

## Exam Questions SOA-C01

AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Reference:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

**Answer:** BD

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 4

You have a web application leveraging an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) in front of the web servers deployed using an Auto Scaling Group. Your database is running on Relational Database Service (RDS). The application serves out technical articles and responses to them in general there are more views of an article than there are responses to the article. On occasion, an article on the site becomes extremely popular resulting in significant traffic increases that causes the site to go down.

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

Choose 3 answers

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

**Answer:** ABC

#### Explanation:

The questions mention RDS so an answer that includes that as part of the solution makes sense. Also, Route53 does nothing to alleviate pressure on the infrastructure, it's for failover. E is counterproductive. It talks about failing over to an error page on S3.

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

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

- A. Stop and start the instance so that it will be able to be redeployed on a healthy host system that most likely will fix the "impaired" system status
- B. Reboot your instance so that the operating system will have a chance to boot in a clean healthy state that most likely will fix the "impaired" system status
- C. Add another dynamic private IP address to the instance and try to connect via that new path, since the networking stack of the OS may be locked up causing the "impaired" system status.
- D. Add another Elastic Network Interface to the instance and try to connect via that new path since the networking stack of the OS may be locked up causing the "impaired" system status
- E. un-map and then re-map the EIP to the instance, since the IGW/VNAT gateway may not be working properly, causing the "impaired" system status

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 7

You are managing a legacy application inside a 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 Route 53 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 8

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 9

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 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 AML 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**

What are characteristics of Amazon S3? Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 15**

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 17**

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 20**

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 21**

Your team is excited about the use of AWS because now they have access to "programmable Infrastructure" You have been asked to manage your AWS infrastructure in a manner similar to the way you might manage application code You want to be able to deploy exact copies of different versions of your infrastructure, stage changes into different environments, revert back to previous versions, and identify what versions are running at any particular time (development, test, QA, production).

Which approach addresses this requirement?



- A. Use cost allocation reports and AWS OpsWorks to deploy and manage your infrastructure.
- B. Use AWS CloudWatch metrics and alerts along with resource tagging to deploy and manage your infrastructure.
- C. Use AWS Beanstalk and a version control system like GIT to deploy and manage your infrastructure.
- D. Use AWS CloudFormation and a version control system like GIT to deploy and manage your infrastructure.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference:

?V Answer A: does not provide versioning

?V Answer B: does not provide versioning

?V Answer C: Beanstalk provide version control over your application (not infrastructure)

Extract from what is AWS CloudFormation: (<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>)

Easily Control and Track Changes to Your Infrastructure In some cases, you might have underlying resources that you want to upgrade incrementally. For example, you might change to a higher performing instance type in your Auto Scaling launch configuration so that you can reduce the maximum number of instances in your Auto Scaling group. If problems occur after you complete the update, you might need to roll back your infrastructure to the original settings. To do this manually, you not only have to remember which resources were changed, you also have to know what the original settings were.

When you provision your infrastructure with AWS CloudFormation, the AWS CloudFormation template describes exactly what resources are provisioned and their settings. Because these templates are text files, you simply track differences in your templates to track changes to your infrastructure, similar to the way developers control revisions to source code. For example, you can use a version control system with your templates so that you know exactly what changes were made, who made them, and when. If at any point you need to reverse changes to your infrastructure, you can use a previous version of your template.

**NEW QUESTION 25**

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 (Mil)

**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 29**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 33**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 36**

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

- A. Public IP address
- B. Internet gateway

- C. Elastic IP
- D. Private IP address

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 40**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 41**

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 43**

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 44**

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](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 48

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 53

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 54

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 56

A user has created a photo editing software and hosted it on EC2. The software accepts requests from the user about the photo format and resolution and sends a message to S3 to enhance the picture accordingly. Which of the below mentioned AWS services will help make a scalable software with the AWS infrastructure in this scenario?

- A. AWS Glacier
- B. AWS Elastic Transcoder
- C. AWS Simple Notification Service
- D. AWS Simple Queue Service

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fast, reliable, scalable, and fully managed message queuing service. SQS provides a simple and cost-effective way to decouple the components of an application. The user can configure SQS, which will decouple the call between the EC2 application and S3. Thus, the application does not keep waiting for S3 to provide the data.

