



Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions SOA-C02

AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02)

NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

An organization with a large IT department has decided to migrate to AWS. With different job functions in the IT department, it is not desirable to give all users access to all AWS resources. Currently, the organization handles access via LDAP group membership. What is the BEST method to allow access using current LDAP credentials?

- A. Create an AWS Directory Service Simple AD. Replicate the on-premises LDAP directory to Simple AD.
- B. Create a Lambda function to read LDAP groups and automate the creation of IAM users.
- C. Use AWS CloudFormation to create IAM roles. Deploy Direct Connect to allow access to the on-premises LDAP server.
- D. Federate the LDAP directory with IAM using SAML. Create different IAM roles to correspond to different LDAP groups to limit permissions.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator has used AWS CloudFormation to deploy a serverless application into a production VPC. The application consists of an AWS Lambda function, an Amazon DynamoDB table, and an Amazon API Gateway API. The SysOps administrator must delete the AWS CloudFormation stack without deleting the DynamoDB table.

Which action should the SysOps administrator take before deleting the AWS CloudFormation stack?

- A. Add a Retain deletion policy to the DynamoDB resource in the AWS CloudFormation stack.
- B. Add a Snapshot deletion policy to the DynamoDB resource in the AWS CloudFormation stack.
- C. Enable termination protection on the AWS CloudFormation stack.
- D. Update the application's IAM policy with a Deny statement for the dynamodb:DeleteTable action.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has an application that is running on Amazon EC2 instances in a VPC. The application needs access to download software updates from the internet. The VPC has public subnets and private subnets. The company's security policy requires all EC2 instances to be deployed in private subnets. What should a SysOps administrator do to meet those requirements?

- A. Add an internet gateway to the VPC. In the route table for the private subnets, add a route to the internet gateway.
- B. Add a NAT gateway to a private subnet.
- C. In the route table for the private subnets, add a route to the NAT gateway.
- D. Add a NAT gateway to a public subnet. In the route table for the private subnets, add a route to the NAT gateway.
- E. Add two internet gateways to the VPC.
- F. In the route table for the private subnets and public subnets, add a route to each internet gateway.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator needs to secure the credentials for an Amazon RDS database that is created by an AWS CloudFormation template. The solution must encrypt the credentials and must support automatic rotation. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS::SecretsManager::Secret resource in the CloudFormation template.
- B. Reference the credentials in the AWS::RDS::DBInstance resource by using the resolve:secretsmanager dynamic reference.
- C. Create an AWS::SecretsManager::Secret resource in the CloudFormation template.
- D. Reference the credentials in the AWS::RDS::DBInstance resource by using the resolve:ssm-secure dynamic reference.
- E. Create an AWS::SSM::Parameter resource in the CloudFormation template.
- F. Reference the credentials in the AWS::RDS::DBInstance resource by using the resolve:ssm dynamic reference.
- G. Create parameters for the database credentials in the CloudFormation template.
- H. Use the Ref intrinsic function to provide the credentials to the AWS::RDS::DBInstance resource.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is running a website on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company configured an Amazon CloudFront distribution and set the ALB as the origin. The company created an Amazon Route 53 CNAME record to send all traffic through the CloudFront distribution. As an unintended side effect, mobile users are now being served the desktop version of the website. Which action should a SysOps administrator take to resolve this issue?

- A. Configure the CloudFront distribution behavior to forward the User-Agent header.
- B. Configure the CloudFront distribution origin setting.
- C. Add a User-Agent header to the list of origin custom headers.
- D. Enable IPv6 on the ALB.
- E. Update the CloudFront distribution origin settings to use the dualstack endpoint.
- F. Enable IPv6 on the CloudFront distribution.
- G. Update the Route 53 record to use the dualstack endpoint.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/header-caching.html#header-caching->

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company stores its data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company is required to classify the data and find any sensitive personal information in its S3 files. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Config rule to discover sensitive personal information in the S3 files and mark them as noncompliant.
- B. Create an S3 event-driven artificial intelligence/machine learning (AI/ML) pipeline to classify sensitive personal information by using Amazon Recognition.
- C. Enable Amazon GuardDut
- D. Configure S3 protection to monitor all data inside Amazon S3.
- E. Enable Amazon Maci
- F. Create a discovery job that uses the managed data identifier.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Macie is a security service designed to help organizations find, classify, and protect sensitive data stored in Amazon S3. Amazon Macie uses machine learning to automatically discover, classify, and protect sensitive data in Amazon S3. Creating a discovery job with the managed data identifier will allow Macie to identify sensitive personal information in the S3 files and classify it accordingly. Enabling AWS Config and Amazon GuardDuty will not help with this requirement as they are not designed to automatically classify and protect data.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator must create a solution that immediately notifies software developers if an AWS Lambda function experiences an error. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with an email subscription for each developer
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm by using the Errors metric and the Lambda function name as a dimension
- C. Configure the alarm to send a notification to the SNS topic when the alarm state reaches ALARM.
- D. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with a mobile subscription for each developer
- E. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) alarm by using LambdaError as the event pattern and the SNS topic name as a resource
- F. Configure the alarm to send a notification to the SNS topic when the alarm state reaches ALARM.
- G. Verify each developer email address in Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Create an Amazon CloudWatch rule by using the LambdaError metric and developer email addresses as dimension
- H. Configure the rule to send an email through Amazon SES when the rule state reaches ALARM.
- I. Verify each developer mobile phone in Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule by using Errors as the event pattern and the Lambda function name as a resource
- J. Configure the rule to send a push notification through Amazon SES when the rule state reaches ALARM.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has multiple AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections between a VPC and its branch offices. The company manages an Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) domain that is configured with public access. The Amazon ES domain has an open domain access policy. A SysOps administrator needs to ensure that Amazon ES can be accessed only from the branch offices while preserving existing data. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an identity-based access policy on Amazon ES
- B. Add an allow statement to the policy that includes the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for each branch office VPN connection.
- C. Configure an IP-based domain access policy on Amazon ES
- D. Add an allow statement to the policy that includes the private IP CIDR blocks from each branch office network.
- E. Deploy a new Amazon ES domain in private subnets in a VPC, and import a snapshot from the old domain
- F. Create a security group that allows inbound traffic from the branch office CIDR blocks.
- G. Reconfigure the Amazon ES domain in private subnets in a VPC
- H. Create a security group that allows inbound traffic from the branch office CIDR blocks.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator recently configured Amazon S3 Cross-Region Replication on an S3 bucket. Which of the following does this feature replicate to the destination S3 bucket by default?

- A. Objects in the source S3 bucket for which the bucket owner does not have permissions
- B. Objects that are stored in S3 Glacier
- C. Objects that existed before replication was configured
- D. Object metadata

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator has created a VPC that contains a public subnet and a private subnet. Amazon EC2 instances that were launched in the private subnet cannot access the internet. The default network ACL is active on all subnets in the VPC, and all security groups allow all outbound traffic. Which solution will provide the EC2 instances in the private subnet with access to the internet?

- A. Create a NAT gateway in the public subne
- B. Create a route from the private subnet to the NAT gateway.
- C. Create a NAT gateway in the public subne
- D. Create a route from the public subnet to the NAT gateway.
- E. Create a NAT gateway in the private subne
- F. Create a route from the public subnet to the NAT gateway.
- G. Create a NAT gateway in the private subne
- H. Create a route from the private subnet to the NAT gateway.

Answer: A

Explanation:

NAT Gateway resides in public subnet, and traffic should be routed from private subnet to NAT Gateway: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/vpc-nat-gateway.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company recently its server infrastructure to Amazon EC2 instances. The company wants to use Amazon CloudWatch metrics to track instance memory utilization and available disk space.

