Question #: 1

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

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

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

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Question #: 3

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

FORUM

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

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

IA C AA

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 4

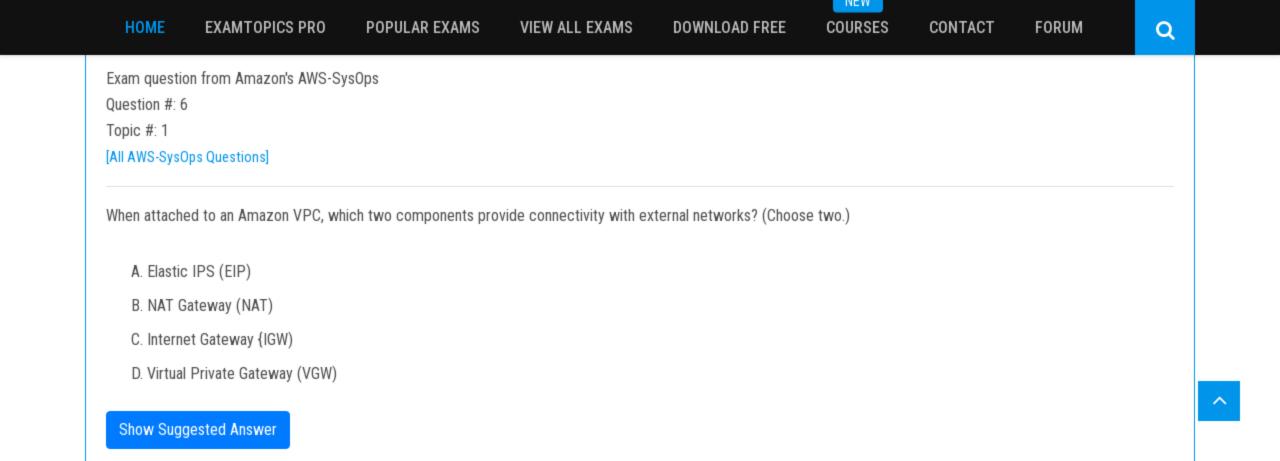
Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

You have been asked to leverage Amazon VPC BC2 and SOS to implement an application that submits and receives millions of messages per second to a message queue. You want to ensure your application has sufficient bandwidth between your EC2 instances and SQS.

Which option will provide the most scalable solution for communicating between the application and SQS?

- A. Ensure the application instances are properly configured with an Elastic Load Balancer
- B. Ensure the application instances are launched in private subnets with the EBS-optimized option enabled
- C. Ensure the application instances are launched in public subnets with the associate-public-IP-address=true option enabled
- D. Launch application instances in private subnets with an Auto Scaling group and Auto Scaling triggers configured to watch the SQS queue size



Question #: 7

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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 limits.
- 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

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 8

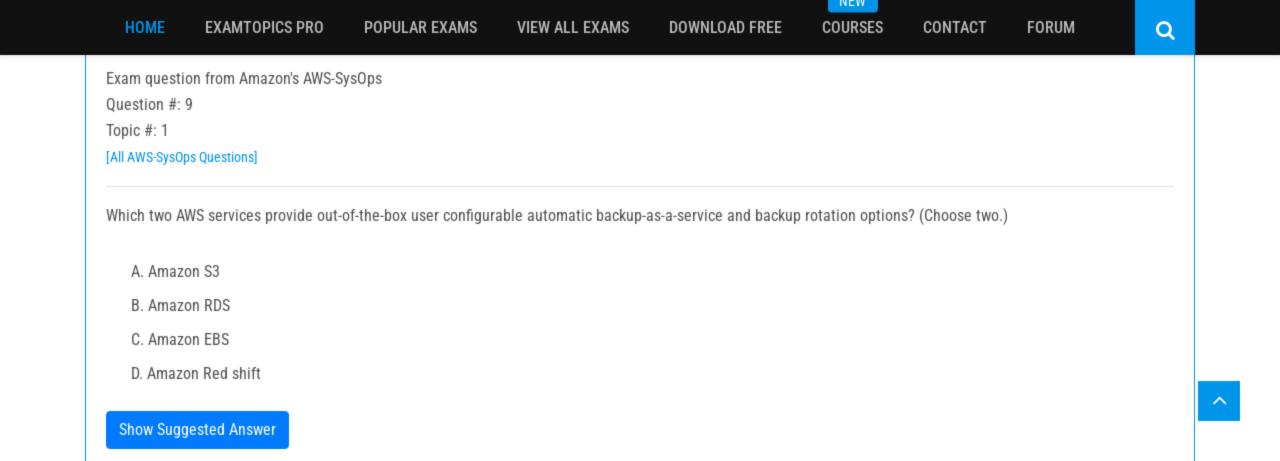
Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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 trial 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



Question #: 10

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

FORUM

Q

What step should you take to achieve this organization's objective?

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

Q

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 12

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

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

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

Question #: 14

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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 three.)

- 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 SOS to gueue up the requests for the technical posts and deliver them out of the gueue.
- E. Use Route53 health checks to fail over to an S3 bucket for an error page.

Question #: 15

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

The majority of your Infrastructure is on premises and you have a small footprint on AWS Your company has decided to roll out a new application that is heavily dependent on low latency connectivity to LOAP for authentication Your security policy requires minimal changes to the company's existing application user management processes.

What option would you implement to successfully launch this application 1?

- A. Create a second, independent LOAP server in AWS for your application to use for authentication
- B. Establish a VPN connection so your applications can authenticate against your existing on-premises LDAP servers
- C. Establish a VPN connection between your data center and AWS create a LDAP replica on AWS and configure your application to use the LDAP replica for authentication
- D. Create a second LDAP domain on AWS establish a VPN connection to establish a trust relationship between your new and existing domains and use the new domain for authentication

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 16

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 17

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An application that you are managing has EC2 instances & Dynamo OB tables deployed to several AWS Regions in order to monitor the performance of the application globally, you would like to see two graphs:

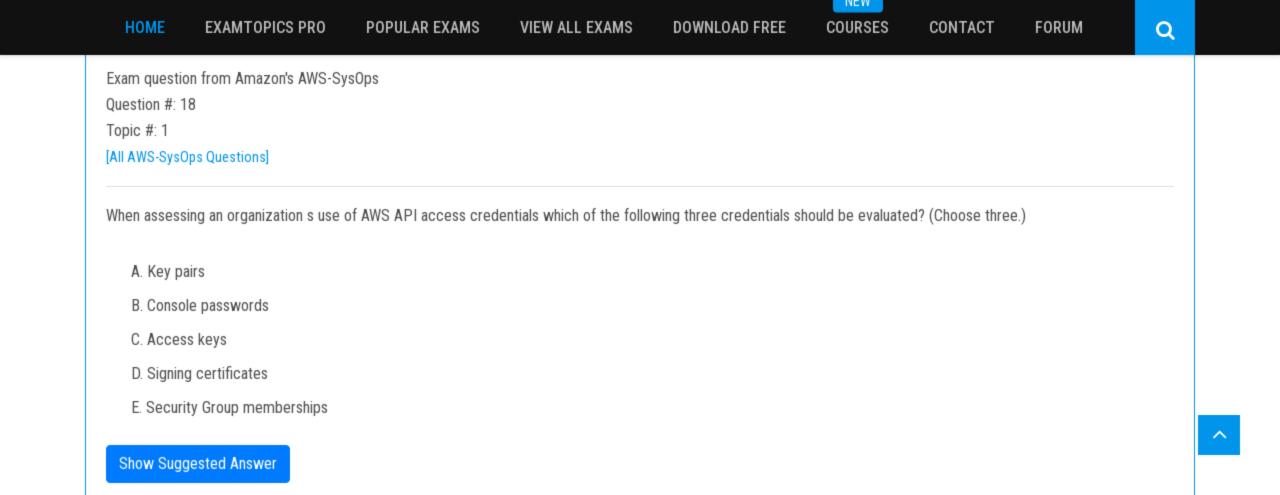
- 1) Avg CPU Utilization across all EC2 instances
- 2) Number of Throttled Requests for all DynamoDB tables.

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

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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NEW

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 19

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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 me instance and try to connect via mat new path, since the networking stack of the OS may be locked up causing the x€impairedx€ 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 IGWVNAT gateway may not be working properly, causing the "impaired" system status

FORUM

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 21

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

Your entire AWS infrastructure lives inside of one Amazon VPC. You have an Infrastructure monitoring application running on an Amazon instance in Availability

Zone (AZ) A of the region, and another application instance running in AZ B. The monitoring application needs to make use of ICMP ping to confirm network reachability of the instance hosting the application.

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

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

**Show Suggested Answer** 

Question #: 22

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

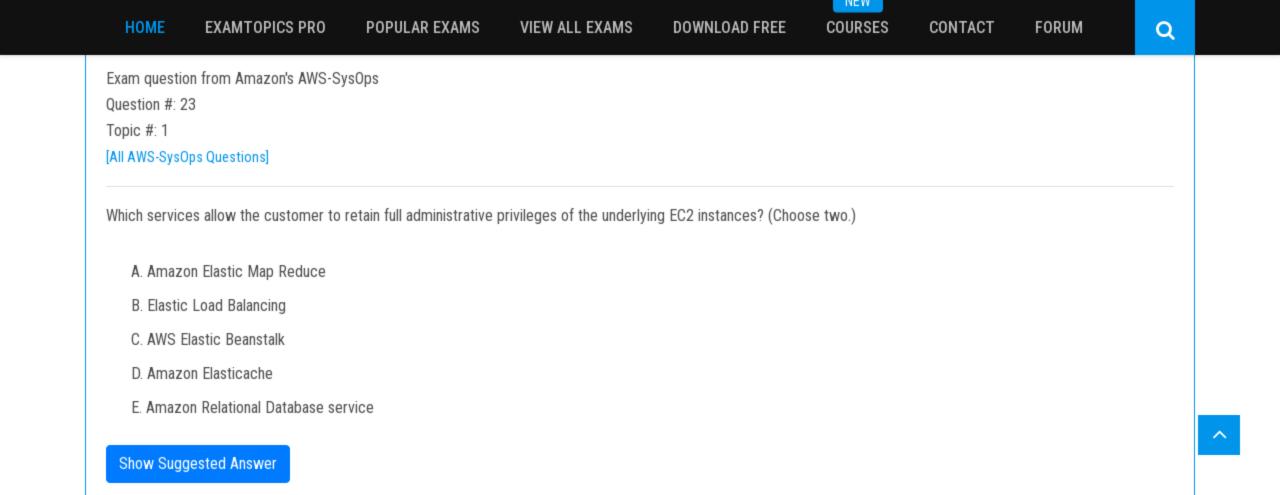
You have two Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instances inside a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in the same Availability Zone (AZ) but in different subnets. One instance is running a database and the other instance an application that will interface with the database. You want to confirm that they can talk to each other for your application to work properly.

Which two things do we need to confirm in the VPC settings so that these EC2 instances can communicate inside the VPC? (Choose two.)

- A. A network ACL that allows communication between the two subnets.
- B. Both instances are the same instance class and using the same Key-pair.
- C. That the default route is set to a NAT instance or internet Gateway (IGW) for them to communicate.
- D. Security groups are set to allow the application host to talk to the database on the right port/protocol.

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Question #: 24

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

You have a web-style application with a stateless but CPU and memory-intensive web tier running on a cc2 8xlarge EC2 instance inside of a VPC The instance when under load is having problems returning requests within the SLA as defined by your business The application maintains its state in a DynamoDB table, but the data tier is properly provisioned and responses are consistently fast.

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How can you best resolve the issue of the application responses not meeting your SLA?

- A. Add another cc2 8xlarge application instance, and put both behind an Elastic Load Balancer
- B. Move the cc2 8xlarge to the same Availability Zone as the DynamoDB table
- C. Cache the database responses in ElastiCache for more rapid access
- D. Move the database from DynamoDB to RDS MySQL in scale-out read-replica configuration

Question #: 27

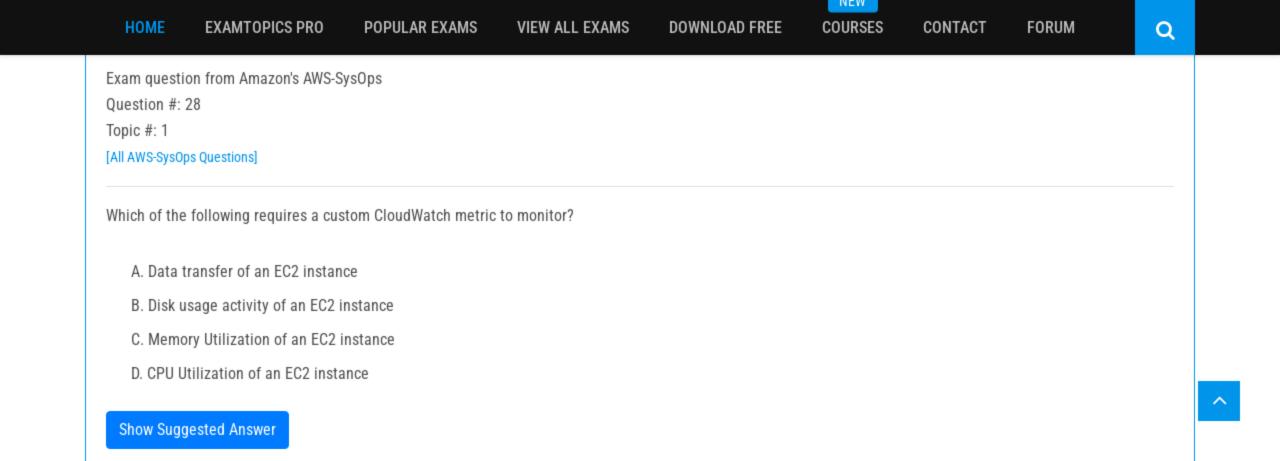
Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

```
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": [
         W + "
```

- A. Denies the server with the IP address 192 168 100 0 full access to the "mybucket" bucket
- B. Denies the server with the IP address 192 168 100 188 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

FORUM



Question #: 29

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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 hill 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

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 31

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

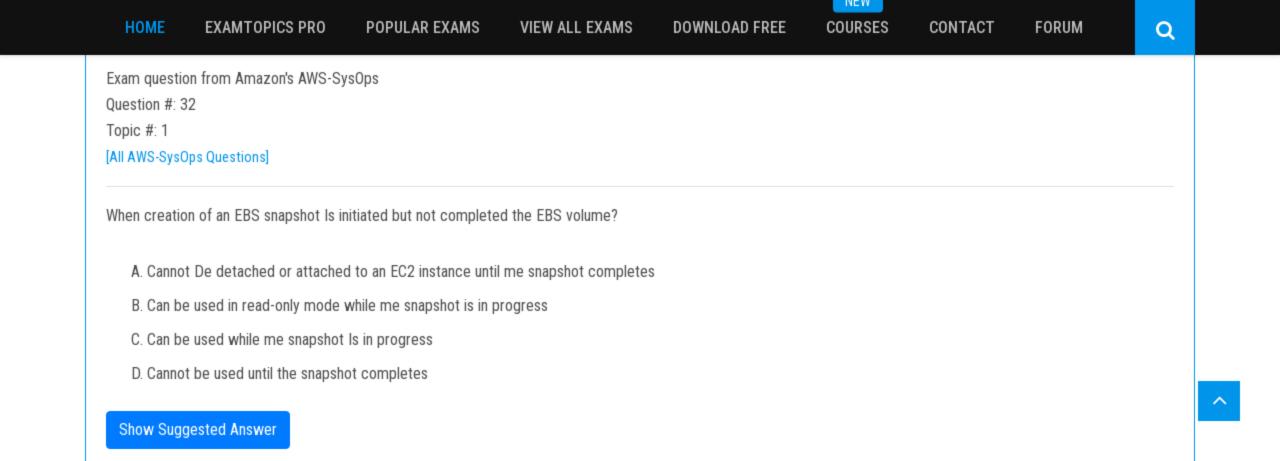
You have set up Individual AWS accounts for each project. You have been asked to make sure your AWS Infrastructure costs do not exceed the budget set per project for each month.

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

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

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Q

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 34

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

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

- A. Move to an SSD backed instance
- B. Move the database to an EBS-Optimized Instance
- C. T Use Provisioned IOPs EBS
- D. Use the ephemeral storage on an m2 4xiarge Instance Instead

NEW

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 35

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

Your EC2-Based Multi-tier application includes a monitoring instance that periodically makes application -level read only requests of various application components and if any of those fail more than three times 30 seconds calls CloudWatch lo fire an alarm, and the alarm notifies your operations team by email and SMS of a possible application health problem. However, you also need to watch the watcher -the monitoring instance itself - and be notified if it becomes unhealthy. Which of the following is a simple way to achieve that goal?

- A. Run another monitoring instance that pings the monitoring instance and fires a could watch alarm mat notifies your operations team should the primary monitoring instance become unhealthy.
- B. Set a CloudWatch alarm based on EC2 system and instance status checks and have the alarm notify your operations team of any detected problem with the monitoring instance.
- C. Set a CloudWatch alarm based on the CPU utilization of the monitoring instance and have the alarm notify your operations team if C r the CPU usage exceeds 50% few more than one minute: then have your monitoring application go into a CPU-bound loop should it Detect any application problems.
- D. Have the monitoring instances post messages to an SOS queue and then dequeue those messages on another instance should the queue cease to have new messages, the second instance should first terminate the original monitoring instance start another backup monitoring instance and assume (he role of the previous monitoring instance and beginning adding messages to the SQSqueue.

Question #: 38

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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 Mode 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.

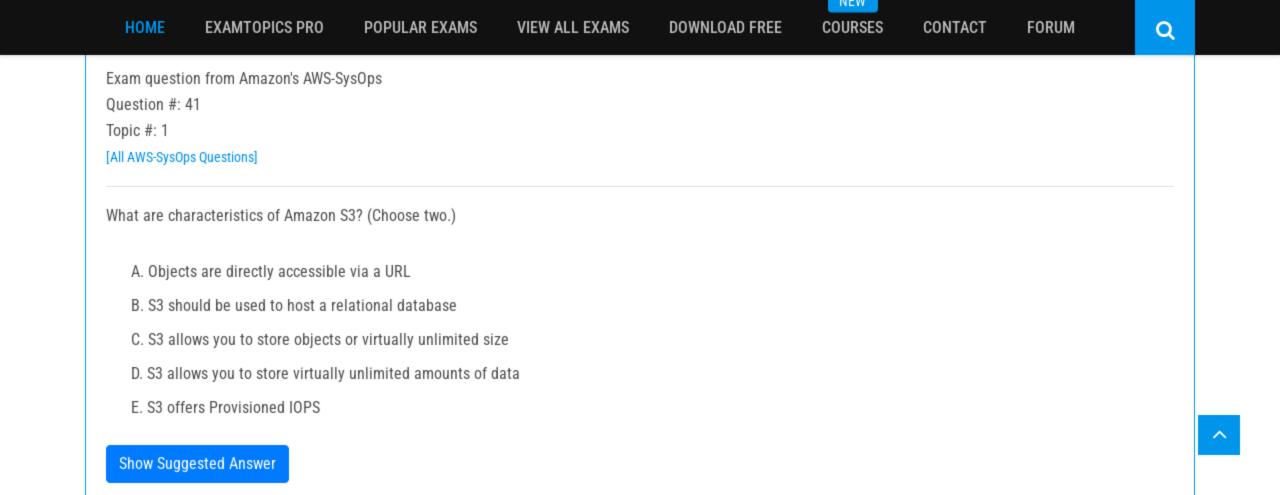
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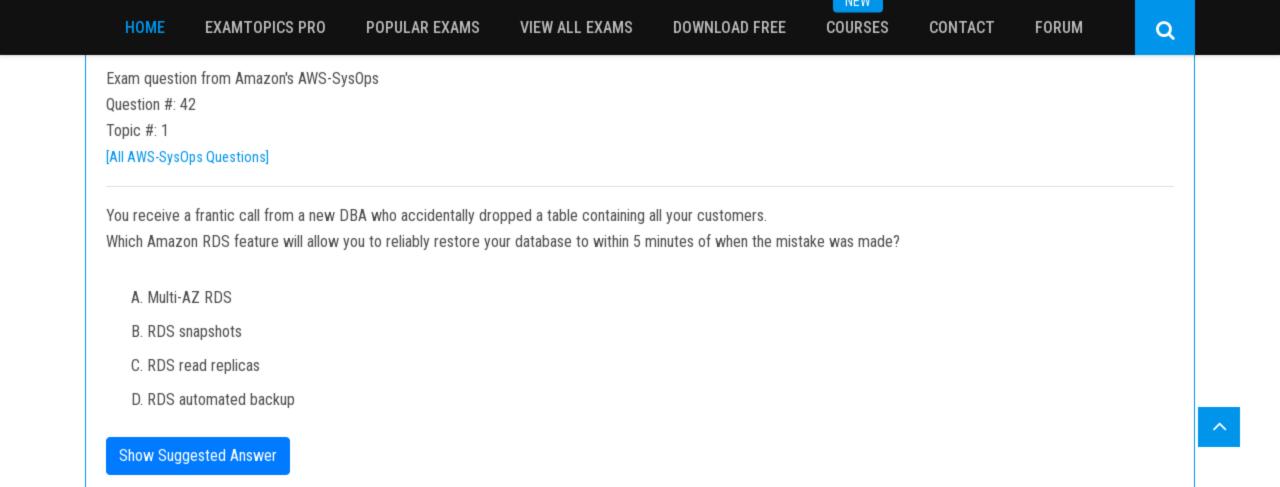
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FORUM

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- 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





Question #: 43

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

Q

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

Question #: 45

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

Q

Which two options will address this issue? (Choose two.)

- 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

Question #: 46

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An organization's security policy requires multiple copies of all critical data to be replicated across at least a primary and backup data center. The organization has decided to store some critical data on Amazon S3.

Which option should you implement to ensure this requirement is met?

- A. Use the S3 copy API to replicate data between two S3 buckets in different regions
- B. You do not need to implement anything since S3 data is automatically replicated between regions
- C. Use the S3 copy API to replicate data between two S3 buckets in different facilities within an AWS Region
- D. You do not need to implement anything since S3 data is automatically replicated between multiple facilities within an AWS Region

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

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

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

FORUM

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Q

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 49

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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.

Q

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 50

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

You have a server with a 500GB Amazon EBS data volume. The volume is 80% full. You need to back up the volume at regular intervals and be able to re-create the volume in a new Availability Zone in the shortest time possible. All applications using the volume can be paused for a period of a few minutes with no discernible user impact.

Which of the following backup methods will best fulfill your requirements?

- A. Take periodic snapshots of the EBS volume
- B. Use a third party Incremental backup application to back up to Amazon Glacier
- C. Periodically back up all data to a single compressed archive and archive to Amazon S3 using a parallelized multi-part upload
- D. Create another EBS volume in the second Availability Zone attach it to the Amazon EC2 instance, and use a disk manager to mirror me two disks

Question #: 51

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

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

What are the two best ways to speed up serving this image? (Choose two.)

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

Question #: 53

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

Q

Which two answer choices independently describe a behavior that could be the cause of the sluggish user experience? (Choose two.)

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

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

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Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

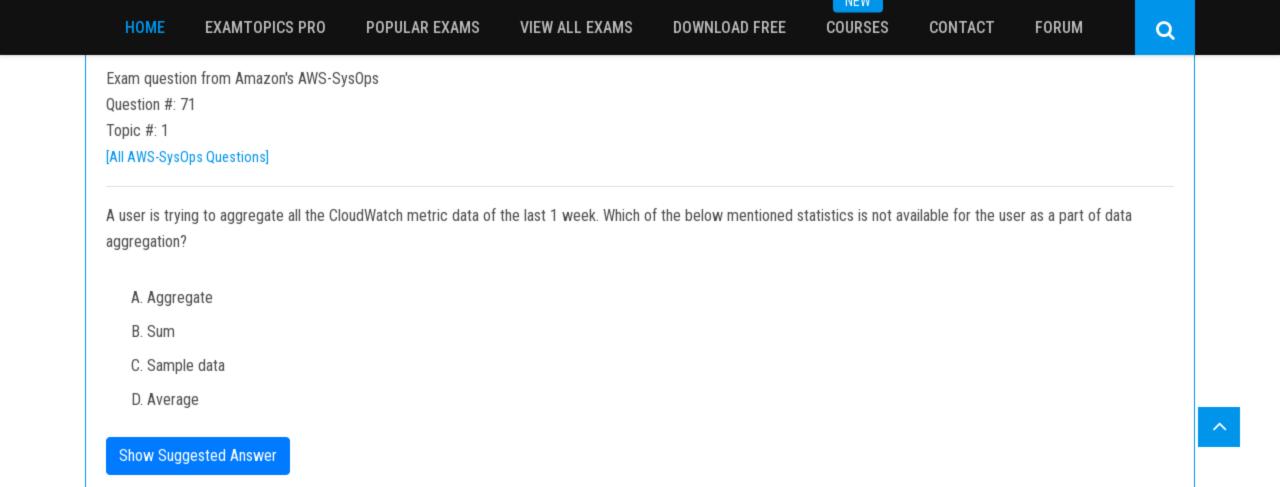
```
does this policy define?

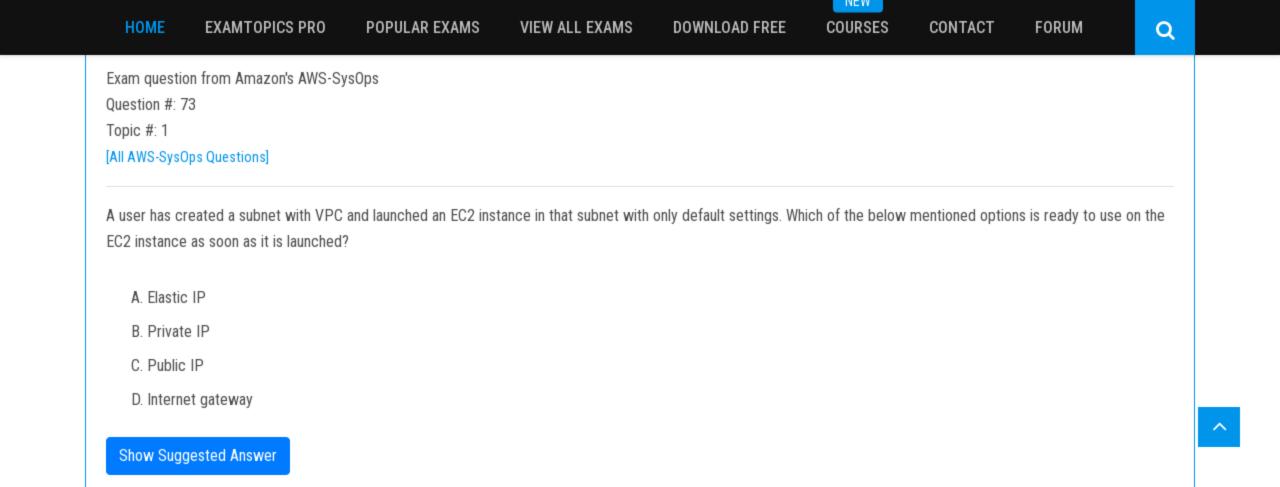
"Statement": [{
    "Sid": "Stmt1388811069831",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {"AWS": "*"},
    "Action": ["s3:GetObjectAcl", "s3:ListBucket", "s3:GetObject"],
    "Resource": ["arn:aws:s3:::cloudacademy/*.jpg"]
}]
```

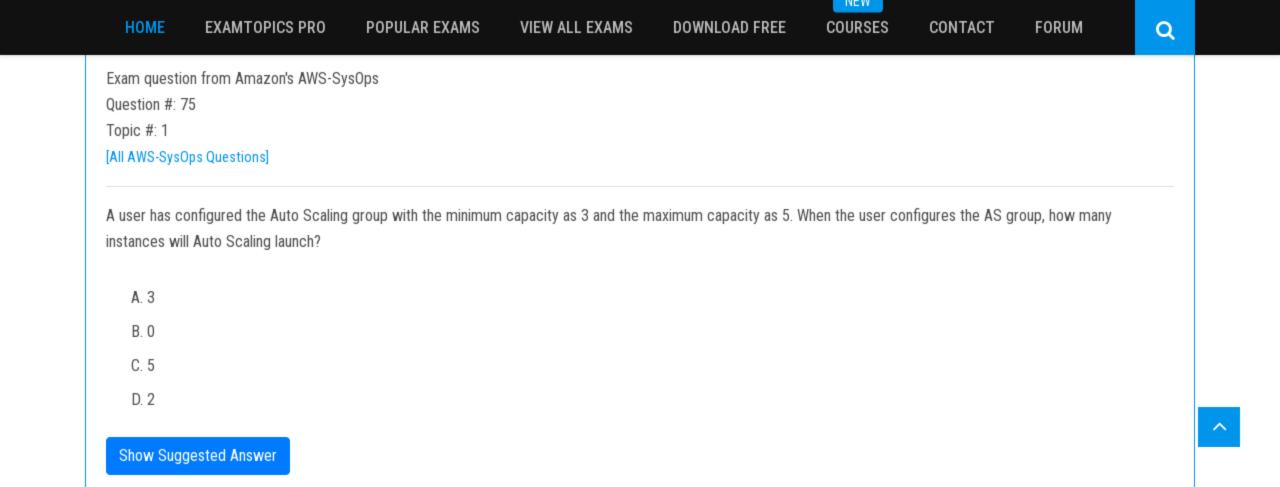
- A. It is not possible to define a policy at the object level
- B. It will make all the objects of the bucket cloudacademy as public
- C. It will make the bucket cloudacademy as public [1]

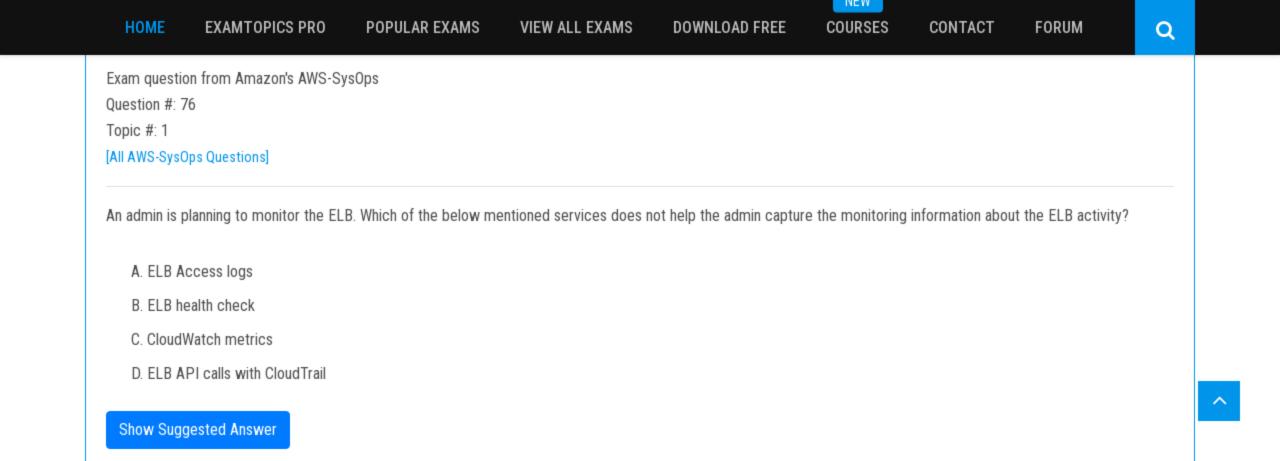
**Show Suggested Answer** 

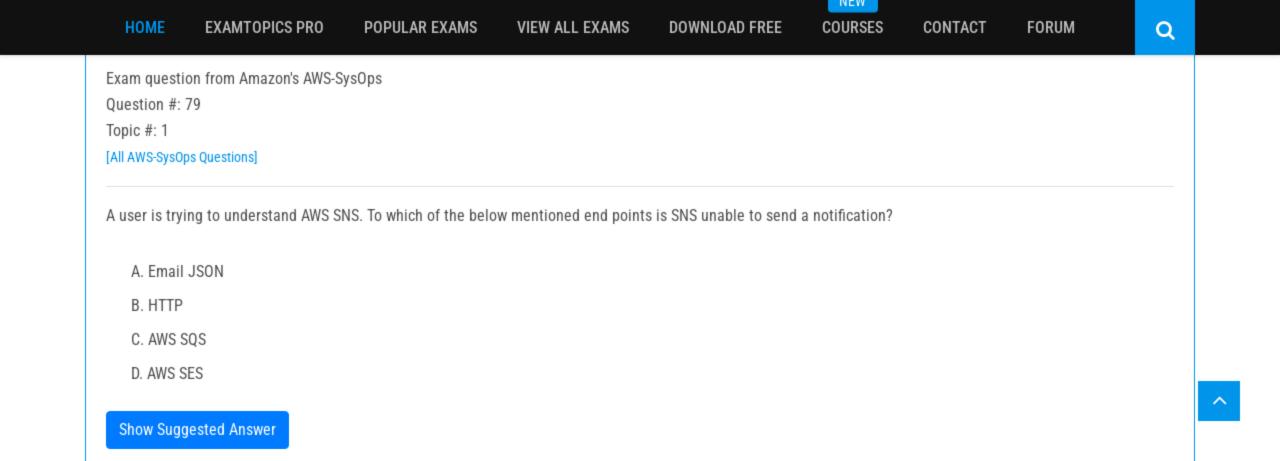
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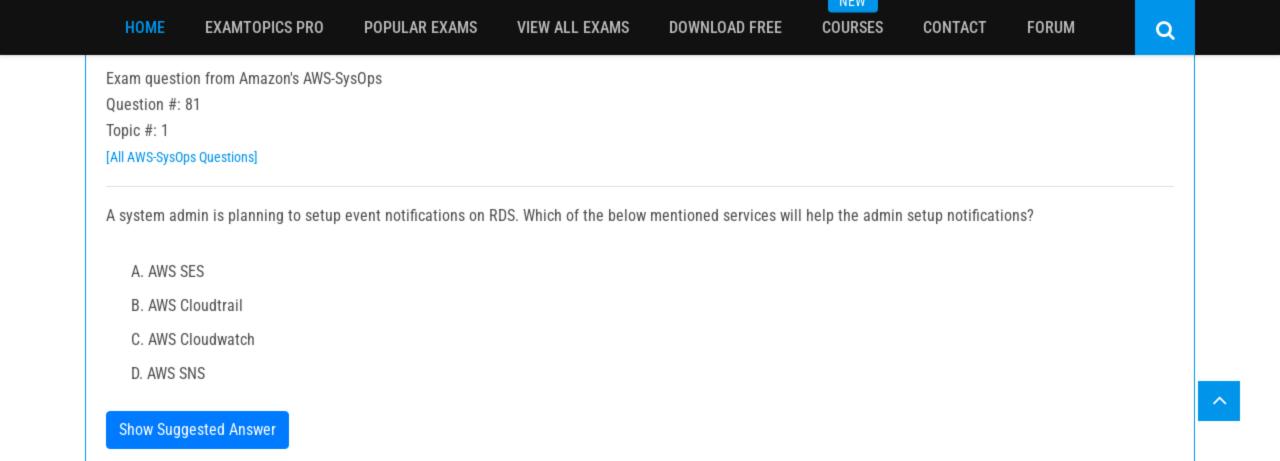


