

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 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 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is provisioning an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system to provide shared storage across multiple Amazon EC2 instances. The instances all exist in the same VPC across multiple Availability Zones. There are two instances in each Availability Zone. The SysOps administrator must make the file system accessible to each instance with the lowest possible latency.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a mount target for the EFS file system in the VPC.
- B. Use the mount target to mount the file system on each of the instances.
- C. Create a mount target for the EFS file system in one Availability Zone of the VPC.
- D. Use the mount target to mount the file system on the instances in that Availability Zone.
- E. Share the directory with the other instances.
- F. Create a mount target for each instance.
- G. Use each mount target to mount the EFS file system on each respective instance.
- H. Create a mount target in each Availability Zone of the VPC. Use the mount target to mount the EFS file system on the instances in the respective Availability Zone.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A mount target provides an IP address for an NFSv4 endpoint at which you can mount an Amazon EFS file system. You mount your file system using its Domain Name Service (DNS) name, which resolves to the IP address of the EFS mount target in the same Availability Zone as your EC2 instance. You can create one mount target in each Availability Zone in an AWS Region. If there are multiple subnets in an Availability Zone in your VPC, you create a mount target in one of the subnets. Then all EC2 instances in that Availability Zone share that mount target. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/efs/latest/ug/how-it-works.html>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

An application team uses an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster with one Aurora Replica. The application team notices that the application read performance degrades when user connections exceed 200. The number of user connections is typically consistent around 180, with occasional sudden increases above 200 connections. The application team wants the application to automatically scale as user demand increases or decreases.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Migrate to a new Aurora multi-master DB cluster.

- B. Modify the application database connection string.
- C. Modify the DB cluster by changing to serverless mode whenever user connections exceed 200.
- D. Create an auto scaling policy with a target metric of 195 DatabaseConnections
- E. Modify the DB cluster by increasing the Aurora Replica instance size.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company wants to track its AWS costs in all member accounts that are part of an organization in AWS Organizations. Managers of the member accounts want to receive a notification when the estimated costs exceed a predetermined amount each month. The managers are unable to configure a billing alarm. The IAM permissions for all users are correct. What could be the cause of this issue?

- A. The management/payer account does not have billing alerts turned on.
- B. The company has not configured AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share billing information between the member accounts and the management/payer account.
- C. Amazon GuardDuty is turned on for all the accounts.
- D. The company has not configured an AWS Config rule to monitor billing.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator needs to develop a solution that provides email notification and inserts a record into a database every time a file is put into an Amazon S3 bucket.

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

- A. Set up an S3 event notification that targets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic Create two subscriptions for the SNS topic Use one subscription to send the email notification Use the other subscription to invoke an AWS Lambda function that inserts the record into the database
- B. Set up an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that enters ALARM state whenever an object is created in the S3 bucket Configure the alarm to invoke an AWS Lambda (unction that sends the email notification and inserts the record into the database
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to send the email notification and insert the record into the database whenever a new object is detected in the S3 bucket invoke the function every minute with an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) scheduled rule.
- D. Set up two S3 event notifications Target a separate AWS Lambda function with each notification Configure one function to send the email notification Configure the other function to insert the record into the database

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company needs to implement a managed file system to host Windows file shares for users on premises. Resources in the AWS Cloud also need access to the data on these file shares. A SysOps administrator needs to present the user file shares on premises and make the user file shares available on AWS with minimum latency.

What should the SysOps administrator do to meet these requirements?

- A. Set up an Amazon S3 File Gateway.
- B. Set up an AWS Direct Connect connection.
- C. Use AWS DataSync to automate data transfers between the existing file servers and AWS.
- D. Set up an Amazon FSx File Gateway.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon FSx provides a fully managed file system that is optimized for Windows-based workloads and can be used to create file shares that can be accessed both on premises and in the AWS Cloud. The file shares that are created in Amazon FSx are highly available and can be accessed with low latency. Additionally, Amazon FSx supports Windows-based authentication, making it easy to integrate with existing Windows user accounts.