What should a SysOps administrator do to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure CloudWatch from the AWS Management Console for all the instances that require monitoring by CloudWatc
- B. AWS automatically installs and configures the agents far the specified instances.
- C. Install and configure the CloudWatch agent on all the instance
- D. Attach an IAM role to allow theinstances to write logs to CloudWatch.
- E. Install and configure the CloudWatch agent on all the instance
- F. Attach an IAM user to allow the instances to write logs to CloudWatch.
- G. Install and configure the CloudWatch agent on all the instance
- H. Attach the necessary security groups to allow the instances to write logs to CloudWatch

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company wants to build a solution for its business-critical Amazon RDS for MySQL database. The database requires high availability across different geographic locations. A SysOps administrator must build a solution to handle a disaster recovery (DR) scenario with the lowest recovery time objective (RTO) and recovery point objective (RPO).

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create automated snapshots of the database on a schedul
- B. Copy the snapshots to the DR Region.
- C. Create a cross-Region read replica for the database.
- D. Create a Multi-AZ read replica for the database.
- E. Schedule AWS Lambda functions to create snapshots of the source database and to copy the snapshots to a DR Region.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has an internal web application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load

Balancer. The instances run in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group in a single Availability Zone. A SysOps administrator must make the application highly available.

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

- A. Increase the maximum number of instances in the Auto Scaling group to meet the capacity that is required at peak usage.
- B. Increase the minimum number of instances in the Auto Scaling group to meet the capacity that is required at peak usage.
- C. Update the Auto Scaling group to launch new instances in a second Availability Zone in the same AWS Region.
- D. Update the Auto Scaling group to launch new instances in an Availability Zone in a second AWS Region.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 1)

A gaming application is deployed on four Amazon EC2 instances in a default VPC. The SysOps administrator has noticed consistently high latency in responses as data is transferred among the four instances. There is no way for the administrator to alter the application code.

The MOST effective way to reduce latency is to relaunch the EC2 instances in:

- A. a dedicated VPC.
- B. a single subnet inside the VPC.
- C. a placement group.
- D. a single Availability Zone.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is hosting applications on Amazon EC2 instances. The company is hosting a database on an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance. The company requires all connections to the DB instance to be encrypted.

What should a SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Allow SSL connections to the database by using an inbound security group rule.
- B. Encrypt the database by using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) encryption key.
- C. Enforce SSL connections to the database by using a custom parameter group.
- D. Patch the database with SSL/TLS by using a custom PostgreSQL extension.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/PostgreSQL.Concepts.General.SSL.htm> Amazon RDS supports SSL/TLS encryption for connections to the database, and this can be enabled by creating a custom parameter group and setting the `rds.force_ssl` parameter to 1. This will ensure that all connections to the database are encrypted, protecting the data and maintaining compliance with the company's requirements.

NEW QUESTION 24

- (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

Explanation:

docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/as-scaling-target-tracking.html

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Exam Topic 1)

A development team recently deployed a new version of a web application to production After the release, penetration testing revealed a cross-site scripting vulnerability that could expose user data Which AWS service will mitigate this issue?

- A. AWS Shield Standard
- B. AWS WAF
- C. Elastic Load Balancing
- D. Amazon Cognito

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.imperva.com/learn/application-security/cross-site-scripting-xss-attacks/>

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is setting up an automated process to recover an Amazon EC2 instance In the event of an underlying hardware failure. The recovered instance must have the same private IP address and the same Elastic IP address that the original instance had. The SysOps team must receive an email notification when the recovery process is initiated. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the EC2 instance, and specify the `StatusCheckFailedInstance` metri
- B. Add an EC2 action to the alarm to recover the instanc
- C. Add an alarm notification to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topi
- D. Subscribe the SysOps team email address to the SNS topic.
- E. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the EC2 Instance, and specify the `StatusCheckFailed_System` metri
- F. Add an EC2 action to the alarm to recover the instanc
- G. Add an alarm notification to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topi
- H. Subscribe the SysOps team email address to the SNS topic.
- I. Create an Auto Scaling group across three different subnets in the same Availability Zone with a minimum, maximum, and desired size of 1. Configure the Auto Seating group to use a launch template that specifies the private IP address and the Elastic IP addres
- J. Add an activity notification for the Auto Scaling group to send an email message to the SysOps team through Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).
- K. Create an Auto Scaling group across three Availability Zones with a minimum, maximum, and desired size of 1. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use a launch template that specifies the private IP addressand the Elastic IP addres
- L. Add an activity notification for the Auto Scaling group to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topi
- M. Subscribe the SysOps team email address to the SNS topic.

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that monitors an Amazon EC2 instance and automatically recovers the instance if it becomes impaired due to an underlying hardware failure or a problem that requires AWS involvement to repair. Terminated instances cannot be recovered. A recovered instance is identical to the original instance, including the instance ID, private IP addresses, Elastic IP addresses, and all instance metadata. If the impaired instance has a public IPv4 address, the instance retains the public IPv4 address after recovery. If the impaired instance is in a placement group, the recovered instance runs in the placement group. When the `StatusCheckFailed_System` alarm is triggered, and the recover action is initiated, you will be notified by the Amazon SNS topic that you selected

when you created the alarm and associated the recover action. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-instance-recover.html>

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is attempting to manage its costs in the AWS Cloud. A SysOps administrator needs specific company-defined tags that are assigned to resources to appear on the billing report.

What should the SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Activate the tags as AWS generated cost allocation tags.
- B. Activate the tags as user-defined cost allocation tags.
- C. Create a new cost category
- D. Select the account billing dimension.
- E. Create a new AWS Cost and Usage Report
- F. Include the resource IDs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/custom-tags.html> "User-defined tags are tags that you define, create, and apply to resources. After you have created and applied the user-defined tags, you can activate by using the Billing and Cost Management console for cost allocation tracking. "

To meet this requirement, the SysOps administrator should activate the company-defined tags as user-defined cost allocation tags. This will ensure that the tags appear on the billing report and that the resources can be tracked with the specific tags. The other options (activating the tags as AWS generated cost allocation tags, creating a new cost category and selecting the account billing dimension, and creating a new AWS Cost and Usage Report and including the resource IDs) will not meet the requirements and are not the correct solutions for this issue.

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's web application is available through an Amazon CloudFront distribution and directly through an internet-facing Application Load Balancer (ALB) A SysOps administrator must make the application accessible only through the CloudFront distribution and not directly through the ALB. The SysOps administrator must make this change without changing the application code

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Modify the ALB type to internal Set the distribution's origin to the internal ALB domain name
- B. Create a Lambda@Edge function Configure the function to compare a custom header value in the request with a stored password and to forward the request to the origin in case of a match Associate the function with the distribution.
- C. Replace the ALB with a new internal ALB Set the distribution's origin to the internal ALB domain name Add a custom HTTP header to the origin settings for the distribution In the ALB listener add a rule to forward requests that contain the matching custom header and the header's value Add a default rule to return a fixed response code of 403.
- D. Add a custom HTTP header to the origin settings for the distribution in the ALB listener add a rule to forward requests that contain the matching custom header and the header's value Add a default rule to return a fixed response code of 403.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To make the application accessible only through the CloudFront distribution and not directly through the Application Load Balancer (ALB), you can add a custom HTTP header to the origin settings for the CloudFront distribution. You can then create a rule in the ALB listener to forward requests that contain the matching custom header and its value to the origin. You can also add a default rule to the ALB listener to return a fixed response code of 403 for requests that do not contain the matching custom header. This will allow you to redirect all requests to the CloudFront distribution and block direct access to the application through the ALB. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/restrict-access-to-load-balancer.html>

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Exam Topic 1)

While setting up an AWS managed VPN connection, a SysOps administrator creates a customer gateway resource in AWS. The customer gateway device resides in a data center with a NAT gateway in front of it.

