

Exam Questions AWS-SysOps

Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/AWS-SysOps/>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to update an existing AWS CloudFormation stack. If needed, a copy to the CloudFormation template is available in an Amazon S3 bucket named cloudformation-bucket

- * 1. Use the us-east-2 Region for all resources.
- * 2. Unless specified below, use the default configuration settings.
- * 3. update the Amazon EC2 instance named DevInstance by making the following changes to the stack named 1700182:
 - * a) Change the EC2 instance type to us-east-t2.nano.
 - * b) Allow SSH to connect to the EC2 instance from the IP address range 192.168.100.0/30.
 - * c) Replace the instance profile IAM role with IamRoleB.
- * 4. Deploy the changes by updating the stack using the CFServiceRole role.
- * 5. Edit the stack options to prevent accidental deletion.
- * 6. Using the output from the stack, enter the value of the ProdInstanceID in the text box below:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Here are the steps to update an existing AWS CloudFormation stack:

- > Log in to the AWS Management Console and navigate to the CloudFormation service in the us-east-2 Region.
- > Find the existing stack named 1700182 and click on it.
- > Click on the "Update" button.
- > Choose "Replace current template" and upload the updated CloudFormation template from the Amazon S3 bucket named "cloudformation-bucket"
- > In the "Parameter" section, update the EC2 instance type to us-east-t2.nano and add the IP address range 192.168.100.0/30 for SSH access.
- > Replace the instance profile IAM role with IamRoleB.
- > In the "Capabilities" section, check the checkbox for "IAM Resources"
- > Choose the role CFServiceRole and click on "Update Stack"
- > Wait for the stack to be updated.
- > Once the update is complete, navigate to the stack and click on the "Stack options" button, and select "Prevent updates to prevent accidental deletion"
- > To get the value of the ProdInstanceID, navigate to the "Outputs" tab in the CloudFormation stack and

find the key "ProdInstanceID". The value corresponding to it is the value that you need to enter in the text box below.

Note:

- > You can use AWS CloudFormation to update an existing stack.

You can use the AWS CloudFormation service role to deploy updates.

You can refer to the AWS CloudFormation documentation for more information on how to update and manage stacks: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudformation/>

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 2)

A webpage is stored in an Amazon S3 bucket behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Configure the S3 bucket to serve a static error page in the event of a failure at the primary site.

- * 1. Use the us-east-2 Region for all resources.
- * 2. Unless specified below, use the default configuration settings.
- * 3. There is an existing hosted zone named lab-751906329398-26023898.com that contains an A record with a simple routing policy that routes traffic to an existing ALB.
- * 4. Configure the existing S3 bucket named lab-751906329398-26023898.com as a static hosted website using the object named index.html as the index document
- * 5. For the index.html object, configure the S3 ACL to allow for public read access. Ensure public access to the S3 bucket is allowed.
- * 6. In Amazon Route 53, change the A record for domain lab-751906329398-26023898.com to a primary record for a failover routing policy. Configure the record so that it evaluates the health of the ALB to determine failover.
- * 7. Create a new secondary failover alias record for the domain lab-751906329398-26023898.com that routes traffic to the existing S3 bucket.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Here are the steps to configure an Amazon S3 bucket to serve a static error page in the event of a failure at the primary site:

- > Log in to the AWS Management Console and navigate to the S3 service in the us-east-2 Region.
- > Find the existing S3 bucket named lab-751906329398-26023898.com and click on it.
- > In the "Properties" tab, click on "Static website hosting" and select "Use this bucket to host a website".
- > In "Index Document" field, enter the name of the object that you want to use as the index document, in this case, "index.html"
- > In the "Permissions" tab, click on "Block Public Access", and make sure that "Block all public access" is turned OFF.
- > Click on "Bucket Policy" and add the following policy to allow public read access:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
```

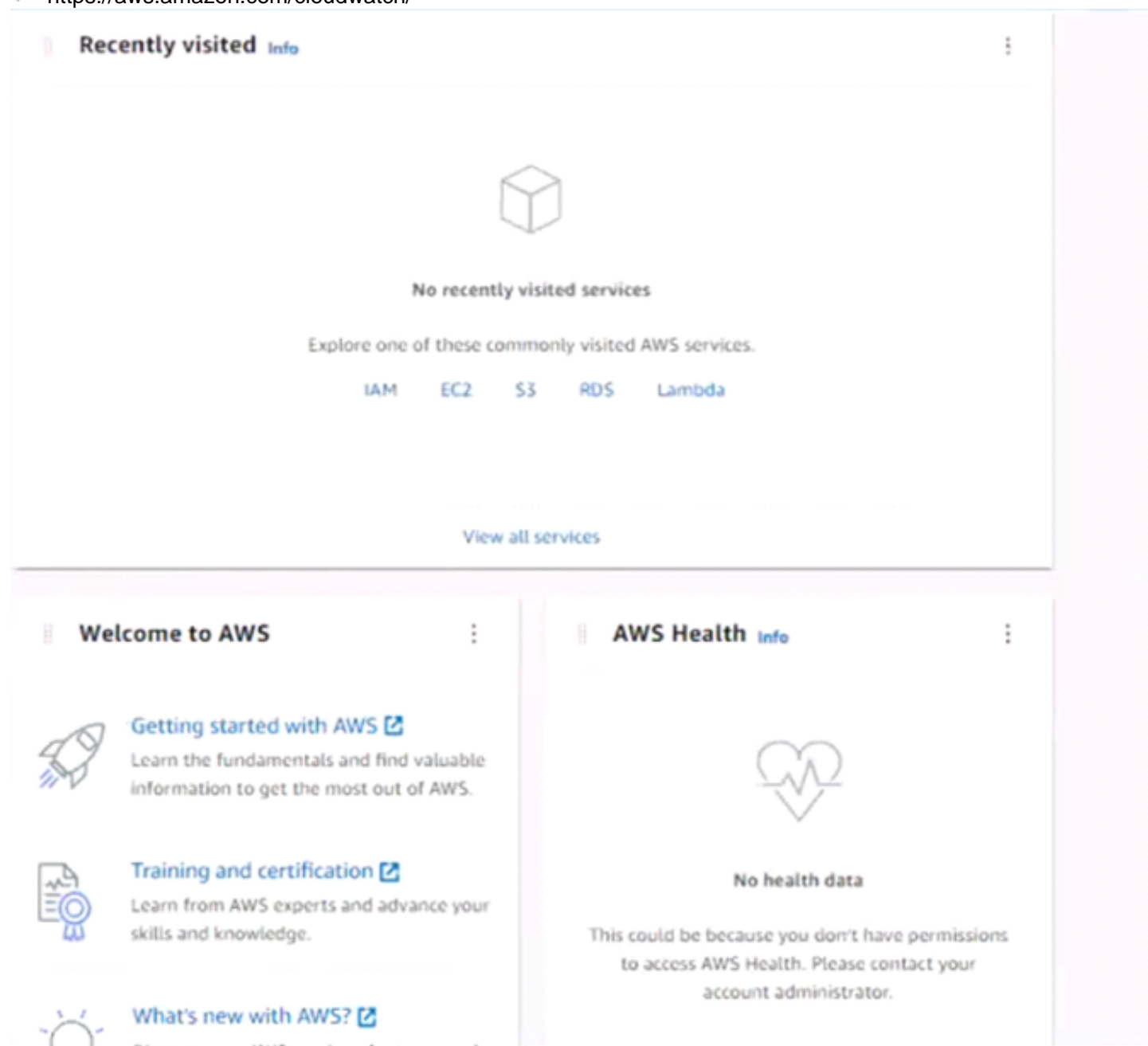
```
"Sid": "PublicReadGetObject", "Effect": "Allow",  
"Principal": "*", "Action": "s3:GetObject",  
"Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::lab-751906329398-26023898.com/*"  
}  
]  
}
```

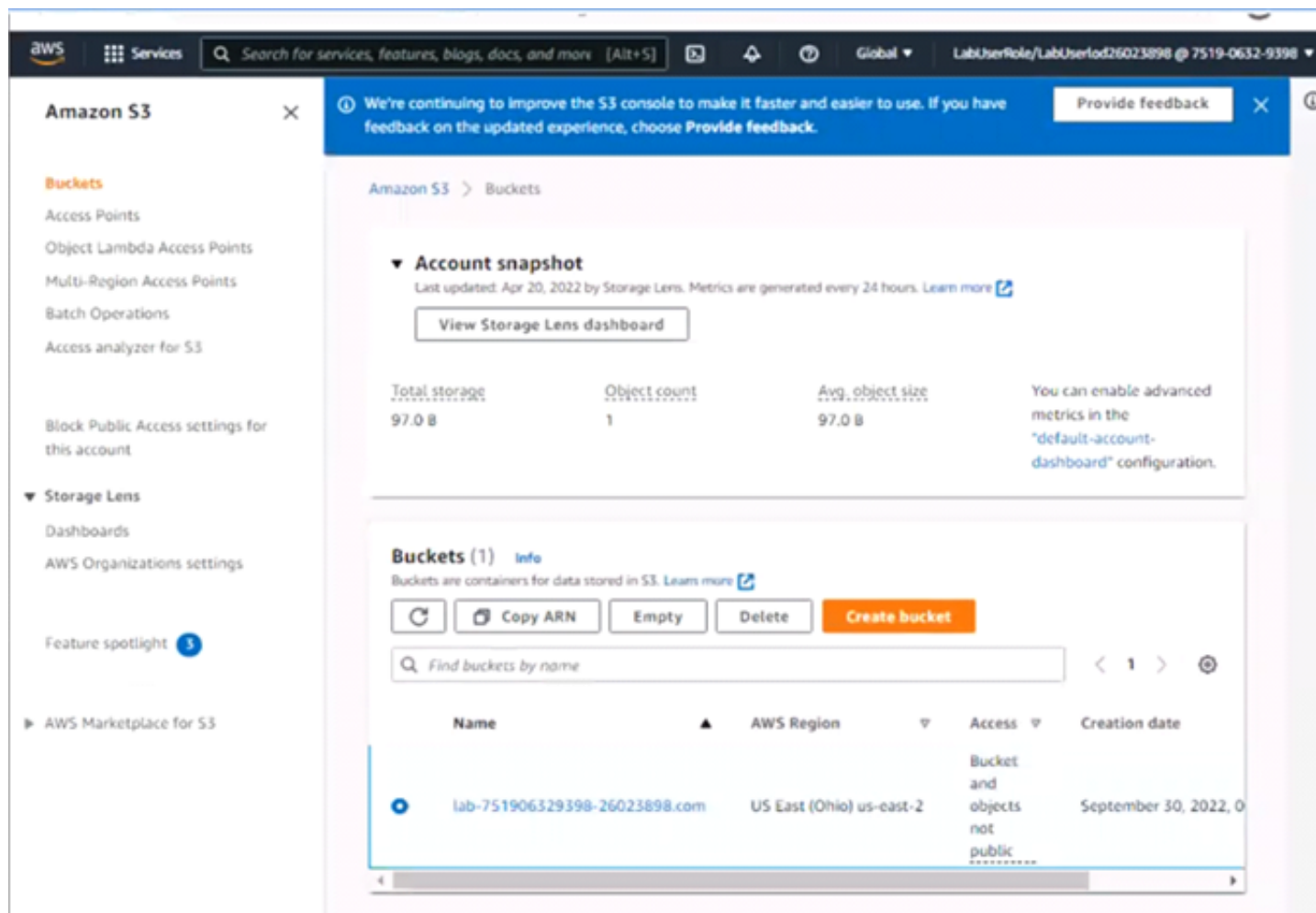
- Now navigate to the Amazon Route 53 service, and find the existing hosted zone named lab-751906329398-26023898.com.
- Click on the "A record" and update the routing policy to "Primary - Failover" and add the existing ALB as the primary record.
- Click on "Create Record" button and create a new secondary failover alias record for the domain lab-751906329398-26023898.com that routes traffic to the existing S3 bucket.

➤ Now, when the primary site (ALB) goes down, traffic will be automatically routed to the S3 bucket serving the static error page.

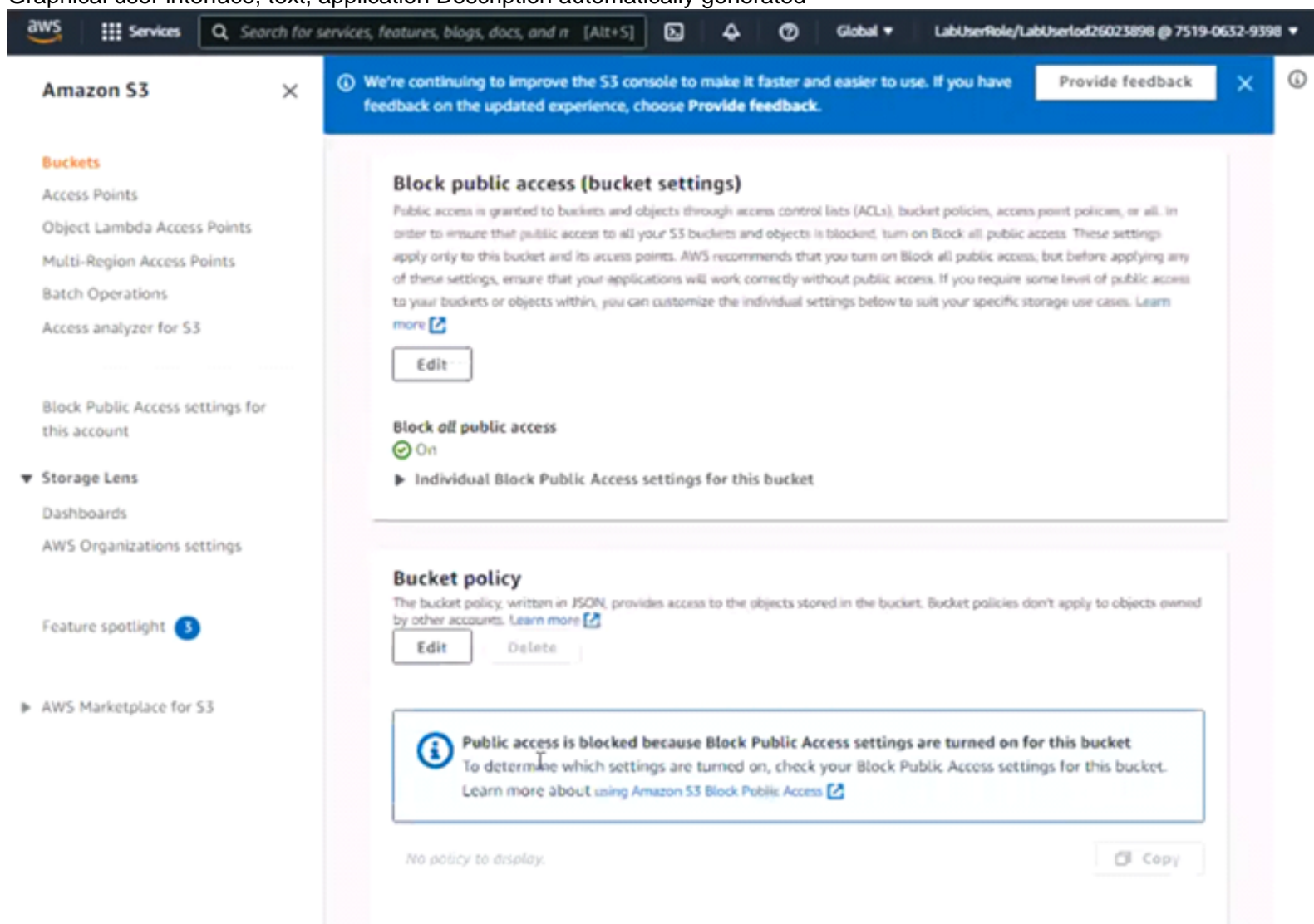
Note:

- You can use CloudWatch to monitor the health of your ALB.
- You can use Amazon S3 to host a static website.
- You can use Amazon Route 53 for routing traffic to different resources based on health checks.
- You can refer to the AWS documentation for more information on how to configure and use these services:
 - <https://aws.amazon.com/s3/>
 - <https://aws.amazon.com/route53/>
 - <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/>

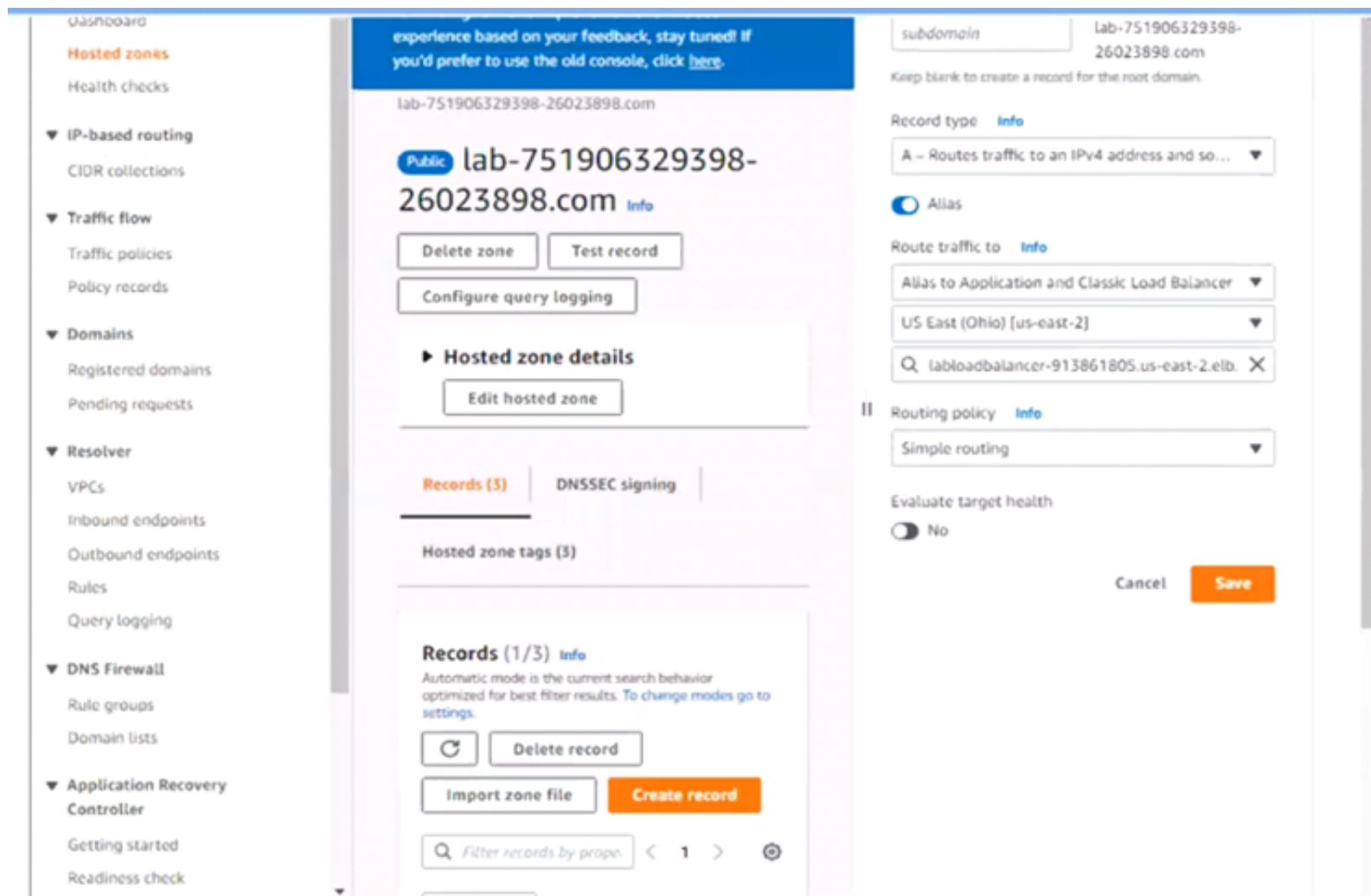




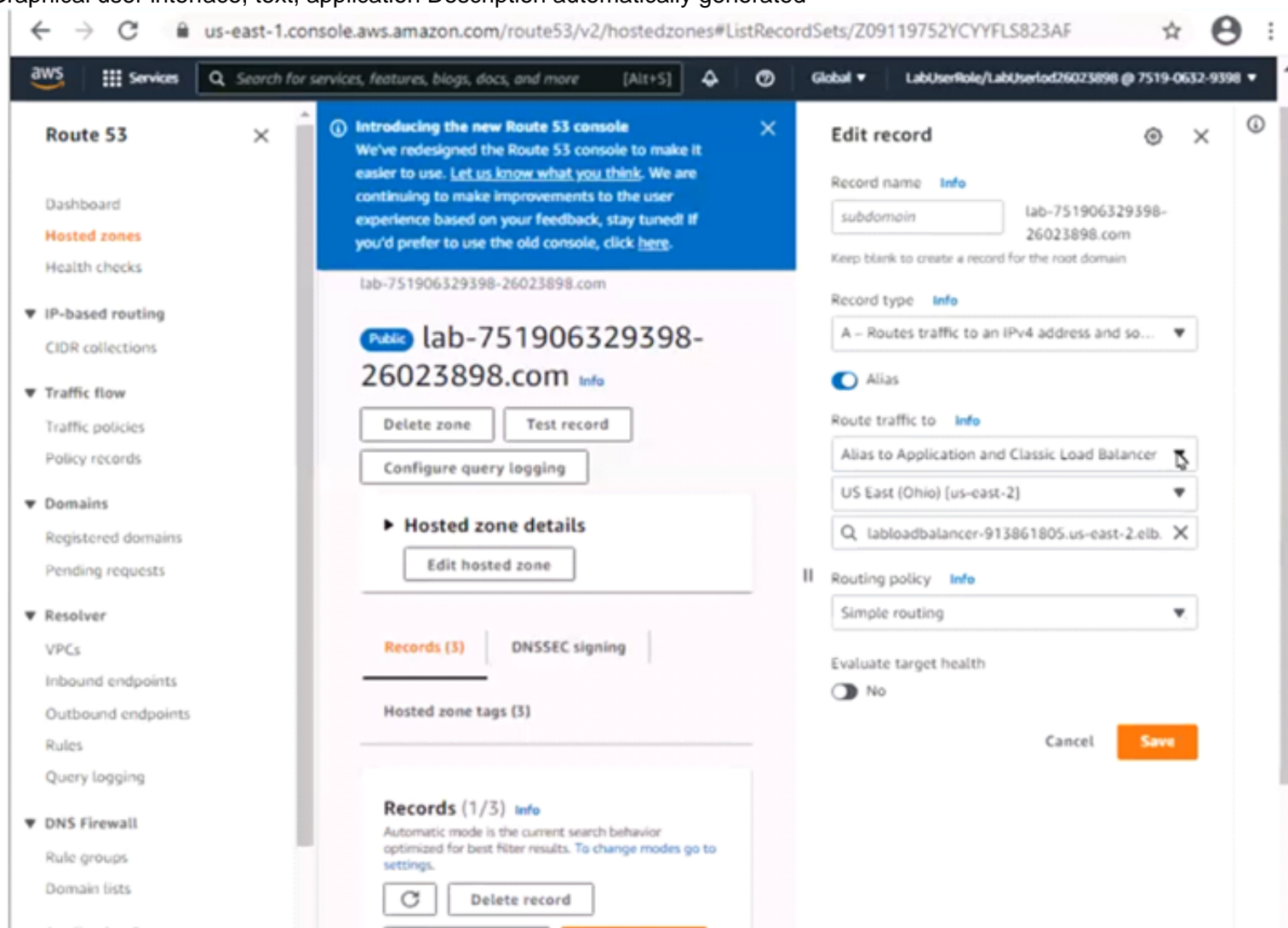
Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated



Graphical user interface, application, Teams Description automatically generated



Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated



The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console's 'Quick create record' form. At the top, there's a blue notification banner about the new console. Below it, two tabs are visible: 'Quick create (recommended for expert users)' and 'Wizard (recommended for new users)'. The 'Quick create' tab is active, showing a form for creating a new record. The form includes fields for 'Record name' (set to 'subdomain'), 'Record type' (set to 'A - Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources'), 'Value' (set to '192.0.2.235'), 'TTL (seconds)' (set to '300'), and 'Routing policy' (set to 'Simple routing'). There are also buttons for 'Delete', 'Add another record', and 'Switch to wizard'.

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

This screenshot shows the same AWS Route 53 console form, but with additional options visible. The 'Alias' checkbox is checked. Below the 'Value' field, there's a section for 'TTL (seconds)' with a dropdown menu showing '300' and buttons for '1m', '1h', and '1d'. The 'Routing policy' dropdown is also visible, showing 'Simple routing'. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Create records' buttons. Below the form, there's a section titled 'View existing records' with a link to view the existing records in the specified domain.