References:

[1] <https://aws.amazon.com/fsx/>

[2] <https://aws.amazon.com/storage/file-storage/>

[3] <https://docs.aws.a>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator must create an IAM policy for a developer who needs access to specific AWS services. Based on the requirements, the SysOps administrator creates the following policy:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Action": [
        "storagegateway:Describe*",
        "elasticloadbalancing:*",
        "lambda:*",
        "sqs:List*"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

Which actions does this policy allow? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an AWS Storage Gateway.
- B. Create an IAM role for an AWS Lambda function.
- C. Delete an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
- D. Describe AWS load balancers.
- E. Invoke an AWS Lambda function.

Answer: DE

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 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 13

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses an Amazon S3 bucket to store data files. The S3 bucket contains hundreds of objects. The company needs to replace a tag on all the objects in the S3 bucket with another tag.

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

- A. Use S3 Batch Operation
- B. Specify the operation to replace all object tags.
- C. Use the AWS CLI to get the tags for each objec
- D. Save the tags in a lis
- E. Use S3 Batch Operations.Specify the operation to delete all object tag
- F. Use the AWS CLI and the list to retag the objects.
- G. Use the AWS CLI to get the tags for each objec
- H. Save the tags in a lis
- I. Use the AWS CLI and the list to remove the object tag

- J. Use the AWS CLI and the list to retag the objects.
- K. Use the AWS CLI to copy the objects to another S3 bucket.
- L. Add the new tag to the copied objects. Delete the original objects.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Ref. <https://aws.amazon.com/es/blogs/storage/adding-and-removing-object-tags-with-s3-batch-operations/>

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses AWS Organizations to manage multiple AWS accounts with consolidated billing enabled. Organization member account owners want the benefits of Reserved Instances (RIs) but do not want to share RIs with other accounts.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Purchase RIs in individual member account
- B. Disable RI discount sharing in the management account.
- C. Purchase RIs in individual member account
- D. Disable RI discount sharing in the member accounts.
- E. Purchase RIs in the management account
- F. Disable RI discount sharing in the management account.
- G. Purchase RIs in the management account
- H. Disable RI discount sharing in the member accounts.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/ec2-ri-consolidated-billing/>

RI discounts apply to accounts in an organization's consolidated billing family depending upon whether RI sharing is turned on or off for the accounts. By default, RI sharing for all accounts in an organization is turned on. The management account of an organization can change this setting by turning off RI sharing for an account. The capacity reservation for an RI applies only to the account the RI was purchased on, no matter whether RI sharing is turned on or off.

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's financial department needs to view the cost details of each project in an AWS account. A SysOps administrator must perform the initial configuration that is required to view cost for each project in Cost Explorer.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Activate cost allocation tags. Add a project tag to the appropriate resources.
- B. Configure consolidated billing. Create AWS Cost and Usage Reports.
- C. Use AWS Budgets. Create AWS Budgets reports.
- D. Use cost categories to define custom groups that are based on AWS cost and usage dimensions.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is troubleshooting connection timeouts to an Amazon EC2 instance that has a public IP address. The instance has a private IP address of 172.31.16.139. When the SysOps administrator tries to ping the instance's public IP address from the remote IP address 203.0.113.12, the response is "request timed out." The flow logs contain the following information:

```
2 123456789010 eni-1235b8ca123456789 203.0.113.12 172.31.16.139 0 0 1 4 336 1432917027 1432917142 ACCEPT OK
2 123456789010 eni-1235b8ca123456789 172.31.16.139 203.0.113.12 0 0 1 4 336 1432917094 1432917142 REJECT OK
```

What is one cause of the problem?

- A. Inbound security group deny rule
- B. Outbound security group deny rule
- C. Network ACL inbound rules
- D. Network ACL outbound rules

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator wants to upload a file that is 1 TB in size from on-premises to an Amazon S3 bucket using multipart uploads. What should the SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Upload the file using the S3 console.
- B. Use the s3api copy-object command.
- C. Use the s3api put-object command.
- D. Use the s3 cp command.

Answer: D

Explanation:

It's a best practice to use aws s3 commands (such as aws s3 cp) for multipart uploads and downloads, because these aws s3 commands automatically perform multipart uploading and downloading based on the file size. By comparison, aws s3api commands, such as aws s3api create-multipart-upload, should be used only

when aws s3 commands don't support a specific upload need, such as when the multipart upload involves multiple servers, a multipart upload is manually stopped and resumed later, or when the aws s3 command doesn't support a required request parameter.
<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/s3-multipart-upload-cli/>

NEW QUESTION 29

- (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 33

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator notices a scale-up event for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group. Amazon CloudWatch shows a spike in the RequestCount metric for the associated Application Load Balancer. The administrator would like to know the IP addresses for the source of the requests. Where can the administrator find this information?