What address should be used to create the customer gateway resource?

- A. The private IP address of the customer gateway device
- B. The MAC address of the NAT device in front of the customer gateway device
- C. The public IP address of the customer gateway device
- D. The public IP address of the NAT device in front of the customer gateway device

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses AWS CloudFormation to deploy its application infrastructure Recently, a user accidentally changed a property of a database in a CloudFormation template and performed a stack update that caused an interruption to the application A SysOps administrator must determine how to modify the deployment process to allow the DevOps team to continue to deploy the infrastructure, but prevent against accidental modifications to specific resources.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set up an AWS Config rule to alert based on changes to any CloudFormation stack An AWS Lambda function can then describe the stack to determine if any protected resources were modified and cancel the operation
- B. Set up an Amazon CloudWatch Events event with a rule to trigger based on any CloudFormation API call An AWS Lambda function can then describe the stack to determine if any protected resources were modified and cancel the operation
- C. Launch the CloudFormation templates using a stack policy with an explicit allow for all resources and an explicit deny of the protected resources with an action of Update
- D. Attach an IAM policy to the DevOps team role that prevents a CloudFormation stack from updating, with a condition based on the specific Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) of the protected resources

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator launches an Amazon EC2 Linux instance in a public subnet. When the instance is running, the SysOps administrator obtains the public IP address and attempts to remotely connect to the instance multiple times. However, the SysOps administrator always receives a timeout error. Which action will allow the SysOps administrator to remotely connect to the instance?

- A. Add a route table entry in the public subnet for the SysOps administrator's IP address.
- B. Add an outbound network ACL rule to allow TCP port 22 for the SysOps administrator's IP address.
- C. Modify the instance security group to allow inbound SSH traffic from the SysOps administrator's IP address.
- D. Modify the instance security group to allow outbound SSH traffic to the SysOps administrator's IP address.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's reporting job that used to run in 15 minutes is now taking an hour to run. An application generates the reports. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances and extracts data from an Amazon RDS for MySQL database. A SysOps administrator checks the Amazon CloudWatch dashboard for the RDS instance and notices that the Read IOPS metrics are high, even when the reports are not running. The SysOps administrator needs to improve the performance and the availability of the RDS instance. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an Amazon ElastiCache cluster in front of the RDS instance
- B. Update the reporting job to query the ElastiCache cluster.
- C. Deploy an RDS read replica
- D. Update the reporting job to query the reader endpoint.
- E. Create an Amazon CloudFront distributio
- F. Set the RDS instance as the origi
- G. Update the reporting job to query the CloudFront distribution.
- H. Increase the size of the RDS instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Using an RDS read replica will improve the performance and availability of the RDS instance by offloading read queries to the replica. This will also ensure that the reporting job completes in a timely manner and does not affect the performance of other queries that might be running on the RDS instance. Additionally, updating the reporting job to query the reader endpoint will ensure that all read queries are directed to the read replica.

Reference: [1] https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_ReadRepl.html

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is testing an application mat is hosted on five Amazon EC2 instances The instances run in an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) High CPU utilization during load testing is causing the Auto Scaling group to scale out. The SysOps administrator must troubleshoot to find the root cause of the high CPU utilization before the Auto Scaling group scales out. Which action should the SysOps administrator take to meet these requirements?

- A. Enable instance scale-in protection.
- B. Place the instance into the Standby stale.
- C. Remove the listener from the ALB
- D. Suspend the Launch and Terminate process types.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is creating an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group in a new AWS account. After adding some instances, the SysOps administrator notices that the group has not reached the minimum number of instances. The SysOps administrator receives the following error message:

```
Launching a new EC2 instance. Status Reason: Your quota allows for 0 more running instance(s).  
You requested at least 1. Launching EC2 instance failed.
```

Which action will resolve this issue?

- A. Adjust the account spending limits for Amazon EC2 on the AWS Billing and Cost Management console
- B. Modify the EC2 quota for that AWS Region in the EC2 Settings section of the EC2 console.
- C. Request a quota Increase for the Instance type family by using Service Quotas on the AWS Management Console.
- D. Use the Rebalance action In the Auto Scaling group on the AWS Management Console.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company recently acquired another corporation and all of that corporation's AWS accounts. A financial analyst needs the cost data from these accounts. A SysOps administrator uses Cost Explorer to generate cost and usage reports. The SysOps administrator notices that "No Tagkey" represents 20% of the monthly cost.

What should the SysOps administrator do to tag the "No Tagkey" resources?

- A. Add the accounts to AWS Organization
- B. Use a service control policy (SCP) to tag all the untagged resources.
- C. Use an AWS Config rule to find the untagged resource
- D. Set the remediation action to terminate the resources.
- E. Use Cost Explorer to find and tag all the untagged resources.
- F. Use Tag Editor to find and tag all the untagged resources.

Answer: D

Explanation:

"You can add tags to resources when you create the resource. You can use the resource's service console or API to add, change, or remove those tags one resource at a time. To add tags to—or edit or delete tags of—multiple resources at once, use Tag Editor. With Tag Editor, you search for the resources that you want to tag, and then manage tags for the resources in your search results." <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ARG/latest/userguide/tag-editor.html>

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is responsible for a large fleet of Amazon EC2 instances and must know whether any instances will be affected by upcoming hardware maintenance. Which option would provide this information with the LEAST administrative overhead?

- A. Deploy a third-party monitoring solution to provide real-time EC2 instance monitoring
- B. List any instances with failed system status checks using the AWS Management Console
- C. Monitor AWS CloudTrail for StopInstances API calls
- D. Review the AWS Personal Health Dashboard

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/health/latest/ug/cloudwatch-events-health.html>

NEW QUESTION 63

- (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 65

- (Exam Topic 1)

An ecommerce company uses an Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached cluster for in-memory caching of popular product queries on the shopping site. When viewing recent Amazon CloudWatch metrics data for the ElastiCache cluster, the SysOps administrator notices a large number of evictions. Which of the following actions will reduce these evictions? (Choose two.)

- A. Add an additional node to the ElastiCache cluster.
- B. Increase the ElastiCache time to live (TTL).
- C. Increase the individual node size inside the ElastiCache cluster.
- D. Put an Elastic Load Balancer in front of the ElastiCache cluster.
- E. Use Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) to decouple the ElastiCache cluster.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

<https://d1.awsstatic.com/training-and-certification/docs-sysops-associate/AWS-Certified-SysOps-Administrator>

NEW QUESTION 67

- (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 gateway
- B. Create a custom route table that includes an entry to point all IPv6 traffic to the NAT gateway
- C. Attach the custom route table to the IPv6-only subnets.
- D. Create and attach an internet gateway
- E. Create a custom route table that includes an entry to point all IPv6 traffic to the internet gateway
- F. Attach the custom route table to the IPv6-only subnets.
- G. Create and attach an egress-only internet gateway

- 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 71

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is using an Amazon DynamoDB table for data. A SysOps administrator must configure replication of the table to another AWS Region for disaster recovery.

What should the SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Enable DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX).
- B. Enable DynamoDB Streams, and add a global secondary index (GSI).
- C. Enable DynamoDB Streams, and add a global table Region.
- D. Enable point-in-time recovery.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is maintaining a web application using an Amazon CloudFront web distribution, an Application Load Balancer (ALB), Amazon RDS, and Amazon EC2 in a VPC. All services have logging enabled. The administrator needs to investigate HTTP

Layer 7 status codes from the web application.

Which log sources contain the status codes? (Choose two.)

- A. VPC Flow Logs
- B. AWS CloudTrail logs
- C. ALB access logs
- D. CloudFront access logs
- E. RDS logs

Answer: CD

Explanation:

"C" because Elastic Load Balancing provides access logs that capture detailed information about requests sent to your load balancer

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

"D" because "you can configure CloudFront to create log files that contain detailed information about every user request that CloudFront receives"

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

NEW QUESTION 75

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company stores critical data in Amazon S3 buckets. A SysOps administrator must build a solution to record all S3 API activity. Which action will meet this requirement?