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

Quick create record [Info](#)

Switch to wizard

▼ Record 1

Delete

Record name [Info](#)

Record type [Info](#)

subdomain

lab-751906329398-26023898.com

A – Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources ▼

Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.

☒ Alias

Route traffic to [Info](#)

Alias to another record in this hosted zone ▼

US East (N. Virginia) ▼

An alias to a CloudFront distribution and another record in the same hosted zone are global and available only in US East (N. Virginia).

Q lab-751906329398-26023898.com. X

Alias hosted zone ID: Z09119752YCYFLS823AF

Routing policy [Info](#)

Failover record type

Failover ▼

Secondary ▼

Health check ID - optional [Info](#)

Evaluate target health

Q Choose health check

☒ Yes

Record ID [Info](#)

US West load balancer

Add another record

We've redesigned the Route 53 console to make it easier to use and make improvements to the user experience based on your feedback, stay tuned! If you'd prefer to use the old console, click [here](#).

Route 53 > Hosted zones > lab-751906329398-26023898.com > Create record

▼ Record creation method

Quick create (recommended for expert users)

Choose this method if you are confident in the process of creating records and know which options you need.

Wizard (recommended for new users)

Choose this method if you need more explanations as you create your record.

Quick create record [Info](#)

Switch to wizard

▼ Record 1

Delete

Record name [Info](#)

Record type [Info](#)

subdomain

lab-751906329398-26023898.com

A – Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and som... ▼

Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.

☒ Alias

Route traffic to [Info](#)

Alias to another record in this hosted zone ▼

US East (N. Virginia) ▼

An alias to a CloudFront distribution and another record in the same hosted zone are global and available only in US East (N. Virginia).

Q lab-751906329398-26023898.com. X

Alias hosted zone ID: Z09119752YCYFLS823AF

When you create records that have a routing policy other than simple, enter a value that uniquely identifies each record that has the same name and type. For example, you might assign a date/time stamp or a sequential counter.

Learn more [🔗](#)
Working with records

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 2)

If your AWS Management Console browser does not show that you are logged in to an AWS account, close the browser and relaunch the console by using the AWS Management Console shortcut from the VM desktop.

If the copy-paste functionality is not working in your environment, refer to the instructions file on the VM desktop and use Ctrl+C, Ctrl+V or Command-C, Command-V.

Configure Amazon EventBridge to meet the following requirements.

- * 1. use the us-east-2 Region for all resources,
- * 2. Unless specified below, use the default configuration settings.
- * 3. Use your own resource naming unless a resource name is specified below.
- * 4. Ensure all Amazon EC2 events in the default event bus are replayable for the past 90 days.
- * 5. Create a rule named RunFunction to send the exact message every 15 minutes to an existing AWS Lambda function named LogEventFunction.
- * 6. Create a rule named SpotWarning to send a notification to a new standard Amazon SNS topic named TopicEvents whenever an Amazon EC2 Spot Instance is interrupted. Do NOT create any topic subscriptions. The notification must match the following structure:

Input path:

```
{"instance": "$.detail.instance-id"}
```

Input Path:

```
{"instance": "$.detail.instance-id"}
```

Input template:

"The EC2 Spot Instance <instance> has been on account."

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Here are the steps to configure Amazon EventBridge to meet the above requirements:

- Log in to the AWS Management Console by using the AWS Management Console shortcut from the VM desktop. Make sure that you are logged in to the desired AWS account.
- Go to the EventBridge service in the us-east-2 Region.
- In the EventBridge service, navigate to the "Event buses" page.
- Click on the "Create event bus" button.
- Give a name to your event bus, and select "default" as the event source type.
- Navigate to "Rules" page and create a new rule named "RunFunction"
- In the "Event pattern" section, select "Schedule" as the event source and set the schedule to run every 15 minutes.
- In the "Actions" section, select "Send to Lambda" and choose the existing AWS Lambda function named "LogEventFunction"
- Create another rule named "SpotWarning"
- In the "Event pattern" section, select "EC2" as the event source, and filter the events on "EC2 Spot Instance interruption"
- In the "Actions" section, select "Send to SNS topic" and create a new standard Amazon SNS topic named "TopicEvents"
- In the "Input Transformer" section, set the Input Path to {"instance": "\$.detail.instance-id"} and Input template to "The EC2 Spot Instance <instance> has

been interrupted on account.

- Now all Amazon EC2 events in the default event bus will be replayable for past 90 days. Note:
- You can use the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or SDKs to create and manage EventBridge resources.
- You can use CloudTrail event history to replay events from the past 90 days.
- You can refer to the AWS EventBridge documentation for more information on how to configure and use the service: <https://aws.amazon.com/eventbridge/>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is using Amazon EC2 instances to host an application. The SysOps administrator needs to grant permissions for the application to access an Amazon DynamoDB table.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create access keys to access the DynamoDB tabl
- B. Assign the access keys to the EC2 instance profile.
- C. Create an EC2 key pair to access the DynamoDB tabl
- D. Assign the key pair to the EC2 instance profile.
- E. Create an IAM user to access the DynamoDB tabl
- F. Assign the IAM user to the EC2 instance profile.
- G. Create an IAM role to access the DynamoDB tabl
- H. Assign the IAM role to the EC2 instance profile.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is deploying an application on 10 Amazon EC2 instances. The application must be highly available. The instances must be placed on distinct underlying hardware.

What should the SysOps administrator do to meet these requirements?

- A. Launch the instances into a cluster placement group in a single AWS Region.
- B. Launch the instances into a partition placement group in multiple AWS Regions.
- C. Launch the instances into a spread placement group in multiple AWS Regions.
- D. Launch the instances into a spread placement group in single AWS Region

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a memory-intensive application that runs on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances behind an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB). The instances run in an Auto Scaling group. A Sysops administrator must ensure that the application can scale based on the number of users that connect to the application.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a scaling policy that will scale the application based on the ActiveConnectionCount Amazon CloudWatch metric that is generated from the ELB.
- B. Create a scaling policy that will scale the application based on the mem used Amazon CloudWatch metric that is generated from the ELB.
- C. Create a scheduled scaling policy to increase the number of EC2 instances in the Auto Scaling group to support additional connections.
- D. Create and deploy a script on the ELB to expose the number of connected users as a custom Amazon CloudWatch metri
- E. Create a scaling policy that uses the metric.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This solution will allow the application to scale based on the number of users that connect to the application. The other solutions (creating a scaling policy that uses the ActiveConnectionCount Amazon CloudWatch metric generated from the ELB, creating a scaling policy that uses the mem used Amazon CloudWatch metric generated from the ELB, or creating a scheduled scaling policy to increase the number of EC2 instances in the Auto Scaling group to support additional connections) will not meet the requirements, as they do not allow the application to scale based on the number of users that connect to the application.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator developed a Python script that uses the AWS SDK to conduct several maintenance tasks. The script needs to run automatically every night.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets this requirement?

- A. Convert the Python script to an AWS Lambda (unctio
- B. Use an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to invoke the function every night.
- C. Convert the Python script to an AWS Lambda functio
- D. Use AWS CloudTrail to invoke the function every night.
- E. Deploy the Python script to an Amazon EC2 Instanc
- F. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to schedule the instance to start and stop every night.
- G. Deploy the Python script to an Amazon EC2 instanc
- H. Use AWS Systems Manager to schedule the instance to start and stop every night.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company migrated an I/O intensive application to an Amazon EC2 general purpose instance. The EC2 instance has a single General Purpose SSD Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume attached.

Application users report that certain actions that require intensive reading and writing to the disk are taking much longer than normal or are failing completely. After reviewing the performance metrics of the EBS volume, a SysOps administrator notices that the VolumeQueueLength metric is consistently high during the same times in which the users are reporting issues. The SysOps administrator needs to resolve this problem to restore full performance to the application.

Which action will meet these requirements?

- A. Modify the instance type to be storage optimized.
- B. Modify the volume properties by deselecting Auto-Enable Volume 10.
- C. Modify the volume properties to increase the IOPS.
- D. Modify the instance to enable enhanced networking.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a compliance requirement that no security groups can allow SSH ports to be open to all IP addresses. A SysOps administrator must implement a solution that will notify the company's SysOps team when a security group rule violates this requirement. The solution also must remediate the security group rule automatically.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function when a security group change
- B. Configure the Lambda function to evaluate the security group for compliance, remove all inbound security group rules on all ports, and notify the SysOps team if the security group is noncompliant.
- C. Create an AWS CloudTrail metric filter for security group change
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to notify the SysOps team through an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when the metric is greater than 0. Subscribe an AWS Lambda function to the SNS topic to remediate the security group rule by removing the rule.
- E. Activate the AWS Config restricted-ssh managed rule
- F. Add automatic remediation to the AWS Config rule by using the AWS Systems Manager Automation AWS DisablePublicAccessForSecurityGroup runbook
- G. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to notify the SysOps team when the rule is noncompliant.
- H. Create an AWS CloudTrail metric filter for security group change
- I. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for when the metric is greater than 0. Add an AWS Systems Manager action to the CloudWatch alarm to suspend the security group by using the Systems Manager Automation AWS-DisablePublicAccessForSecurityGroup runbook when the alarm is in ALARM state
- J. Add an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a second target to notify the SysOps team.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company plans to run a public web application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB). The company's security team wants to protect the website by using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificates. The ELB must automatically redirect any HTTP requests to HTTPS.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Application Load Balancer that has one HTTPS listener on port 80. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to listener port 80. Create a rule to redirect requests from HTTP to HTTPS.
- B. Create an Application Load Balancer that has one HTTP listener on port 80 and one HTTPS protocol listener on port 443. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to listener port 443. Create a rule to redirect requests from port 80 to port 443.
- C. Create an Application Load Balancer that has two TCP listeners on port 80 and port 443. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to listener port 443. Create a rule to redirect requests from port 80 to port 443.
- D. Create a Network Load Balancer that has two TCP listeners on port 80 and port 443. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to listener port 443. Create a rule to redirect requests from port 80 to port 443.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has an organization in AWS Organizations. The company uses shared VPCs to provide networking resources across accounts. A SysOps administrator has been able to successfully launch and manage Amazon EC2 instances in a participant account. However, the SysOps administrator is now receiving an InstanceLimitExceeded error when the SysOps administrator tries to launch a new EC2 instance.

What should the SysOps administrator do to resolve this error?

- A. Request an instance quota increase from the account that owns the VPC.
- B. Launch additional EC2 instances in a different AWS Region.
- C. Request an instance quota increase from the participant account.
- D. Launch additional EC2 instances by using a different Amazon Machine image (AMI).

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Exam Topic 1)

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 Amazon EC2 instance with basic monitoring.
- B. Enable an action to restart the instance.
- C. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the EC2 instance with detailed monitoring.

- D. Enable an action to restart the instance.
- E. Create an AWS Lambda function to restart the EC2 instance, triggered on a scheduled basis every 2 minutes.
- F. Create a Lambda function to restart the EC2 instance, triggered by EC2 health checks.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company hosts an online shopping portal in the AWS Cloud. The portal provides HTTPS security by using a TLS certificate on an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB). Recently, the portal suffered an outage because the TLS certificate expired. A SysOps administrator must create a solution to automatically renew certificates to avoid this issue in the future.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Request a public certificate by using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). Associate the certificate from ACM with the EL
- B. Write a scheduled AWS Lambda function to renew the certificate every 18 months.
- C. Request a public certificate by using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). Associate the certificate from ACM with the EL
- D. ACM will automatically manage the renewal of the certificate.
- E. Register a certificate with a third-party certificate authority (CA). Import this certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). Associate the certificate from ACM with the EL
- F. ACM will automatically manage the renewal of the certificate.
- G. Register a certificate with a third-party certificate authority (CA). Configure the ELB to import the certificate directly from the C
- H. Set the certificate refresh cycle on the ELB to refresh when the certificate is within 3 months of the expiration date.

Answer: B

Explanation:

"A certificate is eligible for automatic renewal subject to the following considerations: ELIGIBLE if associated with another AWS service, such as Elastic Load Balancing or CloudFront. ELIGIBLE if exported since being issued or last renewed. ELIGIBLE if it is a private certificate issued by calling the ACM RequestCertificate API and then exported or associated with another AWS service. ELIGIBLE if it is a private certificate issued through the management console and then exported or associated with another AWS service." <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/managed-renewal.html>

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator uses AWS Systems Manager Session Manager to connect to instances After the SysOps administrator launches a new Amazon EC2 instance the EC2 instance does not appear in the Session Manager list of systems that are available for connection. The SysOps administrator verifies that Systems Manager Agent is installed updated and running on the EC2 instance

What is the reason for this issue?

- A. The SysOps administrator does not have access to the key pair that is required for connection
- B. The SysOps administrator has not attached a security group to the EC2 instance to allow SSH on port 22.
- C. The EC2 instance does not have an attached IAM role that allows Session Manager to connect to the EC2 instance.
- D. The EC2 instance ID has not been entered into the Session Manager configuration

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is notified that an Amazon EC2 instance has stopped responding The AWS Management Console indicates that the system status checks are failing What should the administrator do first to resolve this issue?

- A. Reboot the EC2 instance so it can be launched on a new host
- B. Stop and then start the EC2 instance so that it can be launched on a new host
- C. Terminate the EC2 instance and relaunch it
- D. View the AWS CloudTrail log to investigate what changed on the EC2 instance

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/ec2-windows-system-status-check-fail/>

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's AWS Lambda function is experiencing performance issues. The Lambda function performs many CPU-intensive operations. The Lambda function is not running fast enough and is creating bottlenecks in the system.

What should a SysOps administrator do to resolve this issue?

- A. In the CPU launch options for the Lambda function, activate hyperthreading.
- B. Turn off the AWS managed encryption.
- C. Increase the amount of memory for the Lambda function.
- D. Load the required code into a custom layer.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Increasing the amount of memory for the Lambda function will help to improve the performance of the function. This is because the Lambda function is CPU-intensive and increasing the memory will give it access to more CPU resources and help it run faster. The other options (activating hyperthreading in the CPU launch options for the Lambda function, turning off the AWS managed encryption, and loading the required code into a custom layer) will not help to improve the performance of the Lambda function and are not the correct solutions for this issue.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/configuration-function-common.html#configuration-memory-con>

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company needs to take an inventory of applications that are running on multiple Amazon EC2 instances. The company has configured users and roles with the appropriate permissions for AWS Systems Manager. An updated version of Systems Manager Agent has been installed and is running on every instance. While configuring an inventory collection, a SysOps administrator discovers that not all the instances in a single subnet are managed by Systems Manager. What must the SysOps administrator do to fix this issue?

- A. Ensure that all the EC2 instances have the correct tags for Systems Manager access.
- B. Configure AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer to determine and automatically remediate the issue.
- C. Ensure that all the EC2 instances have an instance profile with Systems Manager access.
- D. Configure Systems Manager to use an interface VPC endpoint.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Ensuring that all the EC2 instances have an instance profile with Systems Manager access is the most effective way to fix this issue. Having an instance profile with Systems Manager access will allow the SysOps administrator to configure the inventory collection for all the instances in the subnet, regardless of whether or not they are managed by Systems Manager.

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is managing many accounts by using a single organization in AWS Organizations. The organization has all features enabled. The company wants to turn on AWS Config in all the accounts of the organization and in all AWS Regions.

What should a Sysops administrator do to meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Use AVVS CloudFormation StackSets to deploy stack instances that turn on AWS Config in all accounts and in all Regions.
- B. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to deploy stack policies that turn on AWS Config in all accounts and in all Regions.
- C. Use service control policies (SCPs) to configure AWS Config in all accounts and in all Regions.
- D. Create a script that uses the AWS CLI to turn on AWS Config in all accounts in the organizatio
- E. Run the script from the organization's management account.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is testing Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) as a solution for analyzing system logs from a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances. During the test phase, the domain operates on a single-node cluster. A SysOps administrator needs to transition the test domain into a highly available production-grade deployment.

Which Amazon ES configuration should the SysOps administrator use to meet this requirement?

- A. Use a cluster of four data nodes across two AWS Region
- B. Deploy four dedicated master nodes in each Region.
- C. Use a cluster of six data nodes across three Availability Zone
- D. Use three dedicated master nodes.
- E. Use a cluster of six data nodes across three Availability Zone
- F. Use six dedicated master nodes.
- G. Use a cluster of eight data nodes across two Availability Zone
- H. Deploy four master nodes in a failover AWS Region.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company hosts a web portal on Amazon EC2 instances. The web portal uses an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) and Amazon Route 53 for its public DNS service. The ELB and the EC2 instances are deployed by way of a single AWS CloudFormation stack in the us-east-1 Region. The web portal must be highly available across multiple Regions.

Which configuration will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy a copy of the stack in the us-west-2 Regio
- B. Create a single start of authority (SOA) record in Route 53 that includes the IP address from each EL
- C. Configure the SOA record with health check
- D. Use the ELB in us-east-1 as the primary record and the ELB in us-west-2 as the secondary record.
- E. Deploy a copy of the stack in the us-west-2 Regio
- F. Create an additional A record in Route 53 that includes the ELB in us-west-2 as an alias targe
- G. Configure the A records with a failover routing policy and health check
- H. Use the ELB in us-east-1 as the primary record and the ELB in us-west-2 as the secondary record.
- I. Deploy a new group of EC2 instances in the us-west-2 Regio
- J. Associate the new EC2 instances with the existing ELB, and configure load balancer health checks on all EC2 instance
- K. Configure the ELB to update Route 53 when EC2 instances in us-west-2 fail health checks.
- L. Deploy a new group of EC2 instances in the us-west-2 Regio
- M. Configure EC2 health checks on all EC2 instances in each Regio
- N. Configure a peering connection between the VPC
- O. Use the VPC in us-east-1 as the primary record and the VPC in us-west-2 as the secondary record.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When you create a hosted zone, Route 53 automatically creates a name server (NS) record and a start of authority (SOA) record for the zone.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/migrate-dns-domain-in-use.html#migrate-dns-crea>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SOA_record

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator needs to design a high-traffic static website. The website must be highly available and must provide the lowest possible latency to users across the globe.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket, and upload the website content to the S3 bucket
- B. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution in each AWS Region, and set the S3 bucket as the origin