#### NEW QUESTION 60

A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/24. The user has created a public subnet with CIDR 20.0.0.0/25. The user is trying to create the private subnet with



CIDR 20.0.0.128/25. Which of the below mentioned statements is true in this scenario?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 61**

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 64**

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 68**

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 72**

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 manuall
- 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. I t 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 73**

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

- A. Destination: 20.0.0.0/24 and Target: vgw-12345
- B. Destination: 20.0.0.0/16 and Target: ALL
- C. Destination: 20.0.1.0/16 and Target: vgw-12345
- D. Destination: 0.0.0.0/0 and Target: vgw-12345

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 74**

A user has enabled the Multi AZ feature with the MS SQL RDS database server. Which of the below mentioned statements will help the user understand the Multi AZ feature better?

- A. In a Multi AZ, AWS runs two DBs in parallel and copies the data asynchronously to the replica copy
- B. In a Multi AZ, AWS runs two DBs in parallel and copies the data synchronously to the replica copy
- C. In a Multi AZ, AWS runs just one DB but copies the data synchronously to the standby replica
- D. AWS MS SQL does not support the Multi AZ feature

**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. The primary DB instance is synchronously replicated across Availability Zones to a standby replica to provide data redundancy, eliminate I/O freezes, and minimize latency spikes during system backups. Running a DB instance with high availability can enhance availability during planned system maintenance, and help protect your databases against DB instance failure and Availability Zone disruption. Note that the high-availability feature is not a scaling solution for read-only scenarios; you cannot use a standby replica to serve read traffic. To service read-only traffic, you should use a read replica.

**NEW QUESTION 79**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 82**

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 84**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The user has created an Elastic Load Balancer with the availability zone and wants to add more zones to the existing ELB. The user can do so in two ways: From the console or CLI, add new zones to ELB; Launch instances in a separate AZ and add instances to the existing ELB.

**NEW QUESTION 89**

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 91**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 92**

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 94**

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 99**

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 100**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 105**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 109**

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 112**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 115**

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 119**

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 123**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**



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

#### NEW QUESTION 125

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 129

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 134

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 139

A sysadmin has created the below mentioned policy on an S3 bucket named cloudacademy. What does this policy define?

```
"Statement": [{
  "Sid": "Stmt1388811069831",
  "Effect": "Allow", "Principal": { "AWS": "*" },
  "Action": [ "s3:GetObjectAcl", "s3:ListBucket"], "Resource": [ "arn:aws:s3:::cloudacademy"]
}]
```

- A. It will make the cloudacademy bucket as well as all its objects as public
- B. It will allow everyone to view the ACL of the bucket
- C. It will give an error as no object is defined as part of the policy while the action defines the rule about the object
- D. It will make the cloudacademy bucket as public

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

A sysadmin can grant permission to the S3 objects or the buckets to any user or make objects public using the bucket policy and user policy. Both use the JSON-based access policy language. Generally if 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. In the sample policy the action says ??S3:ListBucket?? for effect Allow on Resource `arn:aws:s3:::cloudacademy`. This will make the cloudacademy bucket public.

```
"Statement": [{
  "Sid": "Stmt1388811069831",
  "Effect": "Allow", "Principal": { "AWS": "*" },
  "Action": [ "s3:GetObjectAcl", "s3:ListBucket"], "Resource": [ "arn:aws:s3:::cloudacademy"]
}]
```

#### NEW QUESTION 141

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 144

A user has configured ELB with two EBS backed instances. The user has stopped the instances for 1 week to save costs. The user restarts the instances after 1 week. Which of the below mentioned statements will help the user to understand the ELB and instance registration better?

- A. There is no way to register the stopped instances with ELB
- B. The user cannot stop the instances if they are registered with ELB
- C. If the instances have the same Elastic IP assigned after reboot they will be registered with ELB
- D. The instances will automatically get registered with ELB

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing registers the user's load balancer with his EC2 instance using the associated IP address. When the instances are stopped and started back they will have a different IP address. Thus, they will not get registered with ELB unless the user manually registers them. If the instances are assigned the same Elastic IP after reboot they will automatically get registered with ELB.

#### NEW QUESTION 146

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 151

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

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

String}.log??

#### NEW QUESTION 154

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 159

A user has created a VPC with public and private subnets using the VPC wizard. Which of the below mentioned statements is not true in this scenario?