- A. Configure S3 bucket metrics to record object access logs
- B. Create an AWS CloudTrail trail to log data events for all S3 objects
- C. Enable S3 server access logging for each S3 bucket
- D. Use AWS IAM Access Analyzer for Amazon S3 to store object access logs.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's IT department noticed an increase in the spend of their developer AWS account. There are over 50 developers using the account, and the finance team wants to determine the service costs incurred by each developer.

What should a SysOps administrator do to collect this information? (Select TWO.)

- A. Activate the createdBy tag in the account.
- B. Analyze the usage with Amazon CloudWatch dashboards.
- C. Analyze the usage with Cost Explorer.
- D. Configure AWS Trusted Advisor to track resource usage.
- E. Create a billing alarm in AWS Budgets.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company needs to deploy a new workload on AWS. The company must encrypt all data at rest and must rotate the encryption keys once each year. The workload uses an Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ database for data storage.

Which configuration approach will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) in the MySQL configuration file
- B. Manually rotate the key every 12 months.
- C. Enable RDS encryption on the database at creation time by using the AWS managed key for Amazon RDS.
- D. Create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key

- E. Enable automatic key rotation
- F. Enable RDS encryption on the database at creation time by using the KMS key.
- G. Create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key
- H. Enable automatic key rotation
- I. Enable encryption on the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes that are attached to the RDS DB instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This configuration approach will meet the requirement of encrypting all data at rest and rotating the encryption keys once each year. By creating a new AWS KMS customer managed key and enabling automatic key rotation, the encryption keys will be rotated automatically every year. By enabling RDS encryption on the database at creation time using the KMS key, all data stored in the RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ database will be encrypted at rest. This approach provides more control over key management and rotation and provides additional security benefits.

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 1)

An application runs on multiple Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. The Auto Scaling group is configured to use the latest version of a launch template. A SysOps administrator must devise a solution that centrally manages the application logs and retains the logs for no more than 90 days. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Launch an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that is preconfigured with the Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent to send logs to an Amazon S3 bucket. Apply a 90-day S3 Lifecycle policy on the S3 bucket to expire the application logs.
- B. Launch an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that is preconfigured with the Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent to send logs to a log group. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) scheduled rule to perform an instance refresh every 90 days.
- C. Update the launch template user data to install and configure the Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent to send logs to a log group. Configure the retention period on the log group to be 90 days.
- D. Update the launch template user data to install and configure the Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent to send logs to a log group. Set the log rotation configuration of the EC2 instances to 90 days.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 89

- (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 EFS) 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 93

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is building a process for sharing Amazon RDS database snapshots between different accounts associated with different business units within the same company. All data must be encrypted at rest. How should the administrator implement this process?

- A. Write a script to download the encrypted snapshot, decrypt it using the AWS KMS encryption key used to encrypt the snapshot, then create a new volume in each account.
- B. Update the key policy to grant permission to the AWS KMS encryption key used to encrypt the snapshot with all relevant accounts, then share the snapshot with those accounts.
- C. Create an Amazon EC2 instance based on the snapshot, then save the instance's Amazon EBS volume as a snapshot and share it with the other account.
- D. Require each account owner to create a new volume from that snapshot and encrypt it.
- E. Create a new unencrypted RDS instance from the encrypted snapshot, connect to the instance using SSH/RDP.
- F. Export the database contents into a file, then share this file with the other accounts.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 98

- (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 103

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company hosts a database on an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance. The database is not encrypted. The company's new security policy requires all AWS resources to be encrypted at rest and in transit.

What should a SysOps administrator do to encrypt the database?

- A. Configure encryption on the existing DB instance.
- B. Take a snapshot of the DB instance.
- C. Encrypt the snapshot.
- D. Restore the snapshot to the same DB instance.
- E. Encrypt the standby replica in a secondary Availability Zone.
- F. Promote the standby replica to the primary DB instance.
- G. Take a snapshot of the DB instance.
- H. Copy and encrypt the snapshot.
- I. Create a new DB instance by restoring the encrypted copy.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator needs to configure a solution that will deliver digital content to a set of authorized users through Amazon CloudFront. Unauthorized users must be restricted from access. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Store the digital content in an Amazon S3 bucket that does not have public access blocked.
- B. Use signed URLs to access the S3 bucket through CloudFront.
- C. Store the digital content in an Amazon S3 bucket that has public access blocked.
- D. Use an origin access identity (OAI) to deliver the content through CloudFront.
- E. Restrict S3 bucket access with signed URLs in CloudFront.
- F. Store the digital content in an Amazon S3 bucket that has public access blocked.
- G. Use an origin access identity (OAI) to deliver the content through CloudFront.
- H. Enable field-level encryption.
- I. Store the digital content in an Amazon S3 bucket that does not have public access blocked.
- J. Use signed cookies for restricted delivery of the content through CloudFront.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 112

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a public website that recently experienced problems. Some links led to missing webpages, and other links rendered incorrect webpages. The application infrastructure was running properly, and all the provisioned resources were healthy. Application logs and dashboards did not show any errors, and no monitoring alarms were raised. Systems administrators were not aware of any problems until end users reported the issues.

The company needs to proactively monitor the website for such issues in the future and must implement a solution as soon as possible.

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

- A. Rewrite the application to surface a custom error to the application log when issues occur. Automatically parse logs for error.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to provide alerts when issues are detected.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to test the website.
- D. Configure the Lambda function to emit an Amazon CloudWatch custom metric when errors are detected.
- E. Configure a CloudWatch alarm to provide alerts when issues are detected.
- F. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Synthetic canary.
- G. Use the CloudWatch Synthetic Recorder plugin to generate the script for the canary run.
- H. Configure the canary in line with requirement.
- I. Create an alarm to provide alerts when issues are detected.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 114

- (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 116

- (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 recor
- B. Enter static.cloudfront.net as the record nam
- C. Enter the CloudFront distribution's public IP address as the value.
- D. Create a CNAME recor
- E. Enter static.example.com as the record nam
- F. Enter the CloudFront distribution's private IP address as the value.
- G. Create an A recor
- H. Enter static.cloudfront.net as the record nam
- I. Enter the CloudFront distribution's ID as an alias target.
- J. Create an A recor
- K. Enter static.example.com as the record nam
- 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 118

- (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 122

- (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 123

- (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 solutio
- C. Use replay to invoke the monitoring solutio
- D. Examine the error details.
- E. Add an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue as a dead-letter queue for the targe
- 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 functio
- 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 127

- (Exam Topic 1)

A recent audit found that most resources belonging to the development team were in violation of patch compliance standards The resources were properly tagged Which service should be used to quickly remediate the issue and bring the resources back into compliance?

- A. AWS Config
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. AWS Trusted Advisor
- D. AWS Systems Manager

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 132

- (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 135

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is using Amazon CloudFront to serve static content for its web application to its users. The CloudFront distribution uses an existing on-premises website as a custom origin.

The company requires the use of TLS between CloudFront and the origin server. This configuration has worked as expected for several months. However, users are now experiencing HTTP 502 (Bad Gateway) errors when they view webpages that include content from the CloudFront distribution.

What should a SysOps administrator do to resolve this problem?

- A. Examine the expiration date on the certificate on the origin sit
- B. Validate that the certificate has not expire
- C. Replace the certificate if necessary.
- D. Examine the hostname on the certificate on the origin sit
- E. Validate that the hostname matches one of the hostnames on the CloudFront distributio
- F. Replace the certificate if necessary.
- G. Examine the firewall rules that are associated with the origin serve
- H. Validate that port 443 is open for inbound traffic from the interne
- I. Create an inbound rule if necessary.
- J. Examine the network ACL rules that are associated with the CloudFront distributio
- K. Validate that port 443 is open for outbound traffic to the origin serve
- L. Create an outbound rule if necessary.