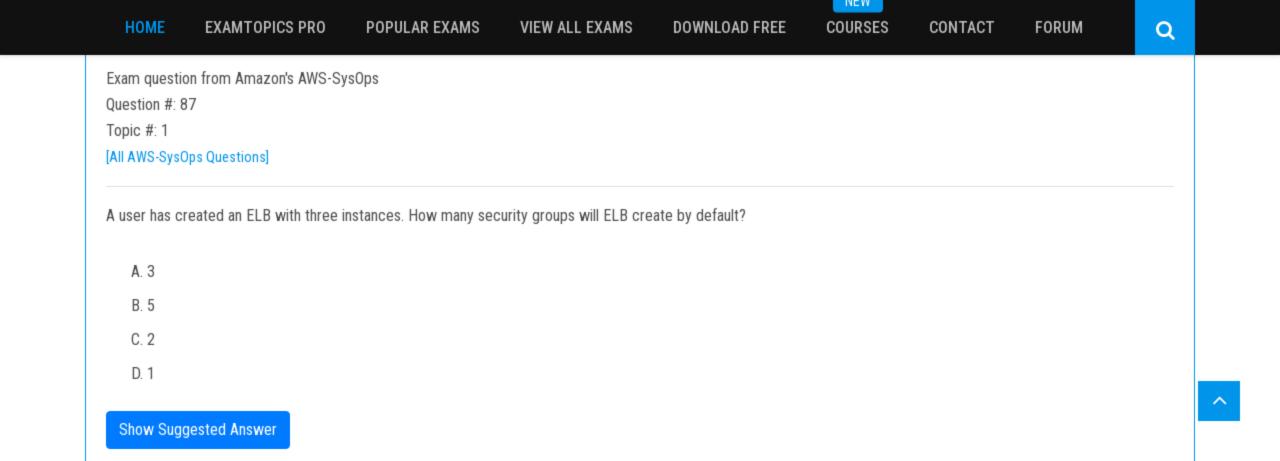


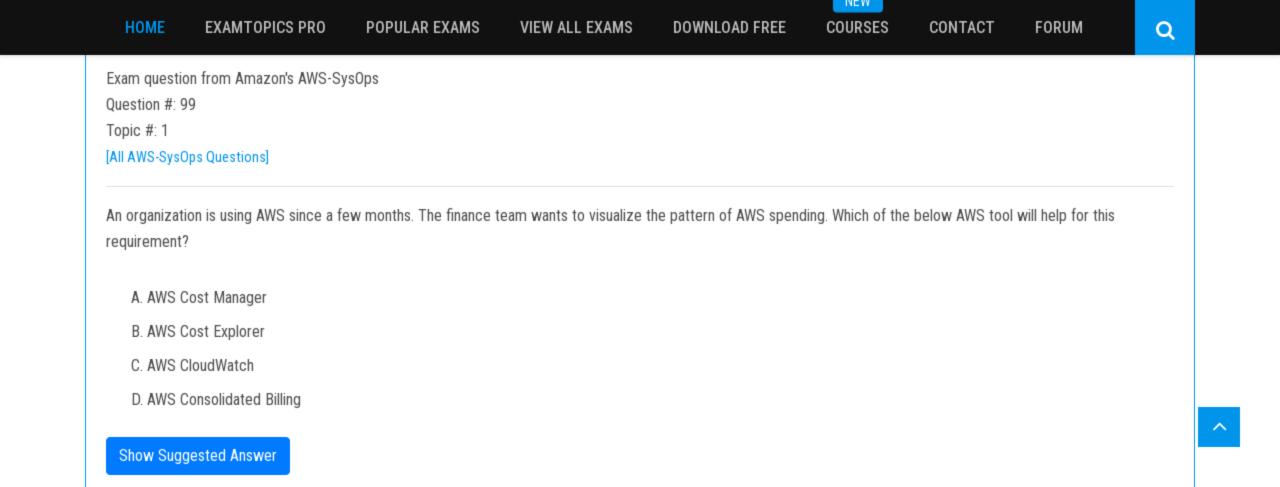


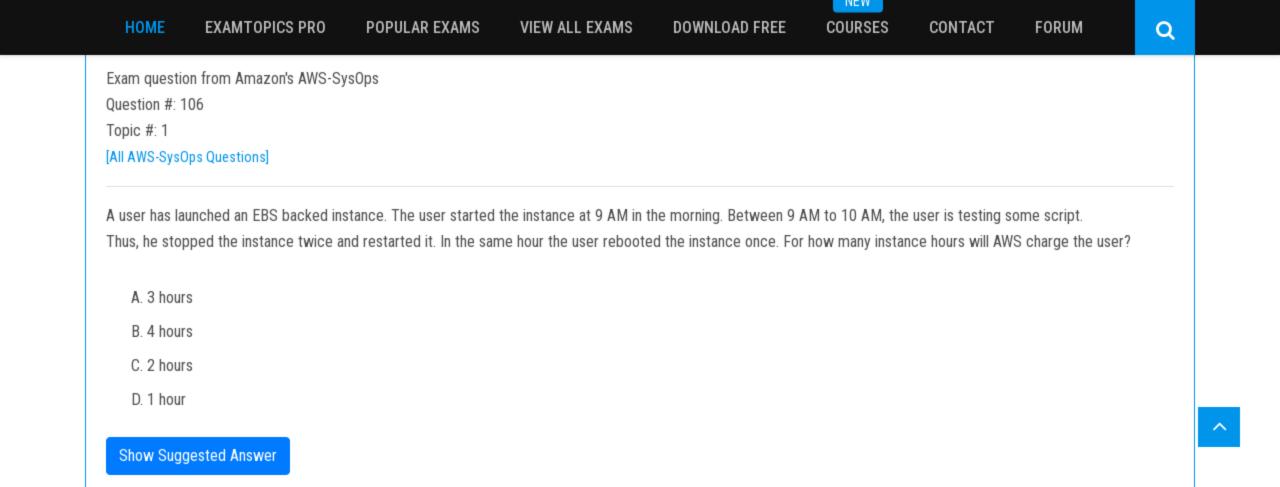


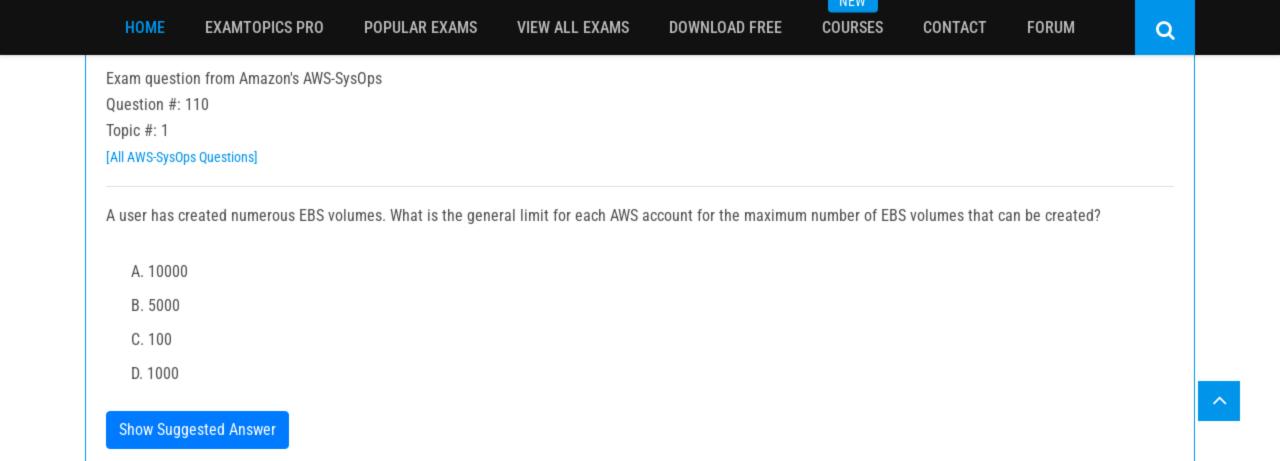












[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

Topic #: 1

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

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

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 122

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 126

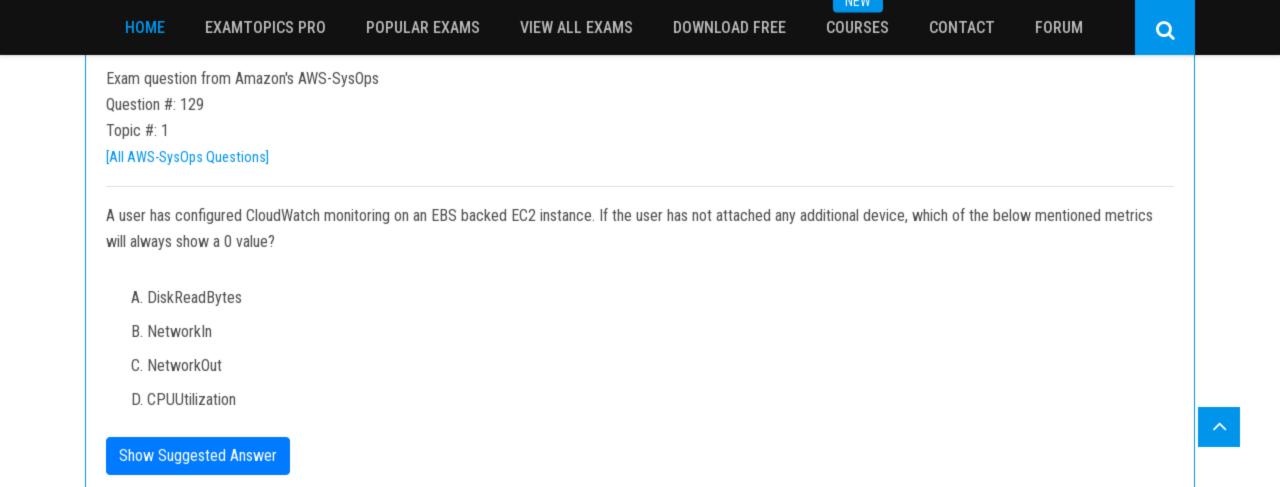
Topic #: 1

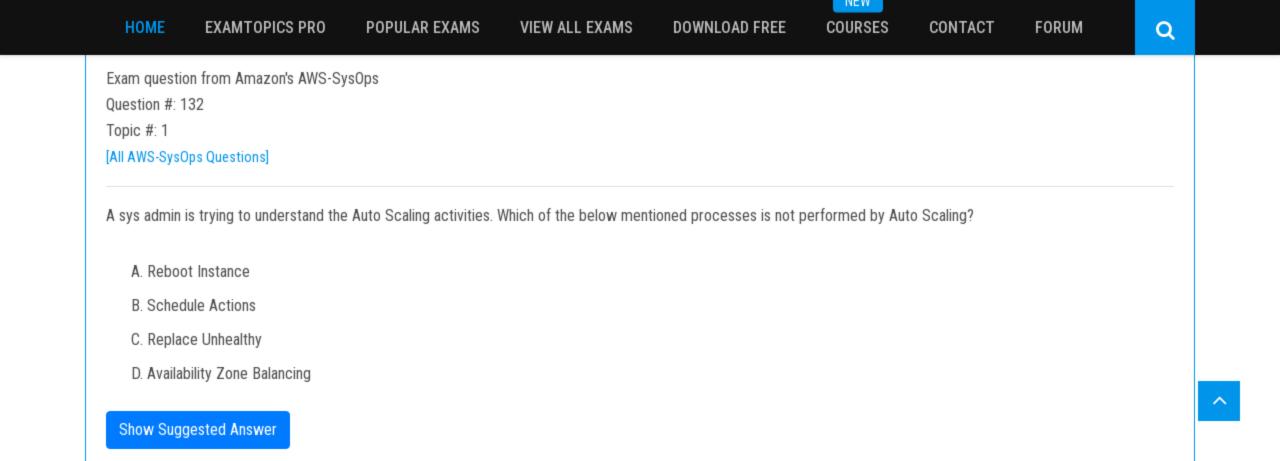
[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

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

- A. The policy allows the IAM user to modify all IAM users' access keys using the console, SDK, CLI or APIs
- B. The policy allows the IAM user to modify all IAM users' credentials using the console, SDK, CLI or APIs
- C. The policy allows the IAM user to modify all credentials using only the console
- D. The policy allows the IAM user to modify the IAM user's own credentials using the console, SDK, CLI or APIs



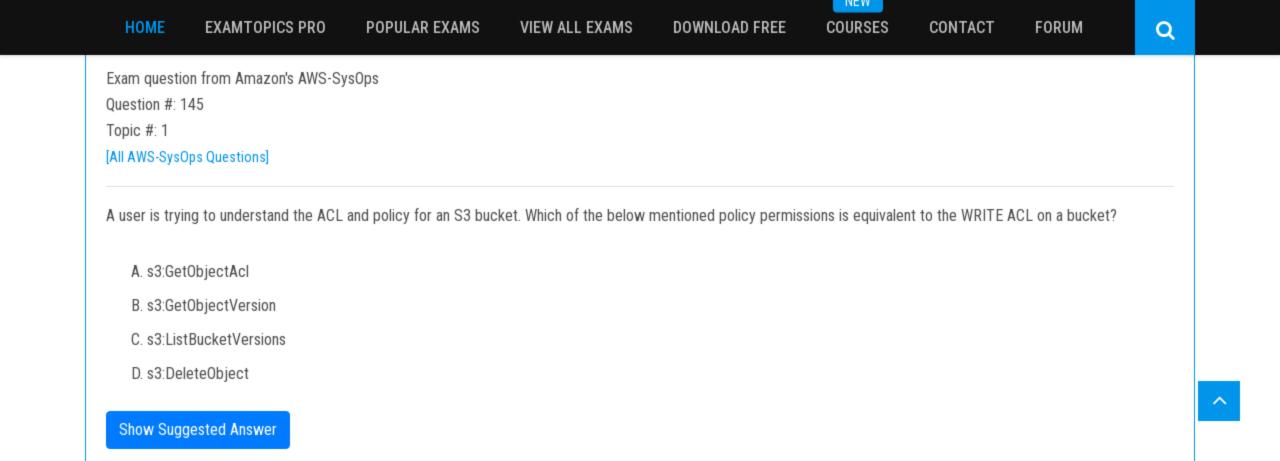


Show Suggested Answer

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

**Show Suggested Answer** 



Question #: 148

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

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

Show Suggested Answer

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 157

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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?

Q

- 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

**Show Suggested Answer** 

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 170

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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?

FORUM

Q

- 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

**Show Suggested Answer** 

FORUM

Q

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 180

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

**FORUM** 

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 182

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

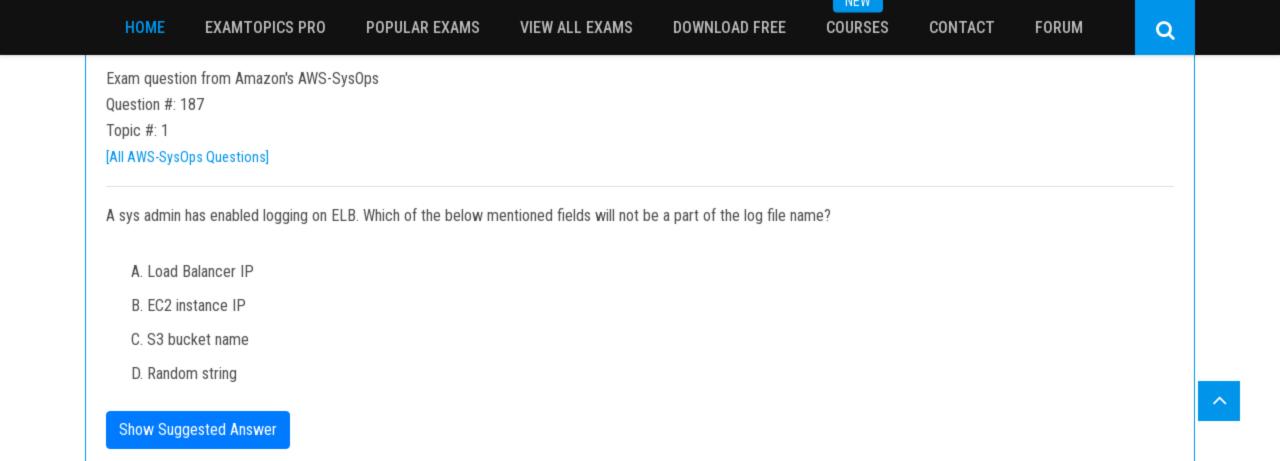
user wants to configure connection draining to ensure that all in-flight requests are supported by ELB even though the instance is being deregistered.

What time out period should the user specify for connection draining?

- B. 1 hour
- C. 30 minutes

A. 5 minutes

D. 2 hours



Question #: 190

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "ec2:Describe*",
"Resource": "*"
},
"Effect": "Allow"
"Action": [
"cloudwatch:ListMetrics",
"cloudwatch:GetMetricStatistics",
"cloudwatch:Describe*"
1,
"Resource": "*"
"Effect": "Allow",
"Action": "autoscaling:Describe*",
"Resource": "*"
```

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

Question #: 193

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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?

FORUM

Q

- 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

Question #: 198

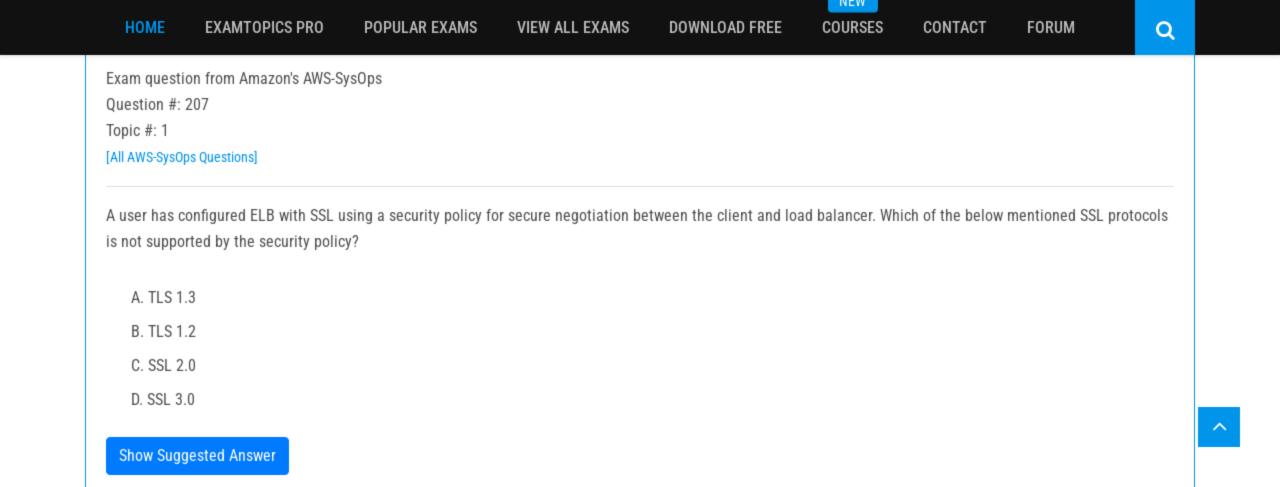
Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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



Question #: 208

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

FORUM

Q

- A. Allow Inbound on port 3306 for Source Web Server Security Group (WebSecGrp)
- B. Allow Inbound on port 3306 from source 20.0.0.0/16
- C. Allow Outbound on port 3306 for Destination Web Server Security Group (WebSecGrp)
- D. Allow Outbound on port 80 for Destination NAT Instance IP

Question #: 209

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A user has created a VPC with CIDR 20.0.0.0/16 using the wizard. The user has created public and VPN only subnets along with hardware VPN access to connect to the user's data center. The user has not yet launched any instance as well as modified or deleted any setup. He wants to delete this VPC from the console. Will the console allow the user to delete the VPC?

- A. Yes, the console will delete all the setups and also delete the virtual private gateway
- B. No, the console will ask the user to manually detach the virtual private gateway first and then allow deleting the VPC
- C. Yes, the console will delete all the setups and detach the virtual private gateway
- D. No, since the NAT instance is running

Question #: 211

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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 time zone with each data point
- C. CloudWatch will not truncate the number until it has an exponent larger than 126 (i.e. (1 x 10^126))
- D. The user can create a file in the JSON format with the metric name and value and supply it to CloudWatch

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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FORUM

Q

Question #: 215

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

FORUM

Q

- 1. Perform maintenance on standby
- 2. Promote standby to primary
- 3. Perform maintenance on original primary
- 4. Promote original master back as primary
  - A. 1, 2, 3, 4
  - B. 1, 2, 3
  - C. 2, 3, 1, 4

IA C AA

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 218

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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 center. The user's data center has CIDR 172.28.0.0/12. The user has also setup a NAT instance (i-123456) to allow traffic to the internet from the VPN subnet. Which of the below mentioned options is not a valid entry for the main route table in this scenario?

- A. Destination: 20.0.1.0/24 and Target: i-12345
- B. Destination: 0.0.0.0/0 and Target: i-12345
- C. Destination: 172.28.0.0/12 and Target: vgw-12345
- D. Destination: 20.0.0.0/16 and Target: local

Q

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

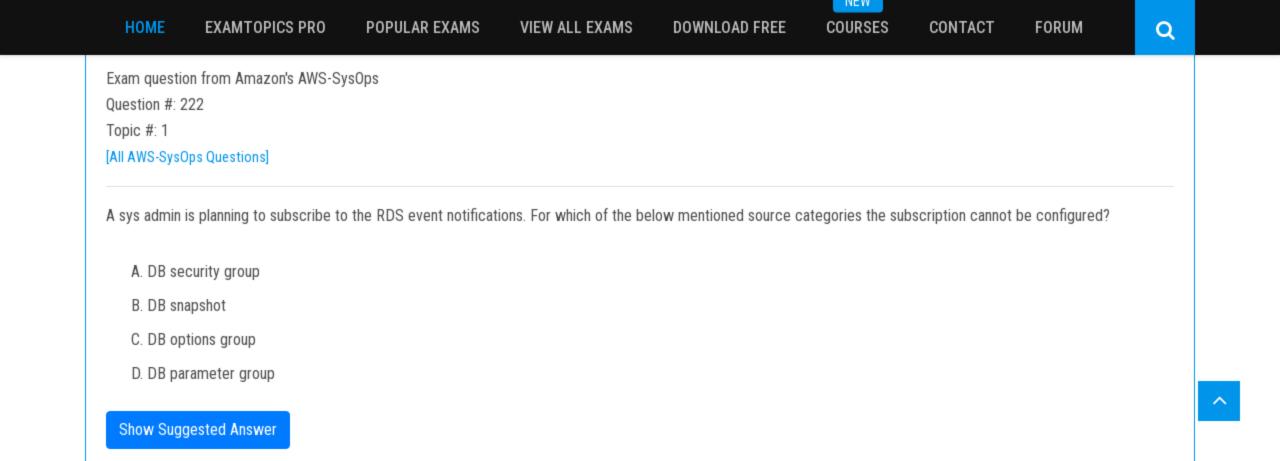
Question #: 221

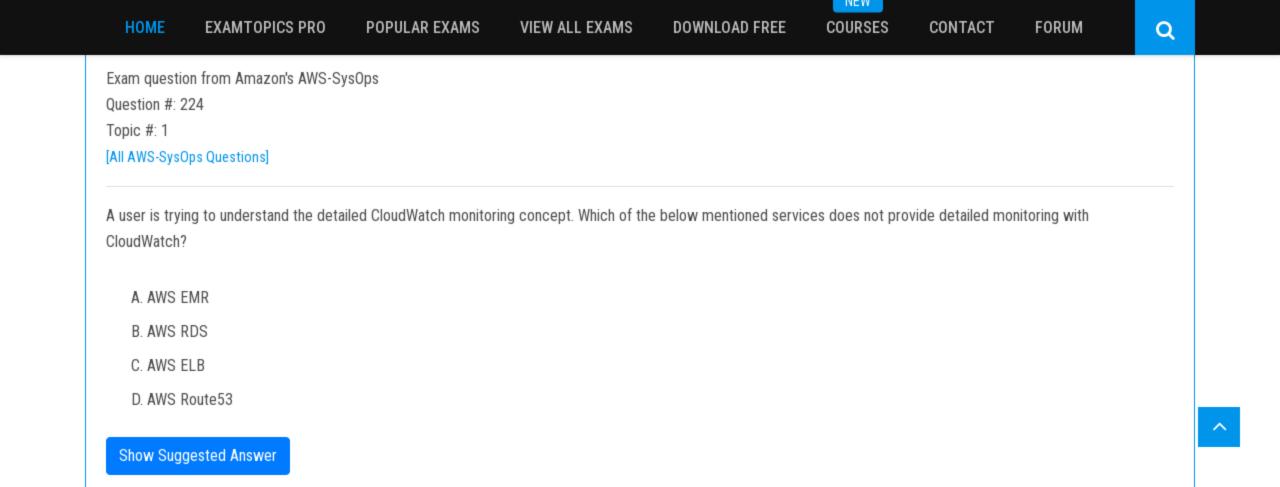
Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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 be 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





[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A user is measuring the CPU utilization of a private data center 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 x€"data parameter

Question #: 232

Topic #: 1

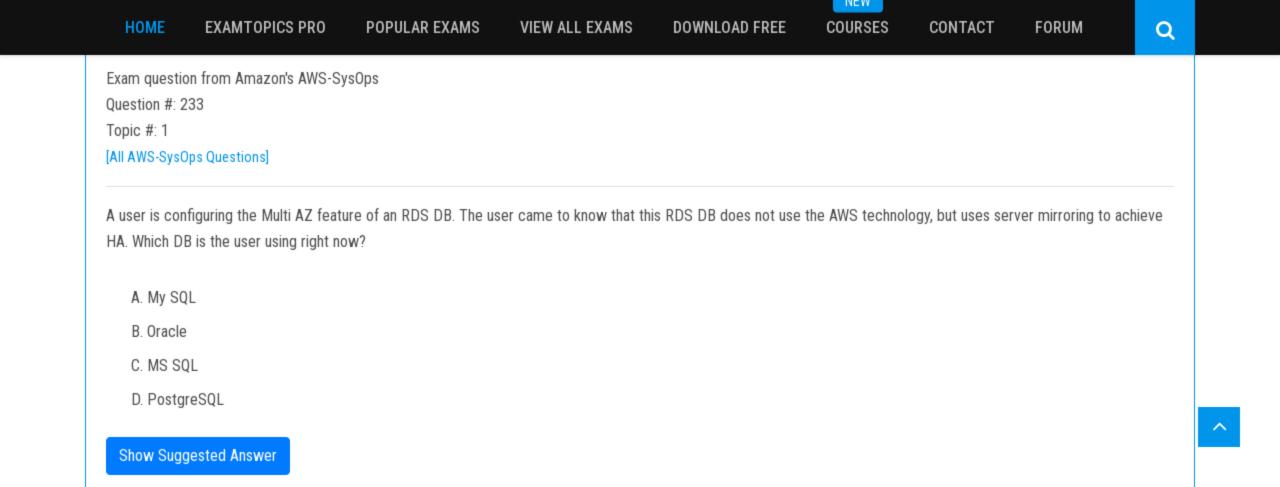
[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

FORUM

Q

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



Question #: 236

Topic #: 1

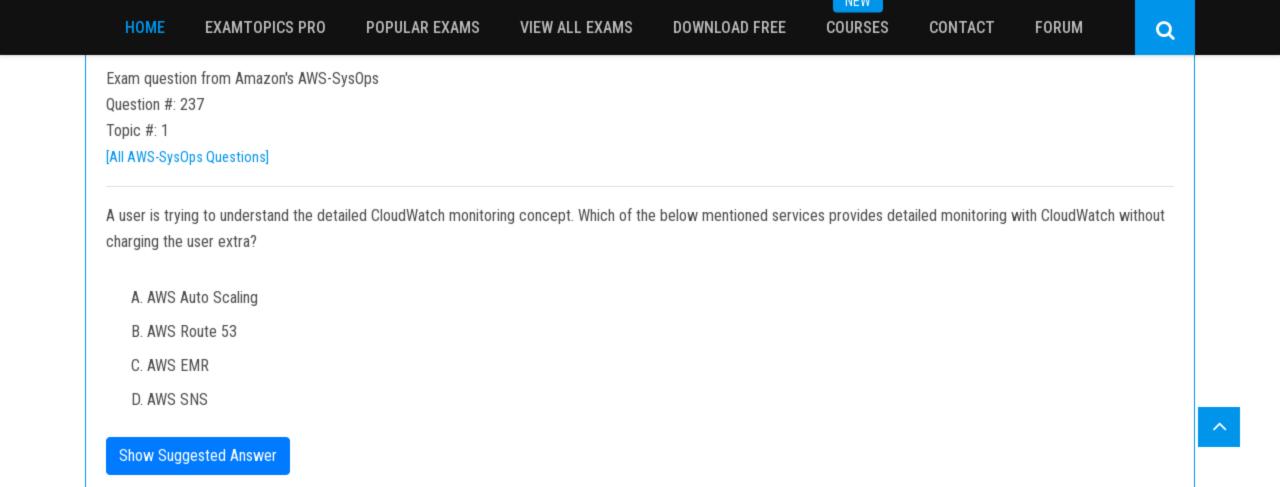
[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

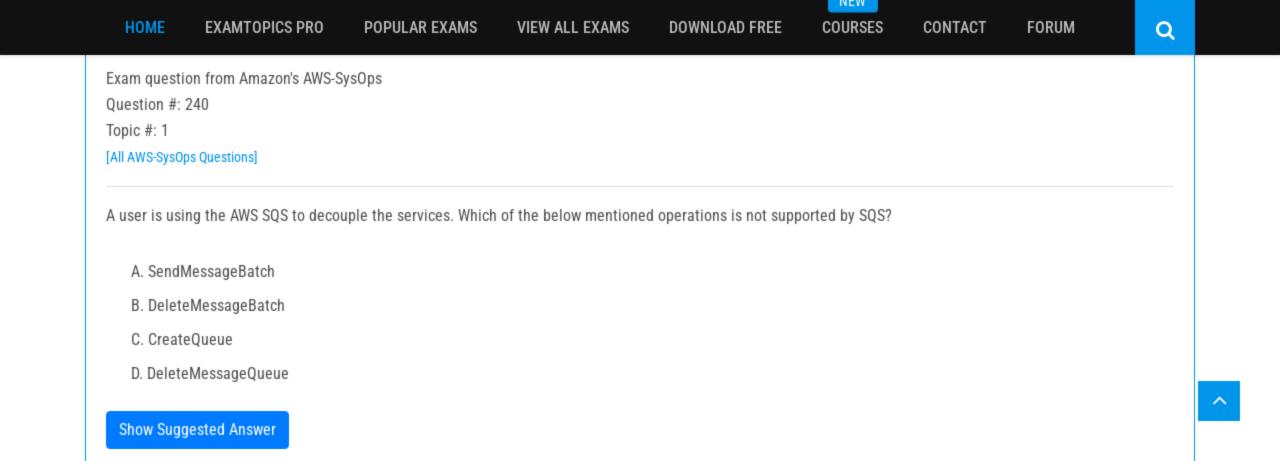
A user has created a VPC with the public and private subnets using the VPC wizard. The VPC has CIDR 20.0.0.0/16. The public subnet uses CIDR 20.0.1.0/24. The user is planning to host a web server in the public subnet (port 80) and a DB server in the private subnet (port 3306). The user is configuring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

FORUM

Q

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





Question #: 244

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

Question #: 248

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

FORUM

Q

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

Question #: 253 Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A user has created a VPC with public and private subnets. The VPC has CIDR 20.0.0.0/16. The private subnet uses CIDR 20.0.1.0/24 and the public subnet uses CIDR 20.0.0.0/24. The user is planning to host a web server in the public subnet (port 80. and a DB server in the private subnet (port 3306). The user is configuring a security group of the NAT instance. Which of the below mentioned entries is not required for the NAT security group?

FORUM

Q

- A. For Inbound allow Source: 20.0.1.0/24 on port 80
- B. For Outbound allow Destination: 0.0.0.0/0 on port 80
- C. For Inbound allow Source: 20.0.0.0/24 on port 80
- D. For Outbound allow Destination: 0.0.0.0/0 on port 443

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. Attach the user with the application so that it does not use the root account credentials

Show Suggested Answer

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Q

Ouestion #: 255

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

NEW

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 256

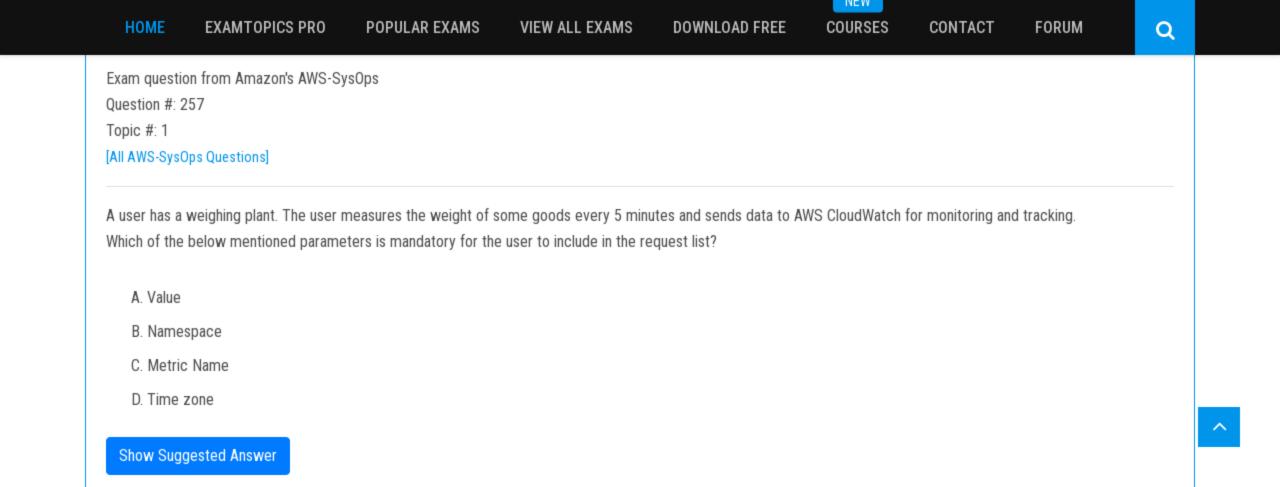
Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A sys admin is trying to understand the sticky session algorithm. Please select the correct sequence of steps, both when the cookie is present and when it is not, to help the admin understand the implementation of the sticky session:

- 1. ELB inserts the cookie in the response
- 2. ELB chooses the instance based on the load balancing algorithm
- 3. Check the cookie in the service request
- 4. The cookie is found in the request
- 5. The cookie is not found in the request
  - A. 3,1,4,2 [Cookie is not Present] & 3,1,5,2 [Cookie is Present]
  - B. 3,4,1,2 [Cookie is not Present] & 3,5,1,2 [Cookie is Present]
  - C. 3,5,2,1 [Cookie is not Present] & 3,4,2,1 [Cookie is Present]
  - D. 3,2,5,4 [Cookie is not Present] & 3,2,4,5 [Cookie is Present]

**Show Suggested Answer** 



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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 265

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

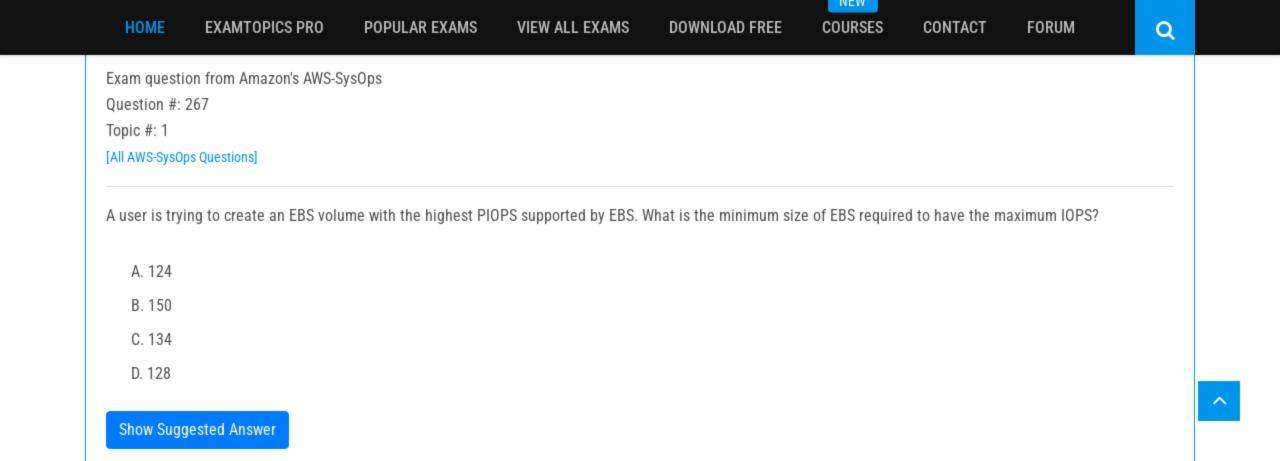
as-terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group<Instance ID>--decrement-desired-capacity

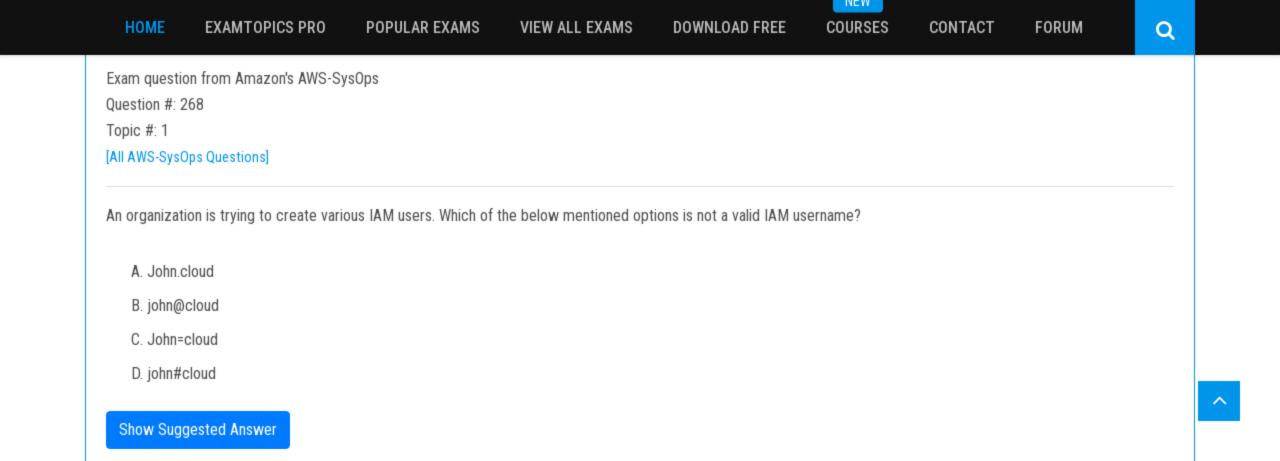
What will Auto Scaling do in this scenario?

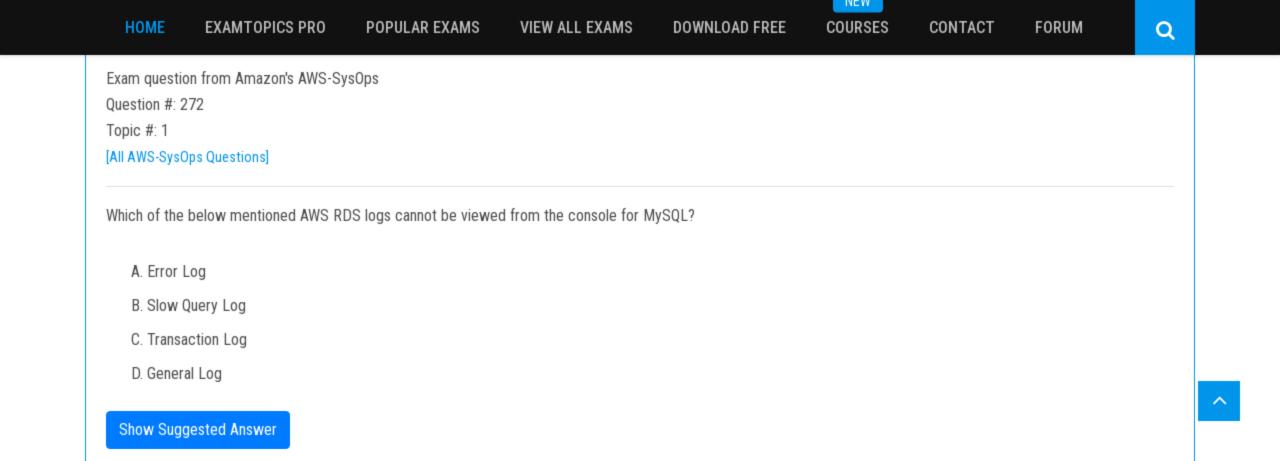
- A. Terminates the instance and does not launch a new instance
- B. Terminates the instance and updates the desired capacity to 1
- C. Terminates the instance and updates the desired capacity and minimum size to 1
- D. Throws an error

Show Suggested Answer

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Q

Question #: 276

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

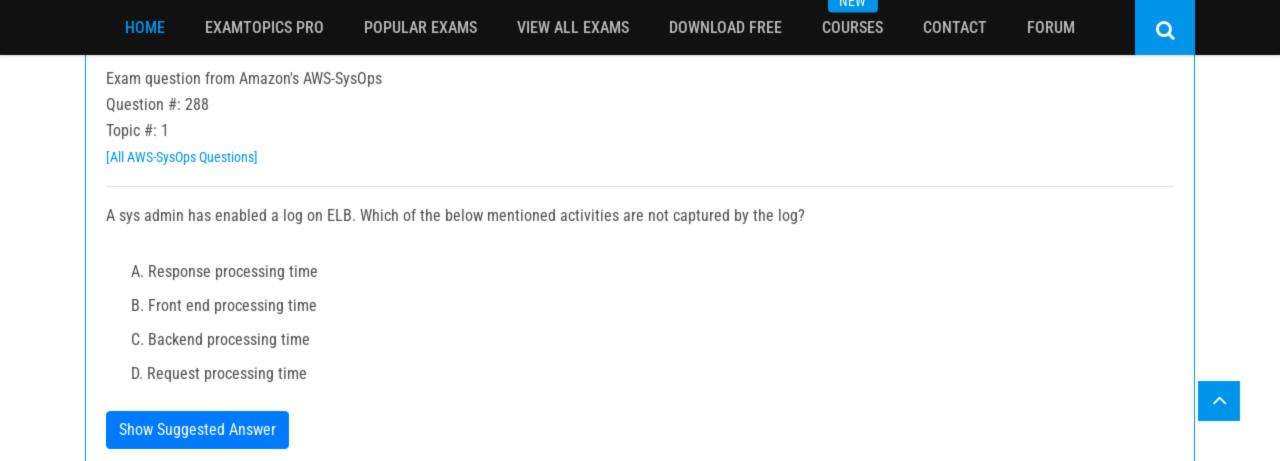
An organization has created 10 IAM users. The organization wants each of the IAM users to have access to a separate DynamoDB table. All the users are added to the same group and the organization wants to setup a group level policy for this. How can the organization achieve this?

- A. Define the group policy and add a condition which allows the access based on the IAM name
- B. Create a DynamoDB table with the same name as the IAM user name and define the policy rule which grants access based on the DynamoDB ARN using a variable
- C. Create a separate DynamoDB database for each user and configure a policy in the group based on the DB variable
- D. It is not possible to have a group level policy which allows different IAM users to different DynamoDB Tables

Show Suggested Answer

Show Suggested Answer

D. CloudWatch will take the data of the server, which sends the data first



Question #: 290

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A user is running a batch process on EBS backed EC2 instances. The batch process starts a few instances to process hadoop Map reduce jobs which can run between 50 " 600 minutes or sometimes for more time. The user wants to configure that the instance gets terminated only when the process is completed. How can the user configure this with CloudWatch?

Q

- A. Setup the CloudWatch action to terminate the instance when the CPU utilization is less than 5%
- B. Setup the CloudWatch with Auto Scaling to terminate all the instances
- C. Setup a job which terminates all instances after 600 minutes
- D. It is not possible to terminate instances automatically

```
[1]
policy define?