- C. Use Amazon Route 53 to create a DNS record that uses a geolocation routing policy to route traffic to the correct CloudFront distribution based on where the request originates.
- D. Create an Amazon S3 bucket, and upload the website content to the S3 bucket
- E. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution, and set the S3 bucket as the origin
- F. Use Amazon Route 53 to create an alias record that points to the CloudFront distribution.
- G. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and a target group
- H. Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group with at least two EC2 instances in the associated target group
- I. Store the website content on the EC2 instance
- J. Use Amazon Route 53 to create an alias record that points to the ALB.
- K. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and a target group in two Region
- L. Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group in each Region with at least two EC2 instances in each target group
- M. Store the website content on the EC2 instance
- N. Use Amazon Route 53 to create a DNS record that uses a geolocation routing policy to route traffic to the correct ALB based on where the request originates.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's SysOps administrator deploys a public Network Load Balancer (NLB) in front of the company's web application. The web application does not use any Elastic IP addresses. Users must access the web application by using the company's domain name. The SysOps administrator needs to configure Amazon Route 53 to route traffic to the NLB.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create a Route 53 AAAA record for the NLB.
- B. Create a Route 53 alias record for the NLB.
- C. Create a Route 53 CAA record for the NLB.
- D. Create a Route 53 CNAME record for the NLB.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a stateful web application that is hosted on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. The instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) that has a single target group. The ALB is configured as the origin in an Amazon CloudFront distribution. Users are reporting random logouts from the web application.

Which combination of actions should a SysOps administrator take to resolve this problem? (Select TWO.)

- A. Change to the least outstanding requests algorithm on the ALB target group.
- B. Configure cookie forwarding in the CloudFront distribution cache behavior.
- C. Configure header forwarding in the CloudFront distribution cache behavior.
- D. Enable group-level stickiness on the ALB listener rule.
- E. Enable sticky sessions on the ALB target group.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/Cookies.html>

You can configure each cache behavior to do one of the following: Forward all cookies to your origin – CloudFront includes all cookies sent by the viewer when it forwards requests to the origin. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/sticky-sessions.html>

By default, an Application Load Balancer routes each request independently to a registered target based on the chosen load-balancing algorithm.

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Exam Topic 1)

A manufacturing company uses an Amazon RDS DB instance to store inventory of all stock items. The company maintains several AWS Lambda functions that interact with the database to add, update, and delete items. The Lambda functions use hardcoded credentials to connect to the database.

A SysOps administrator must ensure that the database credentials are never stored in plaintext and that the password is rotated every 30 days.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Store the database password as an environment variable for each Lambda function
- B. Create a new Lambda function that is named PasswordRotate
- C. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to schedule the PasswordRotate function every 30 days to change the database password and update the environment variable for each Lambda function.
- D. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to encrypt the database password and to store the encrypted password as an environment variable for each Lambda function
- E. Grant each Lambda function access to the KMS key so that the database password can be decrypted when required
- F. Create a new Lambda function that is named PasswordRotate to change the password every 30 days.
- G. Use AWS Secrets Manager to store credentials for the database
- H. Create a Secrets Manager secret, and select the database so that Secrets Manager will use a Lambda function to update the database password automatically
- I. Specify an automatic rotation schedule of 30 days

- J. Update each Lambda function to access the database password from SecretsManager.
- K. Use AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store to create a secure string to store credentials for the databases.
- L. Create a new Lambda function called PasswordRotator.
- M. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to schedule the PasswordRotate function every 30 days to change the database password and to update the secret within Parameter Store.
- N. Update each Lambda function to access the database password from Parameter Store.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you choose to enable rotation, Secrets Manager supports the following Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) databases with AWS written and tested Lambda rotation function templates, and full configuration of the rotation process:

Amazon Aurora on Amazon RDS MySQL on Amazon RDS PostgreSQL on Amazon RDS Oracle on Amazon RDS MariaDB on Amazon RDS

Microsoft SQL Server on Amazon RDS <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/intro.html>

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is reviewing VPC Flow Logs to troubleshoot connectivity issues in a VPC. While reviewing the logs the SysOps administrator notices that rejected traffic is not listed.

What should the SysOps administrator do to ensure that all traffic is logged?

- A. Create a new flow log that has a filter setting to capture all traffic.
- B. Create a new flow log set the log record format to a custom format. Select the proper fields to include in the log.
- C. Edit the existing flow log. Change the filter setting to capture all traffic.
- D. Edit the existing flow log.
- E. Set the log record format to a custom format. Select the proper fields to include in the log.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is deploying a test site running on Amazon EC2 instances. The application requires both incoming and outgoing connectivity to the internet.

Which combination of steps are required to provide internet connectivity to the EC2 instances? (Choose two.)

- A. Add a NAT gateway to a public subnet.
- B. Attach a private address to the elastic network interface on the EC2 instance.
- C. Attach an Elastic IP address to the internet gateway.
- D. Add an entry to the route table for the subnet that points to an internet gateway.
- E. Create an internet gateway and attach it to a VPC.

Answer: DE

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_Internet_Gateway.html

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system to share files across many Linux Amazon EC2 instances. A SysOps administrator notices that the file system's PercentIOLimit metric is consistently at 100% for 15 minutes or longer. The SysOps administrator also notices that the application that reads and writes to that file system is performing poorly. The application requires high throughput and IOPS while accessing the file system.

What should the SysOps administrator do to remediate the consistently high PercentIOLimit metric?

- A. Create a new EFS file system that uses Max I/O performance mode.
- B. Use AWS DataSync to migrate data to the new EFS file system.
- C. Create an EFS lifecycle policy to transition future files to the Infrequent Access (IA) storage class to improve performance.
- D. Use AWS DataSync to migrate existing data to IA storage.
- E. Modify the existing EFS file system and activate Max I/O performance mode.
- F. Modify the existing EFS file system and activate Provisioned Throughput mode.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To support a wide variety of cloud storage workloads, Amazon EFS offers two performance modes, General Purpose mode and Max I/O mode. You choose a file system's performance mode when you create it, and it cannot be changed. If the PercentIOLimit percentage returned was at or near 100 percent for a significant amount of time during the test, your application should use the Max I/O performance mode. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/efs/latest/ug/performance.html>

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator created an AWS CloudFormation template that provisions Amazon EC2 instances, an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB), and an Amazon RDS DB instance. During stack creation, the creation of the EC2 instances and the creation of the ELB are successful. However, the creation of the DB instance fails.

What is the default behavior of CloudFormation in this scenario?

- A. CloudFormation will roll back the stack and delete the stack.
- B. CloudFormation will roll back the stack but will not delete the stack.
- C. CloudFormation will prompt the user to roll back the stack or continue.
- D. CloudFormation will successfully complete the stack but will report a failed status for the DB instance.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator creates two VPCs, VPC1 and VPC2, in a company's AWS account. The SysOps administrator deploys a Linux Amazon EC2 instance in VPC1 and deploys an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance in VPC2. The DB instance is deployed in a private subnet. An application that runs on the EC2 instance needs to connect to the database.

What should the SysOps administrator do to give the EC2 instance the ability to connect to the database?

- A. Enter the DB instance connection string into the VPC1 route table.
- B. Configure VPC peering between the two VPCs.
- C. Add the same IPv4 CIDR range for both VPCs.
- D. Connect to the DB instance by using the DB instance's public IP address.

Answer: B

Explanation:

VPC peering allows two VPCs to communicate with each other securely. By configuring VPC peering between the two VPCs, the SysOps administrator will be able to give the EC2 instance in VPC1 the ability to connect to the database in VPC2. Once the VPC peering is configured, the EC2 instance will be able to communicate with the database using the private IP address of the DB instance in the private subnet.

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is managing multiple AWS accounts in AWS Organizations. The company is reviewing internal security of its AWS environment. The company's security administrator has their own AWS account and wants to review the VPC configuration of developer AWS accounts.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST secure manner?

- A. Create an IAM policy in each developer account that has read-only access related to VPC resources. Assign the policy to an IAM user. Share the user credentials with the security administrator.
- B. Create an IAM policy in each developer account that has administrator access to all Amazon EC2 actions, including VPC actions. Assign the policy to an IAM user. Share the user credentials with the security administrator.
- C. Create an IAM policy in each developer account that has administrator access related to VPC resources. Assign the policy to a cross-account IAM role. Ask the security administrator to assume the role from their account.
- D. Create an IAM policy in each developer account that has read-only access related to VPC resources. Assign the policy to a cross-account IAM role. Ask the security administrator to assume the role from their account.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Exam Topic 1)

A team of On-call engineers frequently needs to connect to Amazon EC2 instances in a private subnet to troubleshoot and run commands. The instances use either the latest AWS-provided Windows Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) or Amazon Linux AMIs.

The team has an existing IAM role for authorization. A SysOps administrator must provide the team with access to the instances by granting IAM permissions to this. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Add a statement to the IAM role policy to allow the `ssm:StartSession` action on the instance.
- B. Instruct the team to use AWS Systems Manager Session Manager to connect to the instances by using the assumed IAM role.
- C. Associate an Elastic IP address and a security group with each instance.
- D. Add the engineers' IP addresses to the security group inbound rule.
- E. Add a statement to the IAM role policy to allow the `ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress` action so that the team can connect to the instances.
- F. Create a bastion host with an EC2 instance, and associate the bastion host with the VPC.
- G. Add a statement to the IAM role policy to allow the `ec2:CreateVpnConnection` action on the bastion host.
- H. Instruct the team to use the bastion host endpoint to connect to the instances.
- I. Use two listeners.
- J. Forward port 22 to a target group of Linux instance.
- K. Forward port 3389 to a target group of Windows instance.
- L. Add a statement to the IAM role policy to allow the `ec2:CreateRoute` action so that the team can connect to the instances.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company monitors its account activity using AWS CloudTrail and is concerned that some log files are being tampered with after the logs have been delivered to the account's Amazon S3 bucket.

Moving forward, how can the SysOps administrator confirm that the log files have not been modified after being delivered to the S3 bucket?

- A. Stream the CloudTrail logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs to store logs at a secondary location.
- B. Enable log file integrity validation and use digest files to verify the hash value of the log file.
- C. Replicate the S3 log bucket across regions, and encrypt log files with S3 managed keys.
- D. Enable S3 server access logging to track requests made to the log bucket for security audits.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When you enable log file integrity validation, CloudTrail creates a hash for every log file that it delivers. Every hour, CloudTrail also creates and delivers a file that references the log files for the last hour and contains a hash of each. This file is called a digest file. CloudTrail signs each digest file using the private key of a public and private key pair. After delivery, you can use the public key to validate the digest file. CloudTrail uses different key pairs for each AWS region.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-log-file-validation-intro.html>

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company runs an application on Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances are in an Auto Scaling group and run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The application experiences errors when total requests exceed 100 requests per second. A SysOps administrator must collect information about total requests for a 2-week period to determine when requests exceeded this threshold.

What should the SysOps administrator do to collect this data?

- A. Use the ALB's RequestCount metri
- B. Configure a time range of 2 weeks and a period of 1 minute.Examine the chart to determine peak traffic times and volumes.
- C. Use Amazon CloudWatch metric math to generate a sum of request counts for all the EC2 instances over a 2-week perio
- D. Sort by a 1-minute interval.
- E. Create Amazon CloudWatch custom metrics on the EC2 launch configuration templates to create aggregated request metrics across all the EC2 instances.
- F. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rul
- G. Configure an EC2 event matching pattern that creates a metric that is based on EC2 request
- H. Display the data in a graph.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using the ALB's RequestCount metric will allow the SysOps administrator to collect information about total requests for a 2-week period and determine when requests exceeded the threshold of 100 requests per second. Configuring a time range of 2 weeks and a period of 1 minute will ensure that the data can be accurately examined to determine peak traffic times and volumes.

NEW QUESTION 84

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is required to monitor free space on Amazon EBS volumes attached to Microsoft Windows-based Amazon EC2 instances within a company's account. The administrator must be alerted to potential issues.

What should the administrator do to receive email alerts before low storage space affects EC2 instance performance?

- A. Use built-in Amazon CloudWatch metrics, and configure CloudWatch alarms and an Amazon SNS topic for email notifications
- B. Use AWS CloudTrail logs and configure the trail to send notifications to an Amazon SNS topic.
- C. Use the Amazon CloudWatch agent to send disk space metrics, then set up CloudWatch alarms using an Amazon SNS topic.
- D. Use AWS Trusted Advisor and enable email notification alerts for EC2 disk space

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company updates its security policy to clarify cloud hosting arrangements for regulated workloads. Workloads that are identified as sensitive must run on hardware that is not shared with other customers or with other AWS accounts within the company.

Which solution will ensure compliance with this policy?

- A. Deploy workloads only to Dedicated Hosts.
- B. Deploy workloads only to Dedicated Instances.
- C. Deploy workloads only to Reserved Instances.
- D. Place all instances in a dedicated placement group.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Dedicated Hosts are physical servers that are dedicated to a single customer, ensuring that the customer's workloads are not shared with other customers or with other AWS accounts within the company. This will ensure that the company's security policy is followed and that sensitive workloads are running on hardware that is not shared with other customers or with other AWS accounts within the company.

NEW QUESTION 89

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps Administrator is managing a web application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The instances run in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. The administrator wants to set an alarm for when all target instances associated with the ALB are unhealthy.

Which condition should be used with the alarm?

- A. AWS/ApplicationELB HealthyHostCount <= 0
- B. AWS/ApplicationELB UnhealthyHostCount >= 1
- C. AWS/EC2 StatusCheckFailed <= 0
- D. AWS/EC2 StatusCheckFailed >= 1

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/load-balancer-cloudwatch-metrics.html>

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Exam Topic 1)

A compliance team requires all administrator passwords for Amazon RDS DB instances to be changed at least annually

Which solution meets this requirement in the MOST operationally efficient manner

- A. Store the database credentials in AWS Secrets Manager Configure automate rotation for the secret every 365 days
- B. Store the database credentials as a parameter in the RDS parameter group Create a database trigger to rotate the password every 365 days
- C. Store the database credentials in a private Amazon S3 bucket Schedule an AWS Lambda function to generate a new set of credentials every 365 days
- D. Store the database credentials in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store as a secure string parameter Configure automatic rotation for the parameter every 365 days

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue with its application. The application sends messages to the queue with unique message bodies. The company decides to switch to an SQS FIFO queue. What must the company do to migrate to an SQS FIFO queue?

- A. Create a new SQS FIFO queue. Turn on content-based deduplication on the new FIFO queue. Update the application to include a message group ID in the messages.
- B. Create a new SQS FIFO queue. Update the application to include the DelaySeconds parameter in the messages.
- C. Modify the queue type from SQS standard to SQS FIFO. Turn off content-based deduplication on the queue. Update the application to include a message group ID in the messages.
- D. Modify the queue type from SQS standard to SQS FIFO. Update the application to send messages with identical message bodies and to include the DelaySeconds parameter in the messages.

Answer: A

Explanation:

FIFO queues don't support per-message delays, only per-queue delays. If your application sets the same value of the DelaySeconds parameter on each message, you must modify your application to remove the per-message delay and set DelaySeconds on the entire queue instead.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/FIFO-queues-moving.html>

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator has an AWS CloudFormation template of the company's existing infrastructure in us-west-2. The administrator attempts to use the template to launch a new stack in eu-west-1, but the stack only partially deploys, receives an error message, and then rolls back. Why would this template fail to deploy? (Select TWO.)

- A. The template referenced an IAM user that is not available in eu-west-1.
- B. The template referenced an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that is not available in eu-west-1.