Answer: A

Explanation:

HTTP 502 errors from CloudFront can occur because of the following reasons:

There's an SSL negotiation failure because the origin is using SSL/TLS protocols and ciphers that aren't supported by CloudFront.

There's an SSL negotiation failure because the SSL certificate on the origin is expired or invalid, or because the certificate chain is invalid.

There's a host header mismatch in the SSL negotiation between your CloudFront distribution and the custom origin.

The custom origin isn't responding on the ports specified in the origin settings of the CloudFront distribution. The custom origin is ending the connection to CloudFront too quickly.

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/resolve-cloudfront-connection-error/>

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses AWS Cloud Formation 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 CloudFormaiion change set.
- B. Develop CloudFormation macros.
- C. Develop CloudFormation nested stacks.
- D. Develop CloudFormation stack sets.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 145

- (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 147

- (Exam Topic 1)

Application A runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). The EC2 instances are in an Auto Scaling group and are in the same subnet that is associated with the NLB. Other applications from an on-premises environment cannot communicate with Application A on port 8080. To troubleshoot the issue, a SysOps administrator analyzes the flow logs. The flow logs include the following records:

```
2 123456789010 eni-1235b8ca123456789 192.168.0.13 172.31.16.139 59003 8080 1 4 336 1432917027 1432917142 ACCEPT OK
2 123456789010 eni-1235b8ca123456789 172.31.16.139 192.168.0.13 8080 59003 1 4 336 1432917094 1432917142 REJECT OK
```

What is the reason for the rejected traffic?

- A. The security group of the EC2 instances has no Allow rule for the traffic from the NLB.
- B. The security group of the NLB has no Allow rule for the traffic from the on-premises environment.
- C. The ACL of the on-premises environment does not allow traffic to the AWS environment.
- D. The network ACL that is associated with the subnet does not allow outbound traffic for the ephemeral port range.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 151

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is using Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) to share a file system among several Amazon EC2 instances. As usage increases, users report that file retrieval from the EFS file system is slower than normal.

Which action should a SysOps administrator take to improve the performance of the file system?

- A. Configure the file system for Provisioned Throughput.
- B. Enable encryption in transit on the file system.
- C. Identify any unused files in the file system, and remove the unused files.
- D. Resize the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume of each of the EC2 instances.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 153

- (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 changes.
- D. Apply the AWS-ConfigureCloudTrailLogging automatic remediation action.
- E. Create an AWS Config rule that is invoked when CloudTrail configuration changes.
- 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 157

- (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 CloudWatch.
- 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 is trying to set up an Amazon Route 53 domain name to route traffic to a website hosted on Amazon S3. The domain name of the website is `www.anycompany.com` and the S3 bucket name is `anycompany-static`. After the record set is set up in Route 53, the domain name `www.anycompany.com` does not seem to work, and the static website is not displayed in the browser.

Which of the following is a cause of this?

- A. The S3 bucket must be configured with Amazon CloudFront first.
- B. The Route 53 record set must have an IAM role that allows access to the S3 bucket.
- C. The Route 53 record set must be in the same region as the S3 bucket.
- D. The S3 bucket name must match the record set name in Route 53.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator has Nocked public access to all company Amazon S3 buckets. The SysOps administrator wants to be notified when an S3 bucket becomes publicly readable in the future.

What is the MOST operationally efficient way to meet this requirement?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function that periodically checks the public access settings for each S3 bucket. Set up Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send notifications.
- B. Create a cron script that uses the S3 API to check the public access settings for each S3 bucket.
- C. Set up Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send notifications.
- D. Enable S3 Event notifications for each S3 bucket.
- E. Subscribe S3 Event Notifications to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- F. Enable the `s3-bucket-public-read-prohibited` managed rule in AWS Config.
- G. Subscribe the AWS Config rule to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 165

- (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 166

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company needs to create a daily Amazon Machine Image (AMI) of an existing Amazon Linux EC2 instance that hosts the operating system, application, and database on multiple attached Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes. File system integrity must be maintained.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function to call the `CreateImage` API operation with the EC2 instance ID and the `no-reboot` parameter enabled.
- B. Create a daily scheduled Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that invokes the function.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to call the `CreateImage` API operation with the EC2 instance ID and the `reboot` parameter enabled.
- D. Create a daily scheduled Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that invokes the function.
- E. Use AWS Backup to create a backup plan with a backup rule that runs daily.
- F. Assign the resource ID of the EC2 instance with the `no-reboot` parameter enabled.
- G. Use AWS Backup to create a backup plan with a backup rule that runs daily.
- H. Assign the resource ID of the EC2 instance with the `reboot` parameter enabled.

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/Creating_EBSbacked_WinAMI.html "NoReboot By default, Amazon EC2 attempts to shut down and reboot the instance before creating the image.

If the No Reboot option is set, Amazon EC2 doesn't shut down the instance before creating the image. When this option is used, file system integrity on the created image can't be guaranteed." Besides, we can use AWS EventBridge to invoke Lambda function

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/API_CreateImage.html

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company must migrate its applications to AWS The company is using Chef recipes for configuration management The company wants to continue to use the existing Chef recipes after the applications are migrated to AWS.

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

- A. Use AWS CloudFormation to create an Amazon EC2 instance, install a Chef server, and add Chef recipes.
- B. Use AWS CloudFormation to create a stack and add layers for Chef recipes.
- C. Use AWS Elastic Beanstalk with the Docker platform to upload Chef recipes.
- D. Use AWS OpsWorks to create a stack and add layers with Chef recipes.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Exam Topic 1)

An Amazon EC2 instance needs to be reachable from the internet. The EC2 instance is in a subnet with the following route table:

Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	Local
172.31.0.0/16	pcx-1122334455

Which entry must a SysOps administrator add to the route table to meet this requirement?

- A. A route for 0.0.0.0/0 that points to a NAT gateway
- B. A route for 0.0.0.0/0 that points to an egress-only internet gateway
- C. A route for 0.0.0.0/0 that points to an internet gateway
- D. A route for 0.0.0.0/0 that points to an elastic network interface

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 173

- (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 175

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is expanding its use of AWS services across its portfolios The company wants to provision AWS accounts for each team to ensure a separation of business processes for security compliance and billing Account creation and bootstrapping should be completed in a scalable and efficient way so new accounts are created with a defined baseline and governance guardrails in place A SysOps administrator needs to design a provisioning process that saves time and resources

Which action should be taken to meet these requirements?

- A. Automate using AWS Elastic Beanstalk to provision the AWS accounts set up infrastructure and integrate with AWS Organizations
- B. Create bootstrapping scripts in AWS OpsWorks and combine them with AWS CloudFormation templates to provision accounts and infrastructure
- C. Use AWS Config to provision accounts and deploy instances using AWS Service Catalog
- D. Use AWS Control Tower to create a template in Account Factory and use the template to provision new accounts

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 179

- (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 automatic 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 184

- (Exam Topic 1)

An environment consists of 100 Amazon EC2 Windows instances. The Amazon CloudWatch agent is deployed and running on all EC2 instances with a baseline configuration file to capture log files. There is a new requirement to capture the DHCP log files that exist on 50 of the instances. What is the MOST operational efficient way to meet this new requirement?

