

# Amazon

## Exam Questions AWS-SysOps

Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate



**NEW QUESTION 1**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 2**

- (Topic 1)

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

Which two options will address this issue? Choose 2 answers

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

**Answer:** AB

**NEW QUESTION 3**

- (Topic 1)

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

Choose 3 answers

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

**Answer:** ACD

**Explanation:**

Reference:

[http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS\\_Operational\\_Checklists.pdf](http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Operational_Checklists.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 4**

- (Topic 1)

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

Which deployment option meets these requirements while minimizing administrative burden?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 5**

- (Topic 1)

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

How can you accomplish this?

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

Your application currently leverages AWS Auto Scaling to grow and shrink as load Increases/ decreases and has been performing well Your marketing team expects a steady ramp up in traffic to follow an upcoming campaign that will result in a 20x growth in traffic over 4 weeks Your forecast for the approximate number of Amazon EC2 instances necessary to meet the peak demand is 175.

What should you do to avoid potential service disruptions during the ramp up in traffic?

- A. Ensure that you have pre-allocated 175 Elastic IP addresses so that each server will be able to obtain one as it launches
- B. Check the service limits in Trusted Advisor and adjust as necessary so the forecasted count remains within limit
- C. Change your Auto Scaling configuration to set a desired capacity of 175 prior to the launch of the marketing campaign
- D. Pre-warm your Elastic Load Balancer to match the requests per second anticipated during peak demand prior to the marketing campaign

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

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

Which task would be best accomplished with a script?

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 2)

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 10**

- (Topic 2)

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 14**

- (Topic 2)

A user has launched 10 instances from the same AMI ID using Auto Scaling. The user is trying to see the average CPU utilization across all instances of the last 2 weeks under the CloudWatch console. How can the user achieve this?

- A. View the Auto Scaling CPU metrics
- B. Aggregate the data over the instance AMI ID
- C. The user has to use the CloudWatch analyzer to find the average data across instances
- D. It is not possible to see the average CPU utilization of the same AMI ID since the instance ID is different

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon CloudWatch is basically a metrics repository. Either the user can send the custom data or an AWS product can put metrics into the repository, and the user can retrieve the statistics based on those metrics. The statistics are metric data aggregations over specified periods of time. Aggregations are made using the namespace, metric name, dimensions, and the data point unit of measure, within the time period that is specified by the user. To aggregate the data across instances launched with AMI, the user should select the AMI ID under EC2 metrics and select the aggregate average to view the data.

**NEW QUESTION 18**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 19**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

When creating a new queue in SQS, the user must provide a queue name that is unique within the scope of all queues of user’s account. If the user creates queues using both the latest WSDL and a previous version, he will have a single namespace for all his queues. Amazon SQS assigns each queue created by user an identifier called a queue URL, which includes the queue name and other components that Amazon SQS determines. Whenever the user wants to perform an

action on a queue, he must provide its queue URL. The queue URL for the account id 123456789012 & queue name “myqueue” in US-East-1 region will be <http://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/123456789012/myqueue>.

**NEW QUESTION 22**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 23**

- (Topic 2)

A user has configured Elastic Load Balancing by enabling a Secure Socket Layer (SSL. negotiation configuration known as a Security Policy. Which of the below mentioned options is not part of this secure policy while negotiating the SSL connection between the user and the client?

- A. SSL Protocols
- B. Client Order Preference
- C. SSL Ciphers
- D. Server Order Preference

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Elastic Load Balancing uses a Secure Socket Layer (SSL. negotiation configuration which is known as a Security Policy. It is used to negotiate the SSL connections between a client and the load balancer. A security policy is a combination of SSL Protocols, SSL Ciphers, and the Server Order Preference option.

**NEW QUESTION 27**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 28**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 29**



- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 32

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 37

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 40

- (Topic 2)

A user is trying to save some cost on the AWS services. Which of the below mentioned options will not help him save cost?