- C. The template did not have the proper level of permissions to deploy the resources.
- D. The template requested services that do not exist in eu-west-1.
- E. CloudFormation templates can be used only to update existing services.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 98

- (Exam Topic 1)

An existing, deployed solution uses Amazon EC2 instances with Amazon EBS General Purpose SSD volumes, an 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

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/UsingEncryption.html>

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is planning to host its stateful web-based applications on AWS. A SysOps administrator is using an Auto Scaling group of Amazon EC2 instances. The web applications will run 24 hours a day, 7 days a week throughout the year. The company must be able to change the instance type within the same instance family later in the year based on the traffic and usage patterns. Which EC2 instance purchasing option will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Convertible Reserved Instances
- B. On-Demand instances
- C. Spot instances
- D. Standard Reserved instances

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ri-convertible-exchange.html>

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is evaluating Amazon Route 53 DNS options to address concerns about high availability for an on-premises website. The website consists of two servers: a primary active server and a secondary passive server. Route 53 should route traffic to the primary server if the associated health check returns 2xx or 3xx HTTP codes. All other traffic should be directed to the secondary passive server. The failover record type, set ID, and routing policy have been set appropriately for both primary and secondary servers.

Which next step should be taken to configure Route 53?

- A. Create an A record for each serve
- B. Associate the records with the Route 53 HTTP health check.
- C. Create an A record for each serve
- D. Associate the records with the Route 53 TCP health check.
- E. Create an alias record for each server with evaluate target health set to ye
- F. Associate the records with the Route 53 HTTP health check.
- G. Create an alias record for each server with evaluate target health set to ye
- H. Associate the records with the Route 53 TCP health check.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 106

- (Exam Topic 1)

A Sysops administrator creates an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster that uses AWS Fargate. The cluster is deployed successfully. The Sysops administrator needs to manage the cluster by using the kubectl command line tool.

Which of the following must be configured on the Sysops administrator's machine so that kubectl can communicate with the cluster API server?

- A. The kubeconfig file
- B. The kube-proxy Amazon EKS add-on
- C. The Fargate profile
- D. The eks-connector.yaml file

Answer: A

Explanation:

The kubeconfig file is a configuration file used to store cluster authentication information, which is required to make requests to the Amazon EKS cluster API server. The kubeconfig file will need to be configured on the SysOps administrator's machine in order for kubectl to be able to communicate with the cluster API server.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/developer/running-a-kubernetes-job-in-amazon-eks-on-aws-fargate-using-aws-ste>

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator must ensure that a company's Amazon EC2 instances auto scale as expected. The SysOps administrator configures an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling Lifecycle hook to send an event to Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events), which then invokes an AWS Lambda function to configure the EC2 instances. When the configuration is complete, the Lambda function calls the complete Lifecycle-action event to put the EC2 instances into service. In testing, the SysOps administrator discovers that the Lambda function is not invoked when the EC2 instances auto scale.

What should the SysOps administrator do to resolve this issue?

- A. Add a permission to the Lambda function so that it can be invoked by the EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule.
- B. Change the lifecycle hook action to CONTINUE if the lifecycle hook experiences a failure or timeout.
- C. Configure a retry policy in the EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule to retry the Lambda function invocation upon failure.
- D. Update the Lambda function execution role so that it has permission to call the complete lifecycle-action event

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has an application that runs only on Amazon EC2 Spot Instances. The instances run in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group with scheduled scaling actions.

However, the capacity does not always increase at the scheduled times, and instances terminate many times a day. A Sysops administrator must ensure that the instances launch on time and have fewer interruptions.

Which action will meet these requirements?

- A. Specify the capacity-optimized allocation strategy for Spot Instance
- B. Add more instance types to the Auto Scaling group.
- C. Specify the capacity-optimized allocation strategy for Spot Instance
- D. Increase the size of the instances in the Auto Scaling group.
- E. Specify the lowest-price allocation strategy for Spot Instance
- F. Add more instance types to the Auto Scaling group.
- G. Specify the lowest-price allocation strategy for Spot Instance
- H. Increase the size of the instances in the Auto Scaling group.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Specifying the capacity-optimized allocation strategy for Spot Instances and adding more instance types to the Auto Scaling group is the best action to meet the requirements. Increasing the size of the instances in the Auto Scaling group will not necessarily help with the launch time or reduce interruptions, as the Spot Instances could still be interrupted even with larger instance sizes.

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator configures an Amazon S3 gateway endpoint in a VPC. The private subnets inside the VPC do not have outbound internet access. A user logs in to an Amazon EC2 instance in one of the private subnets and cannot upload a file to an Amazon S3 bucket in the same AWS Region.

Which solution will solve this problem?

- A. Update the EC2 instance role policy to allow s3:PutObject access to the target S3 bucket.
- B. Update the EC2 security group to allow outbound traffic to 0.0.0.0/0 for port 80.

- C. Update the EC2 subnet route table to include the S3 prefix list destination routes to the S3 gateway endpoint.
- D. Update the S3 bucket policy to allow s3 PutObject access from the private subnet CIDR block.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a high-performance Windows workload. The workload requires a storage volume that provides consistent performance of 10,000 KDPS. The company does not want to pay for additional unneeded capacity to achieve this performance. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST cost?

- A. Use a Provisioned IOPS SSD (io1) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume that is configured with 10,000 provisioned IOPS.
- B. Use a General Purpose SSD (gp3) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume that is configured with 10,000 provisioned IOPS.
- C. Use an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system with Max I/O mode.
- D. Use an Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system that is configured with 10,000 IOPS.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is expanding globally and needs to back up data on Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes to a different AWS Region. Most of the EBS volumes that store the data are encrypted, but some of the EBS volumes are unencrypted. The company needs the backup data from all the EBS volumes to be encrypted.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST management overhead?

- A. Configure a lifecycle policy in Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM) to create the EBS volume snapshots with cross-Region backups enabled.
- B. Encrypt the snapshot copies by using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS).
- C. Create a point-in-time snapshot of the EBS volume.
- D. When the snapshot status is COMPLETED, copy the snapshots to another Region and set the Encrypted parameter to False.
- E. Create a point-in-time snapshot of the EBS volume.
- F. Copy the snapshots to an Amazon S3 bucket that uses server-side encryption.
- G. Turn on S3 Cross-Region Replication on the S3 bucket.
- H. Schedule an AWS Lambda function with the Python runtime.
- I. Configure the Lambda function to create the EBS volume snapshots, encrypt the unencrypted snapshots, and copy the snapshots to another Region.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Encrypt the snapshot copies by using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). This solution will allow the company to automatically create encrypted snapshots of the EBS volumes and copy them to different AWS Regions with minimal effort.

NEW QUESTION 131

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator needs to track the costs of data transfer between AWS Regions. The SysOps administrator must implement a solution to send alerts to an email distribution list when transfer costs reach 75% of a specific threshold.

What should the SysOps administrator do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Cost and Usage Report.
- B. Analyze the results in Amazon Athena.
- C. Configure an alarm to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when costs reach 75% of the threshold.
- D. Subscribe the email distribution list to the topic.
- E. Create an Amazon CloudWatch billing alarm to detect when costs reach 75% of the threshold. Configure the alarm to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- F. Subscribe the email distribution list to the topic.
- G. Use AWS Budgets to create a cost budget for data transfer cost.
- H. Set an alert at 75% of the budgeted amount.
- I. Configure the budget to send a notification to the email distribution list when costs reach 75% of the threshold.
- J. Set up a VPC flow log.
- K. Set up a subscription filter to an AWS Lambda function to analyze data transfer. Configure the Lambda function to send a notification to the email distribution list when costs reach 75% of the threshold.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The reason is that it uses the Amazon CloudWatch billing alarm, which is a built-in service specifically designed to monitor and alert on cost usage of your AWS account, which makes it a more suitable solution for this use case. The alarm can be configured to detect when costs reach 75% of the threshold and when it is triggered, it can publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. The email distribution list can be subscribed to the topic, so that they will receive the alerts when costs reach 75% of the threshold.

AWS Budgets allows you to track and manage your costs, but it doesn't specifically focus on data transfer costs between regions, and it might not provide as much granularity as CloudWatch Alarms.

NEW QUESTION 133

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator needs to configure automatic rotation for Amazon RDS database credentials. The credentials must rotate every 30 days. The solution must integrate with Amazon RDS.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Store the credentials in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store as a secure string.
- B. Configure automatic rotation with a rotation interval of 30 days.

- C. Store the credentials in AWS Secrets Manage
- D. Configure automatic rotation with a rotation interval of 30 days.
- E. Store the credentials in a file in an Amazon S3 bucke
- F. Deploy an AWS Lambda function to automatically rotate the credentials every 30 days.
- G. Store the credentials in AWS Secrets Manage
- H. Deploy an AWS Lambda function to automatically rotate the credentials every 30 days.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Storing the credentials in AWS Secrets Manager and configuring automatic rotation with a rotation interval of 30 days is the most efficient way to meet the requirements with the least operational overhead. AWS Secrets Manager automatically rotates the credentials at the specified interval, so there is no need for an additional AWS Lambda function or manual rotation. Additionally, Secrets Manager is integrated with Amazon RDS, so the credentials can be easily used with the RDS database.

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is running a website on Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling group. When the website traffic increases, additional instances take several minutes to become available because of a long-running user data script that installs software. A SysOps administrator must decrease the time that is required (or new instances to become available). Which action should the SysOps administrator take to meet this requirement?

- A. Reduce the scaling thresholds so that instances are added before traffic increases
- B. Purchase Reserved Instances to cover 100% of the maximum capacity of the Auto Scaling group
- C. Update the Auto Scaling group to launch instances that have a storage optimized instance type
- D. Use EC2 Image Builder to prepare an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that has pre-installed software

Answer: D

Explanation:

Automated way to update your image. Have a pipeline to update your image. When you boot from your AMI, updates = scripts are already pre-installed, so no need to complete boot scripts in boot process. <https://aws.amazon.com/image-builder/>

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Exam Topic 1)

A new website will run on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. Amazon Route 53 will be used to manage DNS records. What type of record should be set in Route 53 to point the website's apex domain name (for example, company.com) to the Application Load Balancer?

- A. CNAME
- B. SOA
- C. TXT
- D. ALIAS

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is configuring an application on Amazon EC2 instances for a company. Teams in other countries will use the application over the internet. The company requires the application endpoint to have a static public IP address. How should the SysOps administrator deploy the application to meet this requirement?

- A. Behind an Amazon API Gateway API
- B. Behind an Application Load Balancer
- C. Behind an internet-facing Network Load Balancer
- D. In an Amazon CloudFront distribution

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 147

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses an Amazon CloudFront distribution to deliver its website. Traffic logs for the website must be centrally stored, and all data must be encrypted at rest. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) domain with internet access and server-side encryption that uses the default AWS managed key
- B. Configure CloudFront to use the Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) domain as a log destination.
- C. Create an Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) domain with VPC access and server-side encryption that uses AES-256. Configure CloudFront to use the Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) domain as a log destination.
- D. Create an Amazon S3 bucket that is configured with default server-side encryption that uses AES-256. Configure CloudFront to use the S3 bucket as a log destination.
- E. Create an Amazon S3 bucket that is configured with no default encryption
- F. Enable encryption in the CloudFront distribution, and use the S3 bucket as a log destination.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 1)

An application accesses data through a file system interface. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones, all of which must share the same data. While the amount of data is currently small, the company anticipates that it will grow to tens of terabytes over the lifetime of the application. What is the MOST scalable storage solution to fulfill this requirement?

- A. Connect a large Amazon EBS volume to multiple instances and schedule snapshots.
- B. Deploy Amazon EFS in the VPC and create mount targets in multiple subnets.
- C. Launch an EC2 instance and share data using SMB/CIFS or NFS.
- D. Deploy an AWS Storage Gateway cached volume on Amazon EC2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company runs a web application on three Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company notices that random periods of increased traffic cause a degradation in the application's performance. A SysOps administrator must scale the application to meet the increased traffic. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to monitor application latency and increase the size of each EC2 instance if the desired threshold is reached.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to monitor application latency and add an EC2 instance to the ALB if the desired threshold is reached.
- C. Deploy the application to an Auto Scaling group of EC2 instances with a target tracking scaling policy. Attach the ALB to the Auto Scaling group.
- D. Deploy the application to an Auto Scaling group of EC2 instances with a scheduled scaling policy. Attach the ALB to the Auto Scaling group.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 156

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company recently purchased Savings Plans. The company wants to receive email notification when the company's utilization drops below 90% for a given day. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to monitor the Savings Plan check in AWS Trusted Advisor. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue for email notification when the utilization drops below 90% for a given day.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to monitor the SavingsPlansUtilization metric under the AWS/SavingsPlans namespace in CloudWatc
- C. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue for email notification when the utilization drops below 90% for a given day.
- D. Create a Savings Plans alert to monitor the daily utilization of the Savings Plan
- E. Configure an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for email notification when the utilization drops below 90% for a given day.
- F. Use AWS Budgets to create a Savings Plans budget to track the daily utilization of the Savings Plans. Configure an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for email notification when the utilization drops below 90% for a given day.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Budgets can be used to create a Savings Plans budget and track the daily utilization of the company's Savings Plans. By creating a budget, it will trigger an action when the utilization drops below 90%, which in this case will be to send an email notification via an Amazon SNS topic. This will ensure that the company is notified when their Savings Plans utilization drops below 90%, allowing them to take action if necessary.

Reference: [1] <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/savingsplans/latest/userguide/sp-usingBudgets.html>

NEW QUESTION 160

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator has enabled AWS CloudTrail in an AWS account. If CloudTrail is disabled, it must be re-enabled immediately. What should the SysOps administrator do to meet these requirements WITHOUT writing custom code?

- A. Add the AWS account to AWS Organization
- B. Enable CloudTrail in the management account.
- C. Create an AWS Config rule that is invoked when CloudTrail configuration change
- D. Apply the AWS-ConfigureCloudTrailLogging automatic remediation action.
- E. Create an AWS Config rule that is invoked when CloudTrail configuration change
- F. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to enable CloudTrail.
- G. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) hourly rule with a schedule pattern to run an AWS Systems Manager Automation document to enable CloudTrail.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 164

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is releasing a new static website hosted on Amazon S3. The static website hosting feature was enabled on the bucket and content was uploaded: however, upon navigating to the site, the following error message is received:

403 Forbidden - Access Denied

What change should be made to fix this error?

- A. Add a bucket policy that grants everyone read access to the bucket.
- B. Add a bucket policy that grants everyone read access to the bucket objects.
- C. Remove the default bucket policy that denies read access to the bucket.
- D. Configure cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) on the bucket.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is storing backups in an Amazon S3 bucket. The backups must not be deleted for at least 3 months after the backups are created. What should a SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Configure an IAM policy that denies the s3:DeleteObject action for all user
- B. Three months after an object is written, remove the policy.
- C. Enable S3 Object Lock on a new S3 bucket in compliance mod
- D. Place all backups in the new S3 bucket with a retention period of 3 months.
- E. Enable S3 Versioning on the existing S3 bucke
- F. Configure S3 Lifecycle rules to protect the backups.
- G. Enable S3 Object Lock on a new S3 bucket in governance mod