- A. Create an additional CloudWatch agent configuration file to capture the DHCP logs. Use the AWS Systems Manager Run Command to restart the CloudWatch agent on each EC2 instance with the append-config option to apply the additional configuration file.
- B. Log in to each EC2 instance with administrator rights. Create a PowerShell script to push the needed baseline log files and DHCP log files to CloudWatch.
- C. Run the CloudWatch agent configuration file wizard on each EC2 instance. Verify that the base log files are included and add the DHCP log files during the wizard creation process.
- D. Run the CloudWatch agent configuration file wizard on each EC2 instance and select the advanced detail level.
- E. This will capture the operating system log files.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 187

- (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 192

- (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 197

- (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. Create an internet-facing Network Load Balance.
- J. Use two listeners.
- K. Forward port 22 to a target group of Linux instances.
- L. Forward port 3389 to a target group of Windows instances.
- M. 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 198

- (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 203

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company wants to be alerted through email when IAM CreateUser API calls are made within its AWS account.

Which combination of actions should a SysOps administrator take to meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with AWS CloudTrail as the event source and IAM CreateUser as the specific API call for the event pattern.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with Amazon CloudSearch as the event source and IAM CreateUser as the specific API call for the event pattern.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with AWS IAM Access Analyzer as the event source and IAM CreateUser as the specific API call for the event pattern.
- D. Use an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as an event target with an email subscription.
- E. Use an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) notification as an event target with an email subscription.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-receive-alerts-when-your-iam-configuration-changes/>

NEW QUESTION 207

- (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 211

- (Exam Topic 1)

A new application runs on Amazon EC2 instances and accesses data in an Amazon RDS database instance. When fully deployed in production, the application fails. The database can be queried from a console on a bastion host. When looking at the web server logs, the following error is repeated multiple times:

*** Error Establishing a Database Connection

Which of the following may be causes of the connectivity problems? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 215

- (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 217

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company needs to view a list of security groups that are open to the internet on port 3389. What should a SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Configure Amazon GuardDuty to scan security groups and report unrestricted access on port 3389.
- B. Configure a service control policy (SCP) to identify security groups that allow unrestricted access on port 3389.
- C. Use AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer to find any instances that have unrestricted access on port 3389.
- D. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to find security groups that allow unrestricted access on port 3389

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 222

- (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 226

- (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 parte pant account
- D. Launch additional EC2 instances by using a different Amazon Machine image (AMI)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 227

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is tasked with deploying a company's infrastructure as code. The SysOps administrator want to write a single template that can be reused for multiple environments.

How should the SysOps administrator use AWS CloudFormation to create a solution?

- A. Use Amazon EC2 user data in a CloudFormation template
- B. Use nested stacks to provision resources
- C. Use parameters in a CloudFormation template
- D. Use stack policies to provision resources

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reuse templates to replicate stacks in multiple environments After you have your stacks and resources set up, you can reuse your templates to replicate your infrastructure in multiple environments. For example, you can create environments for development, testing, and production so that you can test changes before implementing them into production. To make templates reusable, use the parameters, mappings, and conditions sections so that you can customize your stacks when you create them. For example, for your development environments, you can specify a lower-cost instance type compared to your production environment, but all other configurations and settings remain the same. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html#reuse>

NEW QUESTION 232

- (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 234

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company hosts a website on multiple Amazon EC2 instances that run in an Auto Scaling group. Users are reporting slow responses during peak times between 6 PM and 11 PM every weekend. A SysOps administrator must implement a solution to improve performance during these peak times.

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

- A. Create a scheduled Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to increase the desired capacity before peak times.
- B. Configure a scheduled scaling action with a recurrence option to change the desired capacity before and after peak times.
- C. Create a target tracking scaling policy to add more instances when memory utilization is above 70%.
- D. Configure the cooldown period for the Auto Scaling group to modify desired capacity before and after peak times.

Answer: B

Explanation:

"Scheduled scaling helps you to set up your own scaling schedule according to predictable load changes. For example, let's say that every week the traffic to your web application starts to increase on Wednesday, remains high on Thursday, and starts to decrease on Friday. You can configure a schedule for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling to increase capacity on Wednesday and decrease capacity on Friday." https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/schedule_time.html

NEW QUESTION 238

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator has created an AWS Service Catalog portfolio and has shared the portfolio with a second AWS account in the company. The second account is controlled by a different administrator.

Which action will the administrator of the second account be able to perform?

- A. Add a product from the imported portfolio to a local portfolio.
- B. Add new products to the imported portfolio.
- C. Change the launch role for the products contained in the imported portfolio.
- D. Customize the products in the imported portfolio.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 242

- (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 246

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator needs to give users the ability to upload objects to an Amazon S3 bucket. The SysOps administrator creates a presigned URL and provides the URL to a user, but the user cannot upload an object to the S3 bucket. The presigned URL has not expired, and no bucket policy is applied to the S3 bucket.

Which of the following could be the cause of this problem?

- A. The user has not properly configured the AWS CLI with their access key and secret access key.
- B. The SysOps administrator does not have the necessary permissions to upload the object to the S3 bucket.
- C. The SysOps administrator must apply a bucket policy to the S3 bucket to allow the user to upload the object.
- D. The object already has been uploaded through the use of the presigned URL, so the presigned URL is no longer valid.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 251

- (Exam Topic 1)

An Amazon S3 Inventory report reveals that more than 1 million objects in an S3 bucket are not encrypted. These objects must be encrypted, and all future objects must be encrypted at the time they are written.

Which combination of actions should a SysOps administrator take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO)

- A. Create an AWS Config rule that runs evaluations against configuration changes to the S3 bucket. When an unencrypted object is found, run an AWS Systems Manager Automation document to encrypt the object in place.
- B. Edit the properties of the S3 bucket to enable default server-side encryption.
- C. Filter the S3 Inventory report by using S3 Select to find all objects that are not encrypted. Create an S3 Batch Operations job to copy each object in place with encryption enabled.
- D. Filter the S3 Inventory report by using S3 Select to find all objects that are not encrypted. Send each object name as a message to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Use the SQS queue to invoke an AWS Lambda function to tag each object with a key of "Encryption" and a value of "SSE-KMS".
- E. Use S3 Event Notifications to invoke an AWS Lambda function on all new object-created events for the S3 bucket. Configure the Lambda function to check whether the object is encrypted and to run an AWS Systems Manager Automation document to encrypt the object in place when an unencrypted object is found.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/storage/encrypting-objects-with-amazon-s3-batch-operations/>

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company needs to restrict access to an Amazon S3 bucket to Amazon EC2 instances in a VPC only. All traffic must be over the AWS private network.

What actions should the SysOps administrator take to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a VPC endpoint for the S3 bucket, and create an IAM policy that conditionally limits all S3 actions on the bucket to the VPC endpoint as the source.
- B. Create a VPC endpoint for the S3 bucket, and create an S3 bucket policy that conditionally limits all S3 actions on the bucket to the VPC endpoint as the source.
- C. Create a service-linked role for Amazon EC2 that allows the EC2 instances to interact directly with Amazon S3, and attach an IAM policy to the role that allows the EC2 instances full access to the S3 bucket.
- D. Create a NAT gateway in the VPC, and modify the VPC route table to route all traffic destined for Amazon S3 through the NAT gateway.

Answer: B

Explanation:

While IAM policy (letter A) also can be used, it does not enforce everyone. The only option that enforces everyone is policy configured directly in the bucket S3.

NEW QUESTION 259

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company hosts an application on an Amazon EC2 instance in a single AWS Region. The application requires support for non-HTTP TCP traffic and HTTP traffic.

The company wants to deliver content with low latency by leveraging the AWS network. The company also wants to implement an Auto Scaling group with an Elastic Load Balancer.