- A. Delete the unutilized EBS volumes once the instance is terminated
- B. Delete the AutoScaling launch configuration after the instances are terminated
- C. Release the elastic IP if not required once the instance is terminated
- D. Delete the AWS ELB after the instances are terminated

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

AWS bills the user on a pay as you go model. AWS will charge the user once the AWS resource is allocated. Even though the user is not using the resource, AWS will charge if it is in service or allocated. Thus, it is advised that once the user's work is completed he should: Terminate the EC2 instance Delete the EBS volumes Release the unutilized Elastic IPs Delete ELB The AutoScaling launch configuration does not cost the user. Thus, it will not make any difference to the cost whether it is deleted or not.

#### NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 2)

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

- A. Reboot Instance
- B. Schedule Actions

- C. Replace Unhealthy
- D. Availability Zone Balancing

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

AddToLoadBalancer,  
AlarmNotification, HealthCheck, AZRebalance, ReplaceUnHealthy, and ScheduledActions.

#### NEW QUESTION 43

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 48

- (Topic 2)

A user is trying to setup a recurring Auto Scaling process. The user has setup one process to scale up every day at 8 am and scale down at 7 PM. The user is trying to setup another recurring process which scales up on the 1st of every month at 8 AM and scales down the same day at 7 PM. What will Auto Scaling do in this scenario?

- A. Auto Scaling will execute both processes but will add just one instance on the 1st
- B. Auto Scaling will add two instances on the 1st of the month
- C. Auto Scaling will schedule both the processes but execute only one process randomly
- D. Auto Scaling will throw an error since there is a conflict in the schedule of two separate Auto Scaling Processes

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Auto Scaling based on a schedule allows the user to scale the application in response to predictable load changes. The user can also configure the recurring schedule action which will follow the Linux cron format. As per Auto Scaling, a scheduled action must have a unique time value. If the user attempts to schedule an activity at a time when another existing activity is already scheduled, the call will be rejected with an error message noting the conflict.

#### NEW QUESTION 53

- (Topic 2)

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

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

- A. 0
- B. 0
- C. 0
- D. 0

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

```
"Statement": [  
  {  

```

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

**NEW QUESTION 55**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 56**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 58**

- (Topic 2)

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

- A. [https:// 999988887777.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/](https://999988887777.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/)
- B. [https:// signin.aws.amazon.com/cloudacademy/](https://signin.aws.amazon.com/cloudacademy/)
- C. [https:// cloudacademy.signin.aws.amazon.com/999988887777/console/](https://cloudacademy.signin.aws.amazon.com/999988887777/console/)
- D. [https:// 999988887777.aws.amazon.com/ cloudacademy/](https://999988887777.aws.amazon.com/cloudacademy/)

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. Once the organization has created the IAM users, they will have a separate AWS console URL to login to the AWS console. The console login URL for the IAM user will be [https:// AWS\\_Account\\_ID.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/](https://AWS_Account_ID.signin.aws.amazon.com/console/). It uses only the AWS account ID and does not depend on the group or user ID.

**NEW QUESTION 59**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Billing and Cost Management console includes the Cost Explorer tool for viewing AWS cost data as a graph. It does not charge extra to user for this service. With Cost Explorer the user can filter graphs using resource tags or with services in AWS. If the organization is using Consolidated Billing it helps generate



report based on linked accounts. This will help organization to identify areas that require further inquiry. The organization can view trends and use that to understand spend and to predict future costs.

**NEW QUESTION 62**

- (Topic 2)

A user has setup Auto Scaling with ELB on the EC2 instances. The user wants to configure that whenever the CPU utilization is below 10%, Auto Scaling should remove one instance. How can the user configure this?