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

- A. It will make all the objects as well as the bucket public
- B. It will throw an error for the wrong action and does not allow to save the policy [1] [1]

Question #: 304

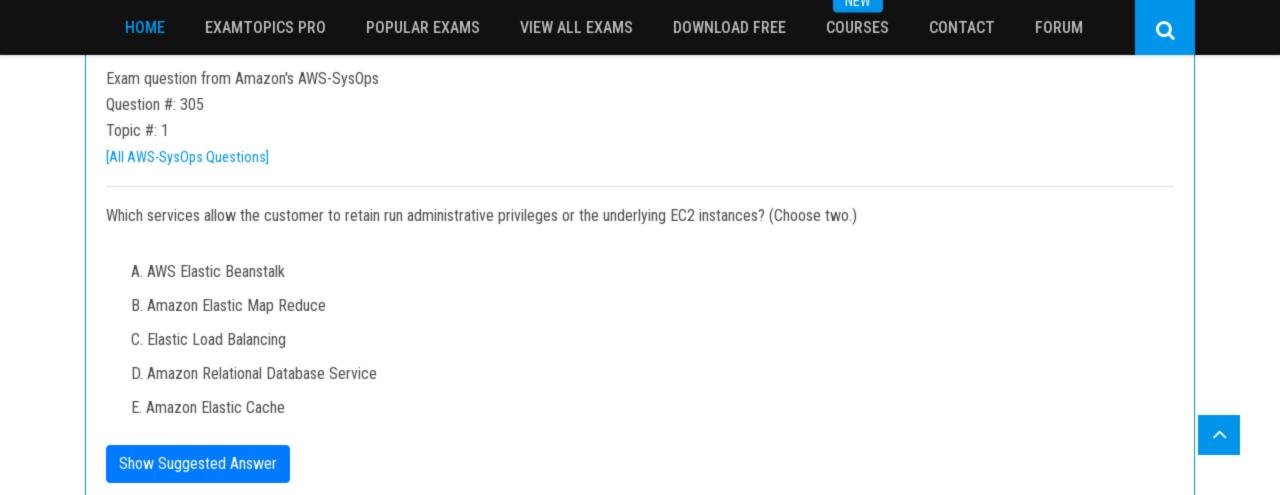
Topic #: 1

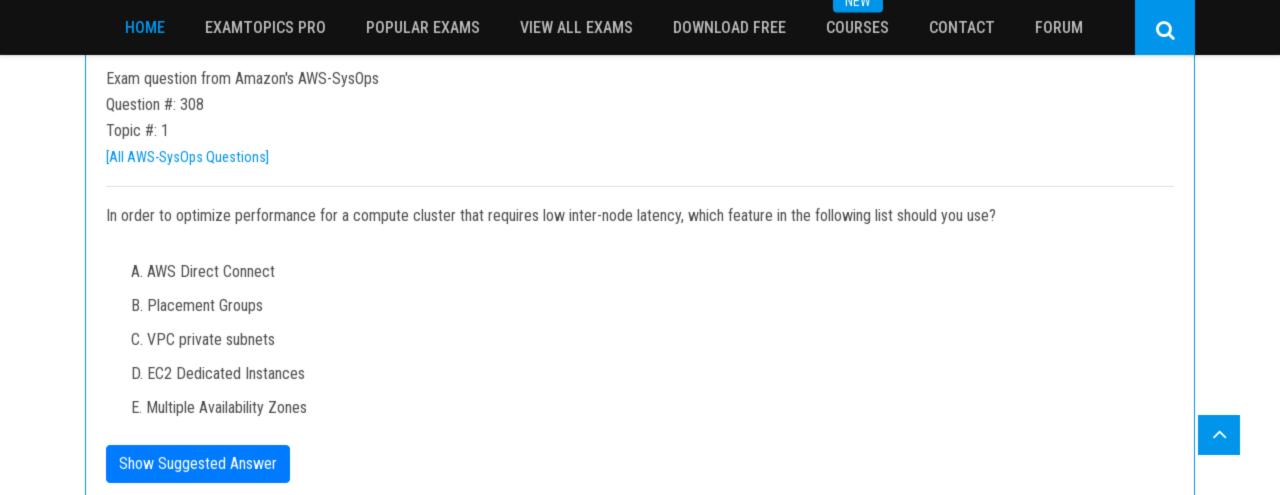
[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

```
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": [
         W + "
```

- 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

Q





Question #: 310

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

FORUM

Q

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

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

COURSES

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CONTACT

FORUM

Q

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 311

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

You run a web application with the following components Elastic Load Balancer (EL8), 3 Web/Application servers, 1 MySQL RDS database with read replicas, and Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) for static content. Average response time for users is increasing slowly.

What three CloudWatch RDS metrics will allow you to identify if the database is the bottleneck? (Choose three.)

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

Question #: 314

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

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

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

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

Question #: 318

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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.

Q

Which two options meet this security requirement? (Choose two.)

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

Question #: 320

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

The compliance department within your multi-national organization requires that all data for your customers that reside in the European Union (EU) must not leave the EU and also data for customers that reside in the US must not leave the US without explicit authorization.

What must you do to comply with this requirement for a web based profile management application running on EC2?

- A. Run EC2 instances in multiple AWS Availability Zones in single Region and leverage an Elastic Load Balancer with session stickiness to route traffic to the appropriate zone to create their profile
- B. Run EC2 instances in multiple Regions and leverage Route 53's Latency Based Routing capabilities to route traffic to the appropriate region to create their profile
- C. Run EC2 instances in multiple Regions and leverage a third party data provider to determine if a user needs to be redirect to the appropriate region to create their profile
- D. Run EC2 instances in multiple AWS Availability Zones in a single Region and leverage a third party data provider to determine if a user needs to be redirect to the appropriate zone to create their profile

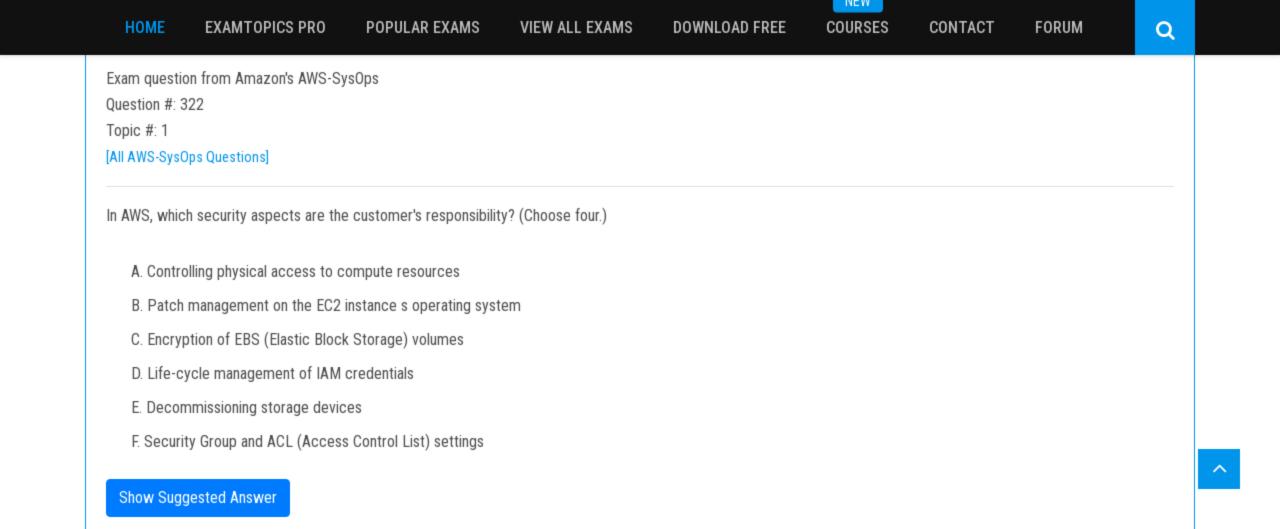
Q

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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



Question #: 323

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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?

FORUM

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- 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

Q

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 324

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A .NET application that you manage is running in Elastic Beanstalk. Your developers tell you they will need access to application log files to debug issues that arise. The infrastructure will scale up and down.

How can you ensure the developers will be able to access only the log files?

- A. Access the log files directly from Elastic Beanstalk
- B. Enable log file rotation to S3 within the Elastic Beanstalk configuration
- C. Ask your developers to enable log file rotation in the applications web.config file
- D. Connect to each Instance launched by Elastic Beanstalk and create a Windows Scheduled task to rotate the log files to S3.

NEW

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 325

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

Your mission is to create a lights-out datacenter environment, and you plan to use AWS OpsWorks to accomplish this. First you created a stack and added an App Server layer with an instance running in it. Next you added an application to the instance, and now you need to deploy a MySQL RDS database instance.

Which of the following answers accurately describe how to add a backend database server to an OpsWorks stack? (Choose three.)

- A. Add a new database layer and then add recipes to the deploy actions of the database and App Server layers.
- B. Use OpsWorks' "Clone Stack" feature to create a second RDS stack in another Availability Zone for redundancy in the event of a failure in the Primary AZ. To switch to the secondary RDS instance, set the [:database] attributes to values that are appropriate for your server which you can do by using custom JSON.
- C. The variables that characterize the RDS database connection \(\pi\) "host, user, and so on \(\pi\) = rest using the corresponding values from the deploy JSON's [:depioy][:app\_name][:database] attributes.
- D. Cookbook attributes are stored in a repository, so OpsWorks requires that the "password": "your\_password" attribute for the RDS instance must be encrypted using at least a 256-bit key.
- E. Set up the connection between the app server and the RDS layer by using a custom recipe. The recipe configures the app server as required, typically by creating a configuration file. The recipe gets the connection data such as the host and database name from a set of attributes in the stack configuration and deployment JSON that AWS OpsWorks installs on every instance.

CONTACT FORUM

Q

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 326

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A user needs to put sensitive data in an Amazon S3 bucket that can be accessed through an S3 VPC endpoint only. The user must ensure that resources in the VPC can only access the single S3 bucket.

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

- A. Configure the bucket policy to only allow access through the S3 Private Endpoint.
- B. Modify the VPC endpoint policy on the bucket to only allow the VPC to access it.
- C. Modify the VPC peering configuration to only allow access to the S3 private Endpoint.
- D. Configure the VPC endpoint policy to only allow the VPC to access the specific S3 bucket.
- E. Configure the IAM policy attached to the S3 bucket to only allow access from the specific VPC.

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Q

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 327

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A corporate website is hosted on several Amazon EC2 instances across multiple regions around the globe.

How should an Administrator configure the website to maintain high availability with minimal downtime if one of the regions has network connectivity congestion for an extended period of time?

- A. Create an Elastic Load Balancer in front of all the Amazon EC2 instances.
- B. Create an Elastic Load Balancer that fails over to the secondary site when the primary site is not reachable.
- C. Create an Amazon Route 53 Latency Based Routing Record Set that resolves to an Elastic Load Balancer in each region. Set an appropriate health check on each ELB.
- D. Create an Amazon Route 53 latency Based Routing Record Set that resolves to Elastic Load Balancers I each region and has the Evaluate Target Health flag set to a€truea€.

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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```
Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps
```

Question #: 332

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A colleague is attempting to launch several new CloudFormation stacks, and receives the following error response:

What should be done to address the error?

- A. Add a Pause to the CloudFormation templates.
- B. Add an exponential backoff between CreateStack API calls.
- C. Run the CloudFormation API calls from a larger Amazon EC2 instance.
- D. Combine stack templates into one, and retry the CreateStack API call.

**Show Suggested Answer** 

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 333

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A security policy allows instances in the Production and Development accounts to write application logs to an Amazon S3 bucket belonging to the Security team's account. Only the Security team should be allowed to delete logs from the S3 bucket.

Using the 'myAppRole' EC2 role, the production and development teams report that the application servers are not able to write to the S3 bucket.

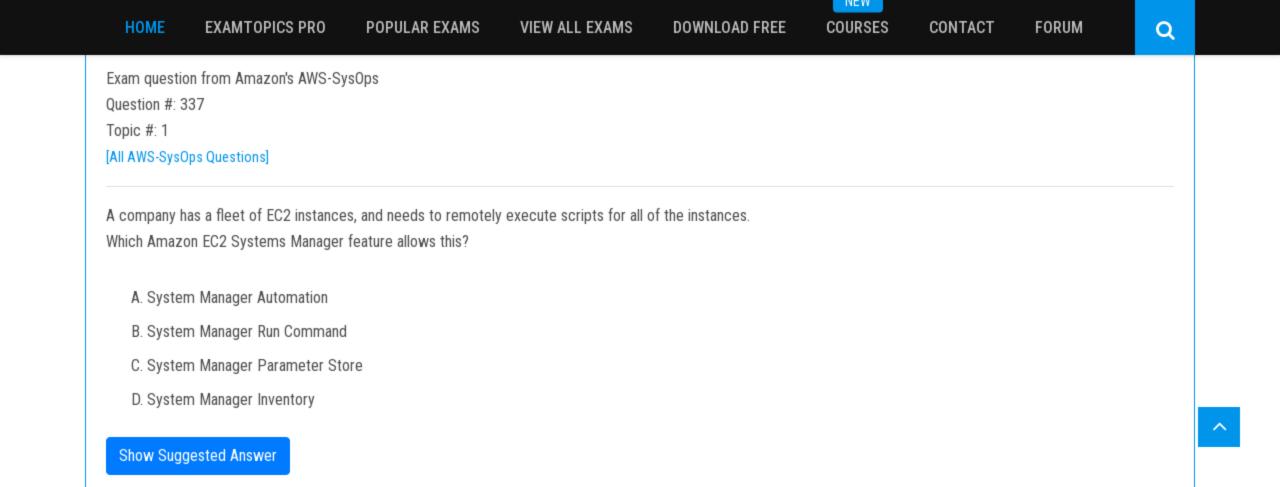
Which changes need to be made to the policy to allow the application logs to be written to the S3 bucket?

Production Account: 111111111111

Dev Account: 2222222222 -

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [ [
   "Effect": "Allow",
   "Principal": [ {
      "AWS": [
          "arn: aws:iam: : 111111111111: role/myAppRole"
          "arn: aws:iam: : 22222222222: role/myAppRole"
       ]
    }],
    "Action": [
       "s3: *"
     ],
     "Resource": [
     "Condition" {
        "StringNotLike": {
           "aws: userID": [
                  "555555555555"
]
```

- A. Update the Action for the Allow policy from x€s3:\*x€ to x€s3:PutObjectx€
- B. Change the order of the statements in the bucket policy, moving the Deny policy above the Allow policy.
- C. Update the Action for the Deny policy from x€s3:\*x€ to x€s3: Delete\*x€.
- D. Remove the bucket policy, because the default security behavior will not allow objects to be deleted by non bucket owners.



Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 338

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A corporate policy requires all new infrastructure deployments to use scalable and reusable resources to improve resources delivery times. The policy also restricts resource configuration management to the systems operations team. The development team requests the ability to deploy resources on demand in an effort to streamline their software development lifecycle.

What can the systems operations team do to ensure company policy is followed while also meeting the development team's requests?

- A. Create an AWS CloudFormation on template with the requested resources, and give it to the development team to adjust as needed.
- B. Provision the resources using the CLI, and create the necessary IAM permissions to allow the development team to modify them as needed.
- C. Create the AWS Service Catalog product and share with the development team through the Service Catalog.
- D. Grant the development team access to the AWS CloudFormation Design Template Editor to specify the needed resources and configurations. Once the templates are complete, the system operations team will launch the resources.

**Show Suggested Answer** 

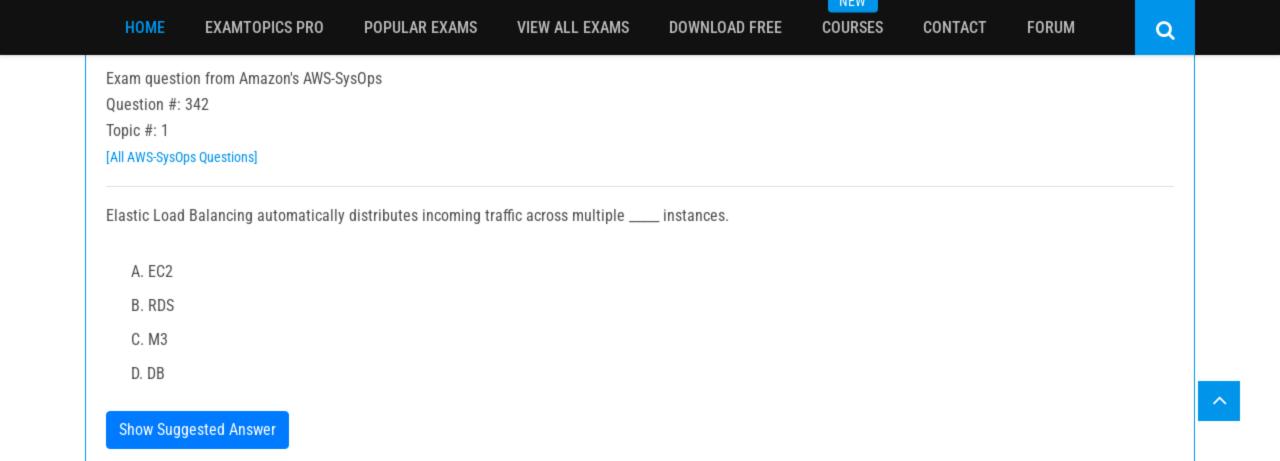
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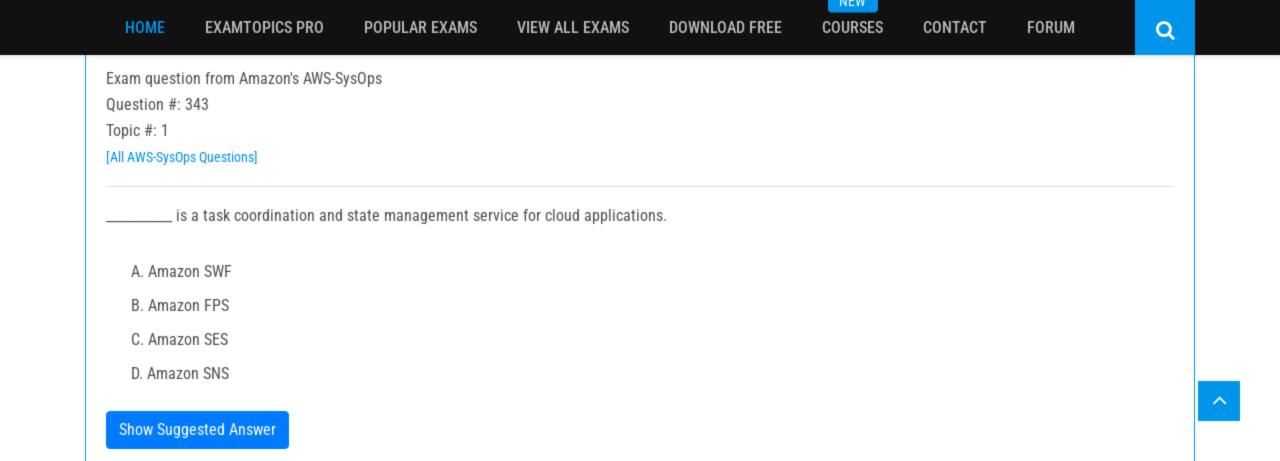
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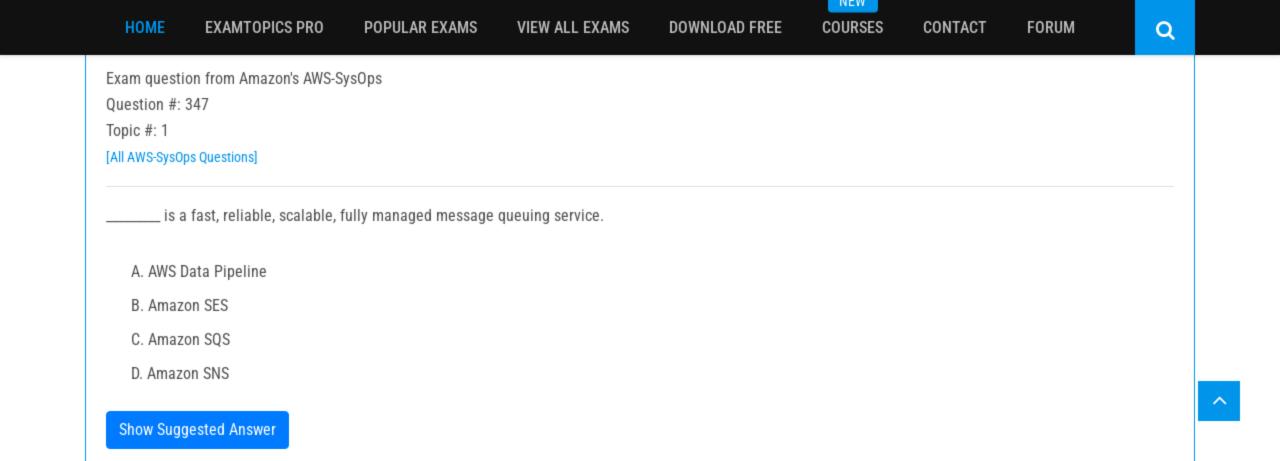
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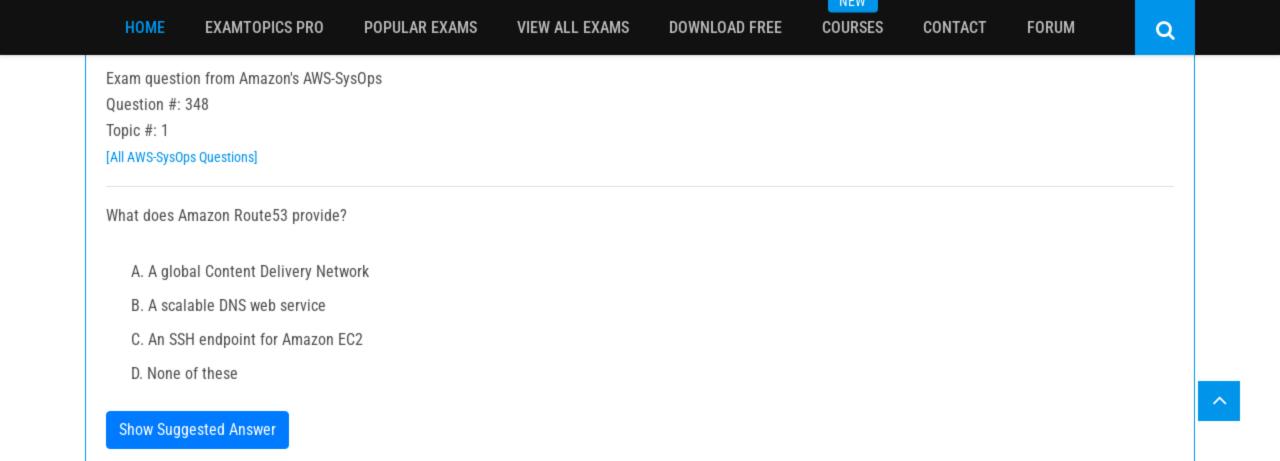
Show Suggested Answer

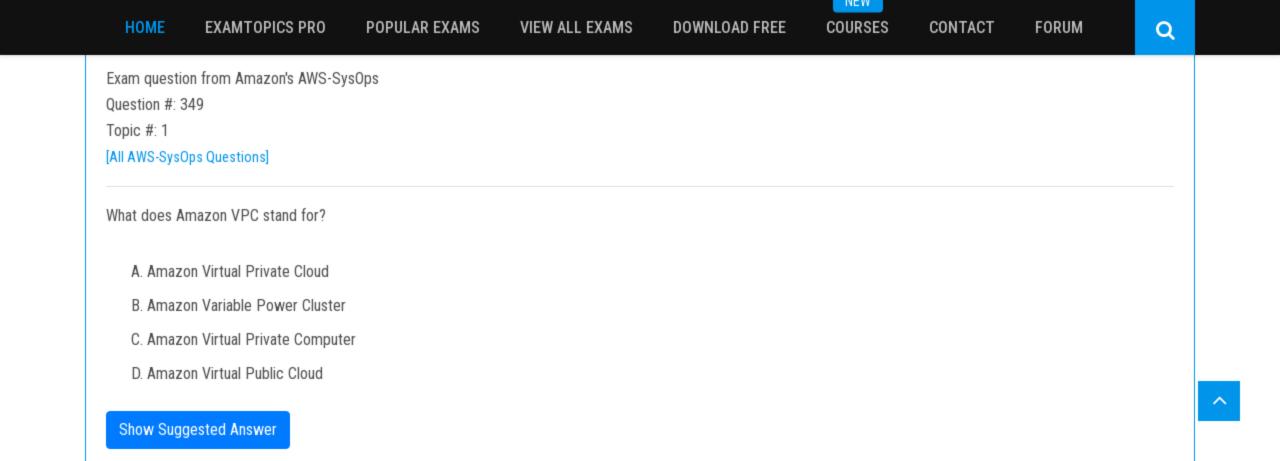
D. Find the address for the AWS Direct Connect facility on the AWS Website.