- A. The VPC will create a routing instance and attach it with a public subnet
- B. The VPC will create two subnets
- C. The VPC will create one internet gateway and attach it to VPC
- D. The VPC will launch one NAT instance with an elastic IP

**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 a NAT instance with an elastic IP. Wizard will also create two subnets with route tables. It will also create an internet gateway and attach it to the VPC.

#### NEW QUESTION 160

A user has created a VPC with a subnet and a security group. The user has launched an instance in that subnet and attached a public IP. The user is still unable to connect to the instance. The internet gateway has also been created. What can be the reason for the error?

- A. The internet gateway is not configured with the route table
- B. The private IP is not present
- C. The outbound traffic on the security group is disabled
- D. The internet gateway is not configured with the security group

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. AWS provides two features the user can use to increase security in VPC: security groups and network ACLs. Security groups work at the instance level. When a user launches an instance and wants to connect to an instance, he needs an internet gateway. The internet gateway should be configured with the route table to allow traffic from the internet.

#### NEW QUESTION 165

A user is trying to create a PIOPS EBS volume with 4000 IOPS and 100 GB size. AWS does not allow the user to create this volume. What is the possible root cause for this?

- A. The ratio between IOPS and the EBS volume is higher than 30
- B. The maximum IOPS supported by EBS is 3000
- C. The ratio between IOPS and the EBS volume is lower than 50
- D. PIOPS is supported for EBS higher than 500 GB size

**Answer:** A

#### 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 166

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 in this VPC. The user is trying to create another subnet with the same VPC for CIDR 20.0.0.1/24. What will happen in this scenario?

- A. The VPC will modify the first subnet CIDR automatically to allow the second subnet IP range
- B. It is not possible to create a subnet with the same CIDR as VPC
- C. The second subnet will be created
- D. It will throw a CIDR overlaps error

**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. 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.

**NEW QUESTION 168**

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: i-a12345??, which allows all the instances in the private subnet to connect to the internet using NAT.

**NEW QUESTION 172**

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 175**

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 180**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 184**

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 188**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 189**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 192**

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 195**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 196

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 198

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 200

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 203

A user has scheduled the maintenance window of an RDS DB on Monday at 3 AM. Which of the below mentioned events may force to take the DB instance offline during the maintenance window?

- A. Enabling Read Replica
- B. Making the DB Multi AZ
- C. DB password change
- D. Security patching

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Amazon RDS performs maintenance on the DB instance during a user-definable maintenance window. The system may be offline or experience lower performance during that window. The only maintenance events that may require RDS to make the DB instance offline are:

Scaling compute operations

Software patching. Required software patching is automatically scheduled only for patches that are security and durability related. Such patching occurs infrequently (typically once every few months. and seldom requires more than a fraction of the maintenance window.

#### NEW QUESTION 208

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 211**

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 212**

A user is sending the data to CloudWatch using the CloudWatch API. The user is sending data 90 minutes in the future. What will CloudWatch do in this case?

- A. CloudWatch will accept the data
- B. It is not possible to send data of the future
- C. It is not possible to send the data manually to CloudWatch
- D. The user cannot send data for more than 60 minutes in the future

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

With Amazon CloudWatch, each metric data point must be marked with a time stamp. The user can send the data using CLI but the time has to be in the UTC format. If the user does not provide the time, CloudWatch will take the data received time in the UTC timezone. The time stamp sent by the user can be up to two weeks in the past and up to two hours into the future.

**NEW QUESTION 215**

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 217**

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

- A. The AWS VPC will automatically create a NAT instance with the micro size
- B. VPC bounds the main route table with a private subnet and a custom route table with a public subnet
- C. The user has to manually create a NAT instance
- D. VPC bounds the main route table with a public subnet and a custom route table with a private subnet

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 221**

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 222**

A system admin wants to add more zones to the existing ELB. The system admin wants to perform this activity from CLI. Which of the below mentioned command helps the system admin to add new zones to the existing ELB?

- A. elb-enable-zones-for-lb
- B. elb-add-zones-for-lb
- C. It is not possible to add more zones to the existing ELB
- D. elb-configure-zones-for-lb

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The user has created an Elastic Load Balancer with the availability zone and wants to add more zones to the existing ELB. The user can do so in two ways: From the console or CLI, add new zones to ELB;

**NEW QUESTION 223**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 227**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 229**

A user has moved an object to Glacier using the life cycle rules. The user requests to restore the archive after 6 months. When the restore request is completed the user accesses that archive. Which of the below mentioned statements is not true in this condition?