- A. The user can get an email using SNS when the CPU utilization is less than 10%. The user can use the desired capacity of Auto Scaling to remove the instance
- B. Use CloudWatch to monitor the data and Auto Scaling to remove the instances using scheduled actions
- C. Configure CloudWatch to send a notification to Auto Scaling Launch configuration when the CPU utilization is less than 10% and configure the Auto Scaling policy to remove the instance
- D. Configure CloudWatch to send a notification to the Auto Scaling group when the CPU Utilization is less than 10% and configure the Auto Scaling policy to remove the instance

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Amazon CloudWatch alarms watch a single metric over a time period that the user specifies and performs one or more actions based on the value of the metric relative to a given threshold over a number of time periods. The user can setup to receive a notification on the Auto Scaling group with the CloudWatch alarm when the CPU utilization is below a certain threshold. The user can configure the Auto Scaling policy to take action for removing the instance. When the CPU utilization is below 10% CloudWatch will send an alarm to the Auto Scaling group to execute the policy.

**NEW QUESTION 65**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 68**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 70**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 71**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 76**

- (Topic 3)

A user has deployed an application on an EBS backed EC2 instance. For a better performance of application, it requires dedicated EC2 to EBS traffic. How can the user achieve this?

- A. Launch the EC2 instance as EBS dedicated with PIOPS EBS
- B. Launch the EC2 instance as EBS enhanced with PIOPS EBS
- C. Launch the EC2 instance as EBS dedicated with PIOPS EBS
- D. Launch the EC2 instance as EBS optimized with PIOPS EBS

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Any application which has performance sensitive workloads and requires minimal variability with dedicated EC2 to EBS traffic should use provisioned IOPS EBS volumes, which are attached to an EBS-optimized EC2 instance or it should use an instance with 10 Gigabit network connectivity. Launching an instance that is EBSoptimized provides the user with a dedicated connection between the EC2 instance and the EBS volume.

**NEW QUESTION 77**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 78**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. If the CFO wants to allow only AWS usage report page access, the policy for that IAM user will be as given below:

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

```
]
}
```

**NEW QUESTION 80**

- (Topic 3)

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 82**

- (Topic 3)

You have a business-to-business web application running in a VPC consisting of an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB), web servers, application servers and a database. Your web application should only accept traffic from pre-defined customer IP addresses.

Which two options meet this security requirement? Choose 2 answers A. Configure web server VPC security groups to allow traffic from your customers' IPs

- A. Configure your web servers to filter traffic based on the ELB's "X-forwarded-for" header
- B. Configure ELB security groups to allow traffic from your customers' IPs and deny all outbound traffic
- C. Configure a VPC NACL to allow web traffic from your customers' IPs and deny all outbound traffic

**Answer:** AB

**NEW QUESTION 84**

- (Topic 3)

Which method can be used to prevent an IP address block from accessing public objects in an S3 bucket?

- A. Create a bucket policy and apply it to the bucket
- B. Create a NACL and attach it to the VPC of the bucket
- C. Create an ACL and apply it to all objects in the bucket
- D. Modify the IAM policies of any users that would access the bucket

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 85**

- (Topic 3)

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

- A. Remove the alarm
- B. Disable the alarm for a while using CLI
- C. Modify the CPU utilization by removing the email alert
- D. Disable the alarm for a while using the console

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 86**

- (Topic 3)

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

- A. SendMessageBatch
- B. DeleteMessageBatch
- C. CreateQueue
- D. DeleteMessageQueue

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fast, reliable, scalable, and fully managed message queuing service. SQS provides a simple and cost-effective way to decouple the components of an application. The user can perform the following set of operations using the Amazon SQS: CreateQueue, ListQueues, DeleteQueue, SendMessage, SendMessageBatch, ReceiveMessage, DeleteMessage, DeleteMessageBatch, ChangeMessageVisibility, ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch, SetQueueAttributes, GetQueueAttributes, GetQueueUrl, AddPermission and RemovePermission. Operations can be performed only by the AWS account owner or an AWS account that the account owner has delegated to.

**NEW QUESTION 90**

- (Topic 3)

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 92**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** AB

**NEW QUESTION 94**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 97**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 99**

- (Topic 3)

A user has configured Auto Scaling with 3 instances. The user has created a new AMI after updating one of the instances. If the user wants to terminate two specific instances to ensure that Auto Scaling launches new instances with the new launch configuration, which command should he run?