How should a SysOps administrator meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Auto Scaling group with an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Add an Amazon CloudFront distribution with the ALB as the origin.
- B. Create an Auto Scaling group with an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Add an accelerator with AWS Global Accelerator with the ALB as an endpoint.
- C. Create an Auto Scaling group with a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Add an Amazon CloudFront distribution with the NLB as the origin.
- D. Create an Auto Scaling group with a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Add an accelerator with AWS Global Accelerator with the NLB as an endpoint.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Global Accelerator and Amazon CloudFront are separate services that use the AWS global network and its edge locations around the world. CloudFront improves performance for both cacheable content (such as images and videos) and dynamic content (such as API acceleration and dynamic site delivery). Global Accelerator improves performance for a wide range of applications over TCP or UDP by proxying packets at the edge to applications running in one or more AWS Regions. Global Accelerator is a good fit for non-HTTP use cases, such as gaming (UDP), IoT (MQTT), or Voice over IP, as well as for HTTP use cases that specifically require static IP addresses or deterministic, fast regional failover. Both services integrate with AWS Shield for DDoS protection.

<https://medium.com/awesome-cloud/aws-difference-between-application-load-balancer-and-network-load-balancer> https://aws.amazon.com/global-accelerator/faqs/?nc1=h_ls

NEW QUESTION 263

- (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 267

- (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/>

Recently visited Info




No recently visited services

Explore one of these commonly visited AWS services.

IAM
EC2
S3
RDS
Lambda


View all services

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AWS Health Info



No health data

This could be because you don't have permissions to access AWS Health. Please contact your account administrator.

aws

Services

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Global

LabUserRole/LabUserod26023898 @ 7519-0632-9398

Amazon S3

Buckets

Access Points

Object Lambda Access Points

Multi-Region Access Points

Batch Operations

Access analyzer for S3

Block Public Access settings for this account

Storage Lens

Dashboards

AWS Organizations settings

Feature spotlight

AWS Marketplace for S3

Account snapshot

Last updated: Apr 20, 2022 by Storage Lens. Metrics are generated every 24 hours. [Learn more](#)

View Storage Lens dashboard

Total storage

97.0 B

Object count

1

Avg. object size

97.0 B

You can enable advanced metrics in the "default-account-dashboard" configuration.

Buckets (1) Info

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. [Learn more](#)