- A. The archive will be available as an object for the duration specified by the user during the restoration request
- B. The restored object's storage class will be RRS
- C. The user can modify the restoration period only by issuing a new restore request with the updated period
- D. The user needs to pay storage for both RRS (restore
- E. and Glacier (Archiv
- F. Rates

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AWS Glacier is an archival service offered by AWS. AWS S3 provides lifecycle rules to archive and restore objects from S3 to Glacier. Once the object is archived their storage class will change to Glacier. If the user sends a request for restore, the storage class will still be Glacier for the restored object. The user will be paying for both the archived copy as well as for the restored object. The object is available only for the duration specified in the restore request and if the user wants to modify that period, he has to raise another restore request with the updated duration.



#### NEW QUESTION 232

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 234

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 236

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 239

When an EC2 instance mat is backed by an S3-Dased AMI is terminated, what happens to the data on the root volume?

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 244

In order to optimize performance for a compute cluster that requires low inter-node latency, which feature in the following list should you use?

- A. AWS Direct Connect
- B. Placement Groups
- C. VPC private subnets
- D. EC2 Dedicated Instances
- E. Multiple Availability Zones

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/placement-groups.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 245

Your organization is preparing for a security assessment of your use of AWS.

In preparation for this assessment, which two IAM best practices should you consider implementing? Choose 2 answers

- A. Create individual IAM users for everyone in your organization
- B. Configure MFA on the root account and for privileged IAM users
- C. Assign IAM users and groups configured with policies granting least privilege access
- D. Ensure all users have been assigned and are frequently rotating a password, access ID/secret key, and X.509 certificate

**Answer:** BC

#### Explanation:

Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 249

You have private video content in S3 that you want to serve to subscribed users on the Internet. User IDs, credentials, and subscriptions are stored in an Amazon RDS database.

Which configuration will allow you to securely serve private content to your users?

- A. Generate pre-signed URLs for each user as they request access to protected S3 content
- B. Create an IAM user for each subscribed user and assign the GetObject permission to each IAM user
- C. Create an S3 bucket policy that limits access to your private content to only your subscribed users' credentials
- D. Create a CloudFront Origin Identity user for your subscribed users and assign the GetObject permission to this user

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Reference:

<https://java.awsblog.com/post/Tx1VE22EWFR4H86/Accessing-Private-Content-in-Amazon-CloudFront>

#### NEW QUESTION 253

An application you maintain consists of multiple EC2 instances in a default tenancy VPC. This application has undergone an internal audit and has been determined to require dedicated hardware for one instance. Your compliance team has given you a week to move this instance to single-tenant hardware. Which process will have minimal impact on your application while complying with this requirement?

- A. Create a new VPC with tenancy=dedicated and migrate to the new VPC
- B. Use ec2-reboot-instances command line and set the parameter "dedicated=true"
- C. Right click on the instance, select properties and check the box for dedicated tenancy
- D. Stop the instance, create an AMI, launch a new instance with tenancy=dedicated, and terminate the old instance

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Reference:

See: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/dedicated-instance.html#dedicated-apichanges>

You cannot change the tenancy of a default instance after you've launched it. You can change the tenancy of an instance from dedicated to host after you've launched it, and vice versa.

#### NEW QUESTION 254

When using the following AWS services, which should be implemented in multiple Availability Zones for high availability solutions? Choose 2 answers

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)
- C. Amazon Elastic Load Balancing
- D. Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
- E. Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 255

A company needs to monitor the read and write IOPs metrics for their AWS MySQL RDS instance and send real-time alerts to their operations team. Which AWS

services can accomplish this? Choose 2 answers

- A. Amazon Simple Email Service
- B. Amazon CloudWatch
- C. Amazon Simple Queue Service
- D. Amazon Route 53
- E. Amazon Simple Notification Service

**Answer:** BE

#### NEW QUESTION 260

A syslog Administrator is created additional Amazon EC2 instances and receive an InstanceLimitExceeded error. What is the cause of the issue and how can it be resolve?

