates
- E. Security Group memberships

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

- A. No
- B. Two instances in two different AZ's can't talk directly to each other via ICMP ping as that protocol is not allowed across subnet (i.e., broadcast) boundaries
- C. Yes
- D. Both the monitoring instance and the application instance have to be a part of the same security group, and that security group needs to allow inbound ICMP
- E. Yes
- F. The security group for the monitoring instance needs to allow outbound ICMP and the application instance's security group needs to allow Inbound ICMP
- G. Yes, Both the monitoring instance's security group and the application instance's security group need to allow both inbound and outbound ICMP ping packets since ICMP is not a connection-oriented protocol

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

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: BD

Explanation:

This is an odd question. First of all, option A cannot be right because ELB does not failover. Cannot be C because Route 53 does work with hard coded IP. Only B & D cannot be ruled out so best answer.

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The only plausible answer is A because all other answers include Spot instances that can be removed without warning and that would not be highly available.

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

Which deployment option meets these requirements while minimizing administrative burden?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

OpsWorks has integrated support for Chef and lifecycle events.

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

NEW QUESTION 10

You have been asked to automate many routine systems administrator backup and recovery activities. Your current plan is to leverage AWS-managed solutions as much as possible and automate the rest with the AWS CLI and scripts.

Which task would be best accomplished with a script?

- A. Creating daily EBS snapshots with a monthly rotation of snapshots.
- B. Creating daily RDS snapshots with a monthly rotation of snapshots.
- C. Automatically detect and stop unused or underutilized EC2 instances.
- D. Automatically add Auto Scaled EC2 instances to an Amazon Elastic Load Balancer.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15

A media company produces new video files on-premises every day with a total size of around 100GB 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:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/amazon-s3-multipart-upload/>

NEW QUESTION 18

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 Provisioned IOPS EBS volume.
- B. A Cluster Compute Eight Extra Large (cc2.8xlarge) using instance storage.
- C. High I/O Quadruple Extra Large (hi1.4xlarge) using instance storage.
- D. A Cluster GPU Quadruple Extra Large (cg1.4xlarge) using four separate 4000 PIOPS EBS volumes in a RAID 0 configuration.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 23

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

See: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/InstanceStorage.html#instance-store-lifetime>

However, data in the instance store is lost under the following circumstances:

- ?V The underlying disk drive fails
- ?V The instance stops
- ?V The instance terminates

NEW QUESTION 28

Your company is moving towards tracking web page users with a small tracking image loaded on each page. Currently you are serving this image out of US-East, but are starting to get concerned about the time it takes to load the image for users on the west coast. What are the two best ways to speed up serving this image? Choose 2 answers.

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 31

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 32

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 37

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 39

A user is planning to use AWS CloudFormation 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 CloudFormation 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 43

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

CloudWatch cannot change the auto-scaling launch configuration.

B ?V It can send an SMS with SNS

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

D ?V CloudWatch can stop instances

NEW QUESTION 47

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 49

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch alarms watch a single metric over a time period that the user specifies and performs one or more actions based on the value of the metric relative to a given threshold over a number of time periods. The user can test an alarm by setting it to any state using the SetAlarmState API (mon-set-alarm-state command). This temporary state change lasts only until the next alarm comparison occurs.

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

NEW QUESTION 50

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 53

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 55

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 56

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 58

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

Note

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

Auto Scaling

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

NEW QUESTION 63

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 in-flight requests continue to be served. The user can enable or disable connection draining from the AWS EC2 console -> ELB or using CLI.

NEW QUESTION 65

A user has a refrigerator plant. The user is measuring the temperature of the plant every 15 minutes. If the user wants to send the data to CloudWatch to view the data visually, which of the below mentioned statements is true with respect to the information given above?

- A. The user needs to use AWS CLI or API to upload the data
- B. The user can use the AWS Import Export facility to import data to CloudWatch
- C. The user will upload data from the AWS console
- D. The user cannot upload data to CloudWatch since it is not an AWS service metric

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS CloudWatch supports the custom metrics. The user can always capture the custom data and upload the data to CloudWatch using CLI or APIs. While sending the data the user has to include the metric name, namespace and timezone as part of the request.