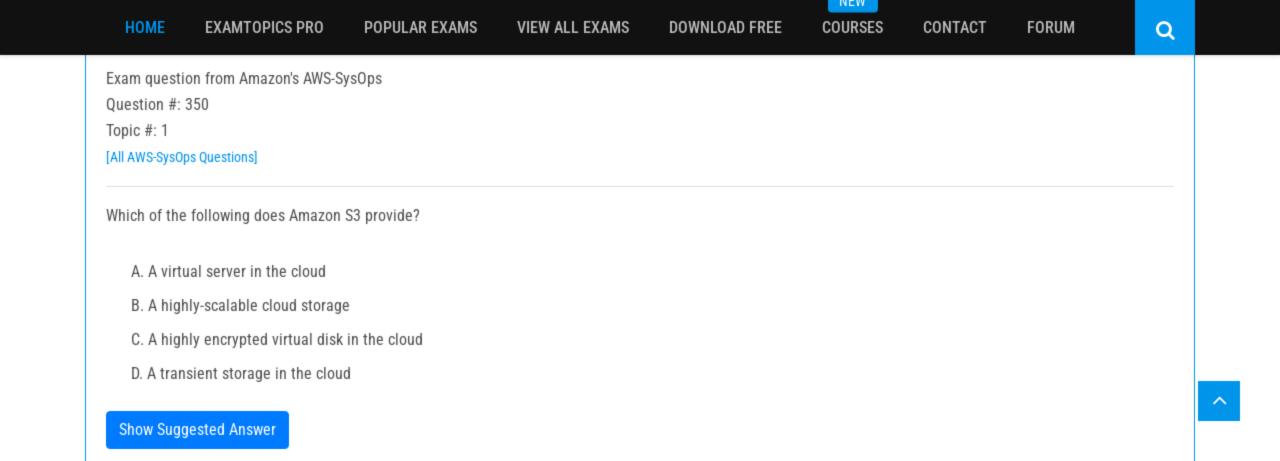


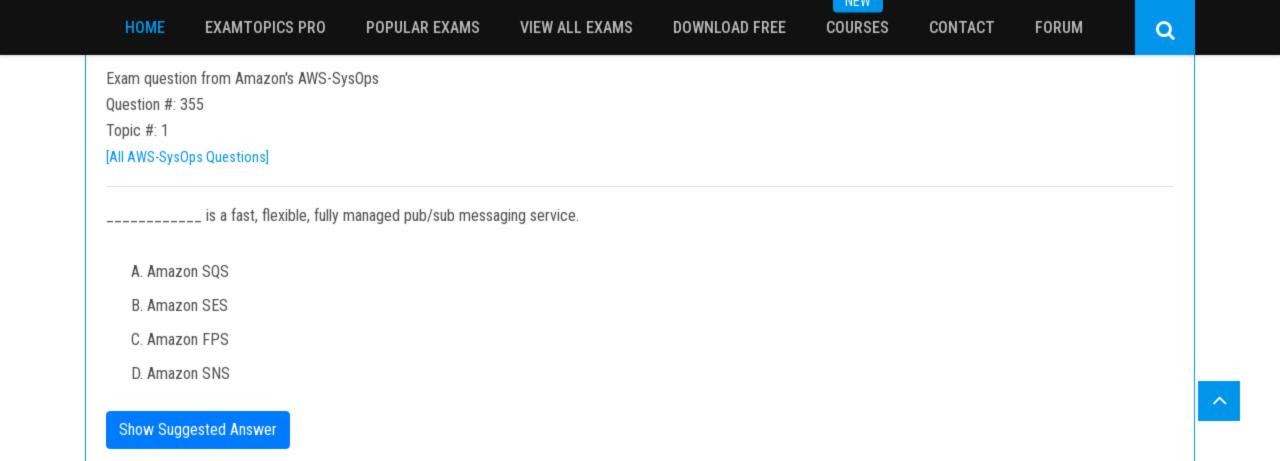


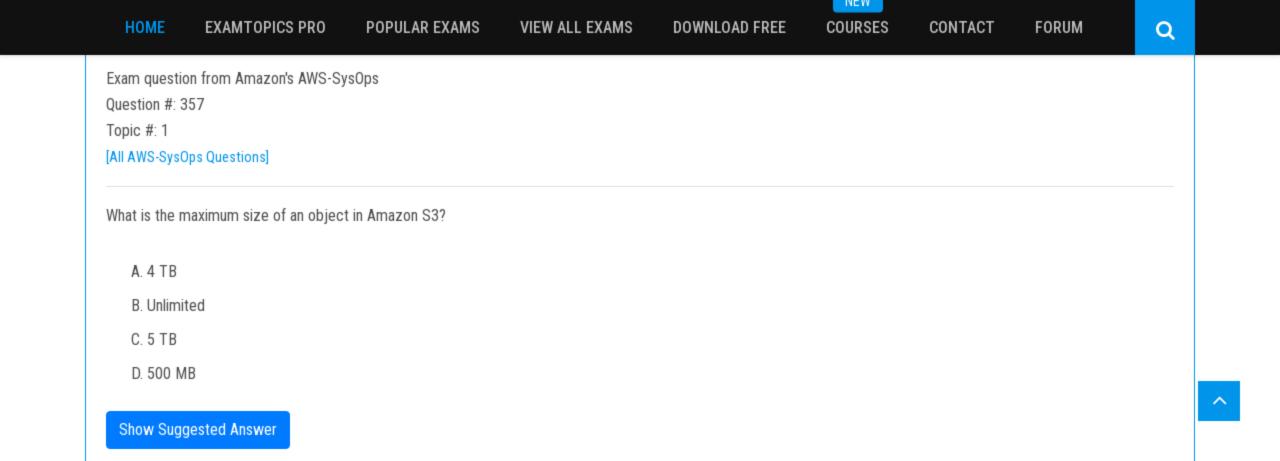


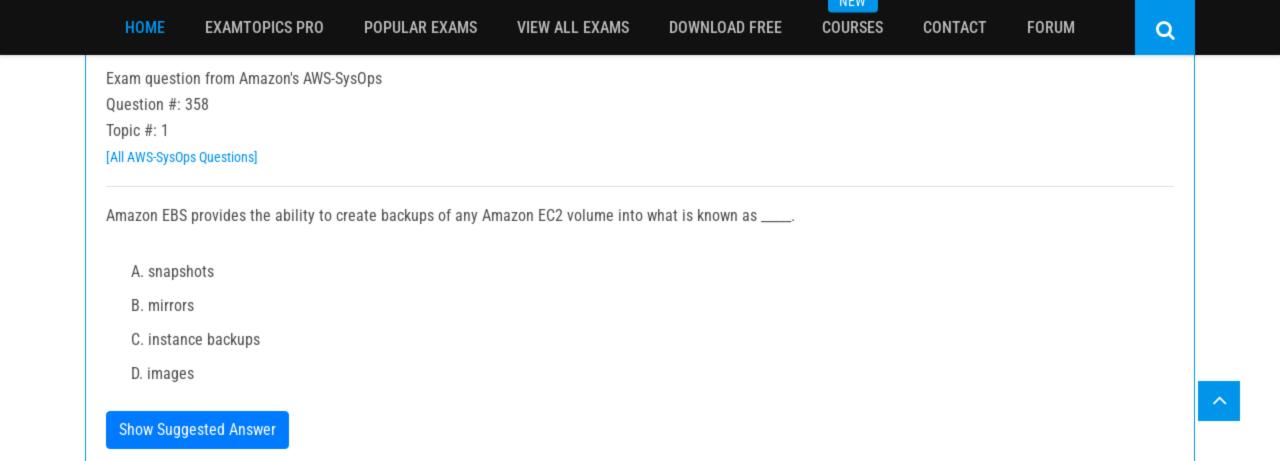


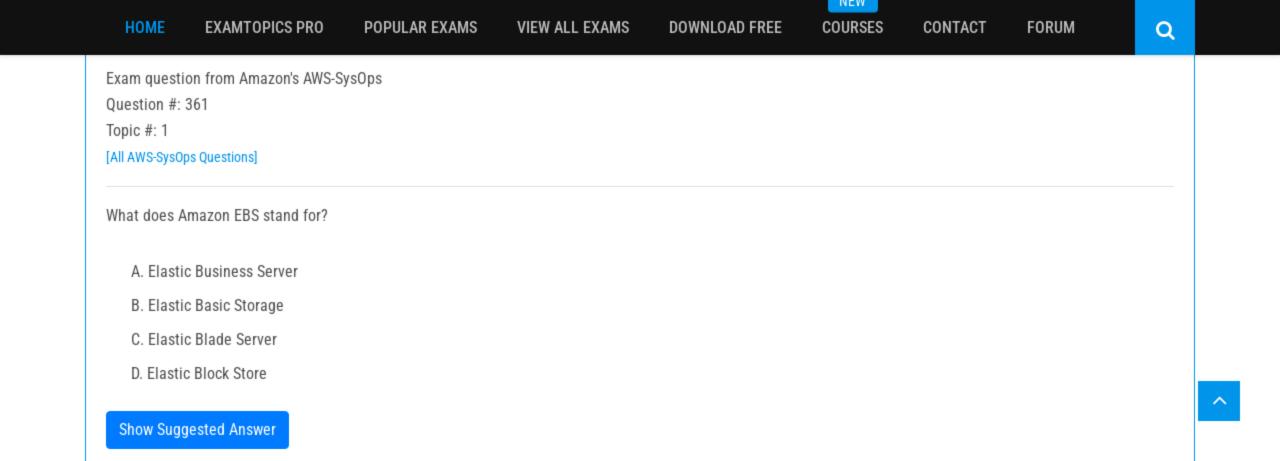


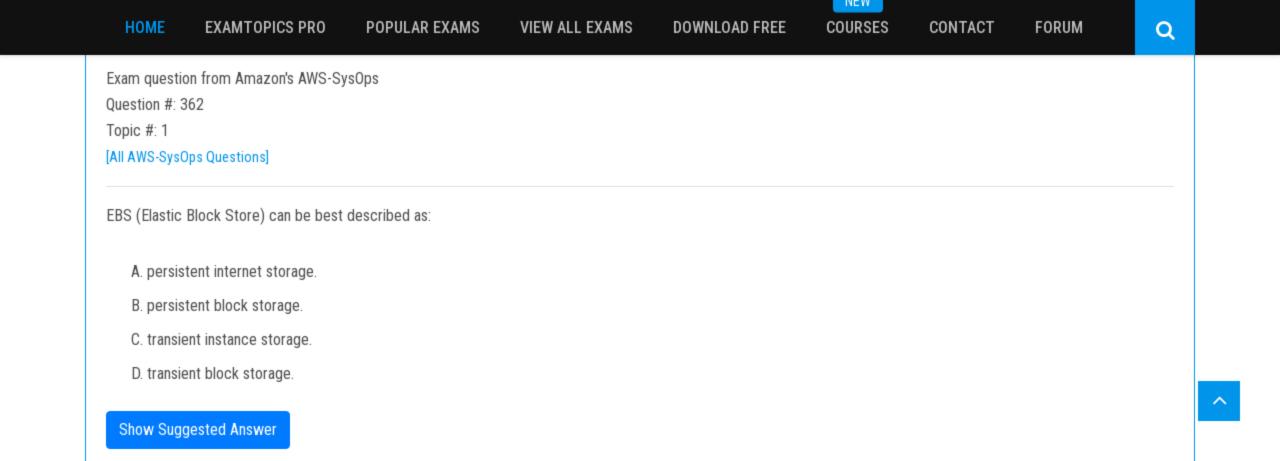


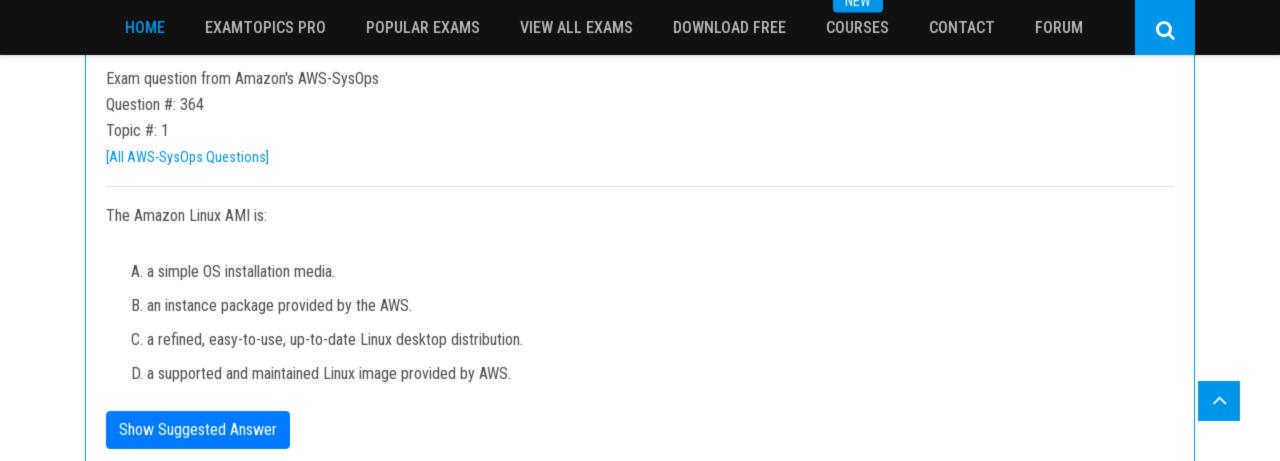


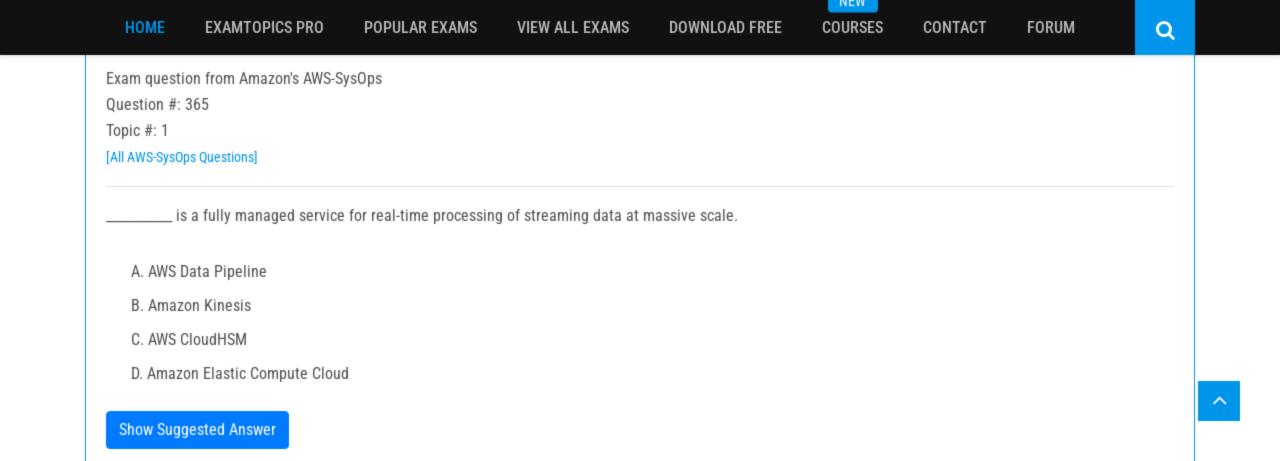


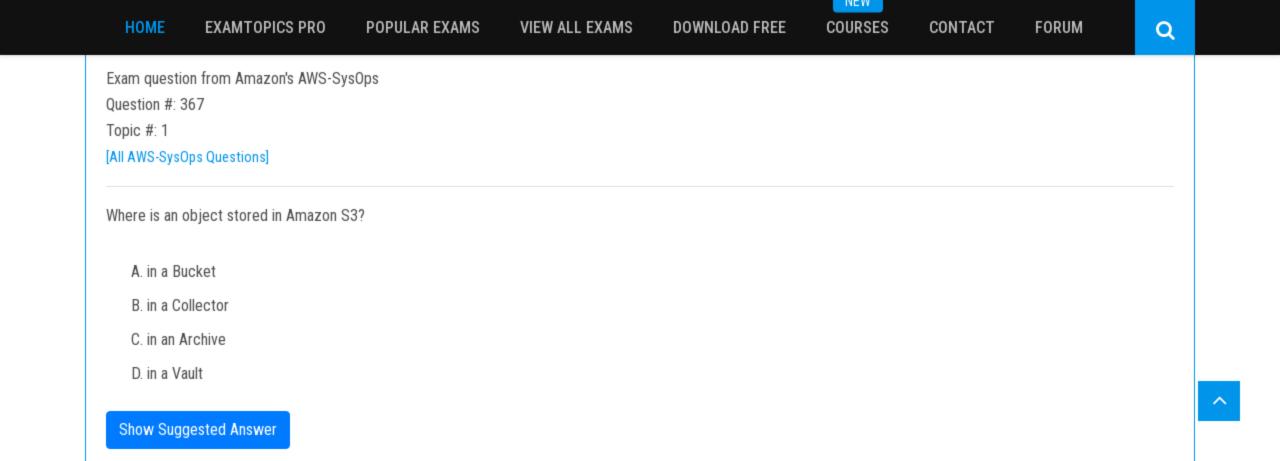


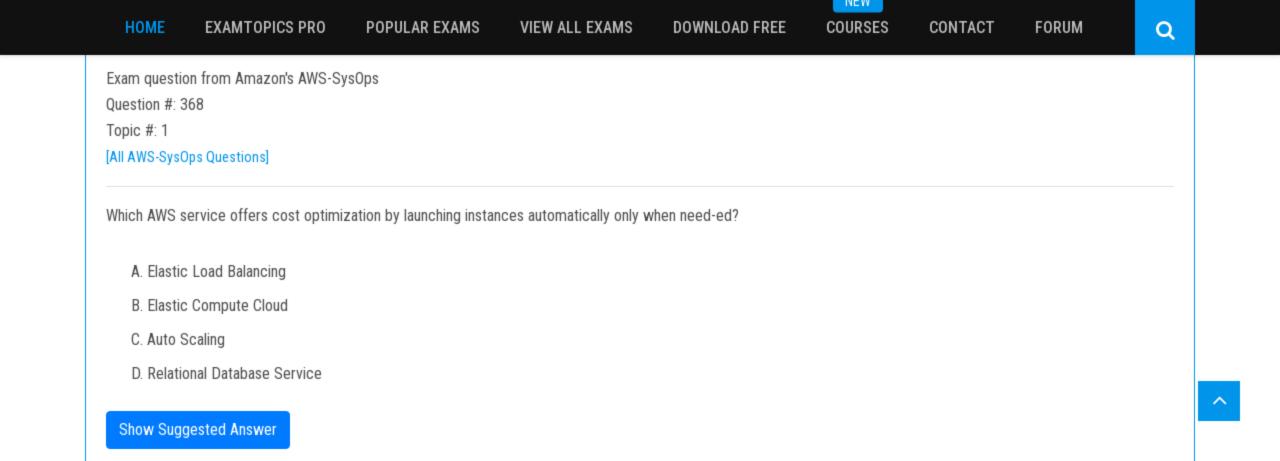


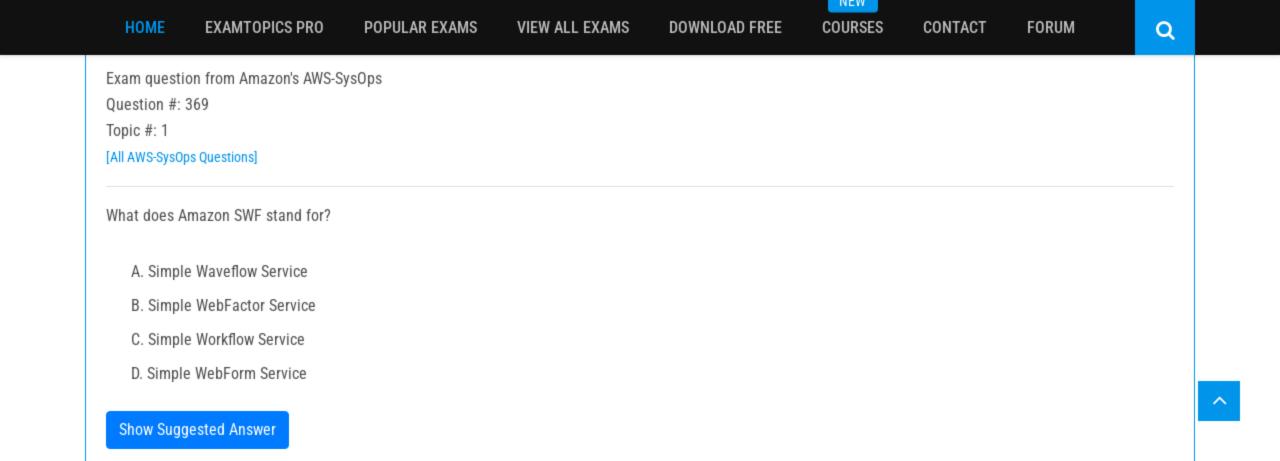


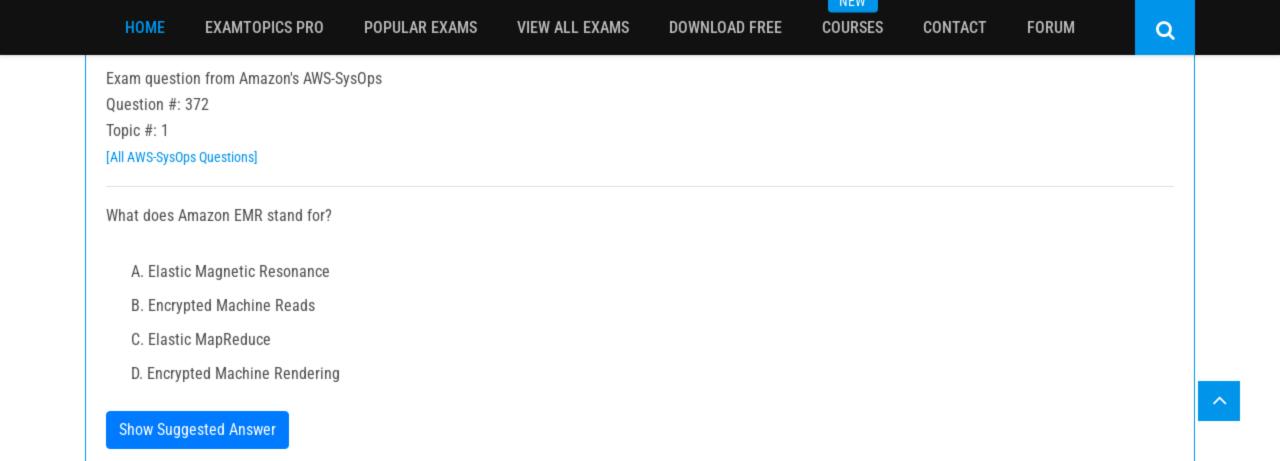


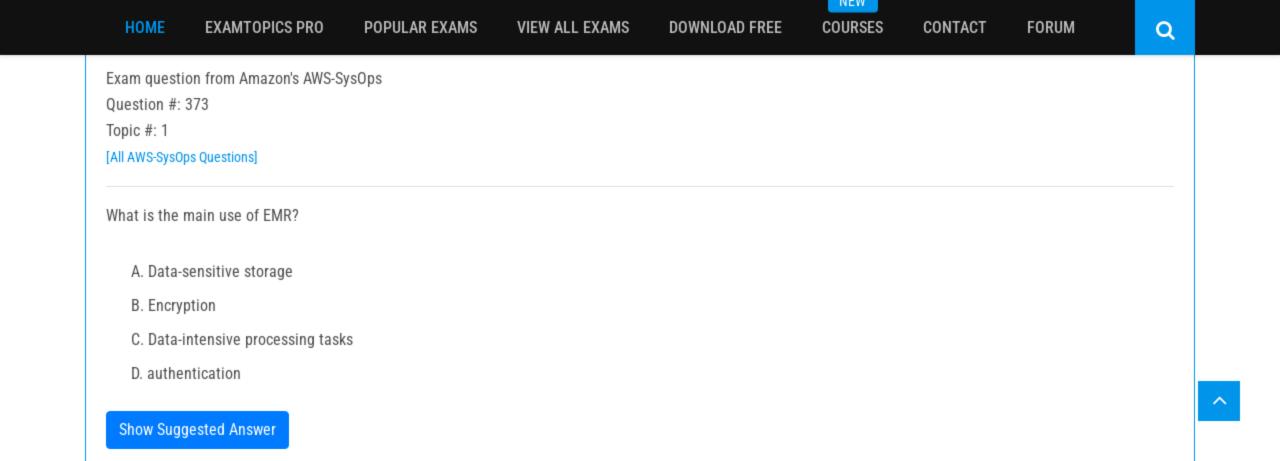


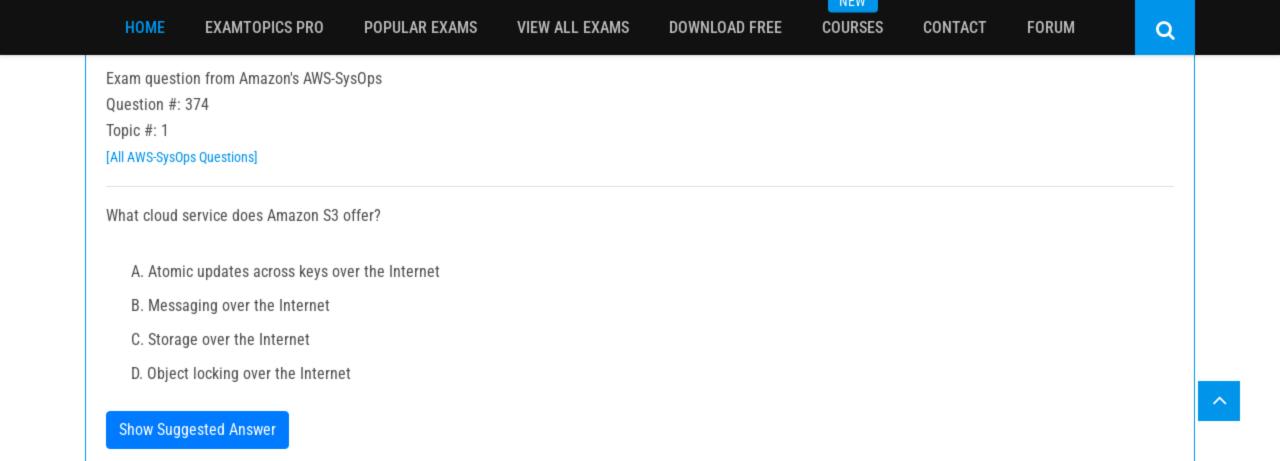


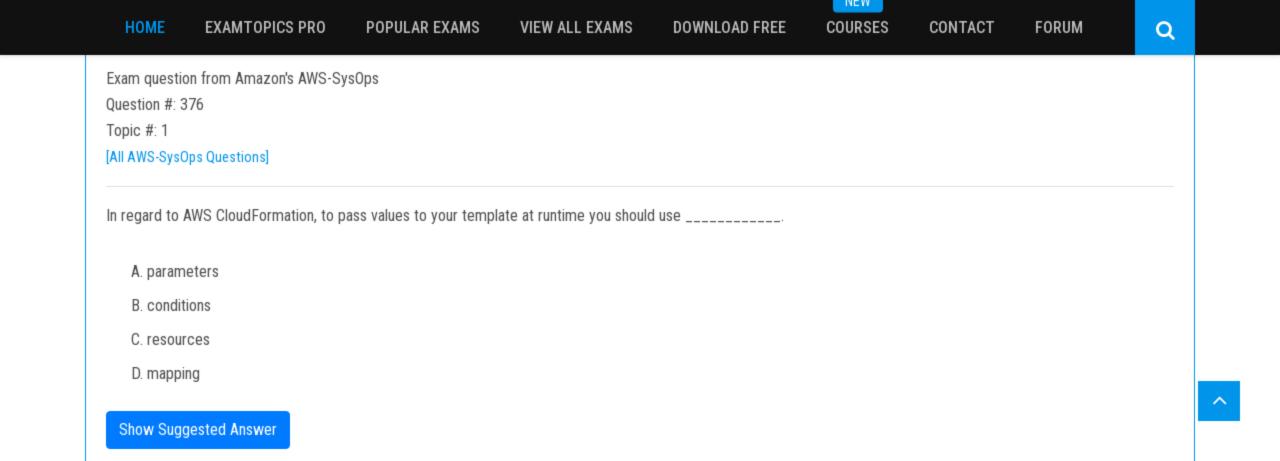


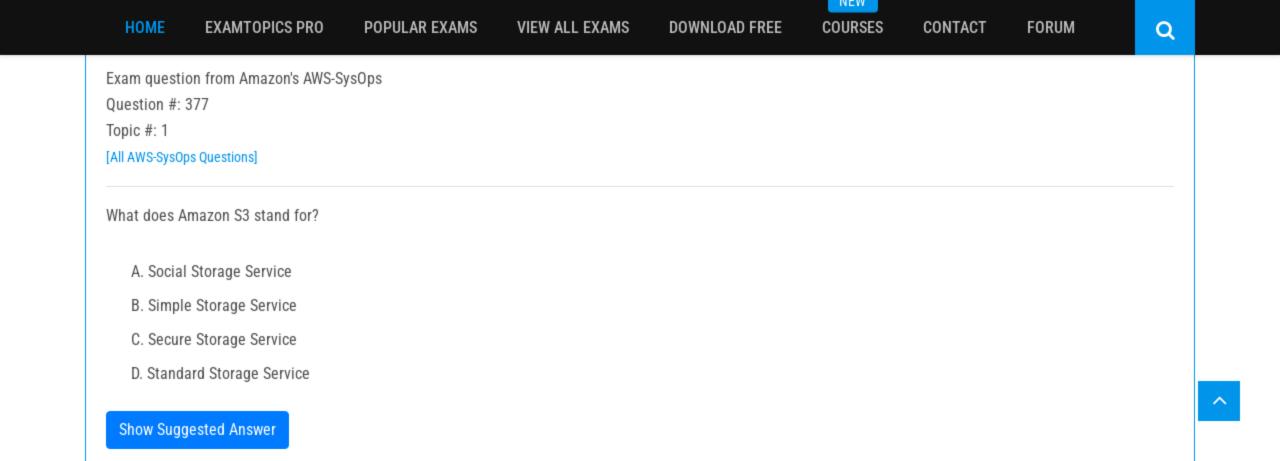












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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 378

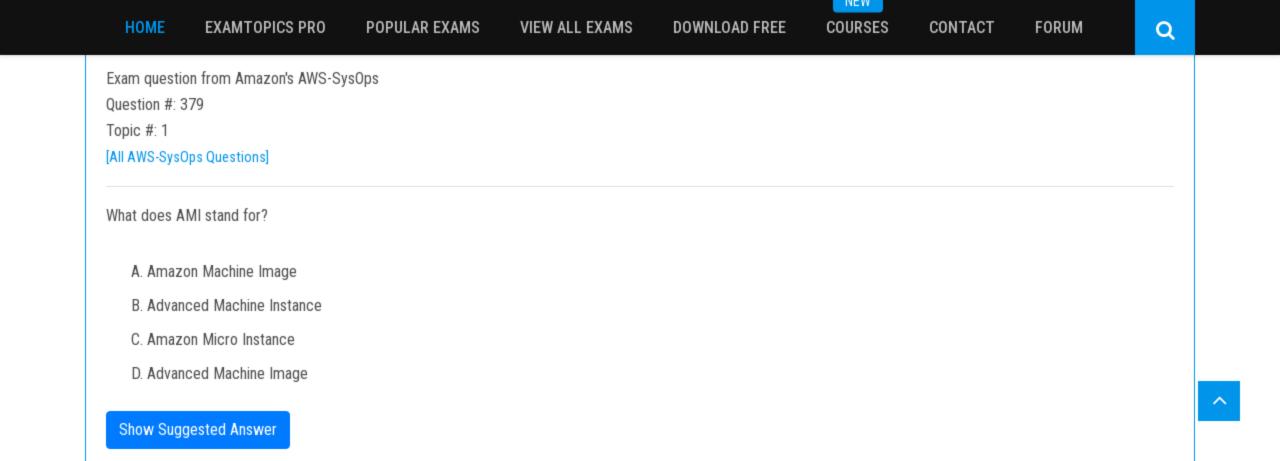
Topic #: 1

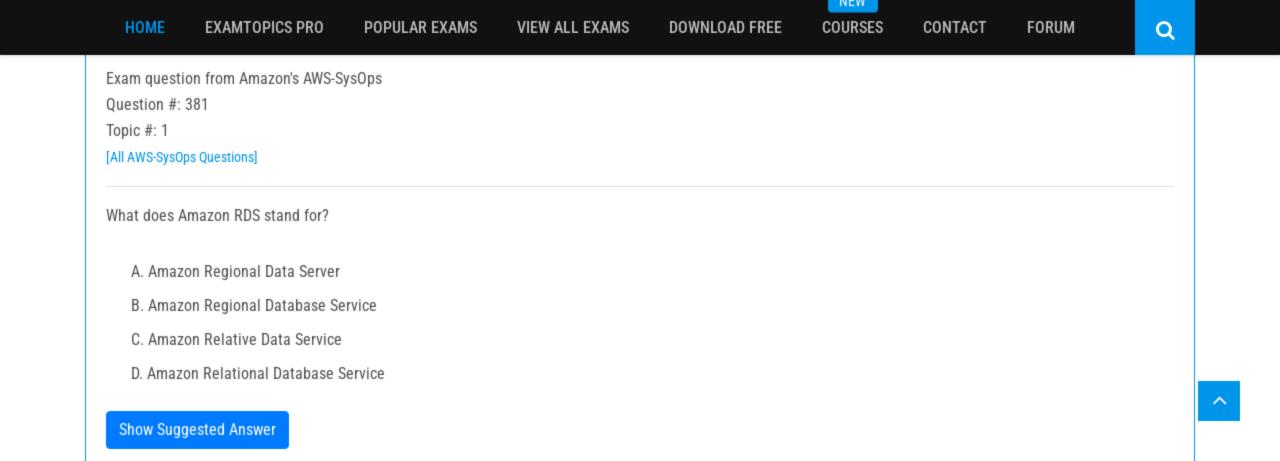
[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

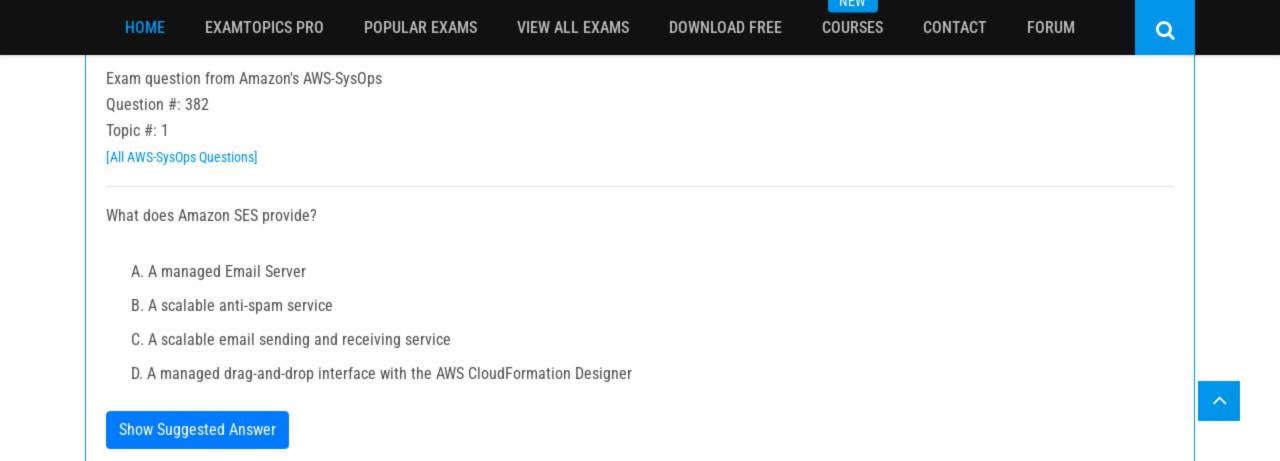
What is Amazon WorkSpaces?

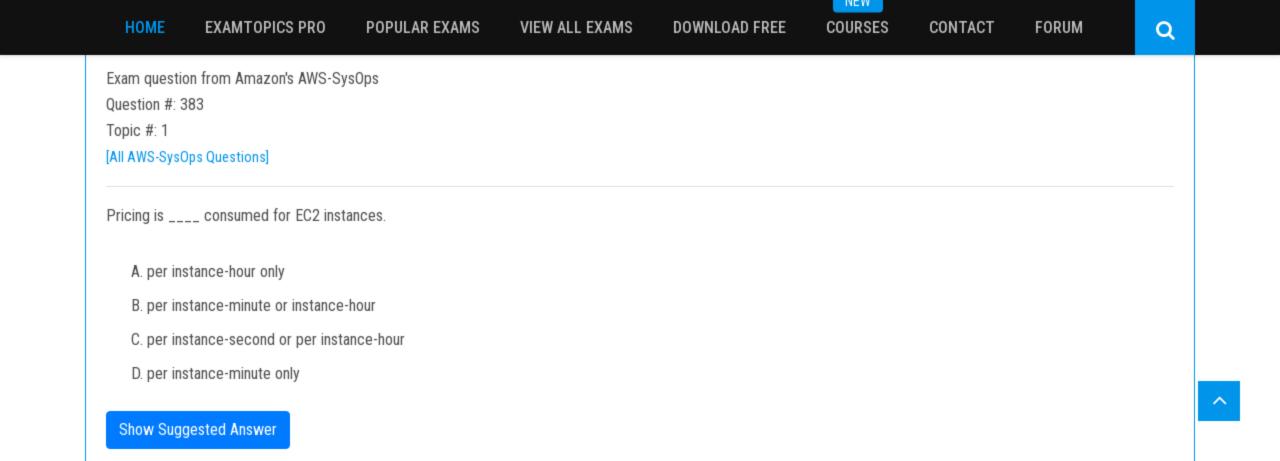
- A. Amazon WorkSpaces is a fully managed desktop computing service in the cloud, allowing end-users to access the documents, applications, and resources they need with the device of their choice.
- B. Amazon WorkSpaces is a flexible application management solution with automation tools that enable you to model and control your applications and their supporting infrastructure.
- C. Amazon WorkSpaces is a fully redundant data storage infrastructure for storing and retrieving any amount of data, at any time, from anywhere on the web.
- D. Amazon WorkSpaces is a web service that enables businesses, researchers, data analysts, and de-velopers to easily and cost-effectively process vast amounts of data.