- H. Place all backups in the new S3 bucket with a retention period of 3 months.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of the workload, a SysOps administrator should enable S3 Object Lock on a new S3 bucket in governance mode and place all backups in the new S3 bucket with a retention period of 3 months.

This will ensure that the backups are not deleted for at least 3 months after they are created. The other solutions (configuring an IAM policy that denies the s3:DeleteObject action for all users, enabling S3 Object Lock on a new S3 bucket in compliance mode, or enabling S3 Versioning on the existing S3 bucket and configuring S3 Lifecycle rules to protect the backups) will not meet the requirements, as they do not provide a way to ensure that the backups are not deleted for at least 3 months after they are created.

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company requires that all IAM user accounts that have not been used for 90 days or more must have their access keys and passwords immediately disabled. A SysOps administrator must automate the process of disabling unused keys using the MOST operationally efficient method. How should the SysOps administrator implement this solution?

- A. Create an AWS Step Functions workflow to identify IAM users that have not been active for 90 days. Run an AWS Lambda function when a scheduled Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule is invoked to automatically remove the AWS access keys and passwords for these IAM users.
- B. Configure an AWS Config rule to identify IAM users that have not been active for 90 days. Set up an automatic weekly batch process on an Amazon EC2 instance to disable the AWS access keys and passwords for these IAM users.
- C. Develop and run a Python script on an Amazon EC2 instance to programmatically identify IAM users that have not been active for 90 days. Automatically delete these IAM users.
- D. Set up an AWS Config managed rule to identify IAM users that have not been active for 90 days. Set up an AWS Systems Manager automation runbook to disable the AWS access keys for these IAM users.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 168

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a stateless application that runs on four Amazon EC2 instances. The application requires four instances at all times to support all traffic. A SysOps administrator must design a highly available, fault-tolerant architecture that continually supports all traffic if one Availability Zone becomes unavailable. Which configuration meets these requirements?

- A. Deploy two Auto Scaling groups in two Availability Zones with a minimum capacity of two instances in each group.
- B. Deploy an Auto Scaling group across two Availability Zones with a minimum capacity of four instances.
- C. Deploy an Auto Scaling group across three Availability Zones with a minimum capacity of four instances.
- D. Deploy an Auto Scaling group across three Availability Zones with a minimum capacity of six instances.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company stores sensitive data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company must log all access attempts to the S3 bucket. The company's risk team must receive immediate notification about any delete events. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable S3 server access logging for audit log
- B. Set up an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification for the S3 bucket
- C. Select DeleteObject for the event type for the alert system.
- D. Enable S3 server access logging for audit log
- E. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance for the alert system. Run a cron job on the EC2 instance to download the access logs each day and to scan for a DeleteObject event.
- F. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs for audit log
- G. Use Amazon CloudWatch alarms with an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification for the alert system.
- H. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs for audit log
- I. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance for the alert system. Run a cron job on the EC2 instance each day to compare the list of the items with the list from the previous day.
- J. Configure the cron job to send a notification if an item is missing.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of logging all access attempts to the S3 bucket and receiving immediate notification about any delete events, the company can enable S3 server access logging and set up an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification for the S3 bucket. The S3 server access logs will record all access attempts to the bucket, including delete events, and the SNS notification can be configured to send an alert when a DeleteObject event occurs.

NEW QUESTION 174

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses AWS CloudFormation templates to deploy cloud infrastructure. An analysis of all the company's templates shows that the company has declared the same components in multiple templates. A SysOps administrator needs to create dedicated templates that have their own parameters and conditions for these common components.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Develop a CloudFormation change set.
- B. Develop CloudFormation macros.
- C. Develop CloudFormation nested stacks.
- D. Develop CloudFormation stack sets.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 177

- (Exam Topic 1)

A large company is using AWS Organizations to manage its multi-account AWS environment. According to company policy, all users should have read-level access to a particular Amazon S3 bucket in a central account. The S3 bucket data should not be available outside the organization. A SysOps administrator must set up the permissions and add a bucket policy to the S3 bucket.

Which parameters should be specified to accomplish this in the MOST efficient manner?

- A. Specify '*' as the principal and PrincipalOrgId as a condition.
- B. Specify all account numbers as the principal.
- C. Specify PrincipalOrgId as the principal.
- D. Specify the organization's management account as the principal.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 180

- (Exam Topic 1)

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 addresses?

- 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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company hosts its website on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The company manages its DNS with Amazon Route 53. and wants to point its domain's zone apex to the website.

Which type of record should be used to meet these requirements?

- A. A CNAME record for the domain's zone apex
- B. An A record for the domain's zone apex
- C. An AAAA record for the domain's zone apex
- D. An alias record for the domain's zone apex

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-to-elb-load-balancer.html>

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator needs to automate the invocation of an AWS Lambda function. The Lambda function must run at the end of each day to generate a report on data that is stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that has an event pattern for Amazon S3 and the Lambda function as a target.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that has a schedule and the Lambda function as a target.
- C. Create an S3 event notification to invoke the Lambda function whenever objects change in the S3 bucket.
- D. Deploy an Amazon EC2 instance with a cron job to invoke the Lambda function.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 193

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is undergoing an external audit of its systems, which run wholly on AWS. A SysOps administrator must supply documentation of Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) compliance for the infrastructure managed by AWS.

Which set of action should the SysOps administrator take to meet this requirement?

- A. Download the applicable reports from the AWS Artifact portal and supply these to the auditors.

- B. Download complete copies of the AWS CloudTrail log files and supply these to the auditors.
- C. Download complete copies of the AWS CloudWatch logs and supply these to the auditors.
- D. Provide the auditors with administrative access to the production AWS account so that the auditors can determine compliance.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is helping a development team deploy an application to AWS. The AWS CloudFormation template includes an Amazon Linux EC2 Instance, an Amazon Aurora DB cluster, and a hard-coded database password that must be rotated every 90 days. What is the MOST secure way to manage the database password?

- A. Use the AWS SecretsManager Secret resource with the GenerateSecretString property to automatically generate a password. Use the AWS SecretsManager RotationSchedule resource to define a rotation schedule for the password. Configure the application to retrieve the secret from AWS Secrets Manager, access the database.
- B. Use the AWS SecretsManager Secret resource with the SecretString property. Accept a password as a CloudFormation parameter. Use the AllowedPattern property of the CloudFormation parameter to require a minimum length, uppercase and lowercase letters, and special characters. Configure the application to retrieve the secret from AWS Secrets Manager to access the database.
- C. Use the AWS SSM Parameter resource. Accept input as a CloudFormation parameter to store the parameter as a secure string. Configure the application to retrieve the parameter from AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store to access the database.
- D. Use the AWS SSM Parameter resource. Accept input as a CloudFormation parameter to store the parameter as a string. Configure the application to retrieve the parameter from AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store to access the database.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is investigating why a user has been unable to use RDP to connect over the internet from their home computer to a bastion server running on an Amazon EC2 Windows instance.

Which of the following are possible causes of this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. A network ACL associated with the bastion's subnet is blocking the network traffic.
- B. The instance does not have a private IP address.
- C. The route table associated with the bastion's subnet does not have a route to the internet gateway.
- D. The security group for the instance does not have an inbound rule on port 22.
- E. The security group for the instance does not have an outbound rule on port 3389.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 201

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is using an AWS KMS customer master key (CMK) with imported key material. The company references the CMK by its alias in the Java application to encrypt data. The CMK must be rotated every 6 months.

What is the process to rotate the key?

- A. Enable automatic key rotation for the CMK and specify a period of 6 months.
- B. Create a new CMK with new imported material, and update the key alias to point to the new CMK.
- C. Delete the current key material, and import new material into the existing CMK.
- D. Import a copy of the existing key material into a new CMK as a backup, and set the rotation schedule for 6 months.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Exam Topic 1)

A large multinational company has a core application that runs 24 hours a day, 7 days a week on Amazon EC2 and AWS Lambda. The company uses a combination of operating systems across different AWS Regions. The company wants to achieve cost savings and wants to use a pricing model that provides the most flexibility.

What should the company do to MAXIMIZE cost savings while meeting these requirements?

- A. Establish the compute expense by the hour.
- B. Purchase a Compute Savings Plan.
- C. Establish the compute expense by the hour.
- D. Purchase an EC2 Instance Savings Plan.
- E. Purchase a Reserved Instance for the instance types, operating systems, Region, and tenancy.
- F. Use EC2 Spot Instances to match the instances that run in each Region.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 209

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a critical serverless application that uses multiple AWS Lambda functions. Each Lambda function generates 1 GB of log data daily in its own Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group. The company's security team asks for a count of application errors, grouped by type, across all of the log groups. What should a SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Perform a CloudWatch Logs Insights query that uses the stats command and count function.
- B. Perform a CloudWatch Logs search that uses the groupby keyword and count function.
- C. Perform an Amazon Athena query that uses the SELECT and GROUP BY keywords.
- D. Perform an Amazon RDS query that uses the SELECT and GROUP BY keywords.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 214

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is attempting to download patches from the internet into an instance in a private subnet. An internet gateway exists for the VPC, and a NAT gateway has been deployed on the public subnet; however, the instance has no internet connectivity. The resources deployed into the private subnet must be inaccessible directly from the public internet.

Public Subnet (10.0.1.0/24) Route Table	
Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	local
0.0.0.0/0	IGW

Private Subnet (10.0.2.0/24) Route Table	
Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	local

What should be added to the private subnet's route table in order to address this issue, given the information provided?

- A. 0.0.0.0/0 IGW
- B. 0.0.0.0/0 NAT
- C. 10.0.1.0/24 IGW
- D. 10.0.1.0/24 NAT

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 217

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is implementing a monitoring solution that is based on machine learning. The monitoring solution consumes Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) events that are generated by Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling. The monitoring solution provides detection of anomalous behavior such as unanticipated scaling events and is configured as an EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) API destination.

During initial testing, the company discovers that the monitoring solution is not receiving events. However, Amazon CloudWatch is showing that the EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule is being invoked. A SysOps administrator must implement a solution to retrieve client error details to help resolve this issue.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Create an EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) archive for the event pattern to replay the event
- B. Increase the logging on the monitoring solution
- C. Use replay to invoke the monitoring solution
- D. Examine the error details.
- E. Add an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue as a dead-letter queue for the target
- F. Process the messages in the dead-letter queue to retrieve error details.
- G. Create a second EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule for the same event pattern to target an AWS Lambda function
- H. Configure the Lambda function to invoke the monitoring solution and to record the results to Amazon CloudWatch Log
- I. Examine the errors in the logs.
- J. Configure the EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule to send error messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.

Answer: A

Explanation:

"In EventBridge, you can create an archive of events so that you can easily replay them at a later time. For example, you might want to replay events to recover from errors or to validate new functionality in your application." <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eventbridge/latest/userguide/eb-archive.html>

NEW QUESTION 218

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company runs hundreds of Amazon EC2 instances in a single AWS Region. Each EC2 instance has two attached 1 GiB General Purpose SSD (gp2) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes. A critical workload is using all the available IOPS capacity on the EBS volumes.

According to company policy, the company cannot change instance types or EBS volume types without completing lengthy acceptance tests to validate that the company's applications will function properly. A SysOps administrator needs to increase the I/O performance of the EBS volumes as quickly as possible.

Which action should the SysOps administrator take to meet these requirements?

- A. Increase the size of the 1 GiB EBS volumes.
- B. Add two additional elastic network interfaces on each EC2 instance.
- C. Turn on Transfer Acceleration on the EBS volumes in the Region.
- D. Add all the EC2 instances to a cluster placement group.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Increasing the size of the 1 GiB EBS volumes will increase the IOPS capacity of the volumes, which will improve the I/O performance of the EBS volumes. This option does not require any changes to the instance types or EBS volume types, so it can be done quickly without the need for lengthy acceptance tests to validate that the company's applications will function properly.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/requesting-ebs-volume-modifications.html>

NEW QUESTION 222

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's SysOps administrator needs to change the AWS Support plan for one of the company's AWS accounts. The account has multi-factor authentication (MFA) activated, and the MFA device is lost.

What should the SysOps administrator do to sign in?

- A. Sign in as a root user by using email and phone verification
- B. Set up a new MFA device
- C. Change the root user password.
- D. Sign in as an IAM user with administrator permission
- E. Resynchronize the MFA token by using the IAM console.
- F. Sign in as an IAM user with administrator permission
- G. Reset the MFA device for the root user by adding a new device.
- H. Use the forgot-password process to verify the email address
- I. Set up a new password and MFA device.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 224

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company hosts an internal application on Amazon EC2 instances. All application data and requests route through an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection between the on-premises network and AWS. The company must monitor the application for changes that allow network access outside of the corporate network. Any change that exposes the application externally must be restricted automatically.

Which solution meets these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function that updates security groups that are associated with the elastic network interface to remove inbound rules with noncorporate CIDR range
- B. Turn on VPC Flow Logs, and send the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Log
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that matches traffic from noncorporate CIDR ranges, and publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with the Lambda function as a target.
- D. Create a scheduled Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that targets an AWS Systems Manager Automation document to check for public IP addresses on the EC2 instance
- E. If public IP addresses are found on the EC2 instances, initiate another Systems Manager Automation document to terminate the instances.
- F. Configure AWS Config and a custom rule to monitor whether a security group allows inbound requests from noncorporate CIDR range
- G. Create an AWS Systems Manager Automation document to remove any noncorporate CIDR ranges from the application security groups.
- H. Configure AWS Config and the managed rule for monitoring public IP associations with the EC2 instances by tag
- I. Tag the EC2 instances with an identifier
- J. Create an AWS Systems Manager Automation document to remove the public IP association from the EC2 instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-auto-remediate-internet-accessible-ports-with-aws-config-and-aws-lambda/>

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is setting up a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group for an application. The fleet should have 50% CPU available at that times to accommodate bursts of traffic. The load will increase significantly between the hours of 09:00 and 17:00, 7 days a week

How should the SysOps administrator configure the scaling of the EC2 instances to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a target tracking scaling policy that runs when the CPU utilization is higher than 90%
- B. Create a target tracking scaling policy that runs when the CPU utilization is higher than 50%. Create a scheduled scaling policy that ensures that the fleet is available at 09:00. Create a second scheduled scaling policy that scales in the fleet at 17:00
- C. Set the Auto Scaling group to start with 2 instances by setting the desired instances maximum instances, and minimum instances to 2. Create a scheduled scaling policy that ensures that the fleet is available at 09:00
- D. Create a scheduled scaling policy that ensures that the fleet is available at 09:00. Create a second scheduled scaling policy that scales in the fleet at 17:00

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 229

- (Exam Topic 1)