- A. The Administrator has requested too many instances at once and must request fewer instances in batches
- B. The concurrent running instance limit has been reached and an EC2 limit increase request must be filed with AWS Support
- C. AWS does not currently have enough available capacity and a different instance type must be used
- D. The Administrator must specify the maximum number of instances to be ?V created provisioning EC stances

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

EC2 Service Limits: AWS sets limits for these resources on a per-region basis.

If you are getting an InstanceLimitExceeded error when you try to launch an instance, you have reached your concurrent running instance limit. For new AWS accounts, the default limit is 20. If you need additional running instances, complete the form at Request to Increase Amazon EC2 Instance Limit.

By default, all AWS accounts have a limit of 20 running instances at any time per region. If you attempt to start another one, even if it already existed in the stopped state, you will receive this error message.

To resolve this issue, you can do any of the following: Stop one of your other running instances

Contact AWS support and request your running EC2 instances quota limit be raised.

#### NEW QUESTION 263

The Database Administrator learn is interested in performing manual backups of Amazon DRS Oracle DB instance. What step be taken to perform the backups?

- A. Attach an Amazon EBS volume with Oracle RMAN installed to the RDS instance
- B. Take a snapshot of the EBS volume that is attached to the DB instance.
- C. Install Oracle Secure Backup on the RDS instance and back up the Oracle database to Amazon S3
- D. Take a snapshot of the DB instance

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 268

A company uses AWS Organization with a multi-account structure. A Syslog Administrator was notified that an IAM user with the System Administrator policy applied was not able to launch any Amazon EC2 instance using a public?

Why is this occurring?

- A. The account is an AWS Organization master account, and by default it cannot provision EC2 instances.
- B. The account is an AWS Organization member account, and a service control policy is denying provisioning of EC2 instances.
- C. The account AWS Organization master account, and it does not have an access key activated for the IAM account.
- D. The account is an AWS Organization master account, and it does not have an access key activated for the IAM account.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs\\_manage\\_policies\\_scp.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scp.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 271

A Sysops Administrator Amazon EC2 instance in two different VPS in private subnets to be able communication. A peering connection between the two VPCs has been created using the AWS Management Console and shows a status of active. The instance are still to send traffic to each other. Why are the EC2 instance unable to communicate?

- A. One or both of the VPCs do not have an internet gateway attached.
- B. The route tables are not been updated.
- C. The peering connection has not been properly tagged.
- D. One or both of the instances do not have an Elastic IP address assigned.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 274

The Security team is connect because the number of AWS identity and access Management (IAM) policies being in the environment is increasing. The tasked a SysOps Administrator to report on the number of IAM policies in use and use the total IAM policies.

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

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. Amazon Inspector

- C. AWS Config
- D. Organizations

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. Config continuously monitors and records your AWS resource configurations and allows you to automate the evaluation of recorded configurations against desired configurations. With Config, you can review changes in configurations and relationships between AWS resources, dive into detailed resource configuration histories, and determine your overall compliance against the configurations specified in your internal guidelines. This enables you to simplify compliance auditing, security analysis, change management, and operational troubleshooting.

**NEW QUESTION 278**

An errant process is known to use in an entire processor and run at 100%. A SysOps Administrator wants to automate restarting the instance once the problem occurs for more than minutes.  
How can this be accomplished?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm on the Amazon EC2 instance with basic monitoring. Enable an action to restart the instance.
- B. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the EC2 instance with detailed monitoring. Enable an action to restart the instance.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to restart the EC2 instance triggered on a scheduled basis every 2 minutes.
- D. Create a Lambda function to start the EC2 instance triggered by EC2 health.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You can use CloudWatch Events to trigger an AWS Lambda function to start and stop your EC2 instances at scheduled intervals.

Note: This article provides an example for a simple solution. For a more robust solution, see AWS Instance Scheduler.

**Resolution**

CloudWatch Events allows you to create an event that is triggered at a specified time or interval in response to events that take place in your account. For example, you can create an event using CloudWatch Events for a specific time of day, or you can create an alarm when CPU utilization for an instance reaches a specific threshold. You can also configure a Lambda function to start and stop instances when triggered by these events.

In this example, we use Lambda functions to start and stop EC2 instances, and then we use CloudWatch Events to start instances in the morning and stop the instances at night.