- A. `as-delete-instance-in-auto-scaling-group <Instance ID> --no-decrement-desired-capacity`
- B. `as-terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group <Instance ID> --update-desired-capacity`

- C. as-terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group <Instance ID> --decrement-desired-capacity  
D. as-terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group <Instance ID> --no-decrement-desired-capacity

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The Auto Scaling command as-terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group <Instance ID> will terminate the specific instance ID. The user is required to specify the parameter as --no-decrement-desired-capacity to ensure that it launches a new instance from the launch config after terminating the instance. If the user specifies the parameter --decrement-desired-capacity then Auto Scaling will terminate the instance and decrease the desired capacity by 1.

#### NEW QUESTION 100

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

WS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. If the organization (Account ID 123412341234. wants some of their users to manage credentials (access keys, password, and sing in certificates. of all IAM users, they should set an applicable policy to that user or group of users. The below mentioned policy allows the IAM user to modify the credentials of all IAM user's using only CLI, SDK or APIs. The user cannot use the AWS console for this activity since he does not have list permission for the IAM users.

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

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#### NEW QUESTION 103

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**



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

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

**NEW QUESTION 108**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 111**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 114**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 115**

- (Topic 3)

A user has created an EBS volume of 10 GB and attached it to a running instance. The user is trying to access EBS for first time. Which of the below mentioned options is the correct statement with respect to a first time EBS access?

- A. The volume will show a size of 8 GB
- B. The volume will show a loss of the IOPS performance the first time
- C. The volume will be blank
- D. If the EBS is mounted it will ask the user to create a file system

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A user can create an EBS volume either from a snapshot or as a blank volume. If the volume is from a snapshot it will not be blank. The volume shows the right size only as long as it is mounted. This shows that the file system is created. When the user is accessing the volume the AWS EBS will wipe out the block storage or instantiate from the snapshot. Thus, the volume will show a loss of IOPS. It is recommended that the user should pre warm the EBS before use to achieve better IO.

#### NEW QUESTION 119

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 124

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a VPC with the public subnet. The user has created a security group for that VPC. Which of the below mentioned statements is true when a security group is created?

- A. It can connect to the AWS services, such as S3 and RDS by default
- B. It will have all the inbound traffic by default
- C. It will have all the outbound traffic by default
- D. It will by default allow traffic to the internet gateway

**Answer:** C

**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 while ACLs work at the subnet level. When a user creates a security group with AWS VPC, by default it will allow all the outbound traffic but block all inbound traffic.

#### NEW QUESTION 128

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 130

- (Topic 3)

A user is trying to create an EBS volume with the highest PIOPS supported by EBS. What is the minimum size of EBS required to have the maximum IOPS?

- A. 124
- B. 150
- C. 134
- D. 128

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A provisioned IOPS EBS volume can range in size from 10 GB to 1 TB and the user can provision up to 4000 IOPS per volume. The ratio of IOPS provisioned to the volume size requested should be a maximum of 30.

**NEW QUESTION 135**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 136**

- (Topic 3)

Amazon EBS snapshots have which of the following two characteristics? (Choose 2.) Choose 2 answers

- A. EBS snapshots only save incremental changes from snapshot to snapshot
- B. EBS snapshots can be created in real-time without stopping an EC2 instance
- C. EBS snapshots can only be restored to an EBS volume of the same size or smaller
- D. EBS snapshots can only be restored and mounted to an instance in the same Availability Zone as the original EBS volume

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 138**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 141**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 145**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Elastic Load Balancing uses a Secure Socket Layer (SSL) negotiation configuration which is known as a Security Policy. It is used to negotiate the SSL connections between a client and the load balancer. If the user has created an HTTPS/SSL listener without associating any security policy, Elastic Load Balancing

will, by default, associate the latest version of the ELBSecurityPolicy-YYYY-MM with the load balancer.

**NEW QUESTION 148**

- (Topic 3)

A user runs the command “dd if=/dev/xvdf of=/dev/null bs=1M” on an EBS volume created from a snapshot and attached to a Linux instance. Which of the below mentioned activities is the user performing with the step given above?