- A. Auto Scaling logs
- B. AWS CloudTrail logs
- C. EC2 instance logs
- D. Elastic Load Balancer access logs

Answer: D

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing provides access logs that capture detailed information about requests sent to your load balancer. Each log contains information such as the time the request was received, the client's IP address, latencies, request paths, and server responses. You can use these access logs to analyze traffic patterns and troubleshoot issues.

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

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/egress-only-internet-gateway.html>

NEW QUESTION 38

- (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 40

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is tasked with analyzing database performance. The database runs on a single Amazon RDS D6 instance. The SysOps administrator finds that, during times of peak traffic, resources on the database are over utilized due to the amount of read traffic.

Which actions should the SysOps administrator take to improve RDS performance? (Select TWO.)

- A. Add a read replica.
- B. Modify the application to use Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached.
- C. Migrate the database from RDS to Amazon DynamoDB.

- D. Migrate the database to Amazon EC2 with enhanced networking enabled
- E. Upgrade the database to a Multi-AZ deployment.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Exam Topic 1)

An organization created an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) volume with a file system ID of fs-85ba4Kc. and it is actively used by 10 Amazon EC2 hosts. The organization has become concerned that the file system is not encrypted. How can this be resolved?

- A. Enable encryption on each host's connection to the Amazon EFS volume. Each connection must be recreated for encryption to take effect.
- B. Enable encryption on the existing EFS volume by using the AWS Command Line Interface.
- C. Enable encryption on each host's local drive. Restart each host to encrypt the drive.
- D. Enable encryption on a newly created volume and copy all data from the original volume. Reconnect each host to the new volume.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/efs/latest/ug/encryption.html>

Amazon EFS supports two forms of encryption for file systems, encryption of data in transit and encryption at rest. You can enable encryption of data at rest when creating an Amazon EFS file system. You can enable encryption of data in transit when you mount the file system.

NEW QUESTION 44

- (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 distribution.
- F. Set the RDS instance as the origin.
- 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 48

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/control-access-to-aws-resources-by-using-the-aws-organization-of-iam-p>

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company must ensure that any objects uploaded to an S3 bucket are encrypted. Which of the following actions will meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Implement AWS Shield to protect against unencrypted objects stored in S3 buckets.
- B. Implement Object access control list (ACL) to deny unencrypted objects from being uploaded to the S3 bucket.
- C. Implement Amazon S3 default encryption to make sure that any object being uploaded is encrypted before it is stored.
- D. Implement Amazon Inspector to inspect objects uploaded to the S3 bucket to make sure that they are encrypted.
- E. Implement S3 bucket policies to deny unencrypted objects from being uploaded to the buckets.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/default-bucket-encryption.html>

You can set the default encryption behavior on an Amazon S3 bucket so that all objects are encrypted when they are stored in the bucket. The objects are encrypted using server-side encryption with either Amazon S3-managed keys (SSE-S3) or AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer master keys (CMKs).

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-prevent-uploads-of-unencrypted-objects-to-amazon-s3/> How to Prevent Uploads of Unencrypted Objects to Amazon S3#

By using an S3 bucket policy, you can enforce the encryption requirement when users upload objects, instead of assigning a restrictive IAM policy to all users.

NEW QUESTION 56

- (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 60

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has multiple Amazon EC2 instances that run a resource-intensive application in a development environment. A SysOps administrator is implementing a solution to stop these EC2 instances when they are not in use.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Assess AWS CloudTrail logs to verify that there is no EC2 API activit
- B. Invoke an AWS Lambda function to stop the EC2 instances.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to stop the EC2 instances when the average CPU utilization is lower than 5% for a 30-minute period.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch metric to stop the EC2 instances when the VolumeReadBytes metric is lower than 500 for a 30-minute period.
- E. Use AWS Config to invoke an AWS Lambda function to stop the EC2 instances based on resource configuration changes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/UsingAlarmActions.html#AddingStopActi>

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

The SysOps administrator must modify the CloudFormation template so if the process stalls, the entire stack will tail and roil back.