1. Open the AWS Lambda console, and choose Create function.
2. Choose Author from scratch.
3. Enter a Name for your function, such as "StopEC2Instances."
4. From the Runtime drop-down menu, choose Python2.7.
5. Expand the Role drop-down menu, and then choose Create a custom role. This opens a new tab or window in your browser.
6. In the IAM Role drop-down menu, choose Create a new IAM Role, and enter a Role Name, such as "lambda\_start\_stop\_ec2."
7. Expand View Policy Document, choose Edit, and then choose Ok when prompted to read the documentation.

**NEW QUESTION 279**

A company is migrating an application to AWS that requires access to a legacy system, which remain in the company's data centre. The application runs inside a VPC in the company's AWS account. The application must offer a consistent and low-latency response to its users.  
How can these requirements be met?

- A. Create a software-based VPN connection between the Amazon VPC and the on-premises network.
- B. Create an AWS Direct Connect connection between AWS and the on-premises network and then use a private virtual interface.
- C. Create a hardware-based IPsec VPN connection between the VPC in AWS and the on-premises network.
- D. Create an overlay network by using third-party software and use that to connect the VPC back to the on-premises network.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Private Connectivity to your Amazon VPC. You can use AWS Direct Connect to establish a private virtual interface from your on-premise network directly to your Amazon VPC, providing you with a private, high bandwidth network connection between your network and your VPC.

**NEW QUESTION 282**

A company application stores document within an Amazon S3 bucket. The application is running on Amazon EC3 in a VPC. A recent change in security requirement states traffic between the company's application and the S3 bucket must leave the Amazon network.  
What AWS feature can provide this functionality?

- A. Security groups
- B. NAT gateways
- C. Virtual private gateway
- D. Gateway VPC endpoint

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A VPC endpoint enables you to create a private connection between your VPC and another AWS service without requiring access over the Internet, through a NAT device, a VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect. Endpoints are virtual devices.

**NEW QUESTION 285**

A company has a VoIP application deployed on AWS. The application is accessed by employees in a remote office and is extremely sensitive to any latency and packets loss. Minimize latency and packet loss is a higher priority than minimizing cost.  
Employees are reporting occasional difficulties accessing the application. The Local Network Engineer has completed thorough troubleshooting on the LAN and unable to identify any signs of congestion or equipment failure that may be causing the issue.  
What is the BEST way to address the connectivity issues between the remote office and the application?



- A. Configure a VPN connection to the VPC Route all traffic to the application via the VPN connection over the public internet
- B. Establish a Direct Connect to the VPC Route all traffic to the application via the direct connect connection
- C. Enable VPC peering to decrease latency between instances Enable QoS on peering connection
- D. Configure Amazon Trusted Advisor to give higher prioritization to the IP to assigned to the remote office over public internet traffic

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 290**

An Organization has been backing up their database backup to Amazon S3. A lifecycle rule has been created to transition these backups to Amazon Glacier storage class. The application development now to restore a backup.

Which step can an Administrator take to restore the backup to Amazon S3 storage?

- A. Create a new lifecycle rule to restore the backup from GLACIER storage class to Amazon S3 storage.
- B. Use the Amazon Glacier console to restore the backup from CLACIER storage class to Amazon S3 storage.
- C. Modify the existing lifecycle rule to restore the backup GKACIER storage class to Amazon S3 storage.
- D. Use the Amazon S3 console to restore the backup from CLACIER storage class to Amazon storage.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

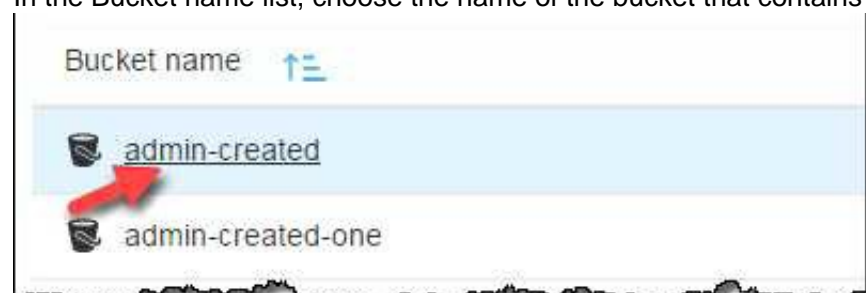
Restoring an Archived S3 Object

This topic explains how to use the Amazon S3 console to restore an object that has been archived to Glacier.