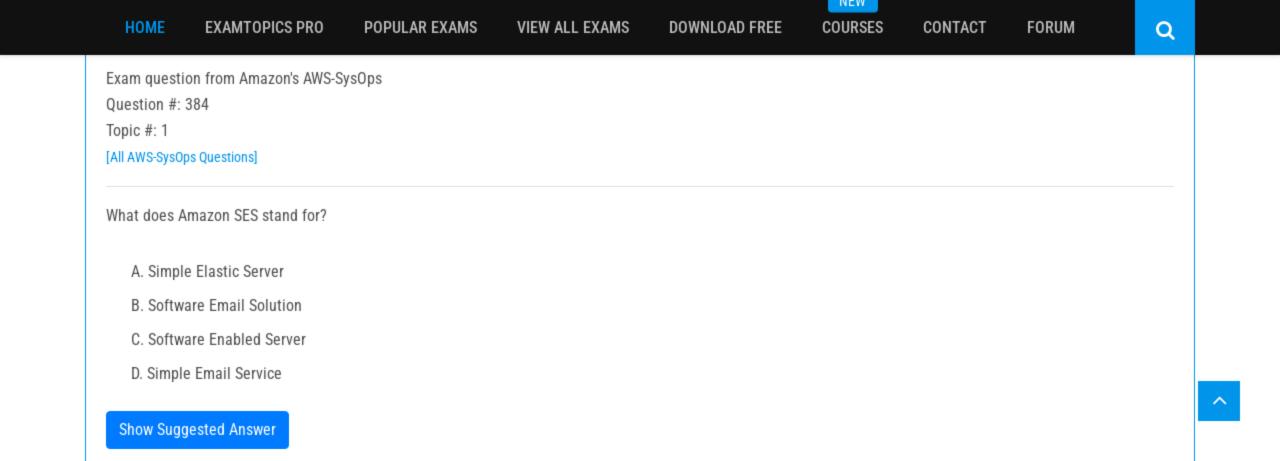
**Show Suggested Answer** 

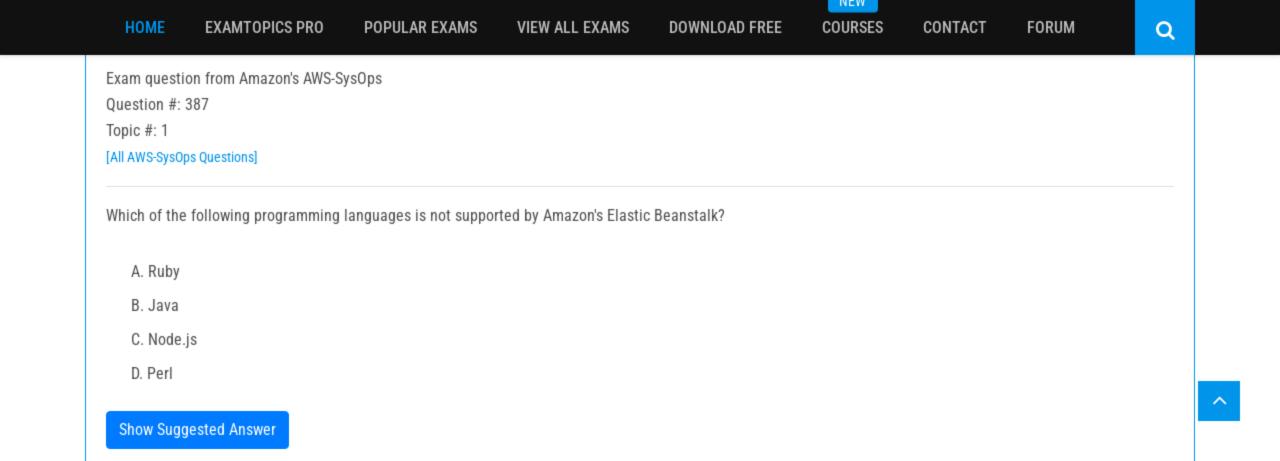


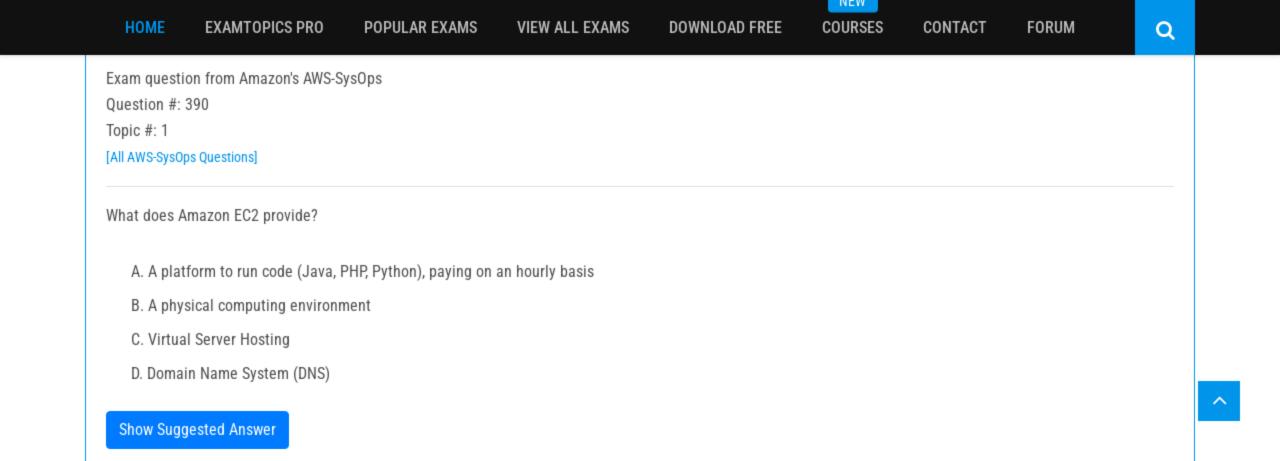


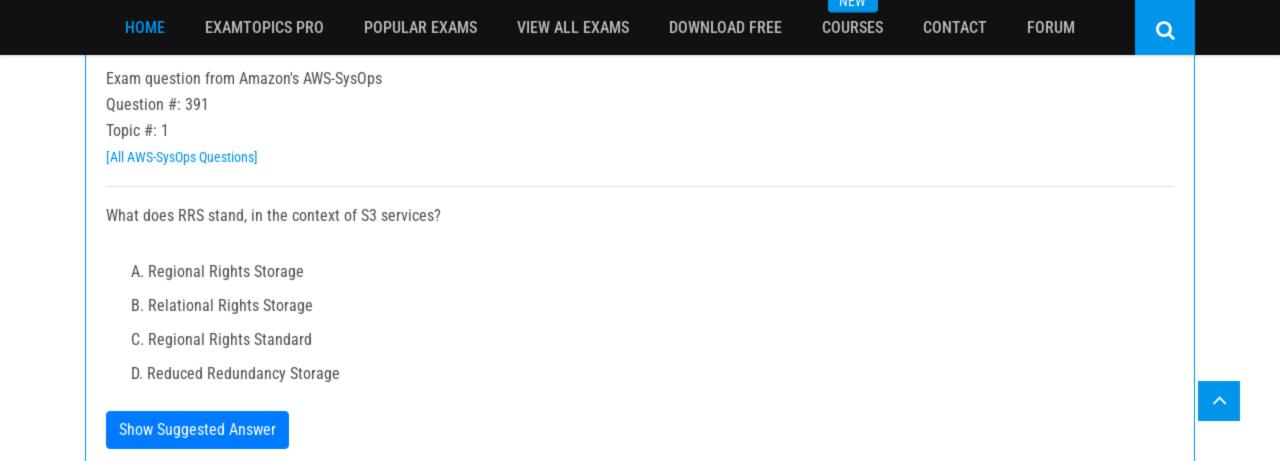


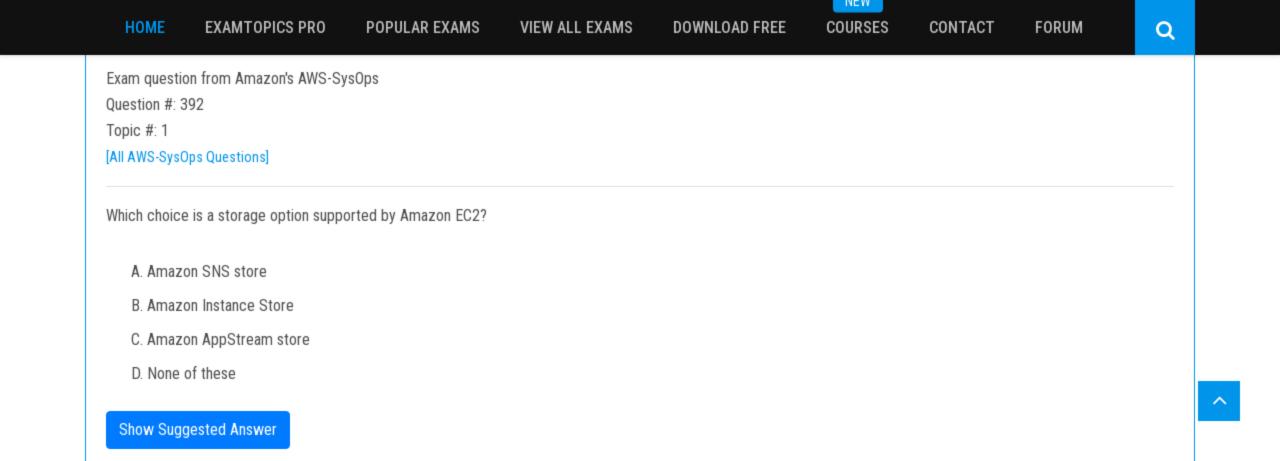


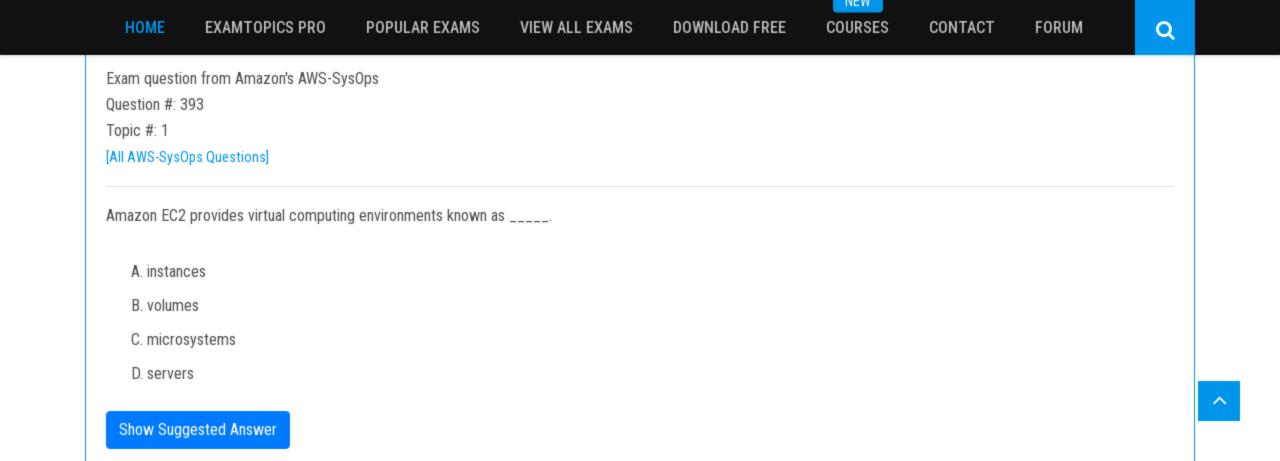


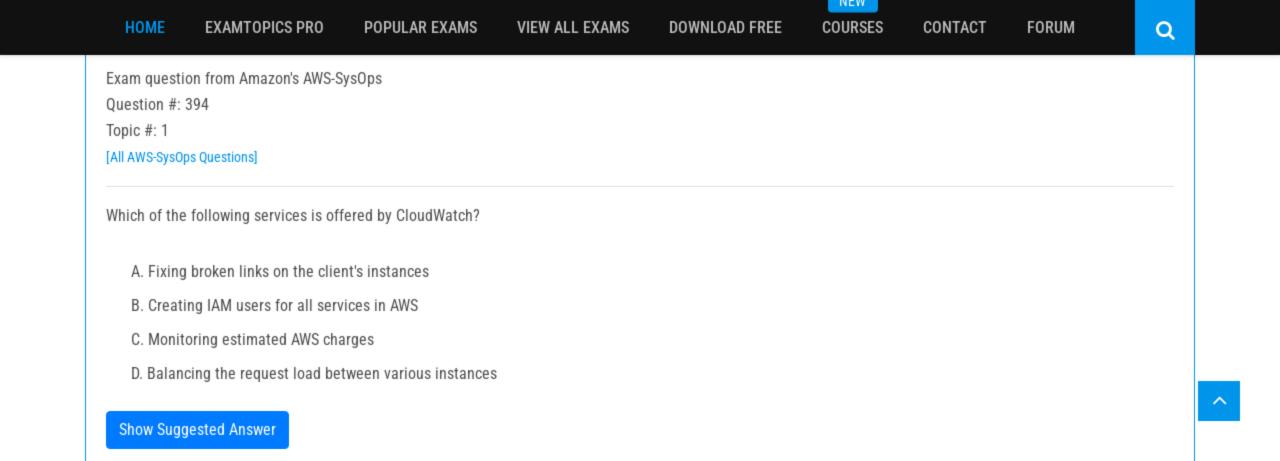


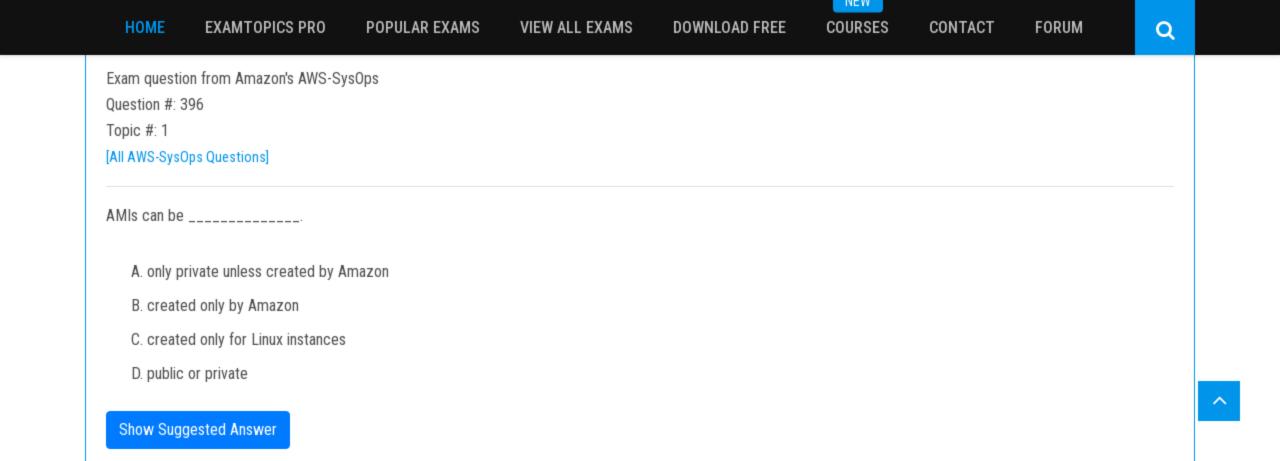


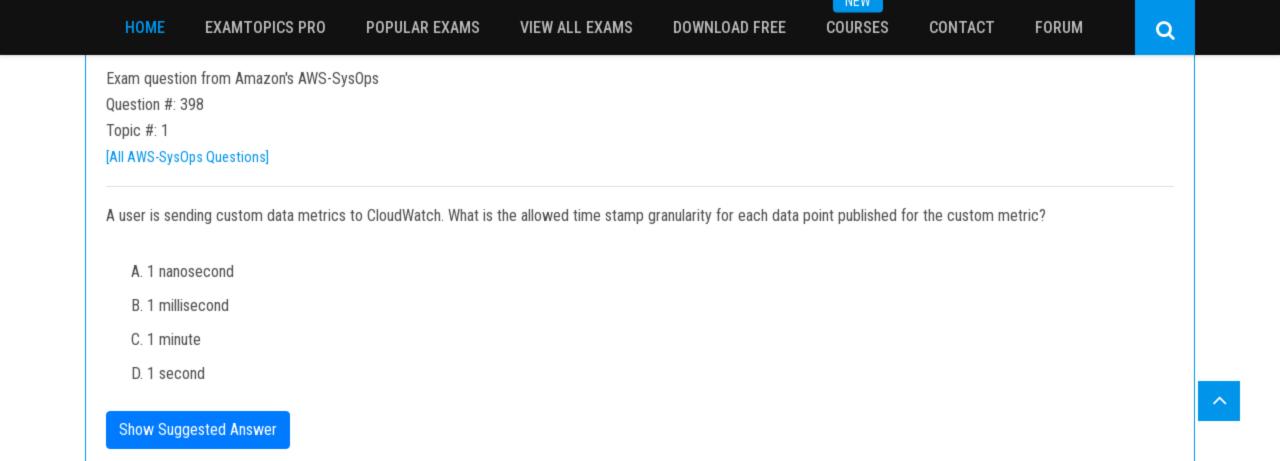












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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 399

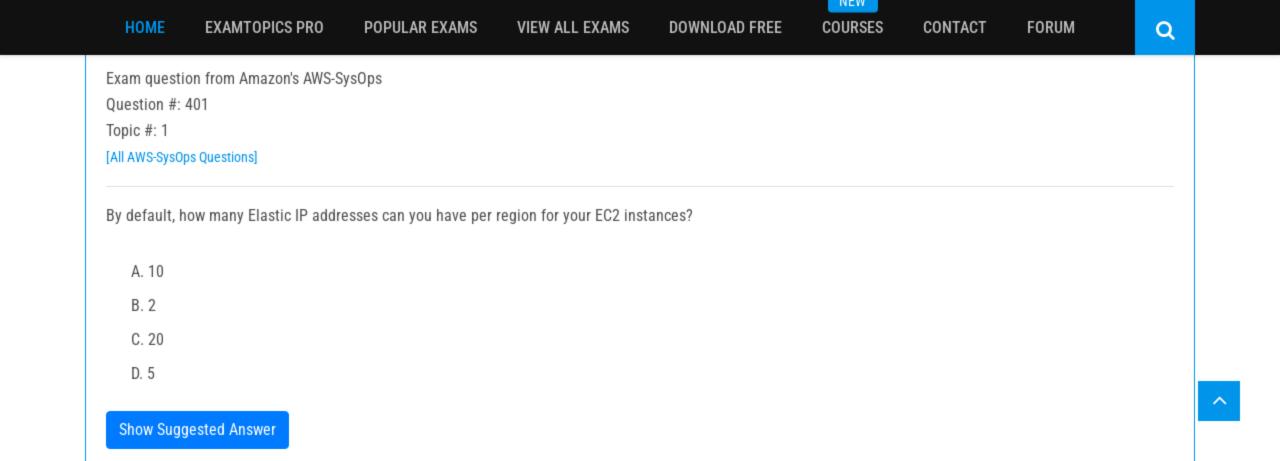
Topic #: 1

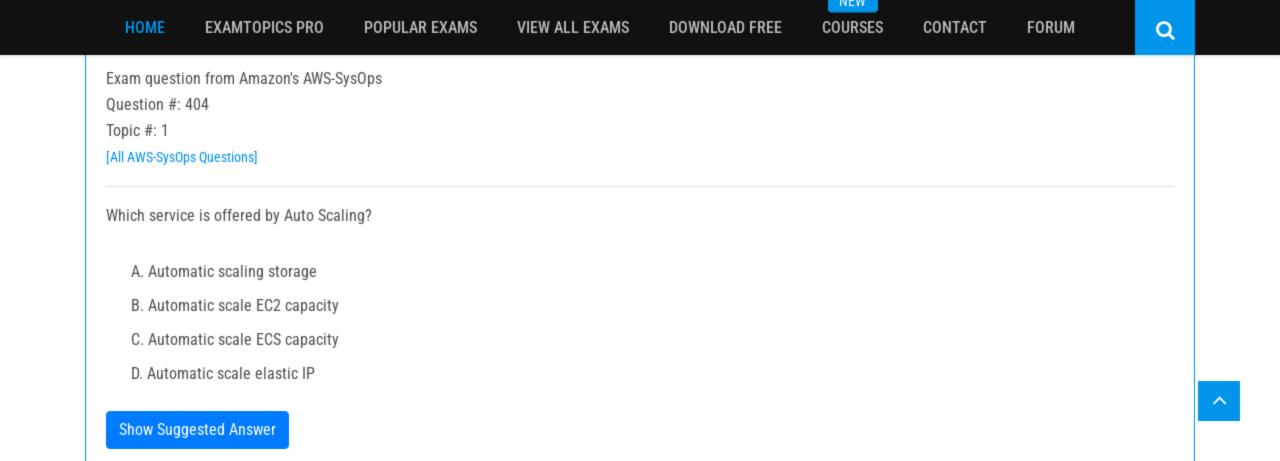
[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

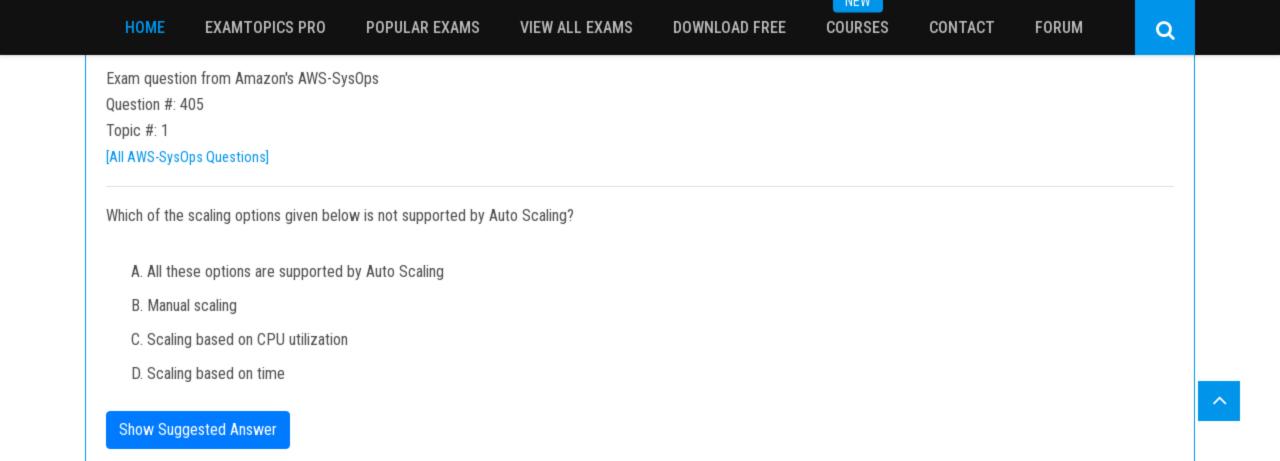
When rebalancing, Auto Scaling launches new instances before terminating the old ones, so that re-balancing does not compromise the performance or availability of your application. Because Auto Scaling attempts to launch new instances before terminating the old ones, being at or near the speci-fied maximum capacity could impede or completely halt rebalancing activities. What does Auto Scaling do in order to avoid this problem?

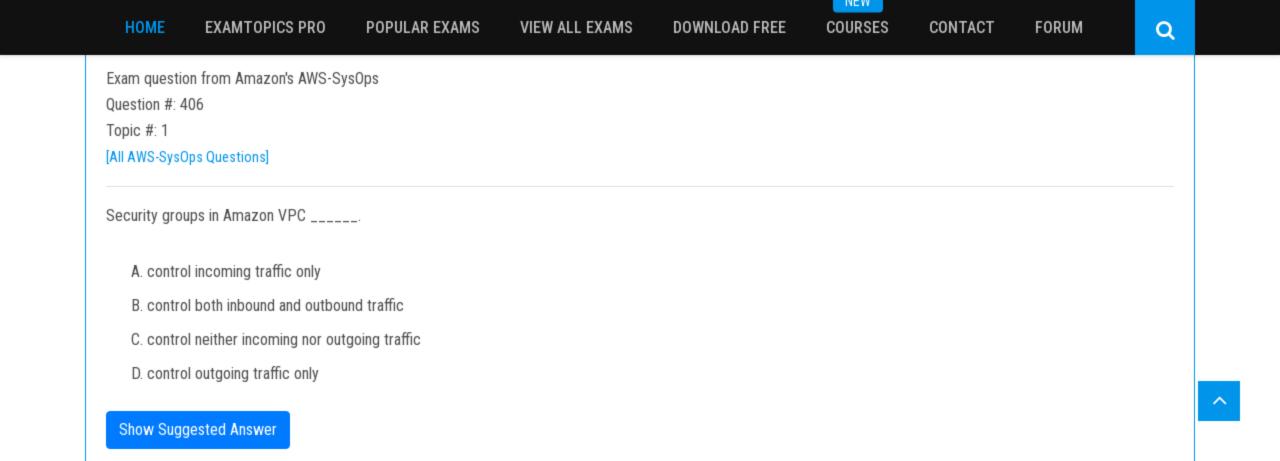
- A. It can temporarily exceed the specified maximum capacity of a group by a 20 percent margin (or by a 2-instance margin, whichever is greater) during a rebalancing activity.
- B. It can add new reserved instances you have defined.
- C. It can temporarily exceed the specified maximum capacity of a group by a 10 percent margin (or by a 1-instance margin, whichever is greater) during a rebalancing activity.
- D. It can temporarily exceed the specified maximum capacity of a group by a 5 percent margin (or by a 1-instance margin, whichever is greater) during a rebalancing activity.