NEW QUESTION 68

A user has created an ELB with three instances. How many security groups will ELB create by default?

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 2
- D. 1

Answer: C

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing provides a special Amazon EC2 source security group that the user can use to ensure that back-end EC2 instances receive traffic only from Elastic Load Balancing. This feature needs two security groups: the source security group and a security group that defines the ingress rules for the back-end instances. To ensure that traffic only flows between the load balancer and the back-end instances, the user can add or modify a rule to the back-end security group which can limit the ingress traffic. Thus, it can come only from the source security group provided by Elastic Load Balancing.

NEW QUESTION 70

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 73

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 group

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 78

A root AWS account owner is trying to understand various options to set the permission to AWS S3. Which of the below mentioned options is not the right option to grant permission for S3?

- A. User Access Policy
- B. S3 Object Access Policy
- C. S3 Bucket Access Policy
- D. S3 ACL

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon S3 provides a set of operations to work with the Amazon S3 resources. Managing S3 resource access refers to granting others permissions to work with

S3. There are three ways the root account owner can define access with S3:

S3 ACL: The user can use ACLs to grant basic read/write permissions to other AWS accounts.

S3 Bucket Policy: The policy is used to grant other AWS accounts or IAM users permissions for the bucket and the objects in it.

User Access Policy: Define an IAM user and assign him the IAM policy which grants him access to S3.

NEW QUESTION 83

A user has configured ELB with three instances. The user wants to achieve High Availability as well as redundancy with ELB. Which of the below mentioned AWS services helps the user achieve this for ELB?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The user can provide high availability and redundancy for applications running behind Elastic Load Balancer by enabling the Amazon Route 53 Domain Name System (DNS) failover for the load balancers. Amazon Route 53 is a DNS service that provides reliable routing to the user's infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 88

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 92

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

Exhibit:



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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 94

An organization is generating digital policy files which are required by the admins for verification. Once the files are verified they may not be required in the future unless there is some compliance issue. If the organization wants to save them in a cost effective way, which is the best possible solution?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon S3 stores objects according to their storage class. There are three major storage classes: Standard, Reduced Redundancy and Glacier. Standard is for AWS S3 and provides very high durability. However, the costs are a little higher. Reduced redundancy is for less critical files. Glacier is for archival and the files which are accessed infrequently. It is an extremely low-cost storage service that provides secure and durable storage for data archiving and backup.

NEW QUESTION 95

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 99

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 102

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 104

A user is launching an EC2 instance in the US East region. Which of the below mentioned options is recommended by AWS with respect to the selection of the availability zone?

- A. Always select the US-East-1-a zone for HA
- B. Do not select the AZ; instead let AWS select the AZ
- C. The user can never select the availability zone while launching an instance
- D. Always select the AZ while launching an instance

Answer: B

Explanation:

When launching an instance with EC2, AWS recommends not to select the availability zone (AZ). AWS specifies that the default Availability Zone should be accepted. This is because it enables AWS to select the best Availability Zone based on the system health and available capacity. If the user launches additional instances, only then an Availability Zone should be specified. This is to specify the same or different AZ from the running instances.

NEW QUESTION 108

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

NEW QUESTION 112

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 116

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS as well as the custom services. For Auto Scaling, CloudWatch provides various metrics to get the group information, such as the Number of Pending, Running or Terminating instances at any moment. If the user wants to get the total number of Running, Pending and Terminating instances at any moment, he can use the GroupTotalInstances metric.

NEW QUESTION 118

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 122

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 124

An organization (Account ID 123412341234. has attached the below mentioned IAM policy to a user. What does this policy statement entitle the user to perform?

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

- A. The policy allows the IAM user to modify all IAM user??s credentials using the console, SDK, CLI or APIs
- B. The policy will give an invalid resource error
- C. The policy allows the IAM user to modify all credentials using only the console
- D. The policy allows the user to modify all IAM user??s password, sign in certificates and access keys using only CLI, SDK or APIs

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. If the organization (Account ID 123412341234. wants some of their users to manage keys (access and secret access keys. of all IAM users, the organization should set the below mentioned policy which entitles the IAM user to modify keys of all IAM users with CLI, SDK or API.