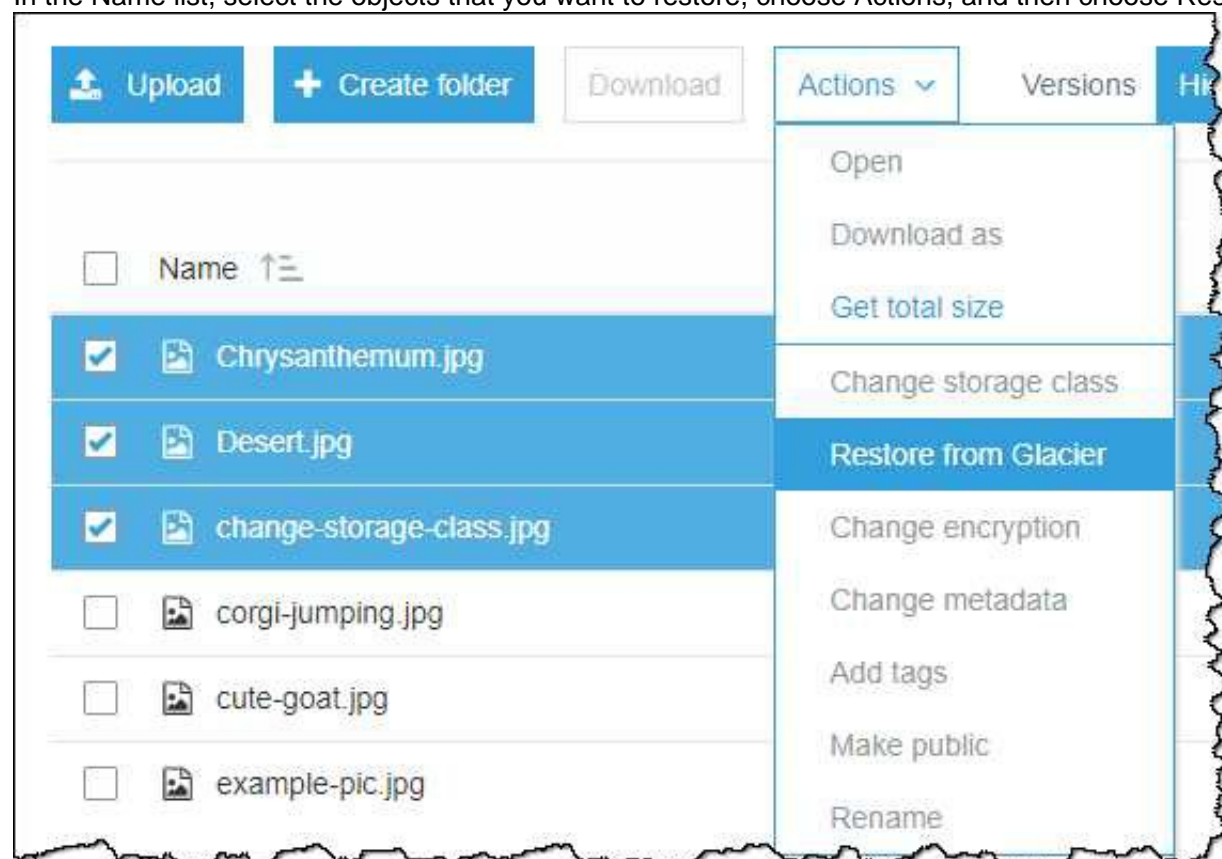
To restore archived S3 objects

Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.

In the Bucket name list, choose the name of the bucket that contains the objects that you want to restore.



In the Name list, select the objects that you want to restore, choose Actions, and then choose Restore from Glacier.



In the Initiate restore dialog box, type the number of days that you want your archived data to be accessible.

Choose one of the following retrieval options from the Retrieval options menu. Choose Bulk retrieval or Standard retrieval, and then choose Restore. Choose Expedited retrieval.

## Restore objects from Glacier

Selection: 3 Objects, 0 Folders    Total size: 1.7 MB    Total objects: 3

**Number of days the restored copy is available**  
The restored copy in the Reduced Redundancy Storage (RRS) is automatically deleted after the specified number of days.

days  
Available until approximately 2018-12-05

**Restore tier**  
Glacier charges request fees and per GB retrieval fees, which vary based on the tier selected. See [S3 pricing](#)

☒ Bulk retrieval  
Typically within 5-12 hours

☐ Standard retrieval  
Typically within 3 - 5 hours

☐ Expedited retrieval  
Typically within 1 - 5 minutes when retrieving less than 250MB

Cancel Restore

If you have provisioned capacity, choose Restore to start a provisioned retrieval. If you have provisioned capacity, all of your expedited retrievals are served by your provisioned capacity. For more information about provisioned capacity, see Provisioned Capacity.