- A. Pre warming the EBS volume
- B. Initiating the device to mount on the EBS volume
- C. Formatting the volume
- D. Copying the data from a snapshot to the device

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

When the user creates an EBS volume and is trying to access it for the first time it will encounter reduced IOPS due to wiping or initiating of the block storage. To avoid this as well as achieve the best performance it is required to pre warm the EBS volume. For a volume created from a snapshot and attached with a Linux OS, the “dd” command pre warms the existing data on EBS and any restored snapshots of volumes that have been previously fully pre warmed. This command maintains incremental snapshots; however, because this operation is read-only, it does not pre warm unused space that has never been written to on the original volume. In the command “dd if=/dev/xvdf of=/dev/null bs=1M” , the parameter “if=input file” should be set to the drive that the user wishes to warm. The “of=output file” parameter should be set to the Linux null virtual device, /dev/null. The “bs” parameter sets the block size of the read operation; for optimal performance, this should be set to 1 MB.

**NEW QUESTION 153**

- (Topic 3)

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 –data 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 155**

- (Topic 3)

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. Which of the below mentioned entries are required in the main route table to allow the instances in VPC to communicate with each other?

- A. Destination : 20.0.0.0/24 and Target : VPC
- B. Destination : 20.0.0.0/16 and Target : ALL
- C. Destination : 20.0.0.0/0 and Target : ALL
- D. Destination : 20.0.0.0/24 and Target : Local

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 156**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 158**

- (Topic 3)

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 159

- (Topic 3)

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 – Production/Dev. to organize usage costs across multiple services.

#### NEW QUESTION 162

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 165

- (Topic 3)

A user has created a launch configuration for Auto Scaling where CloudWatch detailed monitoring is disabled. The user wants to now enable detailed monitoring. How can the user achieve this?

- A. Update the Launch config with CLI to set InstanceMonitoringDisabled = false
- B. The user should change the Auto Scaling group from the AWS console to enable detailed monitoring
- C. Update the Launch config with CLI to set InstanceMonitoring.Enabled = true
- D. Create a new Launch Config with detail monitoring enabled and update the Auto Scaling group

**Answer:** D

**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 the AutoScaling launch config as the first step for creating an Auto Scaling group, each launch configuration contains a flag named InstanceMonitoring.Enabled. The default value of this flag is true. When the user has created a launch configuration with InstanceMonitoring.Enabled = false it will involve multiple steps to enable detail monitoring. The steps are: Create a new Launch config with detailed monitoring enabled Update the Auto Scaling group with a new launch config Enable detail monitoring on each EC2 instance

#### NEW QUESTION 167

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D



**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 170**

- (Topic 3)

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 174**

- (Topic 3)

A user is trying to pre-warm a blank EBS volume attached to a Linux instance. Which of the below mentioned steps should be performed by the user?

- A. There is no need to pre-warm an EBS volume
- B. Contact AWS support to pre-warm
- C. Unmount the volume before pre-warming
- D. Format the device

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

When the user creates a new EBS volume or restores a volume from the snapshot, the back-end storage blocks are immediately allocated to the user EBS. However, the first time when the user is trying to access a block of the storage, it is recommended to either be wiped from the new volumes or instantiated from the snapshot (for restored volumes, before the user can access the block. This preliminary action takes time and can cause a 5 to 50 percent loss of IOPS for the volume when the block is accessed for the first time. To avoid this it is required to pre warm the volume. Pre-warming an EBS volume on a Linux instance requires that the user should unmount the blank device first and then write all the blocks on the device using a command, such as “dd”.

**NEW QUESTION 179**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 180**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Amazon CloudWatch provides the functionality to graph the metric data generated either by the AWS services or the custom metric to make it easier for the user to analyse. It is possible to show the multiple metrics with different units on the same graph. If the graph is not plotted properly due to a difference in the unit data over two metrics, the user can change the Y-axis of one of the graph by selecting that graph and clicking on the Switch option.

**NEW QUESTION 183**

- (Topic 3)

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 185**

- (Topic 3)

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 187**

- (Topic 3)

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 190**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 194**

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