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

NEW QUESTION 128

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 ephermal 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 ephermal storage attached to an instance. For an EBS backed instance without any additional device, this data will be 0.

NEW QUESTION 129

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](http://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/123456789012/myqueue).

NEW QUESTION 134

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 138

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 139

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 140

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 143

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 consolidated 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 148

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 role
- 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 153

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS provides cost allocation tags to categorize and track the AWS costs. When the user applies tags to his AWS resources, AWS generates a cost allocation report as a comma-separated value (CSV) file, with the usage and costs aggregated by those tags. Each tag will have a key-value and can be applied to services, such as EC2, S3, RDS, EMR, etc. The maximum size of a tag key is 128 Unicode characters.

NEW QUESTION 158

A user is displaying the CPU utilization, and Network in and Network out CloudWatch metrics data of a single instance on the same graph. The graph uses one Y-axis for CPU utilization and Network in and another Y-axis for Network out. Since Network in is too high, the CPU utilization data is not visible clearly on graph to the user. How can the data be viewed better on the same graph?

- A. It is not possible to show multiple metrics with the different units on the same graph
- B. Add a third Y-axis with the console to show all the data in proportion
- C. Change the axis of Network by using the Switch command from the graph
- D. Change the units of CPU utilization so it can be shown in proportion with Network

Answer: C

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. It is possible to show the multiple metrics with different units on the same graph. If the graph is not plotted properly due to a difference in the unit data over two metrics, the user can change the Y-axis of one of the graph by selecting that graph and clicking on the Switch option.

NEW QUESTION 162

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 167

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

- A. Use encrypted EBS volumes so that the snapshot will be encrypted by AWS
- B. While creating a snapshot select the snapshot with encryption
- C. By default the snapshot is encrypted by AWS

D. Enable server side encryption for the snapshot using S3

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 172

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 176

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 177

A user has configured an SSL listener at ELB as well as on the back-end instances. Which of the below mentioned statements helps the user understand ELB traffic handling with respect to the SSL listener?

- A. It is not possible to have the SSL listener both at ELB and back-end instances
- B. ELB will modify headers to add requestor details
- C. ELB will intercept the request to add the cookie details if sticky session is enabled
- D. ELB will not modify the headers

Answer: D

Explanation:

When the user has configured Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) or Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) for both front-end and back-end connections of the Elastic Load Balancer, the load balancer forwards the request to the back-end instances without modifying the request headers unless the proxy header is enabled. SSL does not support sticky sessions. If the user has enabled a proxy protocol it adds the source and destination IP to the header.

NEW QUESTION 180

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 185

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 188

An organization is measuring the latency of an application every minute and storing data inside a file in the JSON format. The organization wants to send all latency data to AWS CloudWatch. How can the organization achieve this?

- A. The user has to parse the file before uploading data to CloudWatch
- B. It is not possible to upload the custom data to CloudWatch
- C. The user can supply the file as an input to the CloudWatch command
- D. The user can use the CloudWatch Import command to import data from the file to CloudWatch

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS CloudWatch supports the custom metrics. The user can always capture the custom data and upload the data to CloudWatch using CLI or APIs. The user has to always include the namespace as part of the request. If the user wants to upload the custom data from a file, he can supply file name along with the parameter -- metric-data to command put-metric-data.

NEW QUESTION 189

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 190

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 194

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 198

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 201

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 205

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

- A. The user has provided the wrong user name for the OS login
- B. The instance CPU is heavily loaded
- C. The security group is not configured properly
- D. The access key to connect to the instance is wrong

Answer: A

Explanation:

If the user is trying to connect to a Linux EC2 instance and receives the Host Key not found error the probable reasons are:
The private key pair is not right
The user name to login is wrong

NEW QUESTION 209

A user has hosted an application on EC2 instances. The EC2 instances are configured with ELB and Auto Scaling. The application server session time out is 2 hours. The user wants to configure connection draining to ensure that all in-flight requests are supported by ELB even though the instance is being deregistered. What time out period should the user specify for connection draining?