If you don't have provisioned capacity and you don't want to buy it, choose Restore.

If you don't have provisioned capacity, but you want to buy it, choose Add capacity unit, and then choose Buy. When you get the Purchase succeeded message, choose Restore to start provisioned retrieval.

☒ Expedited retrieval  
Typically within 1 - 5 minutes when retrieving less than 250MB

**Purchased capacity units: 0**  
[Add 1 capacity unit](#)

**i Purchase 1 provisioned capacity unit.**

You will be immediately charged for each provisioned capacity unit and the purchase is not refundable. See [S3 pricing](#)

Provisioned capacity ensures that retrieval capacity for expedited retrievals is available when you need it. Each unit of capacity provides that at least three expedited retrievals can be performed every five minutes and provides up to 150 MB/s of retrieval throughput.

Once purchased, provisioned capacity units will be available for your use in the current region for one month from the date of purchase.

Purchase

Cancel Restore

#### NEW QUESTION 291

A SysOps Administrator has been tasked with deploying a company infrastructure as code. The administrator wants to write a single template that can be reused for multiple environment in a safe, repeatable manner.

What is the recommended way to use AWS CloudFormation to meet this requirement?

- A. Use parameters to provision the resource.
- B. Use nested stack to provision the resources.
- C. Use Amazon EC2 user data to provision the resources.

D. Use stack policies to provision the resources.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 295

A SysOps Administrator is developing a cost-effective solution assist the Finance department with batch processing. Fiancé is flexible on the batch processing schedule. and as long as the batch process runs within the same week, schedule interrupted are acceptable. Which compute strategy can the SysOps Administrator use to meet the requirement?

- A. Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances
- B. Amazon EC2 Spot Instances
- C. Amazon EC2 Defeated Hosts
- D. Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instances

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 298

A SysOps Administrator has an AWS Lambda function that performs maintenance on versions AWS resources. This function must be run nightly. Which is the MOST cost-effective solution?

- A. Launch a single I2.nano Amazon EC2 instance and create a Linux cron job to invoke the Lambda function at the same every right.
- B. Set up an Amazon CloudWatch metric alarm to invoke the Lambda function at the same time every night.
- C. Schedule a CloudWatch event to invoke the Lambda function at the same time every night.
- D. Implement a Chef recipe in Opsworks stack to invoke the Lambda function at the same time every night

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Using AWS Lambda with Amazon CloudWatch Events

You can create a Lambda function and direct AWS Lambda to execute it on a regular schedule. You can specify a fixed rate (for example, execute a Lambda function every hour or 15 minutes), or you can specify a Cron expression. For more information on expressions schedules, see [Schedule Expressions Using Rate or Cron](#).

This functionality is available when you create a Lambda function using the AWS Lambda console or the AWS CLI. To configure it using the AWS CLI, see [Run an AWS Lambda Function on a Schedule Using the AWS CLI](#). The console provides CloudWatch Events as an event source. At the time of creating a Lambda function, you choose this event source and specify a time interval.

If you have made any manual changes to the permissions on your function, you may need to reapply the scheduled event access to your function. You can do that by using the following CLI command.

```
$ aws lambda add-permission --function-name function_name \
--action 'lambda:InvokeFunction' --principal events.amazonaws.com \
--statement-id 'statement_id' \
--source-arn arn:aws:events:region:account-id:rule/rule_name
```

Each AWS account can have up to 100 unique event sources of the CloudWatch Events- Schedule source type. Each of these can be the event source for up to five Lambda functions. That is, you can have up to 500 Lambda functions that can be executing on a schedule in your AWS account.

The console also provides a blueprint (lambda-canary) that uses the CloudWatch Events - Schedule source type. Using this blueprint, you can create a sample Lambda function and test this feature. The example code that the blueprint provides checks for the presence of a specific webpage and specific text string on the webpage. If either the webpage or the text string is not found, the Lambda function throws an error.

#### NEW QUESTION 302

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