Refresh

Copy ARN

Empty

Delete

Create bucket

Find buckets by name

Name

AWS Region

Access

Creation date

lab-751906329398-26023898.com

US East (Ohio) us-east-2

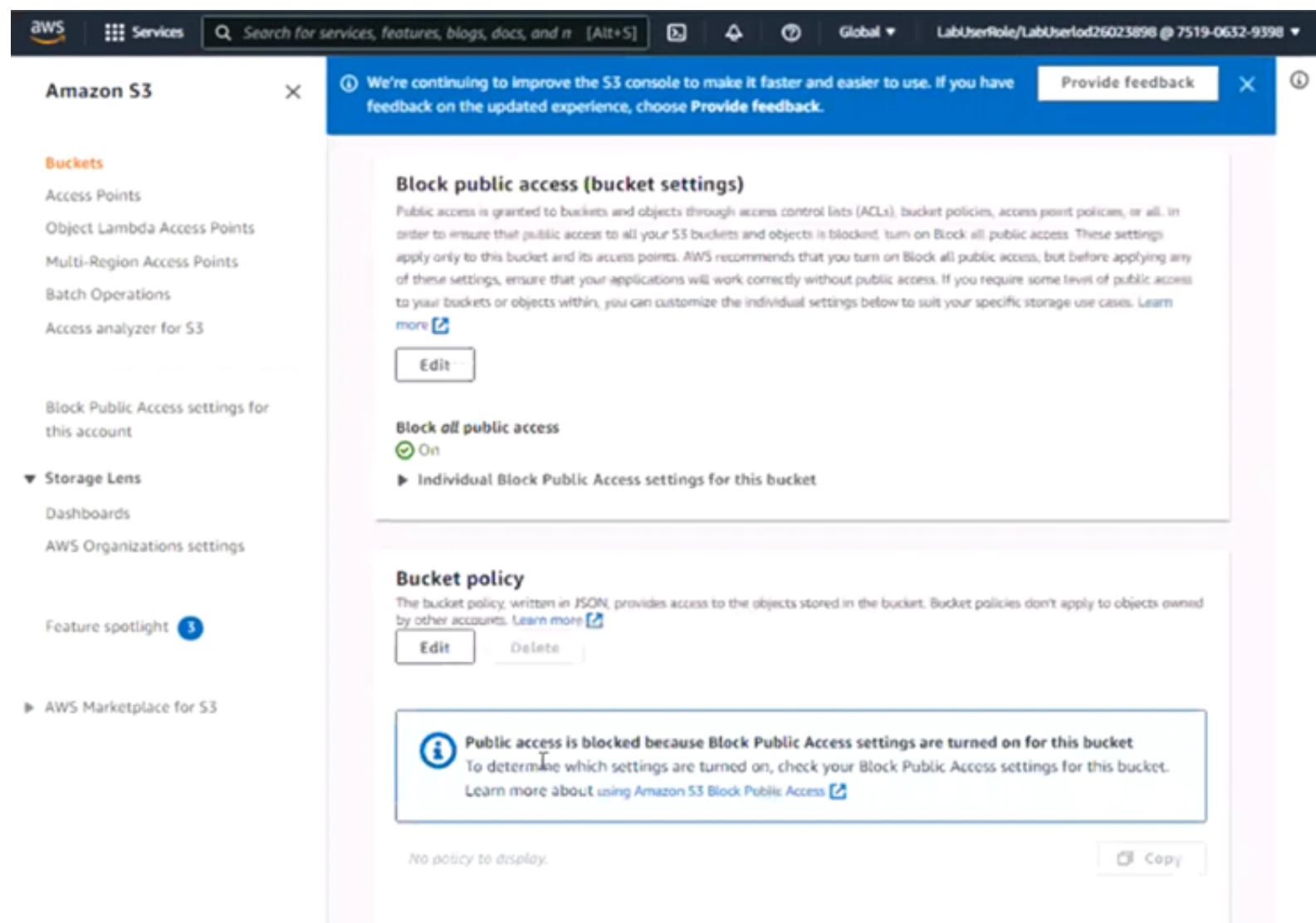
Bucket and objects not public

September 30, 2022, 0

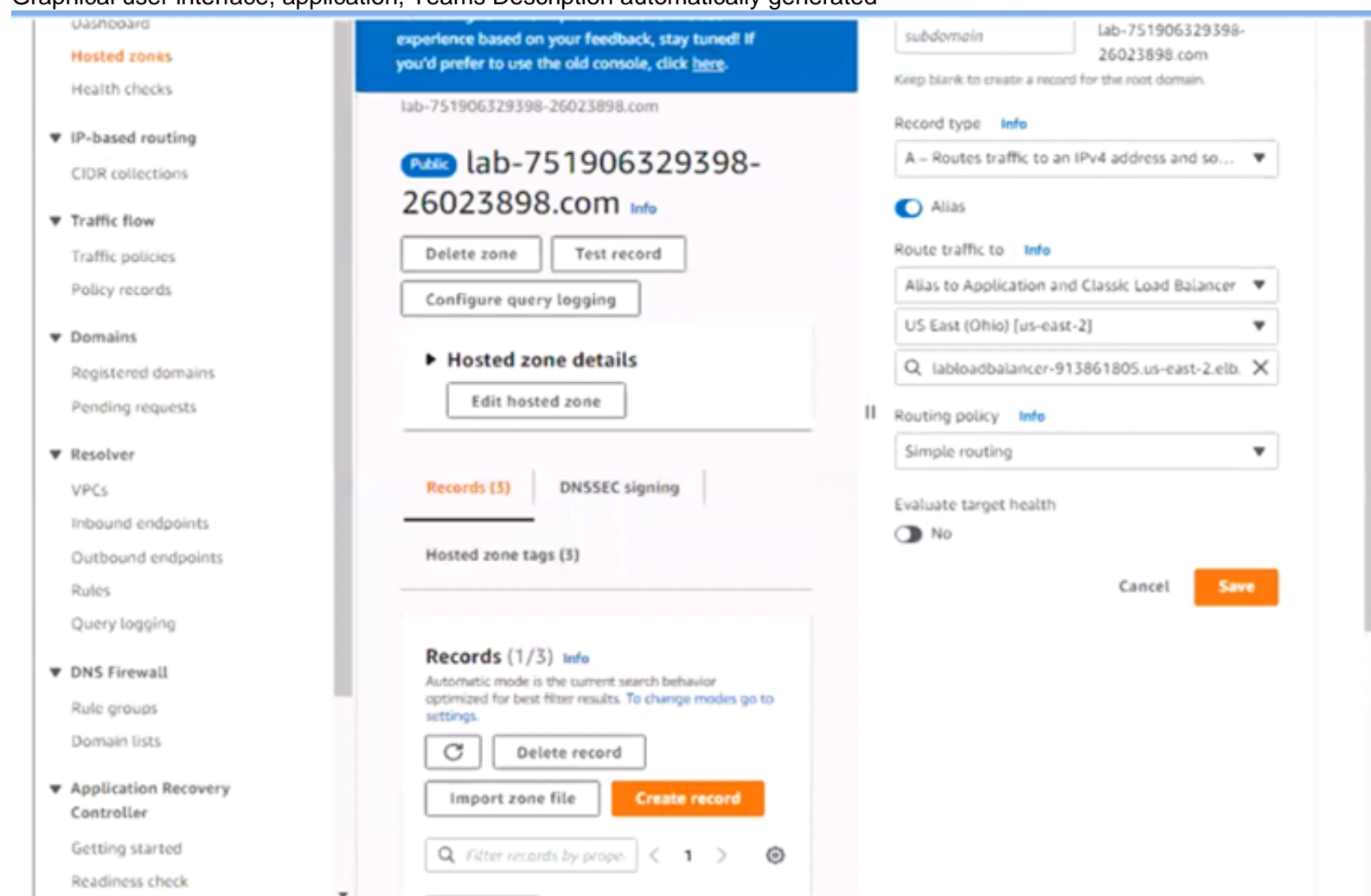
Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

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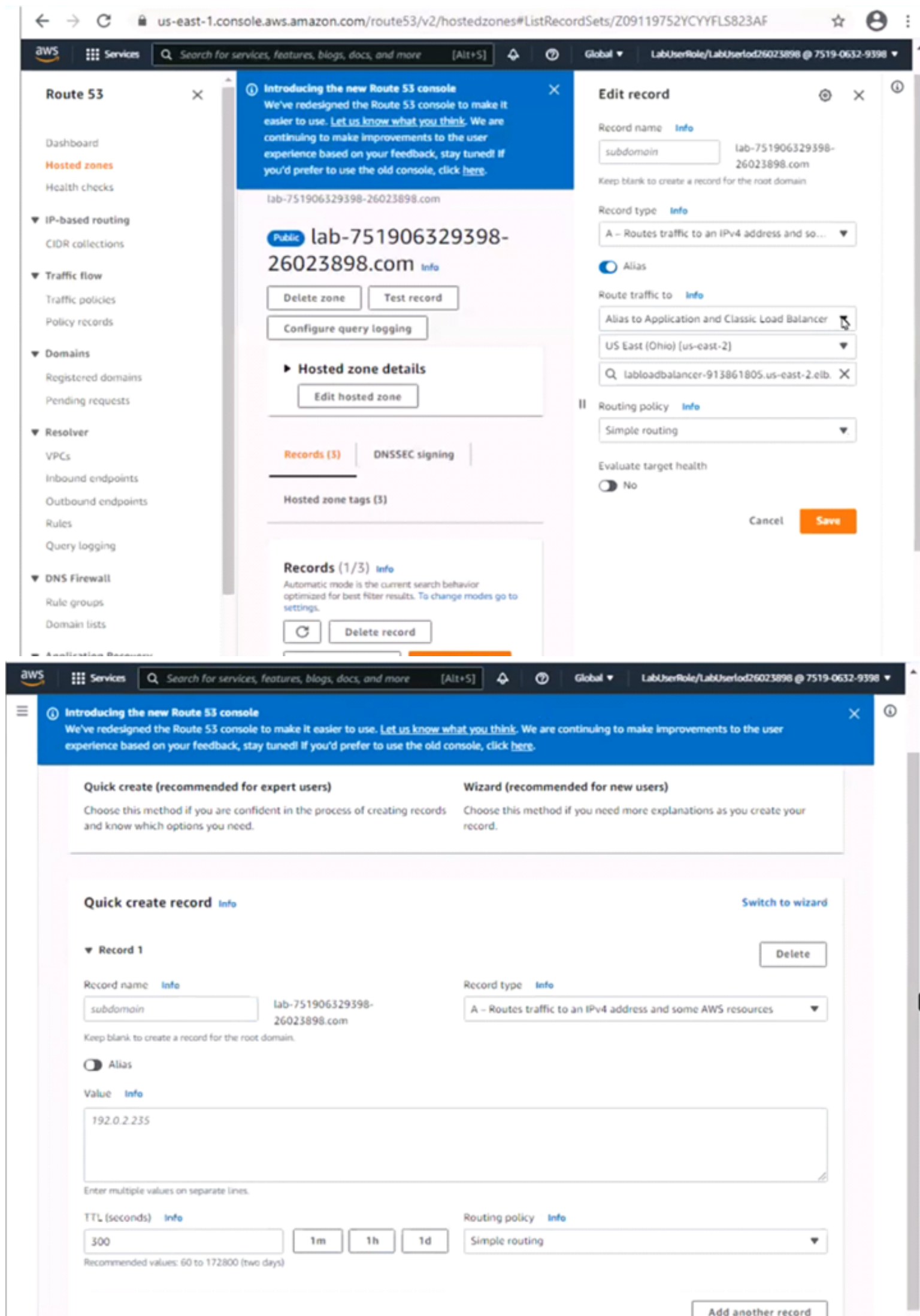
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The screenshot displays the AWS Route 53 console interface. On the left, a navigation sidebar lists various services including Route 53, IP-based routing, Traffic flow, Domains, Resolver, and DNS Firewall. The main content area shows the 'Edit record' configuration for a hosted zone named 'lab-751906329398-26023898.com'. The interface includes fields for 'Record name' (subdomain), 'Record type' (A - Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and so...), 'Route traffic to' (Alias to Application and Classic Load Balancer), 'Routing policy' (Simple routing), and 'Evaluate target health' (No). A 'Save' button is visible at the bottom right. A blue notification banner at the top of the console area states: 'Introducing the new Route 53 console. We've redesigned the Route 53 console to make it easier to use. Let us know what you think. We are continuing to make improvements to the user experience based on your feedback, stay tuned! If you'd prefer to use the old console, click here.'

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Services

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Global

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Introducing the new Route 53 console

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

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

Value

Info

192.0.2.235

Enter multiple values on separate lines.

TTL (seconds)

Info

300

1m

1h

1d

Routing policy

Info

Simple routing

Recommended values: 60 to 172800 (two days)

Add another record

Cancel

Create records

View existing records

The following table lists the existing records in lab-751906329398-26023898.com.

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

Quick create record

Info

Switch to wizard

Record 1

Delete

Record name

Info

subdomain

lab-751906329398-26023898.com

Record type

Info

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).

lab-751906329398-26023898.com.

X

Alias hosted zone ID: Z09119752YCYFLS823AF

Routing policy

Info

Failover

Failover record type

Secondary

Health check ID - optional

Info

Choose health check

Evaluate target health

Yes

Record ID

Info

US West load balancer

Add another record

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Working with records

■■■■■

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