- A. 5 minutes
- B. 1 hour
- C. 30 minutes
- D. 2 hours

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 214

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon SNS can deliver notifications by SMS text message or email to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) queues or to any HTTP endpoint. The user can configure a web service (HTTP End point) in his data centre which receives data and launches an instance in the private cloud. The user should configure the CloudWatch alarm to send a notification to SNS when the `??StatusCheckFailed??` metric is true for the EC2 instance. The SNS topic can be configured to send a notification to the user's HTTP end point which launches an instance in the private cloud.

NEW QUESTION 219

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 220

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 222

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 227

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 232

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 233

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 234

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 235

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 236

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

- A. The user can get the aggregate data of the numbers generated over a minute and send it to CloudWatch
- B. The user has to supply the timezone with each data point
- C. CloudWatch will not truncate the number until it has an exponent larger than 126 (i.e., 1×10^{126}).
- D. (1 x 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 240

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 243

A sys admin is using server side encryption with AWS S3. Which of the below mentioned statements helps the user understand the S3 encryption functionality?

- A. The server side encryption with the user supplied key works when versioning is enabled
- B. The user can use the AWS console, SDK and APIs to encrypt or decrypt the content for server side encryption with the user supplied key
- C. The user must send an AES-128 encrypted key
- D. The user can upload his own encryption key to the S3 console

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS S3 supports client side or server side encryption to encrypt all data at rest. The server side encryption can either have the S3 supplied AES-256 encryption key or the user can send the key along with each API call to supply his own encryption key. The encryption with the user supplied key (SSE-C. does not work with the AWS console. The S3 does not store the keys and the user has to send a key with each request. The SSE-C works when the user has enabled versioning.

NEW QUESTION 246

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 247

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 251

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?Vspecific XML schema. The user cannot grant permissions to other users (IAM users. in his account.

NEW QUESTION 252

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 255

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 257

A user has launched an EC2 instance. The instance got terminated as soon as it was launched. Which of the below mentioned options is not a possible reason for this?

- A. The user account has reached the maximum EC2 instance limit
- B. The snapshot is corrupt
- C. The AMI is missing
- D. It is the required part
- E. The user account has reached the maximum volume limit

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 261

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS CloudWatch supports the custom metrics. The user can always capture the custom data and upload the data to CloudWatch using CLI or APIs. The user can publish the data to CloudWatch as single data points or as an aggregated set of data points called a statistic set using the command `put-metric-data`. When sending the aggregate data, the user needs to send it with the parameter `statistic-values`:

```
awscloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name <Name> --namespace <Custom namespace> --timestamp  
<UTC Format> --statistic-values Sum=XX,Minimum=YY,Maximum=AA,SampleCount=BB --unit Milliseconds
```

NEW QUESTION 264

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS as well as the custom services. It provides either basic or detailed monitoring for the supported AWS products. In basic monitoring, a service sends data points to CloudWatch every five minutes, while in detailed monitoring a service sends data points to CloudWatch every minute. The AWS SNS service sends data every 5 minutes. Thus, it supports only the basic monitoring. The user cannot enable detailed monitoring with SNS.

NEW QUESTION 265

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 268

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 271

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 275

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 279

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 284

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 285

A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16. The user has created one subnet with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16 by mistake. The user is trying to create another subnet of CIDR 20.0.0.1/24. How can the user create the second subnet?

- A. There is no need to update the subnet as VPC automatically adjusts the CIDR of the first subnet based on the second subnet's CIDR
- B. The user can modify the first subnet CIDR from the console
- C. It is not possible to create a second subnet as one subnet with the same CIDR as the VPC has been created
- D. The user can modify the first subnet CIDR with AWS CLI

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 the subnet. The user can create a subnet with the same size of VPC. However, he cannot create any other subnet since the CIDR of the second subnet will conflict with the first subnet. The user cannot modify the CIDR of a subnet once it is created. Thus, in this case if required, the user has to delete the subnet and create new subnets.