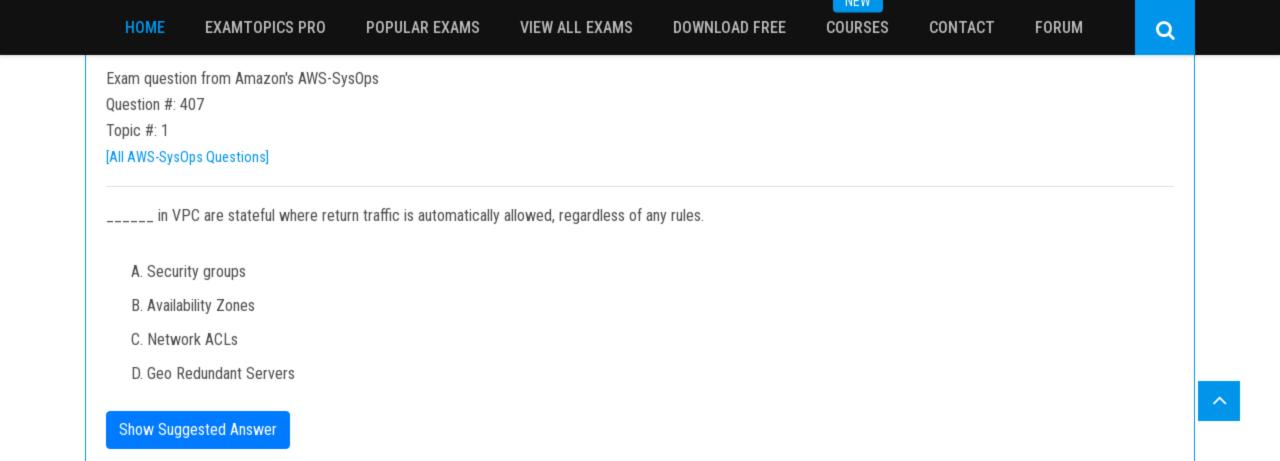
**Show Suggested Answer** 

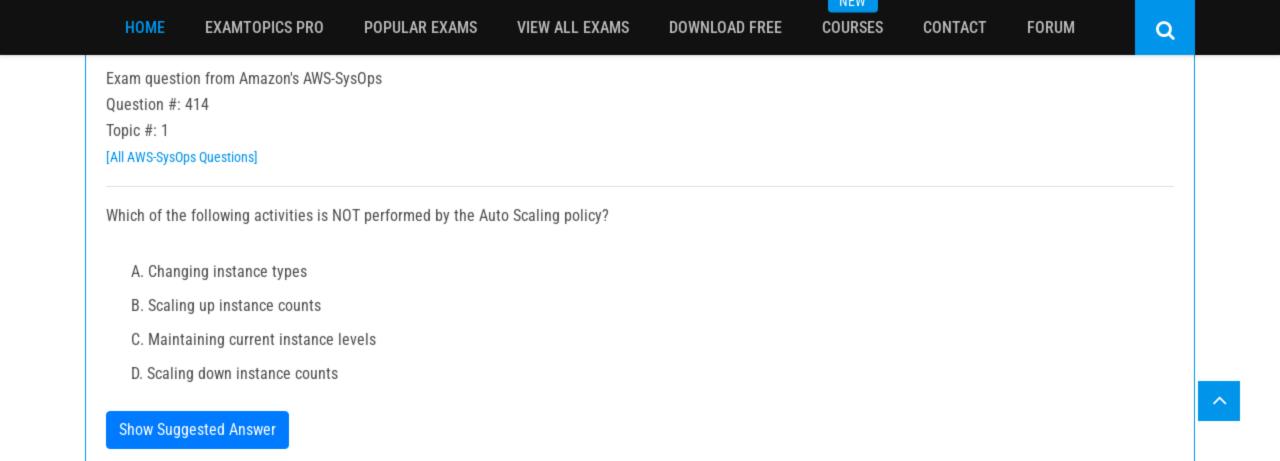


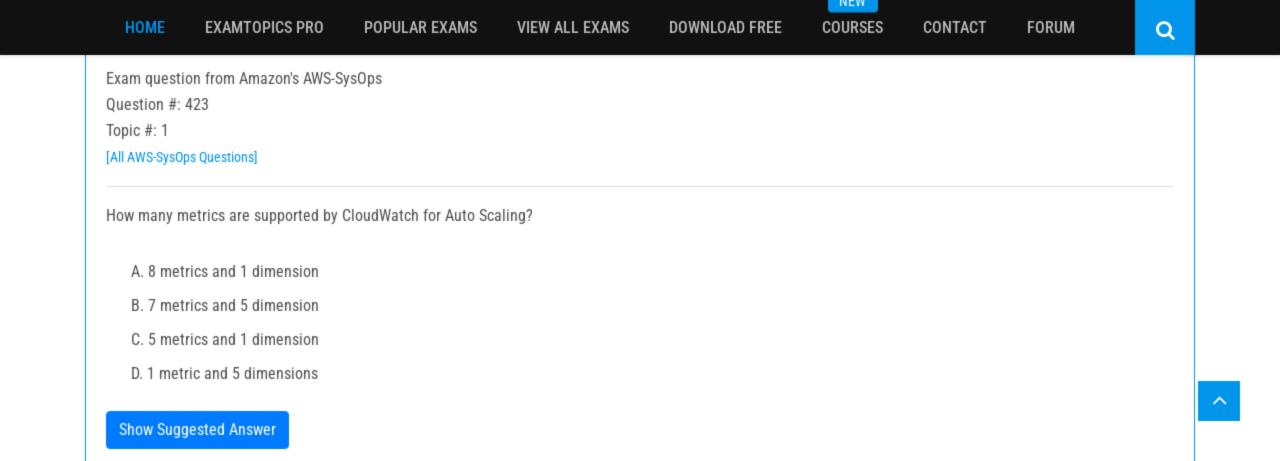


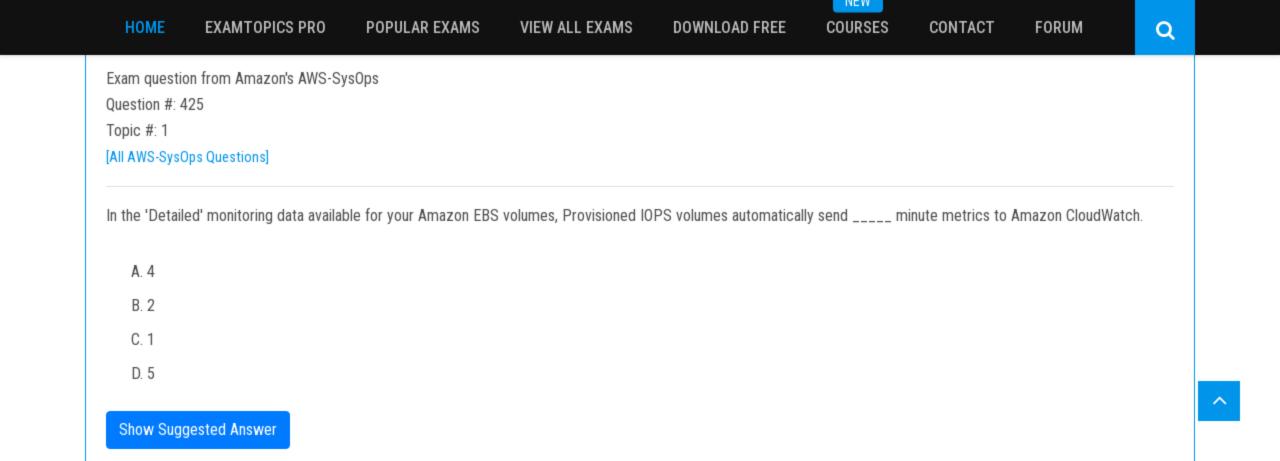


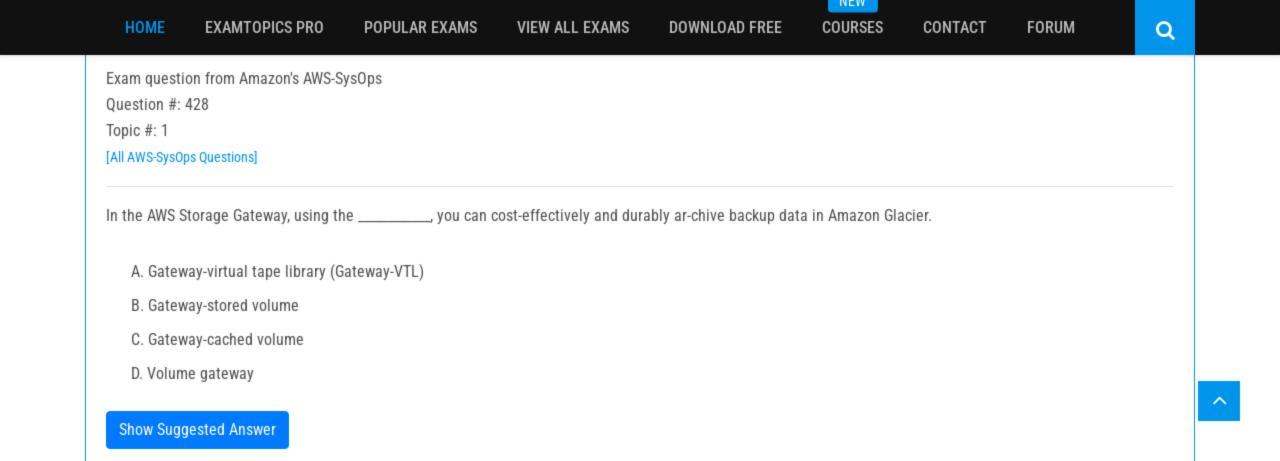


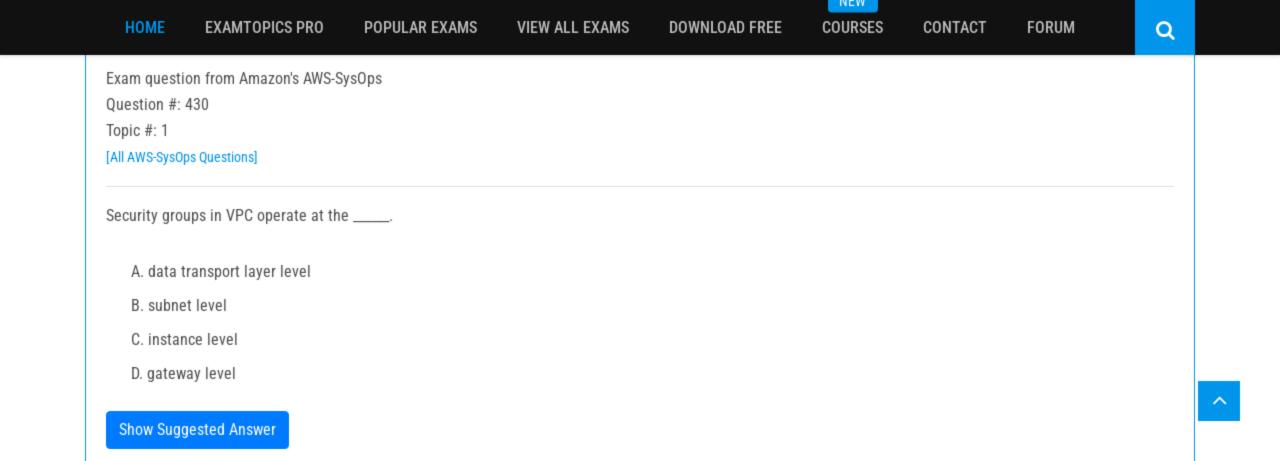


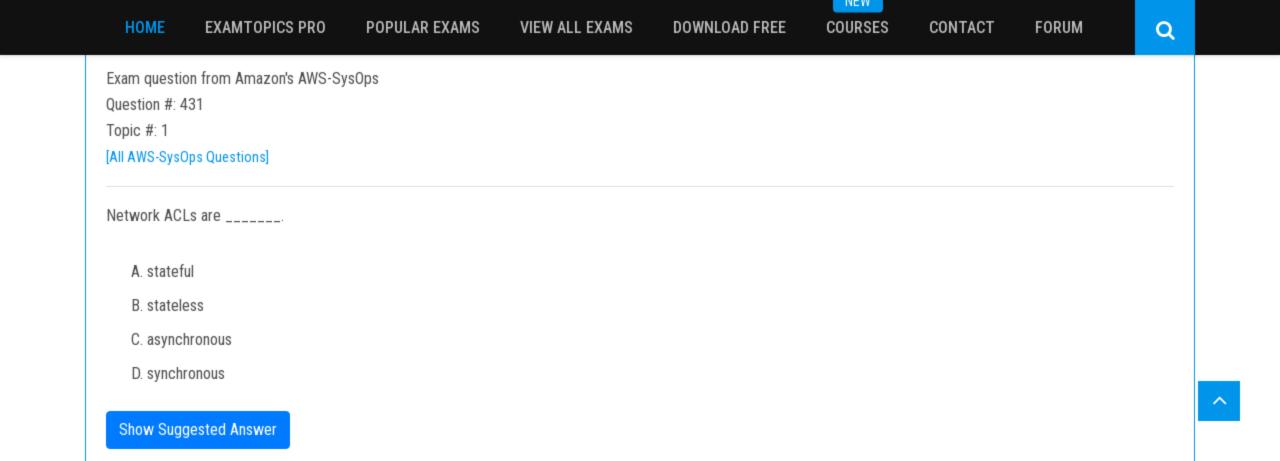


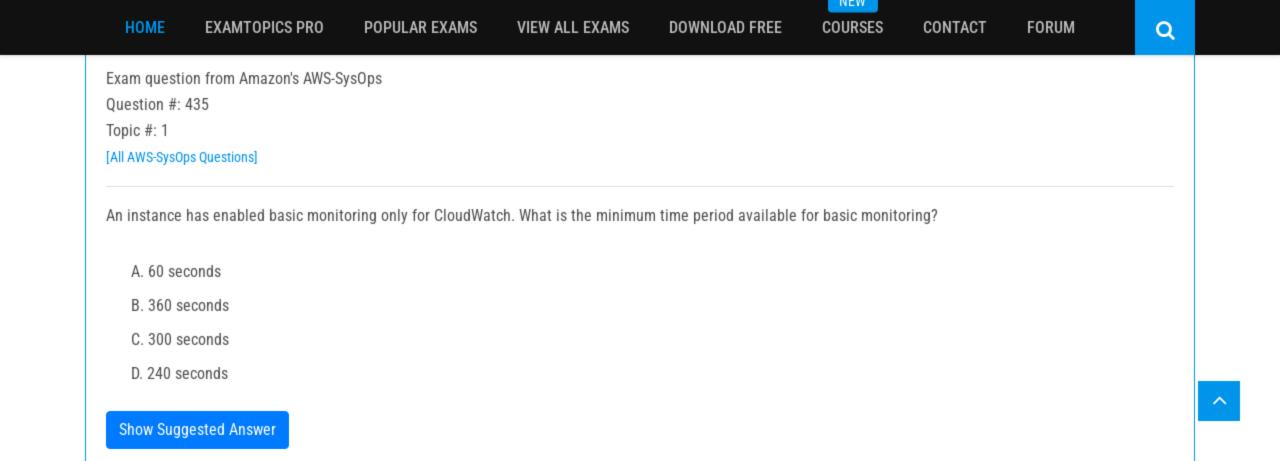


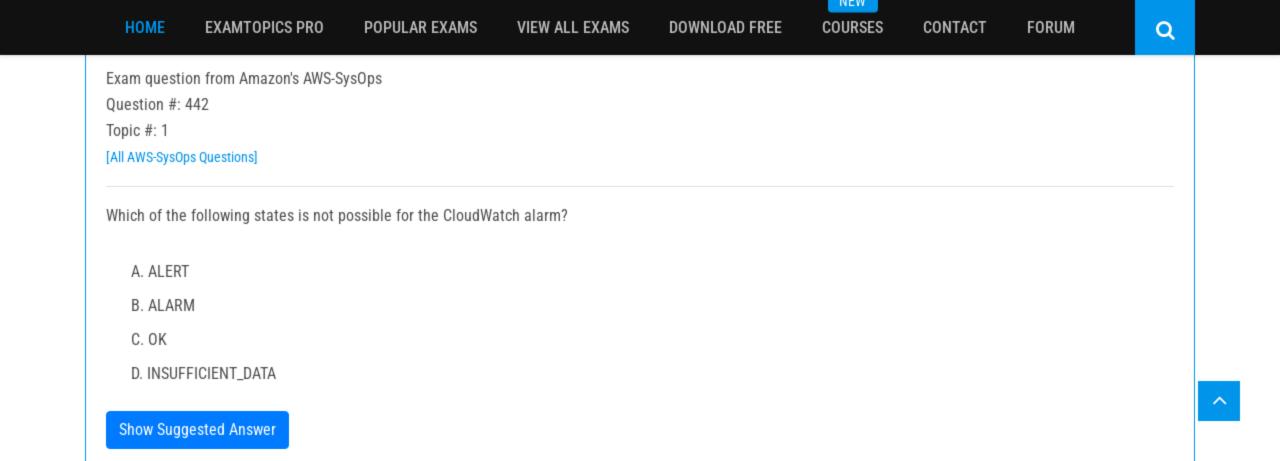


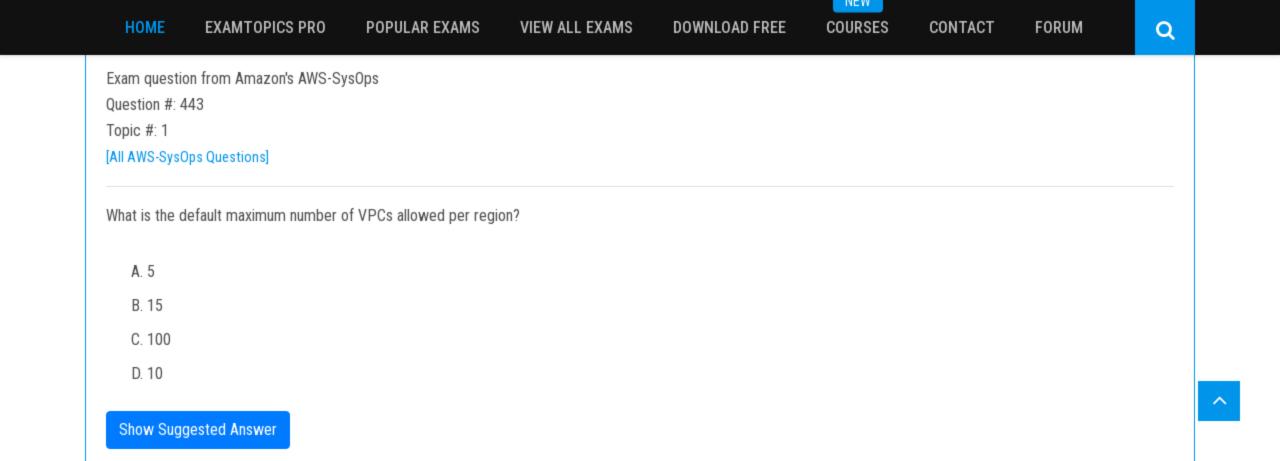


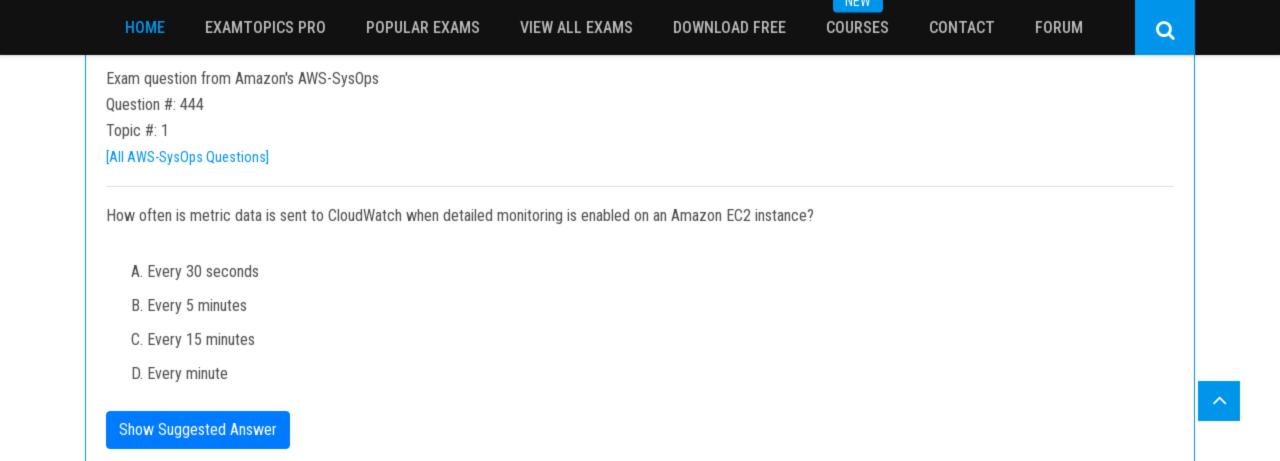


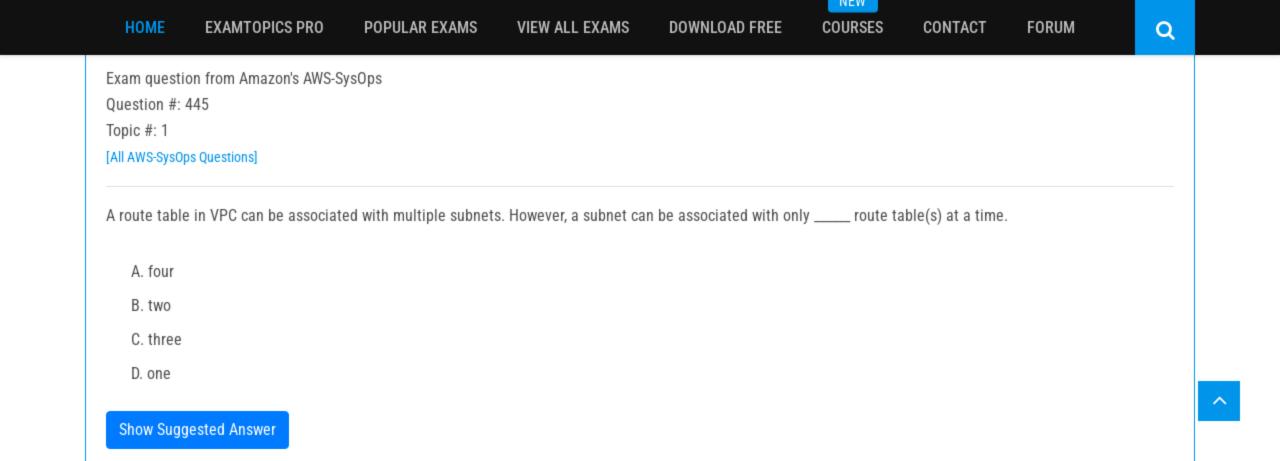


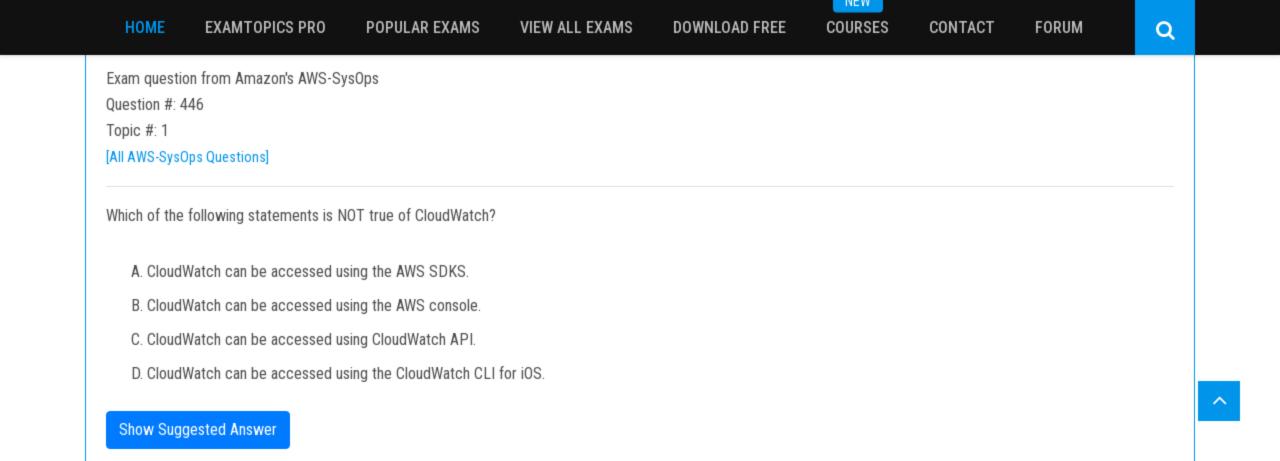


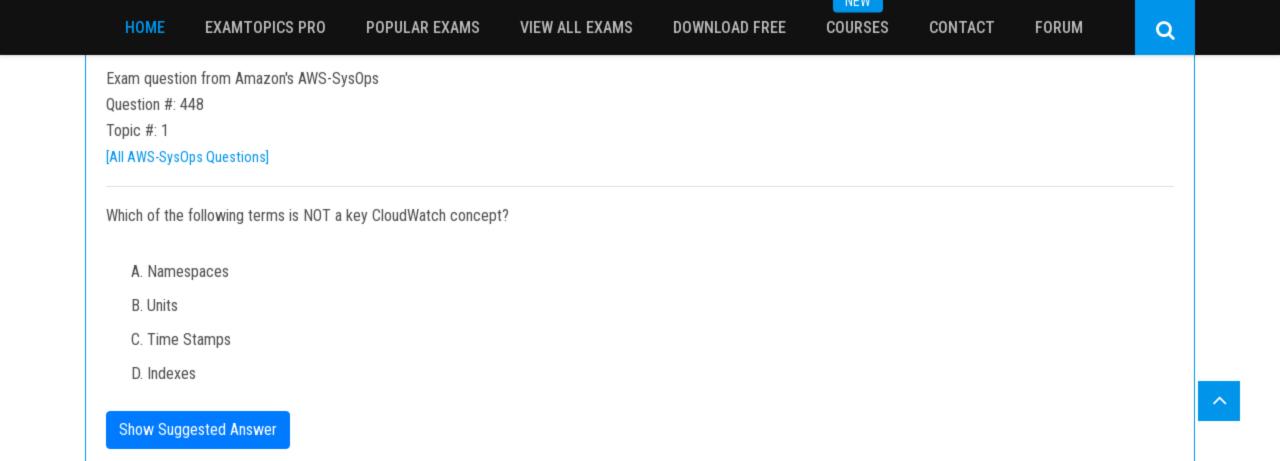


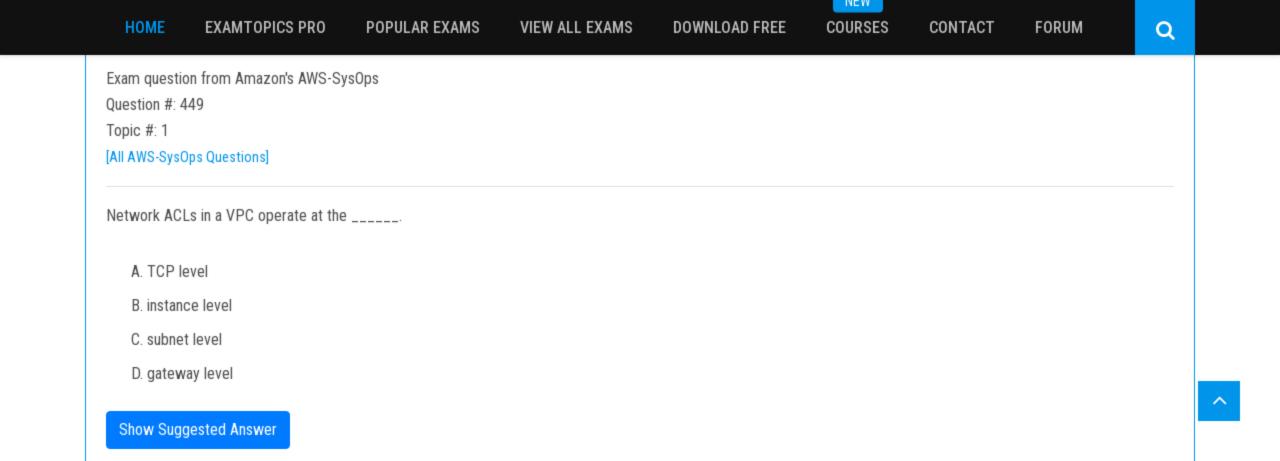


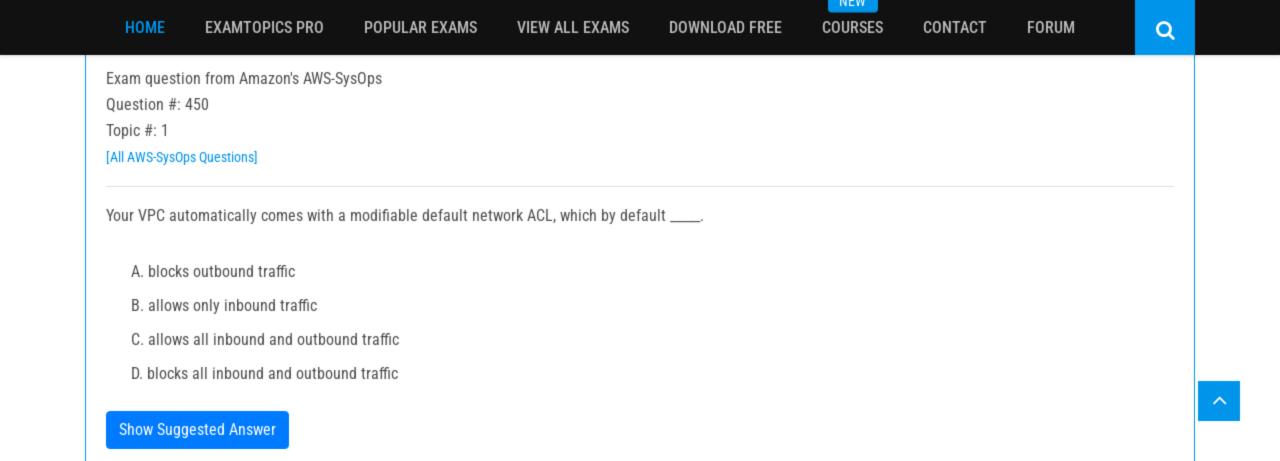


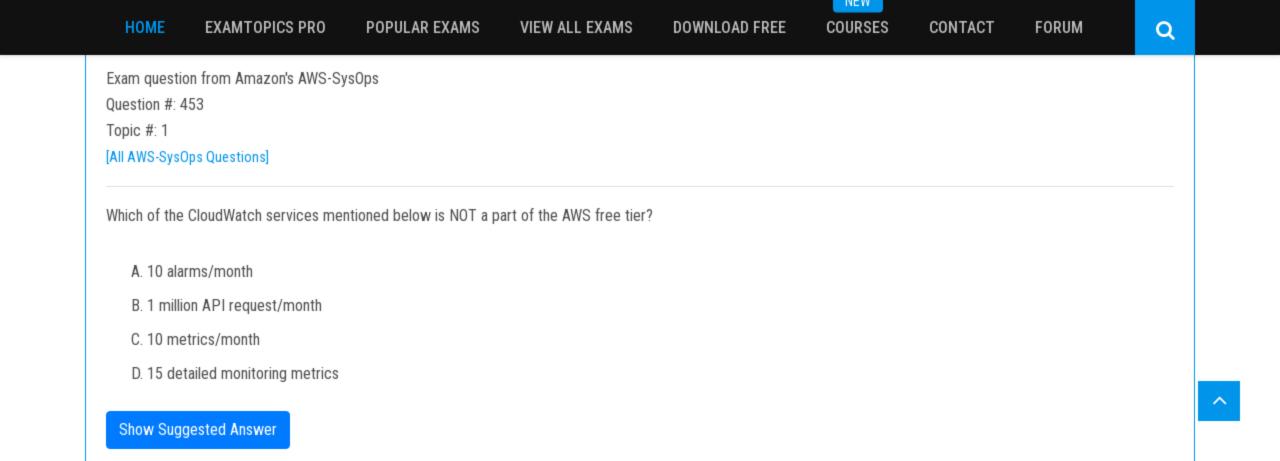


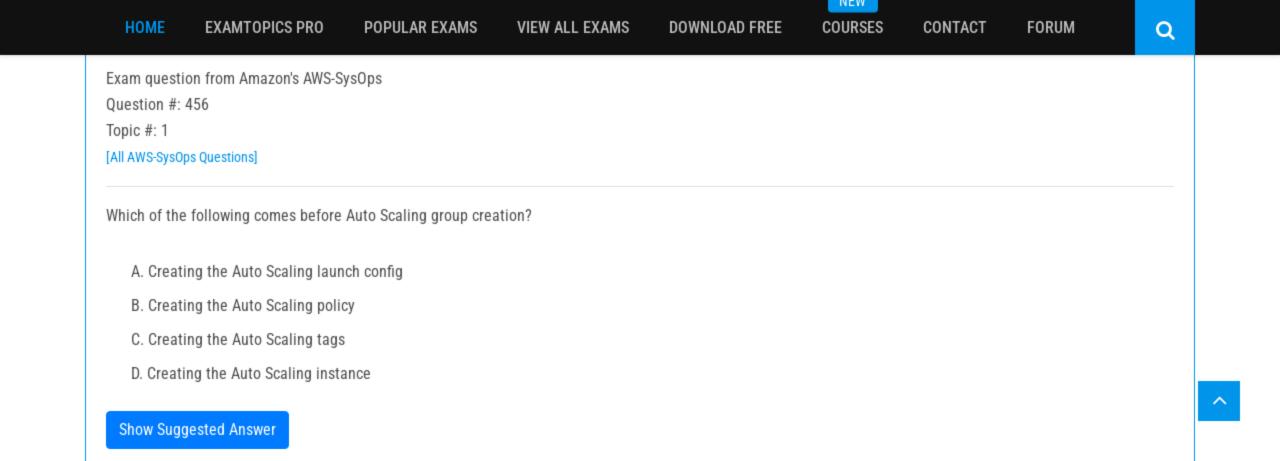


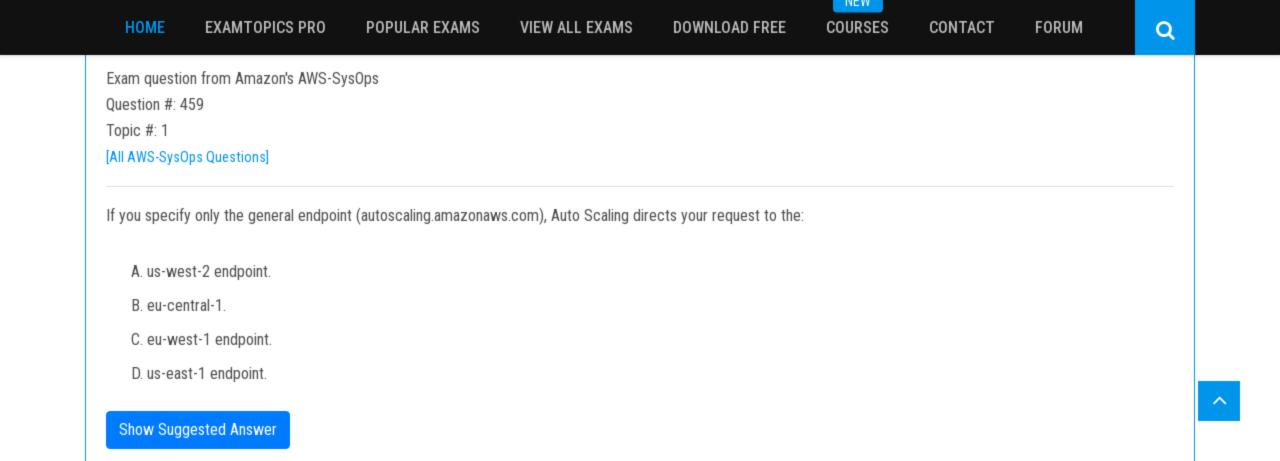


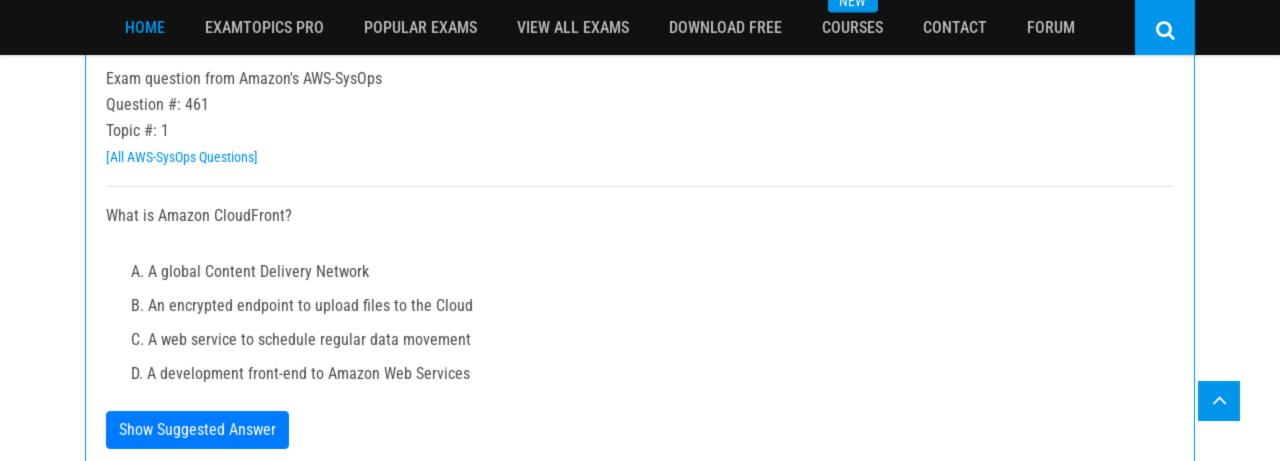


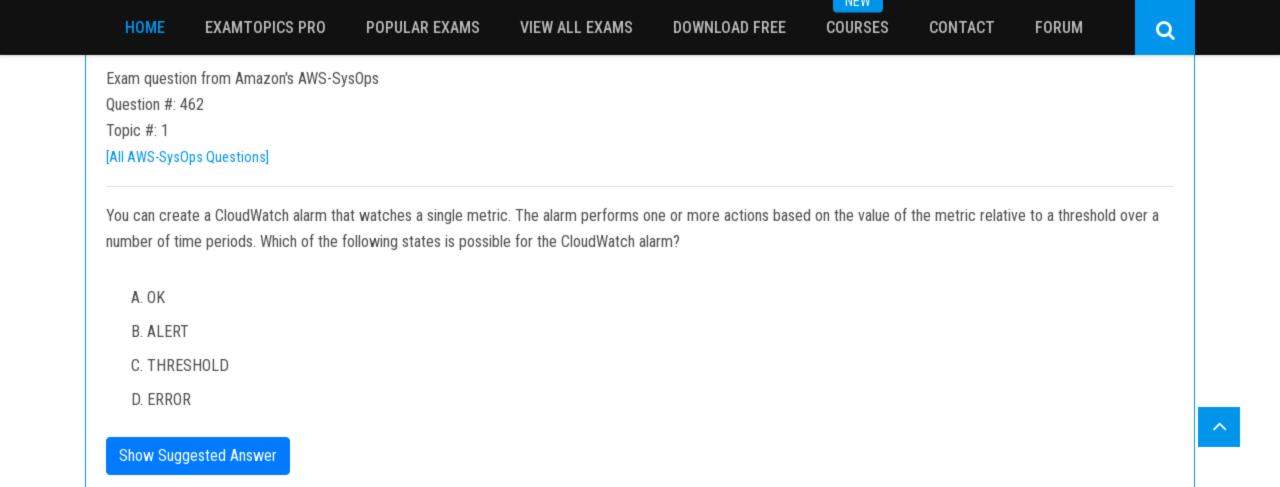


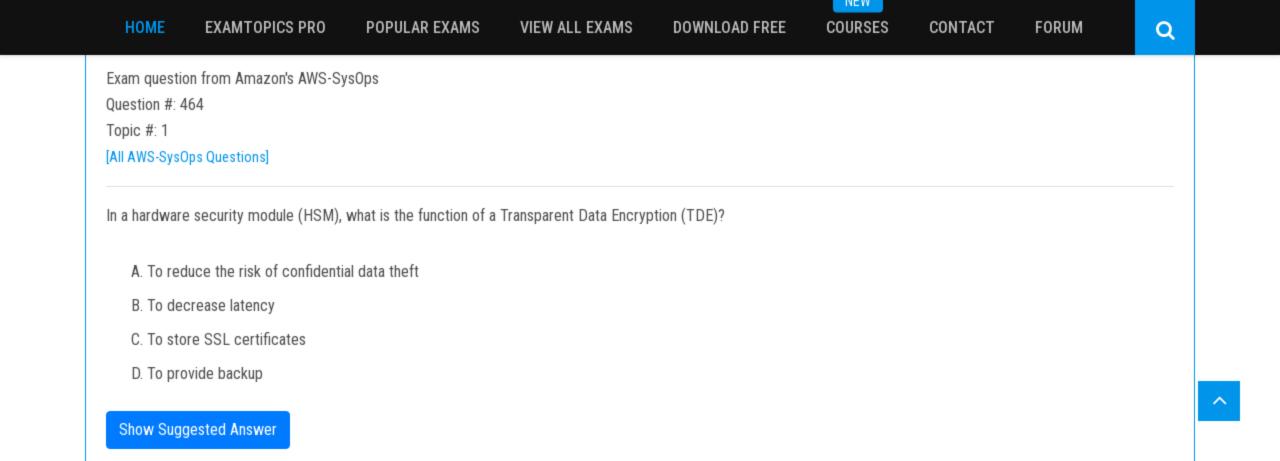


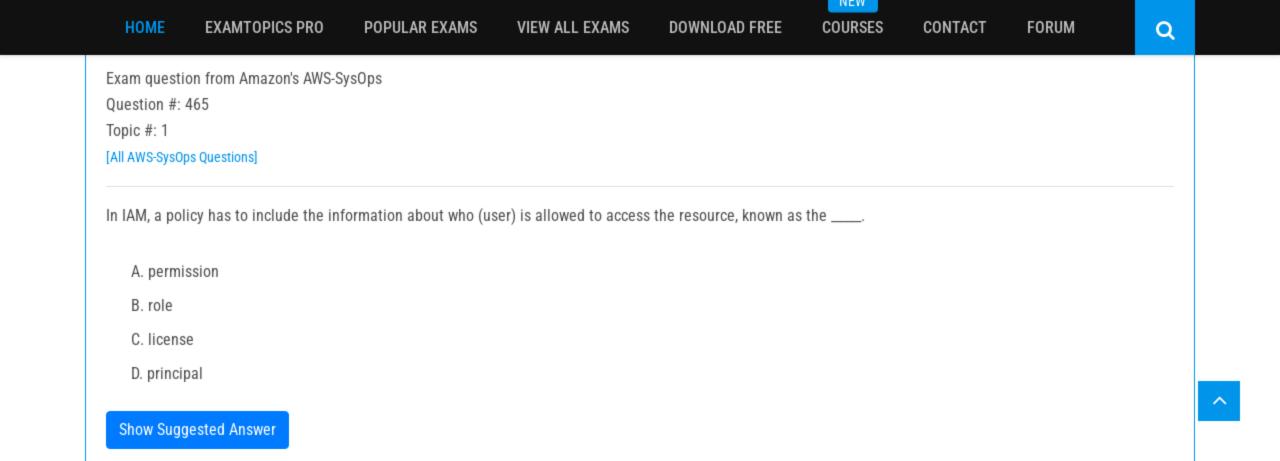


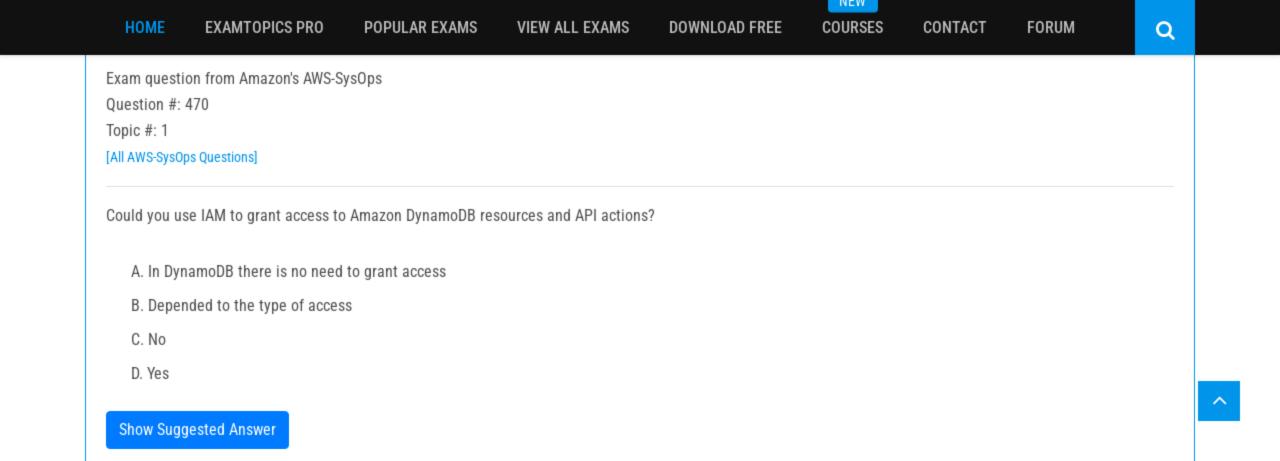


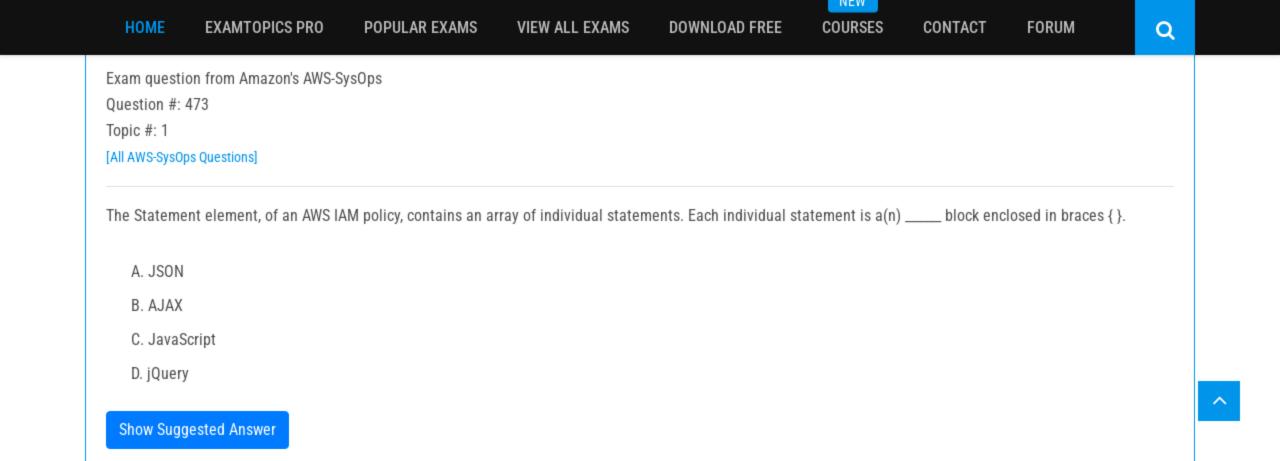






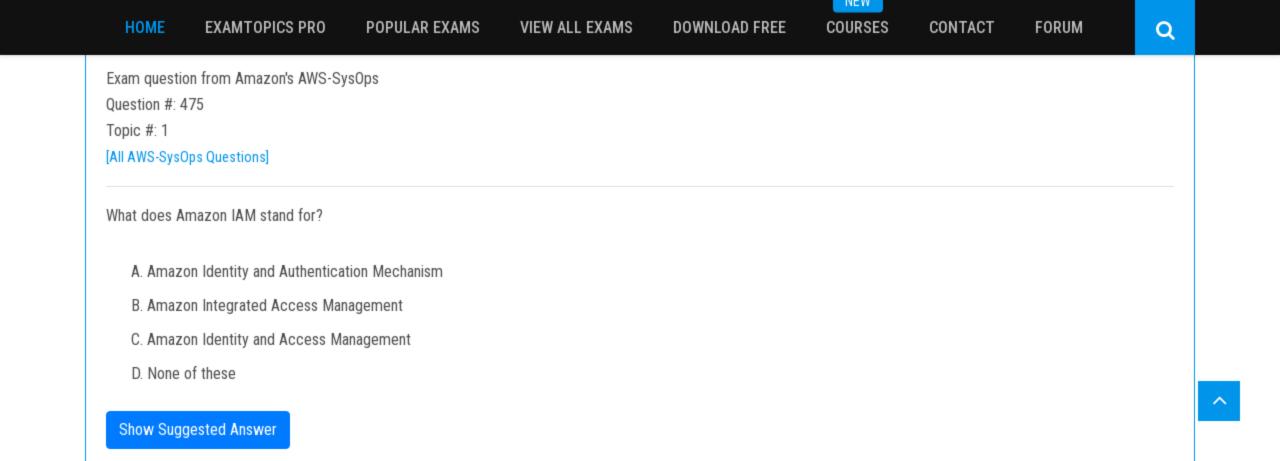






and network access control lists (ACLs). You start to look into security groups first. Which statement below is incorrect in relation to security groups?

- A. Are stateful: Return traffic is automatically allowed, regardless of any rules.
- B. Support addition of individual allow and deny rules in both inbound and outbound.
- C. Security Groups can be added or removed from EC2 instances in a VPC at any time.
- D. Evaluate all rules before deciding whether to allow traffic.



Question #: 477

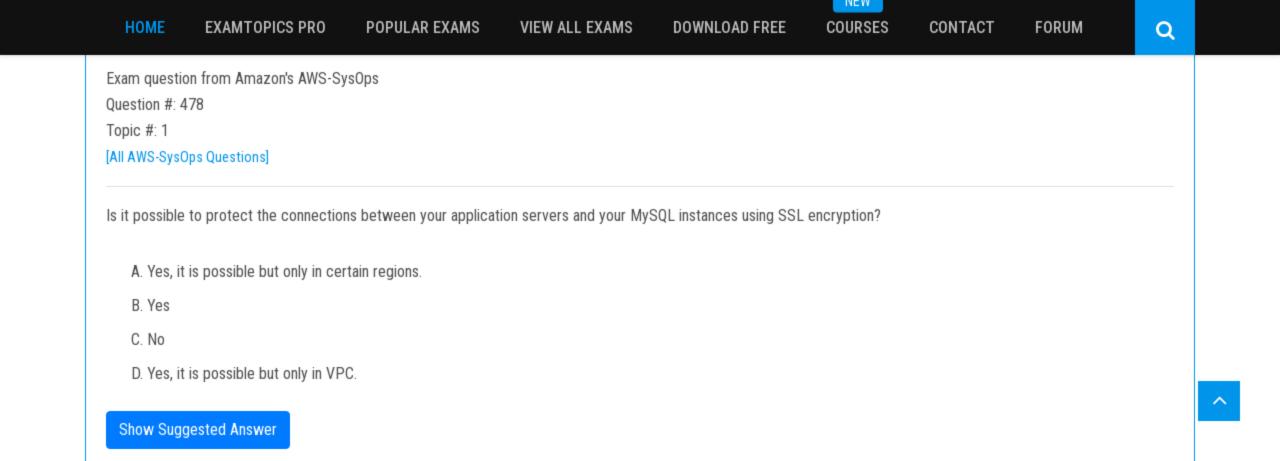
Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

You have been asked to design a layered security solution for protecting your organization's net-work infrastructure. You research several options and decide to deploy a network-level security con-trol appliance, inline, where traffic is intercepted and analyzed prior to being forwarded to its final destination, such as an application server. Which of the following is NOT considered an inline threat protection technology?

Q

- A. Intrusion prevention systems
- B. Third-party firewall devices installed on Amazon EC2 instances
- C. Data loss management gateways
- D. Augmented security groups with Network ACLs



Q

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

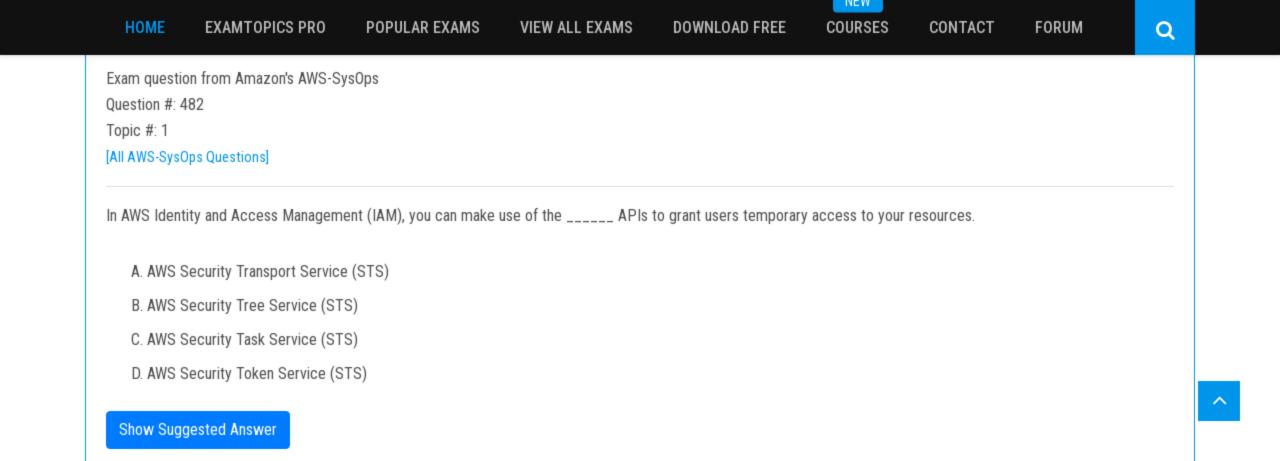
Question #: 480

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

The AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a managed service that makes it easy for you to create and control the encryption keys used to encrypt your data. AWS KMS is integrated with oth-er AWS services including Amazon EBS, Amazon S3, Amazon Redshift, Elastic Transcoder, Ama-zon WorkMail, and Amazon RDS to make it simple to encrypt your data with encryption keys that you manage. AWS KMS is also integrated with AWS CloudTrail to provide you with key usage logs to help meet your regulatory and compliance needs. Which of the following types of cryptog-raphy keys is supported by AWS KMS currently?