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 with 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 CloudFront distribution and grant the user permissions in the S3 bucket policy.
- D. Assign an IAM role to the CloudFront distribution and grant the role permissions in the S3 bucket policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/private-content-restricting-access-to-s3>

NEW QUESTION 231

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's backend infrastructure contains an Amazon EC2 instance in a private subnet. The private subnet has a route to the internet through a NAT gateway in a public subnet. The instance must allow connectivity to a secure web server on the internet to retrieve data at regular intervals.

The client software times out with an error message that indicates that the client software could not establish the TCP connection.

What should a SysOps administrator do to resolve this error?

- A. Add an inbound rule to the security group for the EC2 instance with the following parameters: Type - HTTP, Source - 0.0.0.0/0.

- B. Add an inbound rule to the security group for the EC2 instance with the following parameters: Type - HTTPS, Source - 0.0.0.0/0.
- C. Add an outbound rule to the security group for the EC2 instance with the following parameters: Type - HTTP, Destination - 0.0.0.0/0.
- D. Add an outbound rule to the security group for the EC2 instance with the following parameters: Type - HTTP
- E. Destination - 0.0.0.0/0.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 235

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company wants to archive sensitive data on Amazon S3 Glacier. The company's regulatory and compliance requirements do not allow any modifications to the data by any account.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Attach a vault lock policy to an S3 Glacier vault that contains the archived dat
- B. Use the lock ID to validate the vault lock policy after 24 hours.
- C. Attach a vault lock policy to an S3 Glacier vault that contains the archived dat
- D. Use the lock ID to validate the vault lock policy within 24 hours.
- E. Configure S3 Object Lock in governance mod
- F. Upload all files after 24 hours.
- G. Configure S3 Object Lock in governance mod
- H. Upload all files within 24 hours.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company plans to launch a static website on its domain example.com and subdomain www.example.com using Amazon S3. How should the SysOps administrator meet this requirement?

- A. Create one S3 bucket named example.com for both the domain and subdomain.
- B. Create one S3 bucket with a wildcard named *.example.com for both the domain and subdomain.
- C. Create two S3 buckets named example.com and www.example.com
- D. Configure the subdomain bucket to redirect requests to the domain bucket.
- E. Create two S3 buckets named http://example.com and http://www.example.com
- F. Configure the wildcard (*) bucket to redirect requests to the domain bucket.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 242

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's SysOps administrator regularly checks the AWS Personal Health Dashboard in each of the company's accounts. The accounts are part of an organization in AWS Organizations. The company recently added 10 more accounts to the organization. The SysOps administrator must consolidate the alerts from each account's Personal Health Dashboard.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST amount of effort?

- A. Enable organizational view in AWS Health.
- B. Configure the Personal Health Dashboard in each account to forward events to a central AWS CloudTrail log.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to query the AWS Health API and to write all events to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
- D. Use the AWS Health API to write events to an Amazon DynamoDB table.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Enabling the organizational view in AWS Health will allow the SysOps administrator to consolidate the alerts from each account's Personal Health Dashboard. It will also provide the administrator with a single view of all the accounts in the organization, allowing them to easily monitor the health of all the accounts in the organization.

Reference:

[1] <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/organizational-view-health-dashboard/>

NEW QUESTION 247

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is trying to connect two applications. One application runs in an on-premises data center that has a hostname of host1.onprem.private. The other application runs on an Amazon EC2 instance that has a hostname of host1.awscloud.private. An AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection is in place between the on-premises network and AWS.

The application that runs in the data center tries to connect to the application that runs on the EC2 instance, but DNS resolution fails. A SysOps administrator must implement DNS resolution between on-premises and AWS resources.

Which solution allows the on-premises application to resolve the EC2 instance hostname?

- A. Set up an Amazon Route 53 inbound resolver endpoint with a forwarding rule for the onprem.private hosted zone
- B. Associate the resolver with the VPC of the EC2 instance
- C. Configure the on-premises DNS resolver to forward onprem.private DNS queries to the inbound resolver endpoint.
- D. Set up an Amazon Route 53 inbound resolver endpoint
- E. Associate the resolver with the VPC of the EC2 instance
- F. Configure the on-premises DNS resolver to forward awscloud.private DNS queries to the inbound resolver endpoint.
- G. Set up an Amazon Route 53 outbound resolver endpoint with a forwarding rule for the onprem.private hosted zone
- H. Associate the resolver with the AWS Region of the EC2 instance
- I. Configure the on-premises DNS resolver to forward onprem.private DNS queries to the outbound resolver endpoint.
- J. Set up an Amazon Route 53 outbound resolver endpoint
- K. Associate the resolver with the AWS Region of the EC2 instance

L. Configure the on-premises DNS resolver to forward awscloud.private DNS queries to the outbound resolver endpoint.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 248

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's public website is hosted in an Amazon S3 bucket in the us-east-1 Region behind an Amazon CloudFront distribution. The company wants to ensure that the website is protected from DDoS attacks. A SysOps administrator needs to deploy a solution that gives the company the ability to maintain control over the rate limit at which DDoS protections are applied. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy a global-scoped AWS WAF web ACL with an allow default action
- B. Configure an AWS WAF rate-based rule to block matching traffic
- C. Associate the web ACL with the CloudFront distribution.
- D. Deploy an AWS WAF web ACL with an allow default action in us-east-1. Configure an AWS WAF rate-based rule to block matching traffic
- E. Associate the web ACL with the S3 bucket.
- F. Deploy a global-scoped AWS WAF web ACL with a block default action
- G. Configure an AWS WAF rate-based rule to allow matching traffic
- H. Associate the web ACL with the CloudFront distribution.
- I. Deploy an AWS WAF web ACL with a block default action in us-east-1. Configure an AWS WAF rate-based rule to allow matching traffic
- J. Associate the web ACL with the S3 bucket.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 253

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses Amazon Route 53 to manage the public DNS records for the domain example.com. The company deploys an Amazon CloudFront distribution to deliver static assets for a new corporate website. The company wants to create a subdomain that is named "static" and must route traffic for the subdomain to the CloudFront distribution.

How should a SysOps administrator create a new record for the subdomain in Route 53?

- A. Create a CNAME record
- B. Enter static.cloudfront.net as the record name
- C. Enter the CloudFront distribution's public IP address as the value.
- D. Create a CNAME record
- E. Enter static.example.com as the record name
- F. Enter the CloudFront distribution's private IP address as the value.
- G. Create an A record
- H. Enter static.cloudfront.net as the record name
- I. Enter the CloudFront distribution's ID as an alias target.
- J. Create an A record
- K. Enter static.example.com as the record name
- L. Enter the CloudFront distribution's domain name as an alias target.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-to-cloudfront-distribution.html>

NEW QUESTION 257

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a mobile app that uses Amazon S3 to store images. The images are popular for a week, and then the number of access requests decreases over time. The images must be highly available and must be immediately accessible upon request. A SysOps administrator must reduce S3 storage costs for the company. Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition the images to S3 Glacier after 7 days
- B. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition the images to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) after 7 days
- C. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition the images to S3 Standard after 7 days
- D. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition the images to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 7 days

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 259

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses Amazon S3 to aggregate raw video footage from various media teams across the US. The company recently expanded into new geographies in Europe and Australia. The technical teams located in Europe and Australia reported delays when uploading large video files into the destination S3 bucket in the United States.

What are the MOST cost-effective ways to increase upload speeds into the S3 bucket? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create multiple AWS Direct Connect connections between AWS and branch offices in Europe and Australia for uploads into the destination S3 bucket
- B. Create multiple AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections between AWS and branch offices in Europe and Australia for file uploads into the destination S3 bucket.
- C. Use Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration for file uploads into the destination S3 bucket.
- D. Use AWS Global Accelerator for file uploads into the destination S3 bucket from the branch offices in Europe and Australia.
- E. Use multipart uploads for file uploads into the destination S3 bucket from the branch offices in Europe and Australia.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 261

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has launched a social media website that gives users the ability to upload images directly to a centralized Amazon S3 bucket. The website is popular in areas that are geographically distant from the AWS Region where the S3 bucket is located. Users are reporting that uploads are slow. A SysOps administrator must improve the upload speed.

What should the SysOps administrator do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create S3 access points in Regions that are closer to the users.
- B. Create an accelerator in AWS Global Accelerator for the S3 bucket.
- C. Enable S3 Transfer Acceleration on the S3 bucket.
- D. Enable cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) on the S3 bucket.

Answer: C

Explanation:

You might want to use Transfer Acceleration on a bucket for various reasons: ->Your customers upload to a centralized bucket from all over the world. ->You transfer gigabytes to terabytes of data on a regular basis across continents. ->You can't use all of your available bandwidth over the internet when uploading to Amazon S3." <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/transfer-acceleration.html>

NEW QUESTION 266

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator must configure a resilient tier of Amazon EC2 instances for a high performance computing (HPC) application. The HPC application requires minimum latency between nodes

Which actions should the SysOps administrator take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EPS) file system Mount the file system to the EC2 instances by using user data
- B. Create a Multi-AZ Network Load Balancer in front of the EC2 instances
- C. Place the EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group within a single subnet
- D. Launch the EC2 instances into a cluster placement group
- E. Launch the EC2 instances into a partition placement group

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 271

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company wants to use only IPv6 for all its Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances must not be accessible from the internet, but the EC2 instances must be able to access the internet. The company creates a dual-stack VPC and IPv6-only subnets.

How should a SysOps administrator configure the VPC to meet these requirements?

- A. Create and attach a NAT gatewa
- B. Create a custom route table that includes an entry to point all IPv6 traffic to the NAT gatewa
- C. Attach the custom route table to the IPv6-only subnets.
- D. Create and attach an internet gatewa
- E. Create a custom route table that includes an entry to point all IPv6 traffic to the internet gatewa
- F. Attach the custom route table to the IPv6-only subnets.
- G. Create and attach an egress-only internet gatewa
- H. Create a custom route table that includes an entry to point all IPv6 traffic to the egress-only internet gatewa
- I. Attach the custom route table to the IPv6-only subnets.
- J. Create and attach an internet gateway and a NAT gatewa
- K. Create a custom route table that includes an entry to point all IPv6 traffic to the internet gateway and all IPv4 traffic to the NAT gatewa
- L. Attach the custom route table to the IPv6-only subnets.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 273

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is migrating its production file server to AWS. All data that is stored on the file server must remain accessible if an Availability Zone becomes unavailable or when system maintenance is performed. Users must be able to interact with the file server through the SMB protocol. Users also must have the ability to manage file permissions by using Windows ACLs.

Which solution will net these requirements?

- A. Create a single AWS Storage Gateway file gateway.
- B. Create an Amazon FSx for Windows File Server Multi-AZ file system.
- C. Deploy two AWS Storage Gateway file gateways across two Availability Zone
- D. Configure an Application Load Balancer in front of the file gateways.
- E. Deploy two Amazon FSx for Windows File Server Single-AZ 2 file system
- F. Configure Microsoft Distributed File System Replication (DFSR).

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/fsx/windows/>

NEW QUESTION 274

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is running a flash sale on its website. The website is hosted on burstable performance Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. The Auto Scaling group is configured to launch instances when the CPU utilization is above 70%.

A couple of hours into the sale, users report slow load times and error messages for refused connections. A SysOps administrator reviews Amazon CloudWatch metrics and notices that the CPU utilization is at 20% across the entire fleet of instances.

The SysOps administrator must restore the website's functionality without making changes to the network infrastructure.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Activate unlimited mode for the instances in the Auto Scaling group.
- B. Implement an Amazon CloudFront distribution to offload the traffic from the Auto Scaling group.
- C. Move the website to a different AWS Region that is closer to the users.
- D. Reduce the desired size of the Auto Scaling group to artificially increase CPU average utilization.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Implement an Amazon CloudFront distribution to offload the traffic from the Auto Scaling group does not breach the requirement of no changes in the network infrastructure. Reason is that cloudfront is a distribution that allows you to distribute content using a worldwide network of edge locations that provide low latency and high data transfer speeds. It plug in to existing setup, not changes to it.

NEW QUESTION 275

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company stores files on 50 Amazon S3 buckets in the same AWS Region The company wants to connect to the S3 buckets securely over a private connection from its Amazon EC2 instances The company needs a solution that produces no additional cost Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a gateway VPC endpoint for each S3 bucket Attach the gateway VPC endpoints to each subnet inside the VPC
- B. Create an interface VPC endpoint for each S3 bucket Attach the interface VPC endpoints to each subnet inside the VPC
- C. Create one gateway VPC endpoint for all the S3 buckets Add the gateway VPC endpoint to the VPC route table
- D. Create one interface VPC endpoint for all the S3 buckets Add the interface VPC endpoint to the VPC route table

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 279

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company hosts a web application on an Amazon EC2 instance. The web server logs are published to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. The log events have the same structure and include the HTTP response codes that are associated with the user requests. The company needs to monitor the number of times that the web server returns an HTTP 404 response.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Create a CloudWatch Logs metric filter that counts the number of times that the web server returns an HTTP 404 response.
- B. Create a CloudWatch Logs subscription filter that counts the number of times that the web server returns an HTTP 404 response.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function that runs a CloudWatch Logs Insights query that counts the number of 404 codes in the log events during the past hour.
- D. Create a script that runs a CloudWatch Logs Insights query that counts the number of 404 codes in the log events during the past hour.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is the most operationally efficient solution that meets the requirements, as it will allow the company to monitor the number of times that the web server returns an HTTP 404 response in real-time. The other solutions (creating a CloudWatch Logs subscription filter, an AWS Lambda function, or a script) will require additional steps and resources to monitor the number of times that the web server returns an HTTP 404 response.

A metric filter allows you to search for specific terms, phrases, or values in your log events, and then to create a metric based on the number of occurrences of those search terms. This allows you to create a CloudWatch Metric that can be used to create alarms and dashboards, which can be used to monitor the number of HTTP 404 responses returned by the web server.

NEW QUESTION 281

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a critical serverless application that uses multiple AWS Lambda functions. Each Lambda function generates 1 GB of log data daily in its own Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group. The company's security team asks for a count of application errors, grouped by type, across all of the log groups. What should a SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Perform a CloudWatch Logs Insights query that uses the stats command and count function.
- B. Perform a CloudWatch Logs search that uses the groupby keyword and count function.
- C. Perform an Amazon Athena query that uses the SELECT and GROUP BY keywords.
- D. Perform an Amazon RDS query that uses the SELECT and GROUP BY keywords.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 285

- (Exam Topic 1)

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.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 288

- (Exam Topic 1)

A Sysops administrator has created an Amazon EC2 instance using an AWS CloudFormation template in the us-east-1 Region. The administrator finds that this template has failed to create an EC2 instance in the us-west-2 Region. What is one cause for this failure?

- A. Resource tags defined in the CloudFormation template are specific to the us-east-1 Region.
- B. The Amazon Machine Image (AMI) ID referenced in the CloudFormation template could not be found in the us-west-2 Region.
- C. The cfn-init script did not run during resource provisioning in the us-west-2 Region.
- D. The IAM user was not created in the specified Region.

Answer: B

Explanation:

One possible cause for the failure of the CloudFormation template to create an EC2 instance in the us-west-2 Region is that the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) ID referenced in the template could not be found in the us-west-2 Region. This could be due to the fact that the AMI is not available in that region, or the credentials used to access the AMI were not configured properly. The other options (resource tags defined in the CloudFormation template are specific to the us-east-1 Region, the cfn-init script did not run during resource provisioning in the us-west-2 Region, and the IAM user was not created in the specified Region) are not valid causes for this failure.

NEW QUESTION 291

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