NEW QUESTION 286

A user has created a VPC with the public and private subnets using the VPC wizard. The VPC has CIDR 20.0.0.0/16. The public subnet uses CIDR 20.0.1.0/24. The user is planning to host a web server in the public subnet (port 80) and a DB server in the private subnet (port 3306). The user is configuring a security group for the public subnet (WebSecGrp) and the private subnet (DBSecGrp). Which of the below mentioned entries is required in the web server security group (WebSecGrp)?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

A user can create a subnet with VPC and launch instances inside that subnet. If the user has created a public private subnet to host the web server and DB server respectively, the user should configure that the instances in the public subnet can receive inbound traffic directly from the internet. Thus, the user should configure port 80 with source 0.0.0.0/0 in InBound. The user should configure that the instance in the public subnet can send traffic to the private subnet instances on the DB port. Thus, the user should configure the DB security group of the private subnet (DbSecGrp) as the destination for port 3306 in Outbound.

NEW QUESTION 291

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 292

A system admin is planning to encrypt all objects being uploaded to S3 from an application. The system admin does not want to implement his own encryption algorithm; instead he is planning to use server side encryption by supplying his own key (SSE-C.. Which parameter is not required while making a call for SSE-C?

- A. x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-AES-256
- B. x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key
- C. x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm
- D. x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS S3 supports client side or server side encryption to encrypt all data at rest. The server side encryption can either have the S3 supplied AES-256 encryption key or the user can send the key along with each API call to supply his own encryption key (SSE-C.. When the user is supplying his own encryption key, the user has to send the below mentioned parameters as a part of the API calls:

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: Specifies the encryption algorithm

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key: To provide the base64-encoded encryption key

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: To provide the base64-encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the encryption key

NEW QUESTION 295

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 298

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 303

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 306

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing uses a Secure Socket Layer (SSL) negotiation configuration which is known as a Security Policy. It is used to negotiate the SSL connections between a client and the load balancer. When client is requesting ELB DNS over SSL and if the load balancer is configured to support the Server Order Preference, then the load balancer gets to select the first cipher in its list that matches any one of the ciphers in the client's list. Server Order Preference ensures that the load balancer determines which cipher is used for the SSL connection.

NEW QUESTION 308

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 311

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 316

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 319

A user has provisioned 2000 IOPS to the EBS volume. The application hosted on that EBS is experiencing less IOPS than provisioned. Which of the below mentioned options does not affect the IOPS of the volume?

- A. The application does not have enough IO for the volume
- B. The instance is EBS optimized
- C. The EC2 instance has 10 Gigabit Network connectivity
- D. The volume size is too large

Answer: D

Explanation:

When the application does not experience the expected IOPS or throughput of the PIOPS EBS volume that was provisioned, the possible root cause could be that the EC2 bandwidth is the limiting factor and the instance might not be either EBS-optimized or might not have 10 Gigabit network connectivity. Another possible cause for not experiencing the expected IOPS could also be that the user is not driving enough I/O to the EBS volumes. The size of the volume may not affect IOPS.

NEW QUESTION 322

A storage admin wants to encrypt all the objects stored in S3 using server side encryption. The user does not want to use the AES 256 encryption key provided by S3. How can the user achieve this?

- A. The admin should upload his secret key to the AWS console and let S3 decrypt the objects
- B. The admin should use CLI or API to upload the encryption key to the S3 bucket
- C. When making a call to the S3 API mention the encryption key URL in each request
- D. S3 does not support client supplied encryption keys for server side encryption
- E. The admin should send the keys and encryption algorithm with each API call

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS S3 supports client side or server side encryption to encrypt all data at rest. The server side encryption can either have the S3 supplied AES-256 encryption key or the user can send the key along with each API call to supply his own encryption key. Amazon S3 never stores the user's encryption key. The user has to supply it for each encryption or decryption call.

NEW QUESTION 324

A user is trying to create a PIOPS EBS volume with 8 GB size and 200 IOPS. Will AWS create the volume?