- A. Private ephemeral key agreement cryptography
- B. Symmetric and asymmetric random number generation key cryptography
- C. Asymmetric key cryptography and symmetric key cryptography
- D. Only symmetric key cryptography



Question #: 484

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An organization has launched 5 instances: 2 for production and 3 for testing. The organization wants a particular group of IAM users to access only the test instances and not the production ones. They want to deploy the instances in various locations based on the factors that will change from time to time, especially in the test group. They expect instances will often need to be churned, i.e. deleted and replaced, especially in the testing group. This means the five instances they have created now will soon be replaced by a different set of five instances. The members of each group, produc-tion and testing, will not change in the foreseeable future. Given the situation, what choice below is the most efficient and time-saving strategy to define the IAM policy?

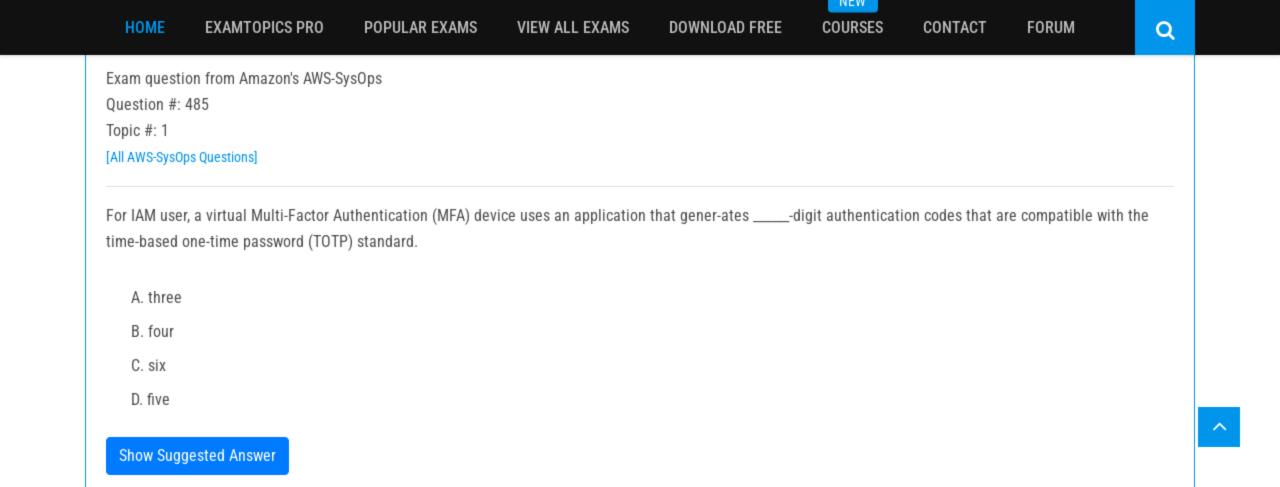
- A. By creating an IAM policy with a condition that allows access to only small instances
- B. By defining the IAM policy that allows access based on the instance ID
- C. By launching the test and production instances in separate regions and allowing region wise ac-cess to the group
- D. By defining the tags on the test and production team members IAM user IDs, and adding a con-dition to the IAM policy that allows access to specific tags

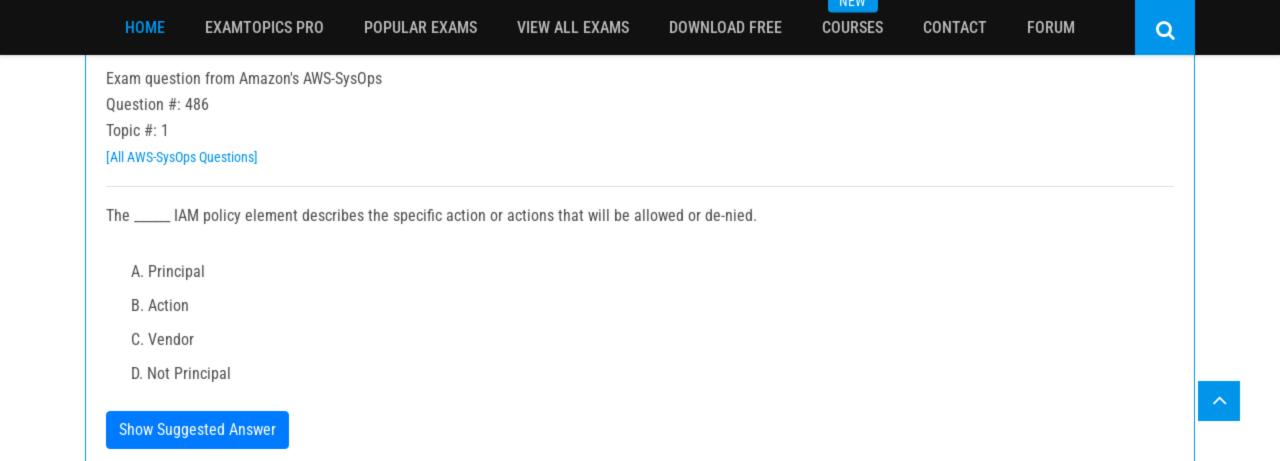
**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Question #: 488

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A user has configured two security groups which allow traffic as given below:

1: SecGrp1:

Inbound on port 80 for 0.0.0.0/0

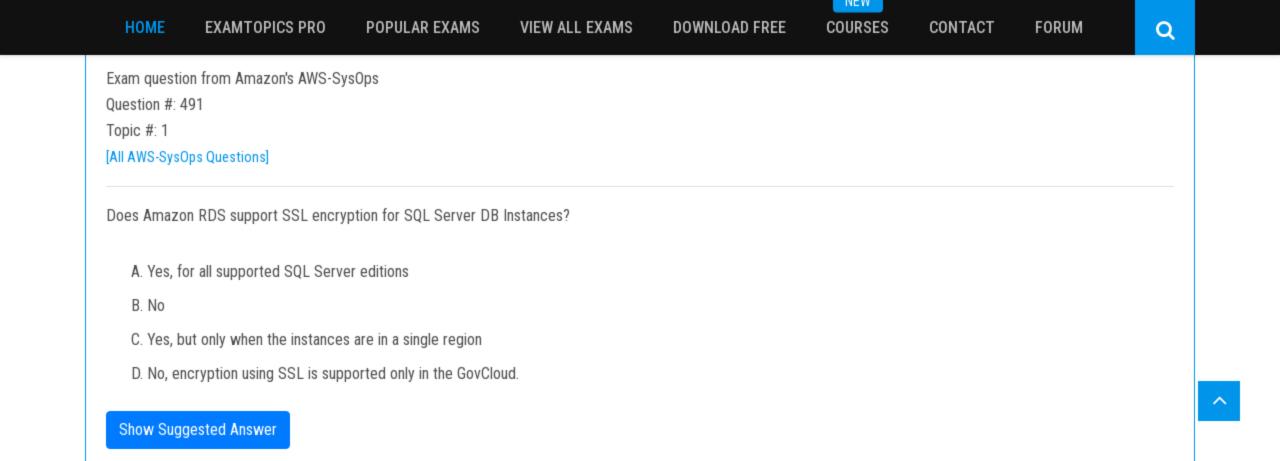
Inbound on port 22 for 0.0.0.0/0

2: SecGrp2:

Inbound on port 22 for 10.10.10.1/32

If both the security groups are associated with the same instance, which of the below mentioned statements is true?

- A. It is not possible to have more than one security group assigned to a single instance
- B. It allows inbound traffic for everyone on both ports 22 and 80
- C. It is not possible to create the security group with conflicting rules. AWS will reject the request
- D. It allows inbound traffic on port 22 for IP 10.10.10.1 and for everyone else on port 80



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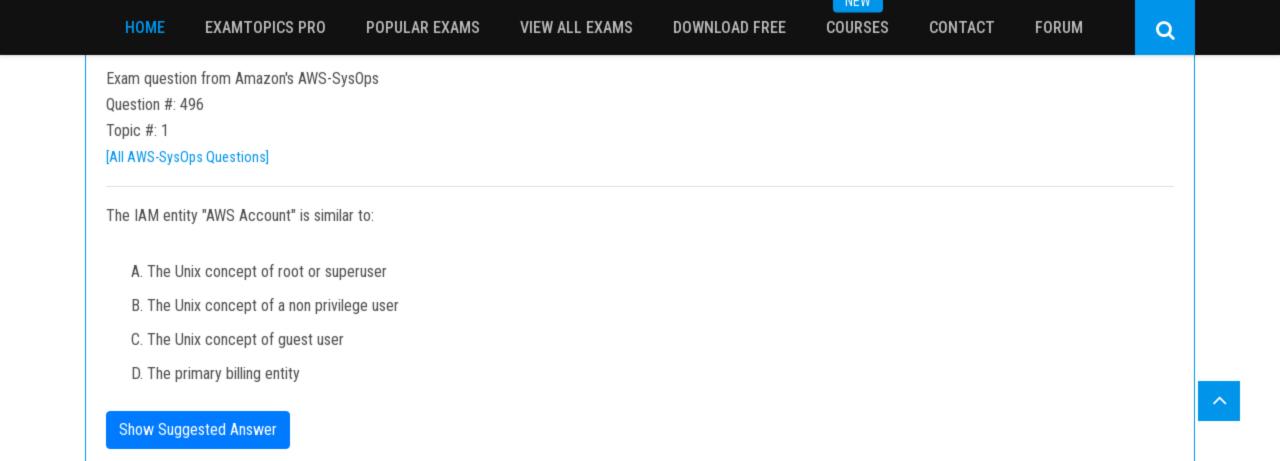
Question #: 493

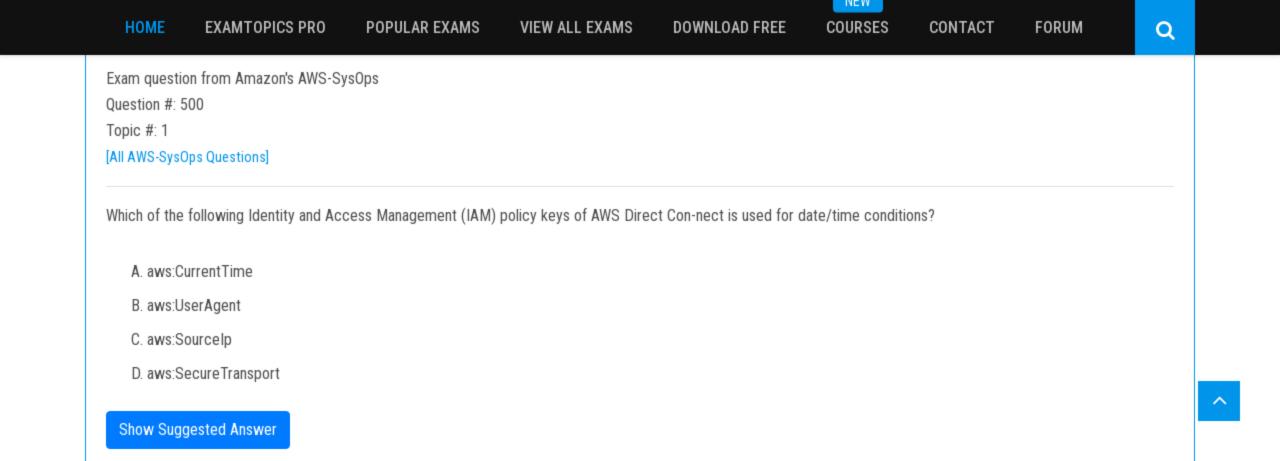
Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

- A. The user should create an IAM user with permissions to access DynamoDB and use its creden-tials within the application for connecting to DynamoDB
- B. The user should create an IAM user with DynamoDB and EC2 permissions. Attach the user with the application so that it does not use the root account credentials
- C. The user should attach an IAM role to the EC2 instance with necessary permissions for making API calls to DynamoDB.
- D. The user should create an IAM role with EC2 permissions to deploy the application





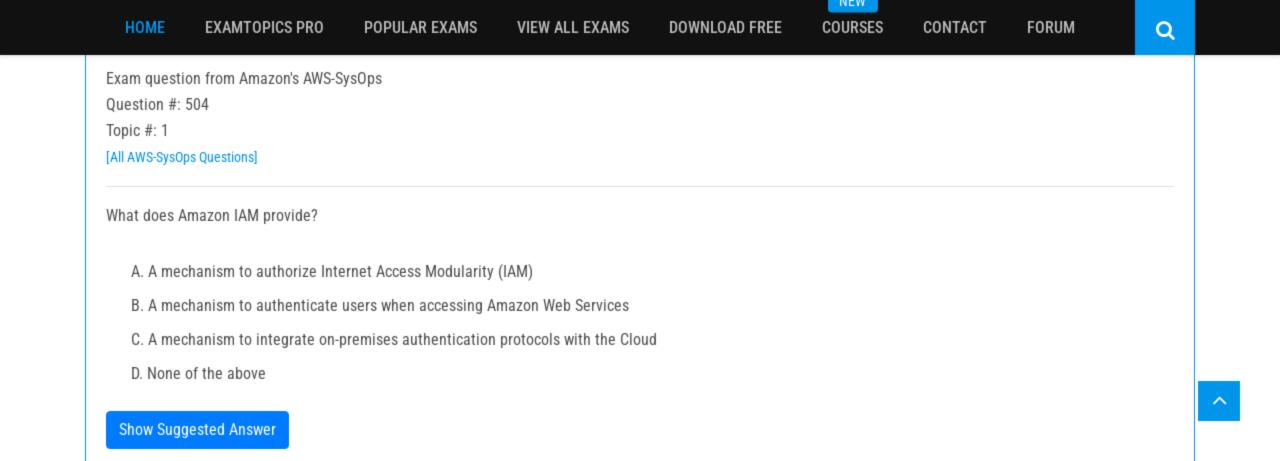
Question #: 502

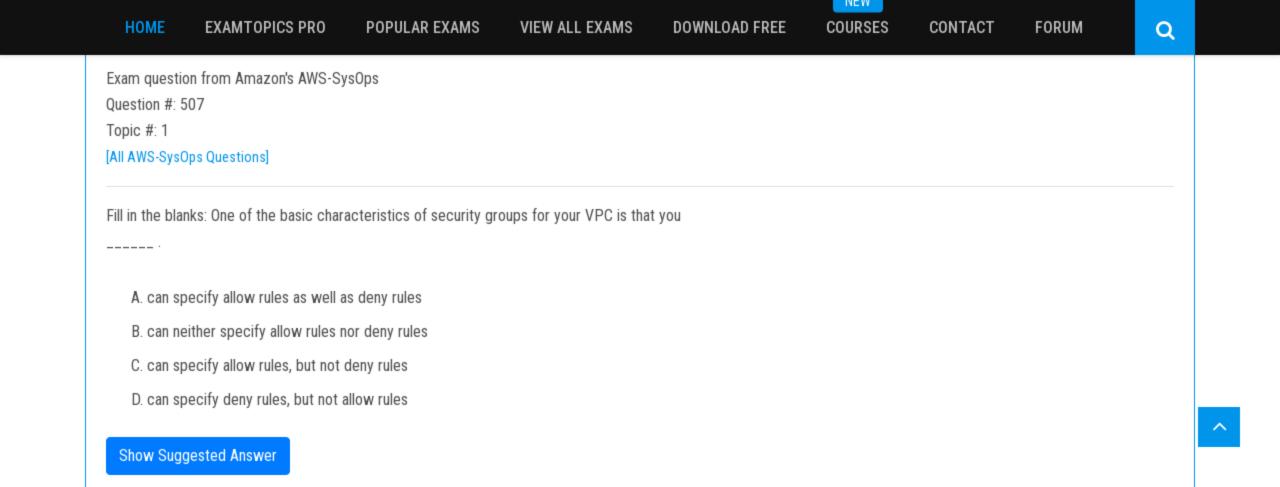
Topic #: 1

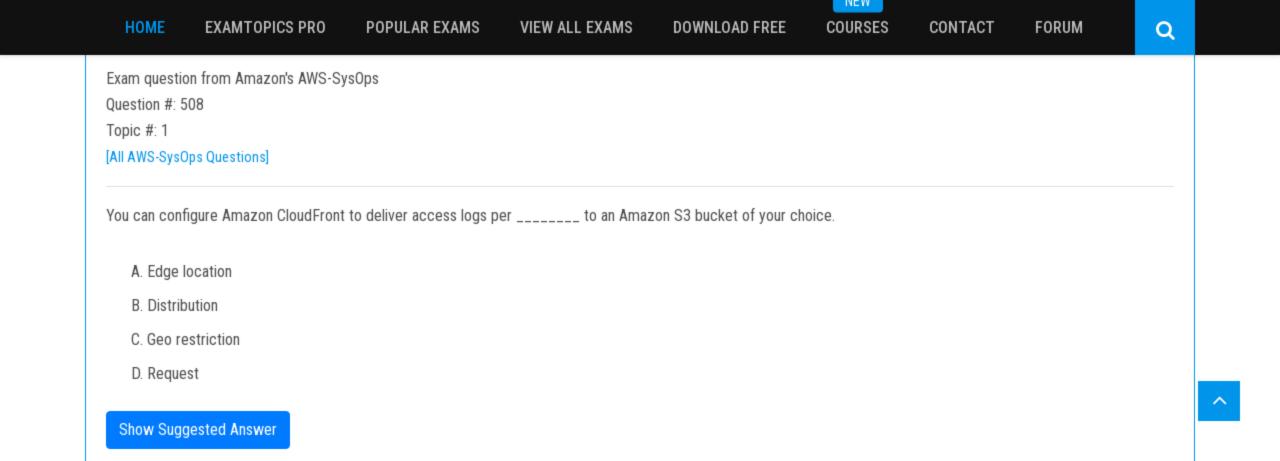
[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

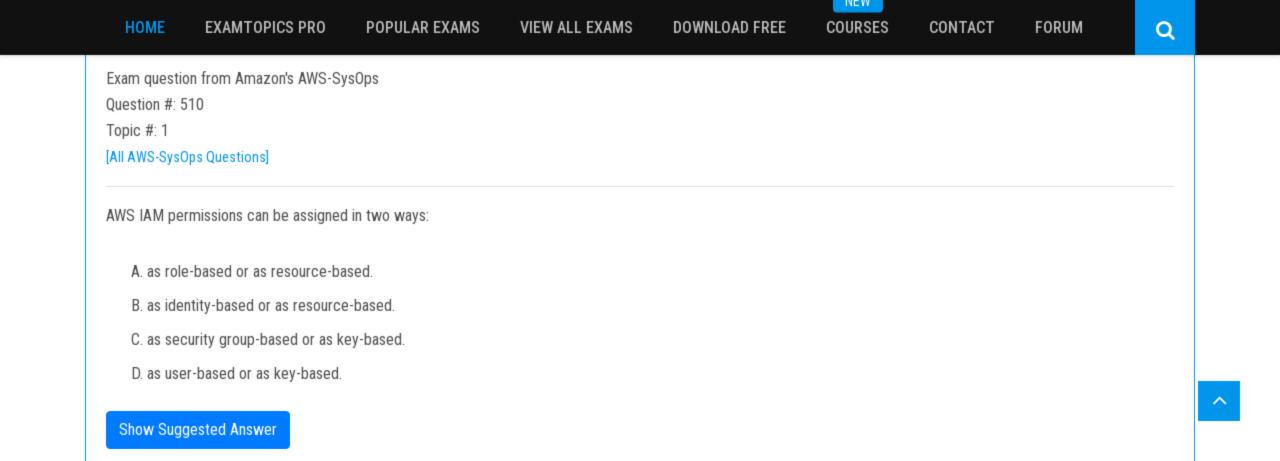
A root AWS account owner has created three IAM users: Bob, John and Michael. Michael is the IAM administrator. Bob and John are not the super users, but users with some pre-defined policies. John does not have access to modify his password. Thus, he asks Bob to change his password. How can Bob change John's password?

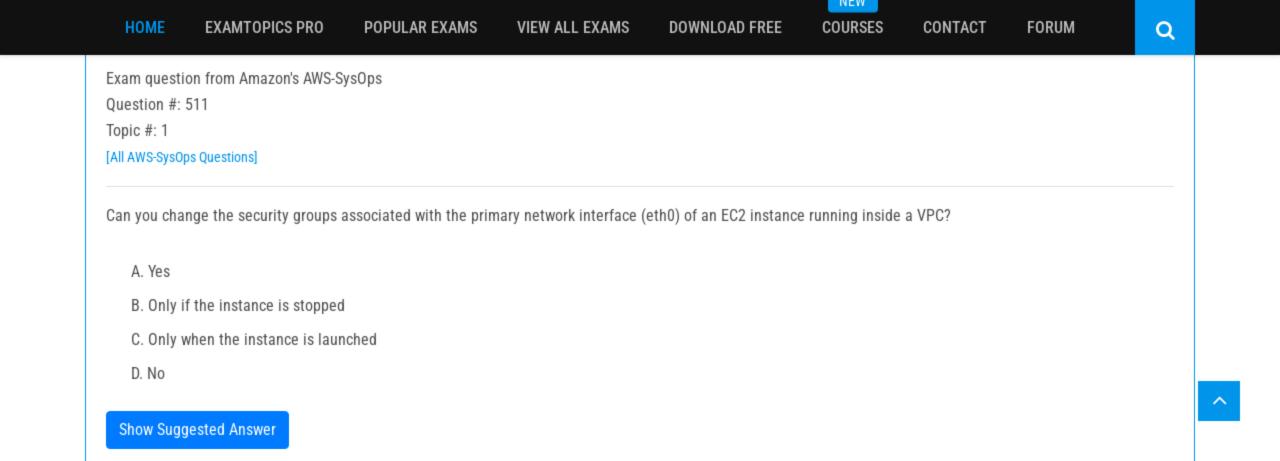
- A. This statement is false. Only Michael can change the password for John
- B. This is possible if Michael can add Bob to a group which has permissions to modify the IAM passwords
- C. It is not possible for John to modify his password
- D. Provided Bob is the manager of John

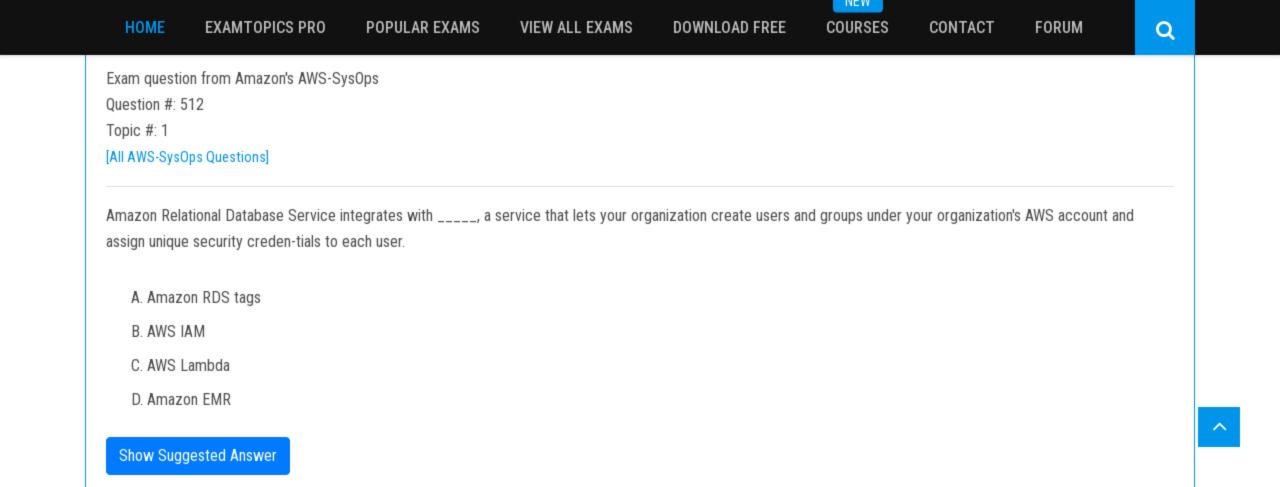


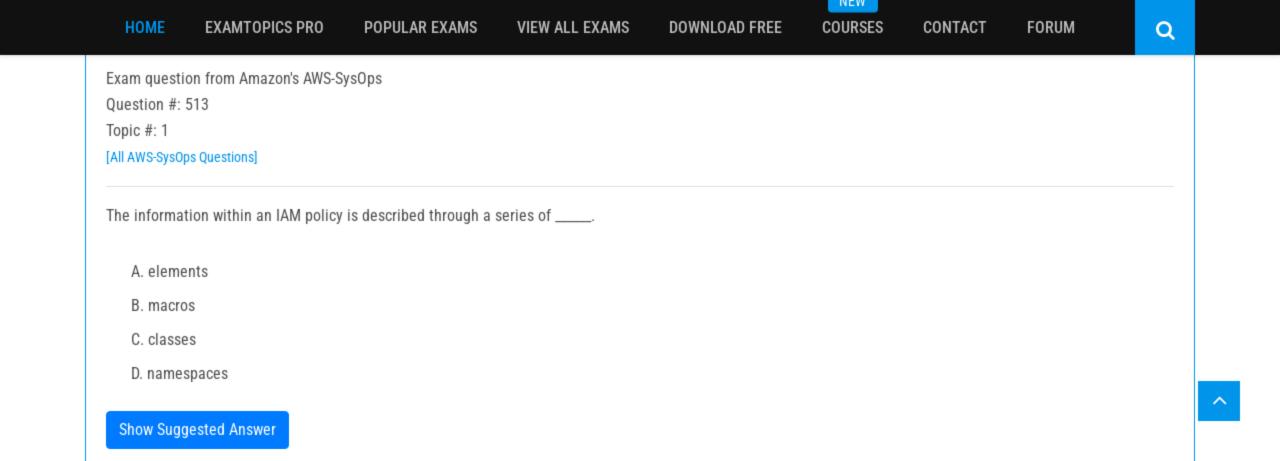


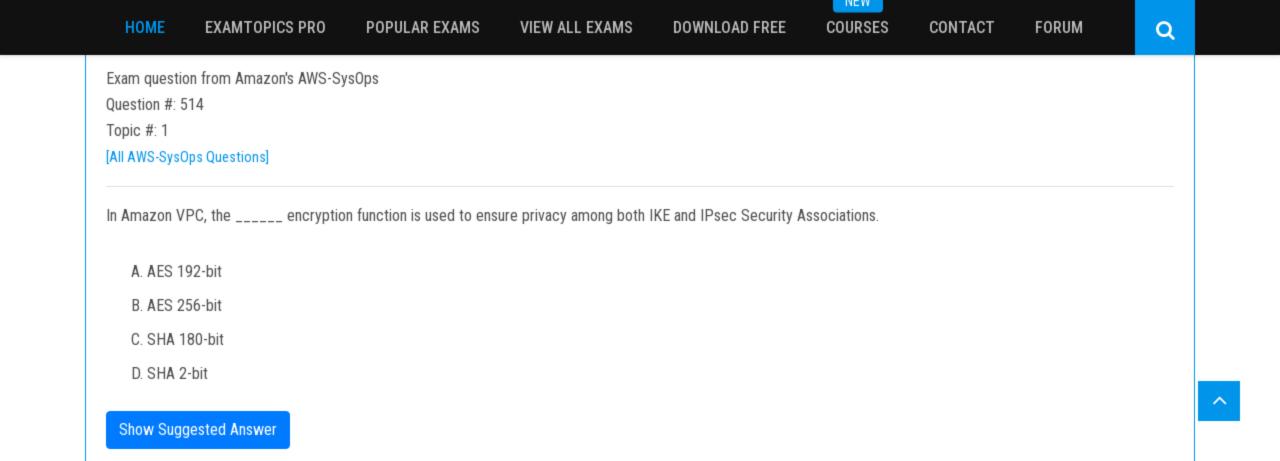


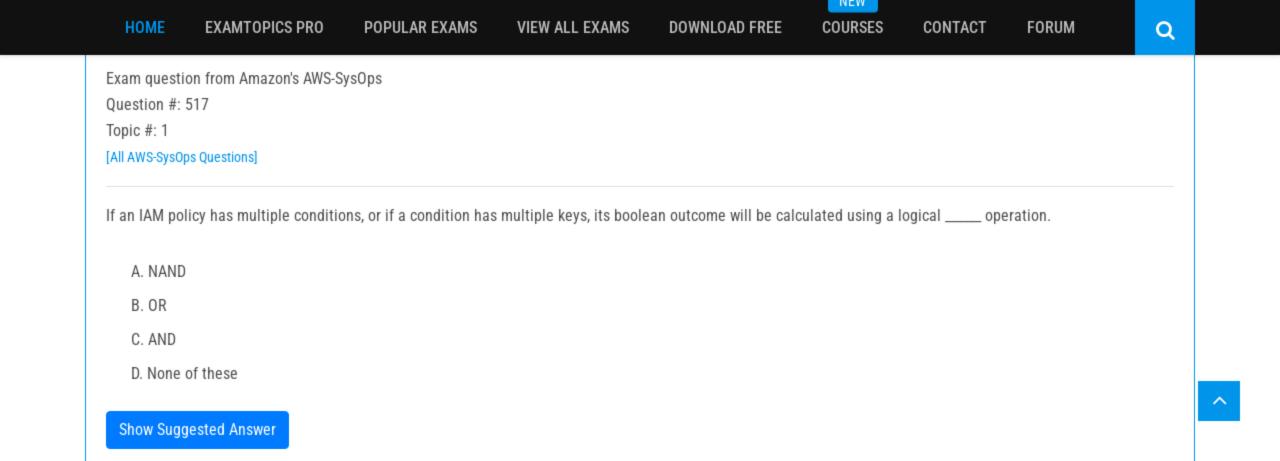












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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 521

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

The amount of data a company must back up has been increasing, and storage space is quickly running out. There is no budget to purchase new backup software that is capable of backing up data directly to the cloud.

What is the MOST cost-effective way to make storage available to the company's legacy backup system?

- A. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance, add large Amazon EBS volumes, and connect using VPN
- B. Ship backup tapes to AWS for storage in secure AWS Availability Zones
- C. Use AWS Snowball on a weekly basis to transfer data to Amazon Glacier
- D. Use AWS Storage Gateway to present a VTL using iSCSI to the legacy application

Question #: 523

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A Systems Administrator is planning to deploy multiple EC2 instances within two separate Availability Zones in the same AwS Region. The instances cannot be exposed to the Internet, but must be able to exchange traffic between one another. The data does not need to be encrypted.

What solution meets these requirements while maintaining the lowest cost?

- A. Create two private subnets within the same VPC. Communicate between instances using their private IP addresses
- B. Create 2 public subnets within the same VPC. Communicate between instances using their public IP addresses
- C. Create 2 separate VPCs, one for each Availability Zone. Create a private subnet within each VPC. Create a static route table pointing the destination CIDR to the other VPC
- D. Create 2 separate VPCs, one for each Availability Zone and create a public subnet in each. Deploy a VPN appliance within each VPC and establish a VPN tunnel between them. Communicate between instances by routing traffic through the VPN appliances

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Question #: 524

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A company website hosts patches for software that is sold globally. The website runs in AWS and performs well until a large software patch is released. The flood of downloads puts a strain on the web servers and leads to a poor customer experience.

What can the SysOps Administrator propose to enhance customer experience, create a more available web platform, and keep costs low?

- A. Use an Amazon CloudFront distribution to cache static content, including software patches
- B. Increase the size of the NAT instance to improve throughput
- C. Scale out of web servers in advance of patch releases to reduce Auto Scaling delays
- D. Move the content to IO1 and provision additional IOPS to the volume that contains the software patches

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Question #: 525

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An organization has developed a new memory-intensive application that is deployed to a large Amazon EC2 Linux fleet. There is concern about potential memory exhaustion, so the Development team wants to monitor memory usage by using Amazon CloudWatch.

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Q

What is the MOST efficient way to accomplish this goal?

- A. Deploy the solution to memory-optimized EC2 instances, and use the CloudWatch MemoryUtilization metric
- B. Enable the Memory Monitoring option by using AWS Config
- C. Install the AWS Systems Manager agent on the applicable EC2 instances to monitor memory
- D. Monitor memory by using a script within the instance, and send it to CloudWatch as a custom metric

Question #: 526

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A SysOps Administrator is running Amazon EC2 instances in multiple AWS Regions. The Administrator wants to aggregate the CPU utilization for all instances onto an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard. Each region should be present on the dashboard and represented by a single graph that contains the CPU utilization for all instances in that region.

How can the Administrator meet these requirements?

- A. Create a cross-region dashboard using AWS Lambda and distribute it to all regions
- B. Create a custom CloudWatch dashboard and add a widget for each region in the AWS Management Console
- C. Enable cross-region dashboards under the CloudWatch section of the AWS Management Console
- D. Switch from basic monitoring to detailed monitoring on all instances

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Question #: 528

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A Development team has an application stack consisting of many OS dependencies and language runtime dependencies. When deploying the application to production, the most important factor is how quickly the instance is operational.

What deployment methodology should be used to update the running environments to meet the requirement?

- A. Use fully baked AMIs (x€golden imagesx€) created after each successful build, creating a new Auto Scaling group, and blue/green deployments with rollbacks.
- B. Use user-data scripts to configure the instance correctly on boot by installing all dependencies when needed.
- C. Use an AWS Lambda function to only update the application locally on each instance, then re-attach it to the load balancer when the process complete.
- D. Use AWS OpsWorks scripts to execute on reboot of each instance to install all known dependencies, then re-attach the instances to the load balancer.

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 529

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A web-based application is running in AWS. The application is using a MySQL Amazon RDS database instance for persistence. The application stores transactional data and is read-heavy. The RDS instance gets busy during the peak usage, which shows the overall application response times.

The SysOps Administrator is asked to improve the read queries performance using a scalable solution.

Which options will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Scale up the RDS instance to a larger instance size
- B. Enable the RDS database Multi-AZ option
- C. Create a read replica of the RDS instance
- D. Use Amazon DynamoDB instead of RDS
- E. Use Amazon ElastiCache to cache read gueries

Question #: 530

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A Content Processing team has notified a SysOps Administrator that their content is sometimes taking a long time to process, whereas other times it processes quickly. The Content Processing submits messages to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue, which details the files that need to be processed. An Amazon EC2 instance polls the queue to determine which file to process next.

How could the Administrator maintain a fast but cost-effective processing time?

- A. Attach an Auto Scaling policy to the Amazon SQS queue to increase the number of EC2 instances based on the depth of the SQS queue
- B. Create an Auto Scaling policy to increase the number of EC2 instances polling the queue and a CloudWatch alarm to scale based on MaxVisibility Timeout
- C. Attach an Auto Scaling policy to the SQS queue to scale instances based on the depth of the dead-letter queue
- D. Create an Auto Scaling policy to increase the number of EC2 instances polling the queue and a CloudWatch alarm to scale based on ApproximateNumberOfMessagesVisible

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Question #: 532

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A SysOps Administrator has received a request from the Compliance Department to enforce encryption at rest of all new objects uploaded to the corp-compliance bucket.

How can the Administrator enforce encryption on all objects uploaded to the bucket?

```
A. Enable Amazon S3 default encryption on the bucket.
```

C. Add the following policy statement to the IAM user permissions policy:

D. Generate a presigned URL for the Amazon S3 PUT operation with server-side encryption flag set, and send the URL to the user.

Q

Question #: 533

Topic #: 1 [All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An errant process is known to use an entire processor and run at 100%. A SysOps Administrator wants to automate restarting the instance once the problem occurs for more than 2 minutes.

How can this be accomplished?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the 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 restart the EC2 instance, triggered by EC2 health checks.

Question #: 535

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A web application's performance has been degrading. Historically, the application has had highly-variable workloads, but lately, there has been a steady growth in traffic as the result of a new product launch. After reviewing several Amazon CloudWatch metrics, it is discovered that over the last two weeks the balance of CPU credits has dropped to zero several times.

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Which solutions will improve performance? (Choose two.)