- A. Yes, since the ratio between EBS and IOPS is less than 30
- B. No, since the PIOPS and EBS size ratio is less than 30
- C. No, the EBS size is less than 10 GB
- D. Yes, since PIOPS is higher than 100

Answer: C

Explanation:

A provisioned IOPS EBS volume can range in size from 10 GB to 1 TB and the user can provision up to 4000 IOPS per volume. The ratio of IOPS provisioned to the volume size requested should be a maximum of 30; for example, a volume with 3000 IOPS must be at least 100 GB.

NEW QUESTION 325

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 327

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. Whenever the organization is creating an IAM user, there should be a unique ID for each user. The names of users, groups, roles, instance profiles must be alphanumeric, including the following common characters: plus (+), equal (=), comma (,), period (.), at (@), and dash (-).

NEW QUESTION 330

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 333

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 337

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 338

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 343

The CFO of a company wants to allow one of his employees to view only the AWS usage report page. Which of the below mentioned IAM policy statements allows the user to have access to the AWS usage report page?

- A. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["Describe"], "Resource": "Billing"
- B. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["AccountUsage"], "Resource": "*"
- C. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["aws-portal:ViewUsage"], "Resource": "*"
- D. "Effect": "Allow", "Action": ["aws-portal:ViewBilling"], "Resource": "*"

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 CFO wants to allow only AWS usage report page access, the policy for that IAM user will be as given below:

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

NEW QUESTION 344

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 346

A user is creating a CloudFormation stack. Which of the below mentioned limitations does not hold true for CloudFormation?

- A. One account by default is limited to 100 templates
- B. The user can use 60 parameters and 60 outputs in a single template
- C. The template, parameter, output, and resource description fields are limited to 4096 characters
- D. One account by default is limited to 20 stacks

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS CloudFormation is an application management tool which provides application modelling, deployment, configuration, management and related activities. The limitations given below apply to the CloudFormation template and stack. There are no limits to the number of templates but each AWS CloudFormation account is limited to a maximum of 20 stacks by default. The Template, Parameter, Output, and Resource description fields are limited to 4096 characters. The user can include up to 60 parameters and 60 outputs in a template.

NEW QUESTION 347

A user has two EC2 instances running in two separate regions. The user is running an internal memory management tool, which captures the data and sends it to CloudWatch in US East, using a CLI with the same namespace and metric. Which of the below mentioned options is true with respect to the above statement?

- A. The setup will not work as CloudWatch cannot receive data across regions
- B. CloudWatch will receive and aggregate the data based on the namespace and metric
- C. CloudWatch will give an error since the data will conflict due to two sources
- D. CloudWatch will take the data of the server, which sends the data first

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch does not differentiate the source of a metric when receiving custom data. If the user is publishing a metric with the same namespace and dimensions from different sources, CloudWatch will treat them as a single metric. If the data is coming with the same timezone within a minute, CloudWatch will aggregate the data. It treats these as a single metric, allowing the user to get the statistics, such as minimum, maximum, average, and the sum of all across all servers.

NEW QUESTION 349

An organization has setup Auto Scaling with ELB. Due to some manual error, one of the instances got rebooted. Thus, it failed the Auto Scaling health check. Auto Scaling has marked it for replacement. How can the system admin ensure that the instance does not get terminated?

- A. Update the Auto Scaling group to ignore the instance reboot event
- B. It is not possible to change the status once it is marked for replacement
- C. Manually add that instance to the Auto Scaling group after reboot to avoid replacement
- D. Change the health of the instance to healthy using the Auto Scaling commands

Answer: D

Explanation:

After an instance has been marked unhealthy by Auto Scaling, as a result of an Amazon EC2 or ELB health check, it is almost immediately scheduled for replacement as it will never automatically recover its health. If the user knows that the instance is healthy then he can manually call the SetInstanceHealth action (or the as-setinstance-health command from CLI) to set the instance's health status back to healthy. Auto Scaling will throw an error if the instance is already terminating or else it will mark it healthy.

NEW QUESTION 353

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