- A. Begin using the T2 instance type
- B. Purchase more CPU credits for the existing instance
- C. Increase the size of the current instance type
- D. Configure a CloudWatch alarm on the CPU credits metric

Question #: 536

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An Amazon EC2 instance is in a private subnet. To SSH to the instance, it is required to use a bastion host that has an IP address of 10.0.0.5. SSH logs on the EC2 instance in the private subnet show that connections are being made over SSH from several other IP addresses. The EC2 instance currently has the following inbound security group rules applied:

Protocol: TCP -

Port: 22 -

Source: 10.0.0.5/32 -

Protocol: TCP -

Port: 22 -

Source: sg-xxxxxxxx -

Protocol: TCP -

Port: 389 -

Source: 0.0.0.0/0 -

What is the MOST likely reason that another IP addresses is able to SSH to the EC2 instance?

- A. The rule with 0.0.0.0/0 means SSH is open for any client to connect
- B. The rule with /32 is not limiting to a single IP address
- C. Any instance belonging to sg-xxxxxxxx is allowed to connect
- D. There is an outbound rule allowing SSH traffic

Question #: 537

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An AWS CloudFormation template creates an Amazon RDS instance. This template is used to build up development environments as needed and then delete the stack when the environment is no longer required. The RDS-persisted data must be retained for further use, even after the CloudFormation stack is deleted.

How can this be achieved in a reliable and efficient way?

FORUM

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- A. Write a script to continue backing up the RDS instance every five minutes
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to take a snapshot of the RDS instance, and manually execute the function before deleting the stack
- C. Use the Snapshot Deletion Policy in the CloudFormation template definition of the RDS instance
- D. Create a new CloudFormation template to perform backups of the RDS instance, and run this template before deleting the stack

Q

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 538

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A company's IT Security team is performing an audit of the AWS environment to determine which servers need to be patched and where additional security controls need to be added.

The company is responsible for which of the following? (Choose two.)

- A. Patching the OS on Amazon RDS instances
- B. Patching the OS on Amazon EC2 instances
- C. Enabling server-side encryption with Amazon S3-Managed Keys (SSE-S3) on S3 objects
- D. Patching the database engine on RDS instances
- E. Patching PHP in an AWS Elastic Beanstalk managed EC2 application

Question #: 539

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

The InfoSec team has asked the SysOps Administrator to perform some hardening on the company Amazon RDS database instances. Based on this requirement, what actions should be recommended for the start of the security review? (Choose two.)

- A. Use Amazon Inspector to present a detailed report of security vulnerabilities across the RDS database fleet
- B. Review the security group's inbound access rules for least privilege
- C. Export AWS CloudTrail entries detailing all SSH activity on the RDS instances
- D. Use the cat command to enumerate the allowed SSH keys in ~/.ssh on each RDS instance
- E. Report on the Parameter Group settings and ensure that encrypted connections are enforced

Show Suggested Answer

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Question #: 540

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A Big Data consulting company wants to separate its customers' workloads for billing and security reasons. The company would like to maintain billing and security controls on these workloads.

FORUM

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According to best practices, how can the workloads be separated if no shared resources are needed?

- A. Require each customer to create their own account. Contact AWS Support to receive a consolidated bill.
- B. Create customer accounts within AWS Organizations specifying consolidated billing features.
- C. Create a separate VPC for each customer. Use security groups to isolate traffic.
- D. Dedicate an AWS Region to each customer. Ensure that each entry in Amazon Route 53 is unique.

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An organization stores files on Amazon S3. Employees download the files, edit them with the same file name to the same folder on Amazon S3. Occasionally the files are unintentionally modified or deleted.

Q

What is the MOST cost-effective way to ensure that these files can be recovered to their correct state?

- A. Enable cross-region replication on the Amazon S3 bucket
- B. Enable versioning on the Amazon S3 bucket
- C. Use Lifecycle Management to move the files to Amazon Glacier
- D. Copy the edited files to Amazon Elastic File System

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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 542

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A company has a web application that runs both on-premises and on Amazon EC2 instances. Over time, both the on-premises servers and EC2 instances begin crashing. A SysOps Administrator suspects a memory leak in the application and wants a unified method to monitor memory utilization over time.

How can the Administrator track both the EC2 memory utilization and on-premises server memory utilization over time?

- A. Write a script or use a third-party application to report memory utilization for both EC2 instances and on-premises servers.
- B. Use Amazon CloudWatch agent for both Amazon EC2 instances and on-premises servers to report MemoryUtilization metrics to CloudWatch and set a CloudWatch alarm for notifications.
- C. Use CloudWatch agent for Amazon EC2 instances to report memory utilization to CloudWatch, and set CloudWatch alarms for notifications. Use a third-party application for the on-premises servers.
- D. Configure a load balancer to route traffic to both on-premises servers and EC2 instances, then use CloudWatch as the unified view of the metrics for the load balancer.

Question #: 543

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

Website users report that an application's pages are loading slowly at the beginning of the workday. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances, and data is stored in an Amazon RDS database. The SysOps Administrator suspects the issue is related to high CPU usage on a component of this application.

How can the Administrator find out which component is causing the performance bottleneck?

- A. Use AWS CloudTrail to review the resource usage history for each component.
- B. Use Amazon CloudWatch metrics to examine the resource usage of each component.
- C. Use Amazon Inspector to view the resource usage details for each component.
- D. Use Amazon CloudWatch Events to examine the high usage events for each component.

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Question #: 544

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A SysOps Administrator has an AWS Direct Connect connection in place in region us-east-1, between an AWS account and a data center. The Administrator is now required to connect the data center to a VPC in another AWS Region, us-west-2, which must have consistent network performance and low-latency.

What is the MOST efficient and quickest way to establish this connectivity?

- A. Create an AWS VPN CloudHub architecture, and use software VPN to connect to the VPC in region us-west-2.
- B. Create a new Direct Connect connection between the data center and region us-west-2.
- C. Create a VPC peering connection between the VPC in region us-east-1 and us-west-2, and access the VPC in us-west-2 from the data center.
- D. Use Direct Connect gateway with the existing Direct Connect connection to connect to the Virtual Private Gateway of the VPC in region us-west-2.

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 545

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A new application is being tested for deployment on an Amazon EC2 instance that requires greater IOPS than currently provided by the single 4TB General Purpose SSD (gp2) volume.

Which actions should be taken to provide additional Amazon EBS IOPS for the application? (Choose two.)

- A. Increase the size of the General Purpose (gp2) volume
- B. Use RAID 0 to distribute I/O across multiple volumes
- C. Migrate to a Provisioned IOPS SSD (io1) volume
- D. Enable MAX I/O performance mode on the General Purpose (gp2) volume
- E. Use RAID 1 to distribute I/O across multiple volumes

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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 547

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

While creating the wait condition resource in AWS CloudFormation, a SysOps Administrator receives the error `received 0 signals out of the 1 expected from the EC2 instance`.

What steps should be taken to troubleshoot this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Confirm from the cfn logs that the cfn-signal command was successfully run on the instance.
- B. Try to re-create the stack with a different IAM user.
- C. Check that the instance has a route to the Internet through a NAT device.
- D. Update the AWS CloudFormation stack service role to have iam:PassRole permission.
- E. Delete the existing stack and attempt to create a new once.

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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 548

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An existing, deployed solution uses Amazon EC2 instances with Amazon EBS General Purpose SSD volumes, am Amazon RDS PostgreSQL database, an Amazon EFS file system, and static objects stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. The Security team now mandates that at-rest encryption be turned on immediately for all aspects of the application, without creating new resources and without any downtime.

To satisfy the requirements, which one of these services can the SysOps Administrator enable at-rest encryption on?

- A. EBS General Purpose SSD volumes
- B. RDS PostgreSQL database
- C. Amazon EFS file systems
- D. S3 objects within a bucket

Q

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 549

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

How can the Administrator identify who is creating the Elastic IP address?

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

Question #: 550

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An application is running on Amazon EC2 instances behind a Classic Load Balancer. The instances run in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. Occasionally multiple incoming requests will receive a 5xx HTTP response when making a request to the Classic Load Balancer. From the Amazon CloudWatch metrics, a SysOps Administrator observes the Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) SpillOverCount metric to be greater than zero during these occasions. These errors can be avoided by triggering scaling actions on which ELB metric?

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- A. HealthyHostCount
- B. BackendConnectionErrors
- C. SurgeQueueLength
- D. UnHealthyHostCount

Question #: 551

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An application running by a SysOps Administrator is under repeated, large-scale distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks. Each time an attack occurs, multiple customers reach out to the Support team to report outages. The Administrator wants to minimize potential downtime from the DDoS attacks. The company requires 24/7 support.

Which AWS service should be set up to protect the application?

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. AWS Shield Advanced
- C. Amazon Cognito
- D. Amazon Inspector

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A SysOps Administrator needs Amazon EC2 instances in two different VPCs in private subnets to be able to communicate. A peering connection between the two VPCs has been created using the AWS Management Console and shows a status of Active. The instances are still unable to send traffic to each other.

Why are the EC2 instances unable to communicate?

- A. One or both of the VPCs do not have an Internet Gateway attached
- B. The route tables have 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

Question #: 557

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

Recently several critical files were mistakenly deleted from a shared Amazon S3 bucket. A SysOps Administrator needs to prevent accidental deletions from occurring in the future by enabling MFA Delete.

Once enabled, which bucket activities will require MFA authentication? (Choose two.)

- A. Permanently removing an object version from the bucket
- B. Disabling default object encryption for the bucket
- C. Listing all versions of deleted objects in the bucket
- D. Suspending versioning on the bucket
- E. Enabling MFA Add on the bucket

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Question #: 559

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A company has Amazon EC2 instances that serve web content behind an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer. The ELB Amazon CloudWatch metrics from a few hours ago indicate a significant number of 4XX errors. The EC2 instances from the time of these errors have been deleted.

At the time of the 4XX errors, how can an Administrator obtain information about who originated these requests?

- A. If ELB access logs have been enabled, the information can be retrieved from the S3 bucket
- B. Contact AWS Support to obtain application logs from the deleted instances
- C. Amazon S3 always keeps a backup of application logs from EC2 instances. Retrieve these logs for analysis
- D. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to obtain ELB access logs

Show Suggested Answer

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Question #: 560

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

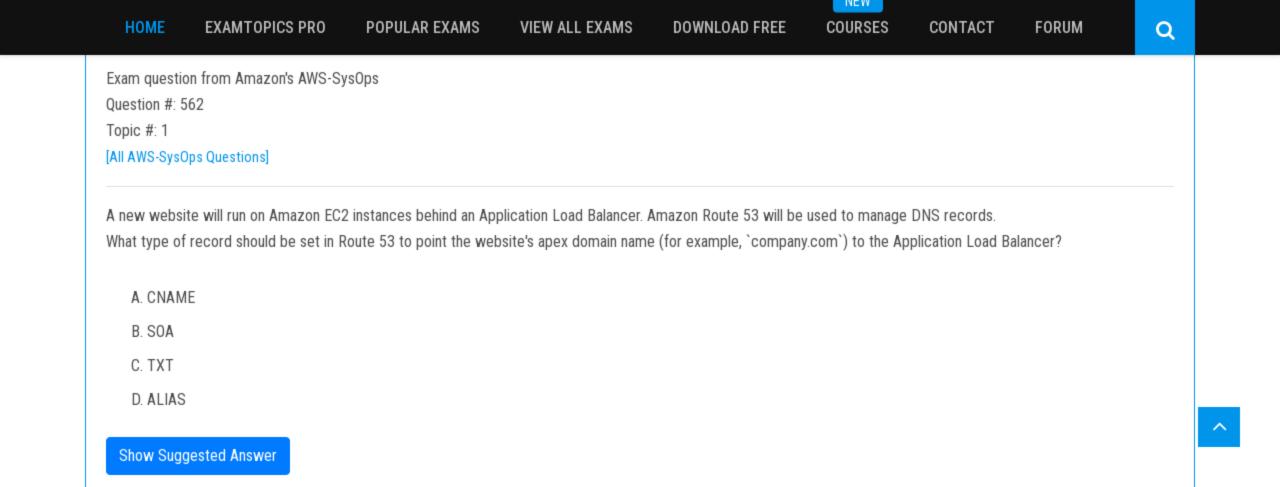
A SysOps Administrator is managing an application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The instances run in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. The application stores data in an Amazon RDS MySQL DB instance. The Administrator must ensure that that application stays available if the database becomes unresponsive.

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How can these requirements be met?

- A. Create read replicas for the RDS database and use them in case of a database failure
- B. Create a new RDS instance from the snapshot of the original RDS instance if a failure occurs
- C. Keep a separate RDS database running and switch the endpoint in the web application if a failure occurs
- D. Modify the RDS instance to be a Multi-AZ deployment



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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 563

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An application running on Amazon EC2 allows users to launch batch jobs for data analysis. The jobs are run asynchronously, and the user is notified when they are complete. While multiple jobs can run concurrently, a user's request need not be fulfilled for up to 24 hours. To run a job, the application launches an additional EC2 instance that performs all the analytics calculations. A job takes between 75 and 110 minutes to complete and cannot be interrupted.

What is the MOST cost-effective way to run this workload?

- A. Run the application on On-Demand EC2 instances. Run the jobs on Spot Instances with a specified duration.
- B. Run the application on Reserved Instance EC2 instances. Run the jobs on AWS Lambda.
- C. Run the application on On-Demand EC2 instances. Run the jobs on On-Demand EC2 instances.
- D. Run the application on Reserved Instance EC2 instances. Run the jobs on Spot Instances with a specified duration.

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 564

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A developer deploys an application running on Amazon EC2 by using an AWS CloudFormation template. The developer launches the stack from the console logged in as an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. When a SysOps Administrator attempts to run the same AWS CloudFormation template in the same AWS account from the console, it fails and returns the error:

'The image id `"[ami-2a69aa47]' does not exist`

What is the MOST likely cause of the failure?

- A. The Administrator does not have the same IAM permissions as the developer.
- B. The Administrator used a different SSH key from that of the developer.
- C. The Administrator is running the template in a different region.
- D. The Administrator's Amazon EC2 service limits have been exceeded

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 565

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A company has configured a library of IAM roles that grant access to various AWS resources. Each employee has an AWS IAM user, some of which have the permission to launch Amazon EC2 instances. The SysOps Administrator has attached the following policy to those users:

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```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [{
        "Effect":"Allow",
        "Action": ["ec2:*"],
        "Resource":"*"
},
    {
        "Effect":"Allow",
        "Action":"iam:PassRole",
        "Resource":"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/InfraTeam*"
}]
```

What would be the result of this policy?

- A. Users are able to switch only to a role name that begins with x€InfraTeamx€ followed by any other combination of characters.
- B. Users with the role of InfraTeamLinux are able to launch an EC2 instance and attach that role to it.
- C. x€InfraTeamx€ role is being passed to a user who has full EC2 access.
- D. EC2 instances that are launched by these users have full AWS permissions.

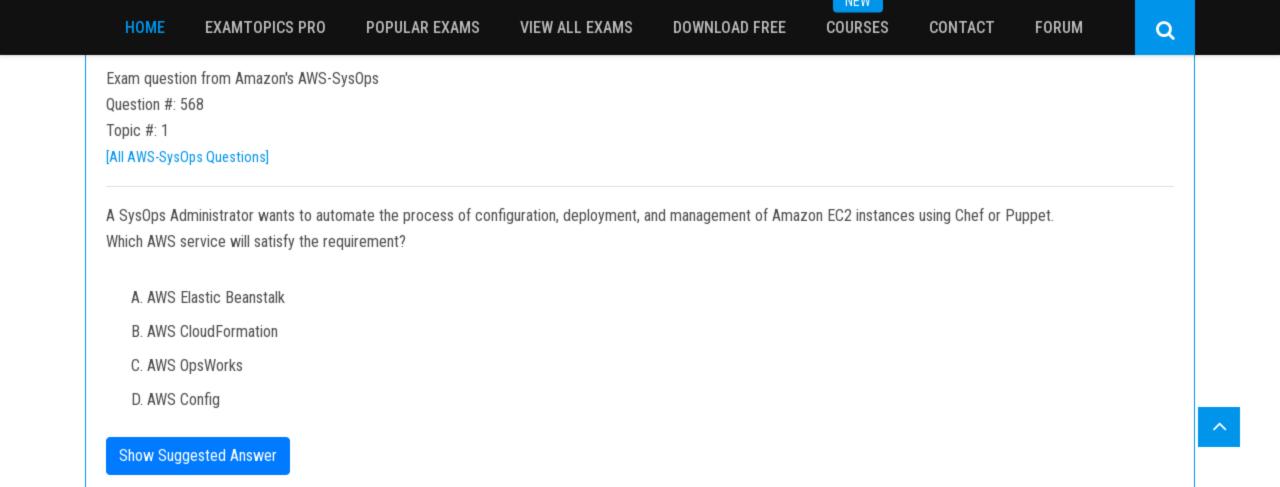
Question #: 566

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

How should a SysOps Administrator modify the S3 bucket policy to fix the issue?

- A. Change the a€Effecta€ from a€Allowa€ to a€Denya€
- B. Change the x€Actionx€ from x€s3:List\*x€ to x€s3:ListBucketx€
- C. Change the x€Resourcex€ from x€arn:aws:s3:::bucketname/\*x€ to x€arn:aws:s3:::bucketnamex€



Question #: 570

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A company must share monthly report files that are uploaded to Amazon S3 with a third party. The third-party user list is dynamic, is distributed, and changes frequently. The least amount of access must be granted to the third party. Administrative overhead must be low for the internal teams who manage the process. How can this be accomplished while providing the LEAST amount of access to the third party?

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- A. Allow only specified IP addresses to access the S3 buckets which will host files that need to be provided to the third party.
- B. Create an IAM role with the appropriate access to the S3 bucket, and grant login permissions to the console for the third party to access the S3 bucket.
- C. Create a pre-signed URL that can be distributed by email to the third party, allowing it to download specific S3 filed.
- D. Have the third party sign up for an AWS account, and grant it cross-account access to the appropriate S3 bucket in the source account.

Q

Question #: 571

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An administrator is responding to an alarm that reports increased application latency. Upon review, the Administrator notices that the Amazon RDS Aurora database frequently runs at 100% CPU utilization. The application is read heavy and does frequent lookups of a product table.

What should the Administrator do to reduce the application latency?

- A. Move the product table to Amazon Redshift and use an interleaved sort key
- B. Add Aurora Replicas and use a Reader Endpoint for product table lookups
- C. Move the product table to Amazon CloudFront and set the cache-control headers to public
- D. Use Auto Scaling to add extra Aurora nodes and set a trigger based on CPU utilization

Question #: 572

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A company is running a new promotion that will result in a massive spike in traffic for a single application. The SysOps Administrator must prepare the application and ensure that the customers have a great experience. The application is heavy on memory and is running behind an AWS Application Load Balancer (ALB).

The ALB has been pre-warmed, and the application is in an Auto Scaling group.

What built-in metric should be used to control the Auto Scaling group's scaling policy?

- A. RejectedConnection Count
- B. Request CountPerTarget
- C. CPUUtilization
- D. MemoryUtilization

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Question #: 573

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A SysOps Administrator is reviewing AWS Trusted Advisor warnings and encounters a warning for an S3 bucket policy that has open access permissions. While discussing the issue the bucket owner, the Administrator realizes the S3 bucket is an origin for an Amazon CloudFront web distribution.

Which action should the Administrator take to ensure that users access objects in Amazon S3 by using only CloudFront URLs?

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

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Question #: 574

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An e-commerce company hosts its website on the AWS us-west-1 region. It plans to create a special site for a promotion that should be visible only to shoppers from Canada.

What change should the SysOps Administrator make to the company's existing AWS setup to achieve this result?

- A. Update the Amazon Route 53 record set to use a latency routing policy for the new site
- B. Update the Application Load Balancer with a new host-based routing rule for the new site
- C. Update the Amazon Route 53 record set to use a geologation routing policy for the new site
- D. Update the Application Load Balancer with a new path-based routing rule for the new site

Question #: 575

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A company currently has a single AWS account used by all project teams. The company is migrating to a multi-account strategy, where each project team will have its own account. The AWS IAM configuration must have the same roles and policies for each of the accounts.

What is the MOST efficient way to implement and manage these new requirements?

- A. Create a portfolio in the AWS Service Catalog for the IAM roles and policies. Have a specific product in the portfolio for each environment, project, and team that can be launched independently by each user.
- B. Use AWS Organizations to create organizational units (OUs) for each group of projects and each team. Then leverage service control policies at the account level to restrict what services can used and what actions the users, groups, and roles can perform in those accounts.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda script that leverages cross-account access to each AWS account, and create all the roles and policies needed using the IAM API and JSON documents stored in Amazon S3.
- D. Create a single AWS CloudFormation template. Use CloudFormation StackSets to launch the CloudFormation template into each target account from the Administrator account.

IA C AA

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 576

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A SysOps Administrator is creating an Amazon EC2 instance and has received an InsufficientInstanceCapacity error.

What is the cause of the error and how can it be corrected?

- A. AWS does not currently have enough capacity to service the request for that instance type. A different Availability Zone or instance type must be used.
- B. The account has reached its concurrent running instance limit. An EC2 limit increase request must be filed with AWS Support.
- C. The APIs that service the EC2 requests have received too many requests and capacity has been reached. The request should be attempted again in a few minutes.
- D. The Administrator did not specify the correct size of the instance to support the capacity requirements of the workload. Select a bigger instance.

Question #: 577

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

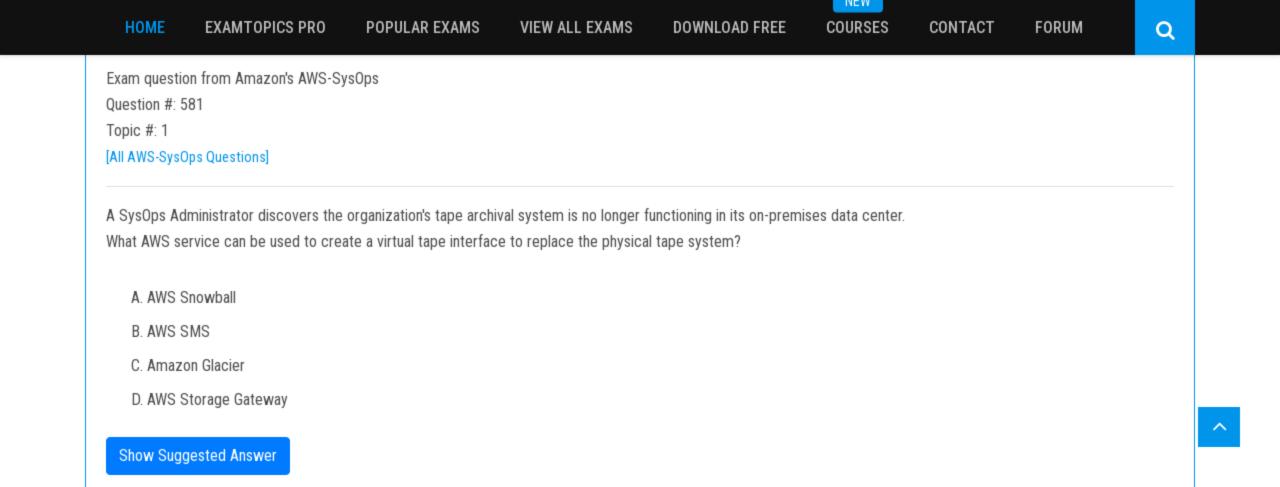
A web application runs on Amazon EC2 instances with public IPs assigned behind an Application Load Balancer. The instances run in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. The application stores data in an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance. The Application Load Balancer, EC2 instances, and RDS DB instance all run in separate sets of subnets. The EC2 instances can communicate with the DB instance, but cannot connect with external services. What is the MOST likely solution?

- A. Assign a public IP address to the database server and restart the database engine.
- B. Create and attach an Internet gateway to the VPC. Create a route table for the EC2 instance's subnets that sends Internet traffic to the gateway.
- C. Create and attach a virtual private gateway to the VPC. Create a route table for the EC2 instances' subnets that sends Internet traffic to the gateway.
- D. Create a VPC peering connection to a VPC that has an Internet gateway attached. Create a route table for the EC2 instances' subnets that sends Internet traffic to the peered VPC.

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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- A. Perform regular assessments with Amazon Inspector
- B. Perform regular assessments with AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. Integrate AWS Personal Health Dashboard with Amazon CloudWatch events to get security notifications
- D. Grant the Administrator and Security team access to AWS Artifact



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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 582

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A new application runs on Amazon EC2 instances and accesses data in an Amazon RDS database instance. When fully deployed in production, the application fails.

The database can be queried from a console on a bastion host. When looking at the web server logs, the following error is repeated multiple times:

\*\*\* Error Establishing a Database Connection.

Which of the following may be causes of the connectivity problems? (Choose two.)

- A. The security group for the database does not have the appropriate egress rule from the database to the web server.
- B. The certificate used by the web server is not trusted by the RDS instance.
- C. The security group for the database does not have the appropriate ingress rule from the web server to the database.
- D. The database is still being created and is not available for connectivity.

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Ouestion #: 584

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A SysOps Administrator has been able to consolidate multiple, secure websites onto a single server, and each site is running on a different port. The Administrator now wants to start a duplicate server in a second Availability Zone and put both behind a load balancer for high availability.

What would be the command line necessary to deploy one of the sites' certificates to the load balancer?

```
Α.
aws kms modify-listener --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer - -certificates
CertificateArn=arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-
certificate/my-new-server-cert
aws elb set-load-balancer-listener-ssl-certificate - -load-
balancer-name my-load-balancer - -load-balancer-port 443 - -
ssl-certificate-id arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-
certificate/new-server-cert
aws ec2 put-ssl-certificate - -load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer - -load-balancer-port 443 - -ssl-certificate-id
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/new-server-
cert
D
aws acm put-ssl-certificate - -load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer--load-balancer-port 443 - -ssl-certificate-id
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/new-server-
cert
```

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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 587

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A SysOps Administrator is troubleshooting Amazon EC2 connectivity issues to the internet. The EC2 instance is in a private subnet. Below is the route table that is applied to the subnet of the EC2 instance.

Destination `" 10.2.0.0/16 -

Target `" local -

Status " Active -

Propagated "No -

Destination " 0.0.0.0/0 -

Target `" nat-xxxxxxx -

Status `" Blackhole -

Propagated "No -

What has caused the connectivity issue?

- A. The NAT gateway no longer exists.
- B. There is no route to the internet gateway.
- C. The routes are no longer propagating.
- D. There is no route rule with a destination for the internet.

Question #: 588

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

Malicious traffic is reaching company web servers. A SysOps Administrator is tasked with blocking this traffic. The malicious traffic is distributed over many IP addresses and represents much higher traffic than is typically seen from legitimate users.

Q

How should the Administrator protect the web servers?

- A. Create a security group for the web servers and add deny rules for malicious sources.
- B. Set the network access control list for the web servers' subnet and add deny entries.
- C. Place web servers behind AWS WAF and establish the rate limit to create a blacklist.
- D. Use Amazon CloudFront to cache all pages and remove the traffic from the web servers.

Question #: 589

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A SysOps Administrator must evaluate storage solutions to replace a company's current user-shared drives infrastructure. Any solution must support security controls that enable Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX) permissions and Network File System protocols. Additionally, any solution must be accessible from multiple Amazon EC2 instances and on-premises servers connected to the Amazon VPC.

Which AWS service meets the user drive requirements?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon EFS
- C. Amazon EBS
- D. Amazon SQS

Question #: 591

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A company's auditor implemented a compliance requirement that all Amazon S3 buckets must have logging enabled. A SysOps administrator is tasked to ensure this compliance requirement is met, while still permitting developers to create and use new S3 buckets.

Which action should be taken to accomplish this?

- A. Add AWS CloudTrail logging for the S3 buckets.
- B. Implement IAM policies to allow only the storage team to create S3 buckets.
- C. Add the S3\_BUCKET\_LOGGING\_ENABLED AWS Config managed rule.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to delete the S3 buckets if logging is not turned on.

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Question #: 592

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An organization is concerned that its Amazon RDS databases are not protected. The solution to address this issue must be low cost, protect against table corruption that could be overlooked for several days, and must offer a 30-day window of protection.

Q

How can these requirements be met?

- A. Enable Multi-AZ on the RDS instance to maintain the data in a second Availability Zone.
- B. Create a read replica of the RDS instance to maintain the data in a second region.
- C. Ensure that automated backups are enabled and set the appropriate retention period.
- D. Enable versioning in RDS to recover altered table data when needed.

Question #: 593

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An organization is running multiple applications for their customers. Each application is deployed by running a base AWS CloudFormation template that configures a new VPC. All applications are run in the same AWS account and AWS Region. A SysOps Administrator has noticed that when trying to deploy the same AWS CloudFormation stack, it fails to deploy.

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What is likely to be the problem?

- A. The Amazon Machine image used is not available in that region.
- B. The AWS CloudFormation template needs to be updated to the latest version.
- C. The VPC configuration parameters have changed and must be updated in the template.
- D. The account has reached the default limit for VPCs allowed.

Q

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 595

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A web-commerce application stores its data in an Amazon Aurora DB cluster with an Aurora replica. The application displays shopping cart information by reading data from the reader endpoint. When monitoring the Aurora database, the SysOps Administrator sees that the AuroraReplicaLagMaximum metric for a single replica is high. What behavior is the application MOST likely exhibiting to users?

- A. Users cannot add any items to the shopping cart.
- B. Users intermittently notice that the cart is not updated correctly.
- C. Users cannot remove any items from the shopping cart.
- D. Users cannot use the application because it is falling back to an error page.

Question #: 601

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A company is deploying a legacy web application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an ELB Application Load Balancer. The application worked well in the test environment. However, in production, users report that they are prompted to log in to the system several times an hour.

Q

Which troubleshooting step should be taken to help resolve the problem reported by users?

- A. Confirm that the Application Load Balancer is in a multi-AZ configuration.
- B. Enable health checks on the Application Load Balancer.
- C. Ensure that port 80 is configured on the security group.
- D. Enable sticky sessions on the Application Load Balancer.

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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 602

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

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

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

Question #: 603

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An application is being developed that will be served across a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances, which require a consistent view of persistent data. Items stored vary in size from 1KB to 300MB; the items are read frequently, created occasionally, and often require partial changes without conflict. The data store is not expected to grow beyond 2TB, and items will be expired according to age and content type.

Q

Which AWS service solution meets these requirements?

- A. Amazon S3 buckets with lifecycle policies to delete old objects.
- B. Amazon RDS PostgreSQL and a job that deletes rows based on age and file type columns.
- C. Amazon EFS and a scheduled process to delete files based on age and extension.
- D. An EC2 instance store synced on boot from a central Amazon EBS-backed instance.

Question #: 604

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

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

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

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

How can this requirement be met?

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

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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 609

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An organization has two AWS accounts: Development and Production. A SysOps Administrator manages access of IAM users to both accounts. Some IAM users in Development should have access to certain resources in Production.

How can this be accomplished?

- A. Create an IAM role in the Production account with the Development account as a trusted entity and then allow those users from the Development account to assume the Production account IAM role.
- B. Create a group of IAM users in the Development account, and add Production account service ARNs as resources in the IAM policy.
- C. Establish a federation between the two accounts using the on-premises Microsoft Active Directory, and allow the Development account to access the Production account through this federation.
- D. Establish an Amazon Cognito Federated Identity between the two accounts, and allow the Development account to access the Production account through this federation.

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Question #: 610

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A SysOps Administrator is responsible for managing a set of 12.micro Amazon EC2 instances. The Administrator wants to automatically reboot any instance that exceeds 80% CPU utilization.

Which of these solutions would meet the requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm on the CPUCreditBalance metric and specify a terminate alarm action.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm on the CPUUtilization metric and specify a reboot alarm action.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm on the CPUCreditBalance metric and specify a reboot alarm action.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm on the CPUUtilization metric and specify a terminate alarm action.

Q

Question #: 611

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A company's customers are reporting increased latency while accessing static web content from Amazon S3. A SysOps Administrator observed a very high rate of read operations on a particular S3 bucket.

What will minimize latency by reducing load on the S3 bucket?

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

Question #: 614

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A web application accepts orders from online users and places the orders into an Amazon SQS queue. Amazon EC2 instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group read the messages from the queue, process the orders, and email order confirmations to the users. The Auto Scaling group scales up and down based on the queue depth. At the beginning of each business day, users report confirmation emails are delayed.

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What action will address this issue?

- A. Create a scheduled scaling action to scale up in anticipation of the traffic.
- B. Change the Auto Scaling group to scale up and down based on CPU utilization.
- C. Change the launch configuration to launch larger EC2 instance types.
- D. Modify the scaling policy to deploy more EC2 instances when scaling up.

Question #: 615

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

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

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

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

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

Question #: 616

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A SysOps Administrator must take a team's single existing AWS CloudFormation template and split it into smaller, service-specific templates. All of the services in the template reference a single, shared Amazon S3 bucket.

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What should the Administrator do to ensure that this S3 bucket can be referenced by all the service templates?

- A. Include the S3 bucket as a mapping in each template.
- B. Add the S3 bucket as a resource in each template.
- C. Create the S3 bucket in its own template and export it.
- D. Generate the S3 bucket using StackSets.

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Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 617

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

After installing and configuring the Amazon CloudWatch agent on an EC2 instance, the anticipated system logs are not being received by CloudWatch Logs. Which of the following are likely to be the cause of this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. A custom of third-party solution for logs is being used.
- B. The IAM role attached to the EC2 instance does not have the proper permissions.
- C. The CloudWatch agent does not support the operating system used.
- D. A billing constraint is limiting the number of CloudWatch Logs within this account.
- E. The EC2 instance is in a private subnet, and the VPC does not have a NAT gateway.

Question #: 618

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A SysOps Administrator found that a newly-deployed Amazon EC2 application server is unable to connect to an existing Amazon RDS database. After enabling VPC Flow Logs and confirming that the flow log is active on the console, the log group cannot be located in Amazon CloudWatch.

What are the MOST likely reasons for this situation? (Choose two.)

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- A. The Administrator must configure the VPC Flow Logs to have them sent to AWS CloudTrail.
- B. The Administrator has waited less than ten minutes for the log group to be created in CloudWatch.
- C. The account VPC Flow Logs have been disabled by using a service control policy.
- D. No relevant traffic has been sent since the VPC Flow Logs were created
- E. The account has Amazon GuardDuty enabled.

Question #: 619

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

An HTTP web application is launched on Amazon EC2 instances behind an ELB Application Load Balancer. The EC2 instances run across multiple Availability

Zones. A network ACL and a security group for the load balancer and EC2 instances allow inbound traffic on port 80. After launch, the website cannot be reached over the internet.

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What additional step should be taken?

- A. Add a rule to the security group allowing outbound traffic on port 80.
- B. Add a rule to the network ACL allowing outbound traffic on port 80.
- C. Add a rule to the security group allowing outbound traffic on ports 1024 through 65535.
- D. Add a rule to the network ACL allowing outbound traffic on ports 1024 through 65535.

Question #: 620

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

A company has an application that is running on an EC2 instance in one Availability Zone. A SysOps Administrator has been tasked with making the application highly available. The Administrator created a launch configuration from the running EC2 instance. The Administrator also properly configured a load balancer. What step should the Administrator complete next to make the application highly available?

- A. Create an Auto Scaling group by using the launch configuration across at least 2 Availability Zones with a minimum size of 1, desired capacity of 1, and a maximum size of 1.
- B. Create an Auto Scaling group by using the launch configuration across at least 3 Availability Zones with a minimum size of 2, desired capacity of 2, and a maximum of 2.
- C. Create an Auto Scaling group by using the launch configuration across at least 2 regions with a minimum size of 1, desired capacity of 1, and a maximum size of 1.
- D. Create an Auto Scaling group by using the launch configuration across at least 3 regions with a minimum size of 2, desired capacity of 2, and a maximum size of 2.

Q

An Applications team has successfully deployed an AWS CloudFormation stack consisting of 30 t2-medium Amazon EC2 instances in the us-west-2 Region. When using the same template to launch a stack in us-east-2, the launch failed and rolled back after launching only 10 EC2 instances.

What is a possible cause of this failure?

- A. The IAM user did not have privileges to launch the CloudFormation template.
- B. The t2.medium EC2 instance service limit was reached.
- C. An AWS Budgets threshold was breached.
- D. The application's Amazon Machine Image (AMI) is not available in us-east-2.

Q

Exam question from Amazon's AWS-SysOps

Question #: 623

Topic #: 1

[All AWS-SysOps Questions]

The Accounting department would like to receive billing updates more than once a month. They would like the updates to be in a format that can easily be viewed with a spreadsheet application.

How can this request be fulfilled?

- A. Use Amazon CloudWatch Events to schedule a billing inquiry on a bi-weekly basis. Use AWS Glue to convert the output to CSV.
- B. Set AWS Cost and Usage Reports to publish bills daily to an Amazon S3 bucket in CSV format.
- C. Use the AWS CLI to output billing data as JSON. Use Amazon SES to email bills on a daily basis.
- D. Use AWS Lambda, triggered by CloudWatch, to query billing data and push to Amazon RDS.