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator receives notification that an application that is running on Amazon EC2 instances has failed to authenticate to an Amazon RDS database

To troubleshoot, the SysOps administrator needs to investigate AWS Secrets Manager password rotation

Which Amazon CloudWatch log will provide insight into the password rotation?

- A. AWS CloudTrail logs
- B. EC2 instance application logs
- C. AWS Lambda function logs
- D. RDS database logs

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company asks a SysOps administrator to ensure that AWS CloudTrail files are not tampered with after they are created. Currently, the company uses AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to restrict access to specific trails. The company's security team needs the ability to trace the integrity of each file.

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

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function when a new file is deliver
- B. Configure the Lambda function to compute an MD5 hash check on the file and store the result in an Amazon DynamoDB tabl
- C. The security team can use the values that are stored in DynamoDB to verify the integrity of the delivered files.

- D. Create an AWS Lambda function that is invoked each time a new file is delivered to the CloudTrail bucket
- E. Configure the Lambda function to compute an MD5 hash check on the file and store the result as a tag in an Amazon S3 object
- F. The security team can use the information in the tag to verify the integrity of the delivered files.
- G. Enable the CloudTrail file integrity feature on an Amazon S3 bucket
- H. Create an IAM policy that grants the security team access to the file integrity logs that are stored in the S3 bucket.
- I. Enable the CloudTrail file integrity feature on the trail
- J. The security team can use the digest file that is created by CloudTrail to verify the integrity of the delivered files.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-log-file-validation-intro.html> "When you enable log file integrity validation, CloudTrail creates a hash for every log file that it delivers.

Every hour, CloudTrail also creates and delivers a file that references the log files for the last hour and contains a hash of each. This file is called a digest file. Validated log files are invaluable in security and forensic investigations"

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Exam Topic 1)

A user working in the Amazon EC2 console increased the size of an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume attached to an Amazon EC2 Windows instance. The change is not reflected in the file system.

What should a SysOps administrator do to resolve this issue?

- A. Extend the file system with operating system-level tools to use the new storage capacity.
- B. Reattach the EBS volume to the EC2 instance.
- C. Reboot the EC2 instance that is attached to the EBS volume.
- D. Take a snapshot of the EBS volume
- E. Replace the original volume with a volume that is created from the snapshot.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses AWS Organizations to manage multiple AWS accounts. The company's SysOps team has been using a manual process to create and manage 1AM roles. The team requires an automated solution to create and manage the necessary 1AM roles for multiple AWS accounts.

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

- A. Create AWS CloudFormation template
- B. Reuse the templates to create the necessary 1AM roles in each of the AWS accounts.
- C. Use AWS Directory Service with AWS Organizations to automatically associate the necessary 1AM roles with Microsoft Active Directory users.
- D. Use AWS Resource Access Manager with AWS Organizations to deploy and manage shared resources across the AWS accounts.
- E. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets with AWS Organizations to deploy and manage 1AM roles for the AWS accounts.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's application currently uses an IAM role that allows all access to all AWS services. A SysOps administrator must ensure that the company's IAM policies allow only the permissions that the application requires.

How can the SysOps administrator create a policy to meet this requirement?

- A. Turn on AWS CloudTrail
- B. Generate a policy by using AWS Security Hub.
- C. Turn on Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events). Generate a policy by using AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer.
- D. Use the AWS CLI to run the get-generated-policy command in AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer.
- E. Turn on AWS CloudTrail
- F. Generate a policy by using AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Generate a policy by using AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer. AWS CloudTrail is a service that records all API calls made on your account. You can use this data to generate a policy with AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer that only allows the permissions that the application requires. This will ensure that the application only has the necessary permissions and will protect the company from any unauthorized access.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/what-is-access-analyzer.html#what-is-access-analyzer-poli>

NEW QUESTION 85

- (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
- B. Share the user credentials with the security administrator.
- C. Create an IAM policy in each developer account that has administrator access to all Amazon EC2 actions, including VPC actions
- D. Assign the policy to an IAM user
- E. Share the user credentials with the security administrator.
- F. 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
- G. Ask the security administrator to assume the role from their account.
- H. 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 88

- (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 91

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company manages an application that uses Amazon ElastiCache for Redis with two extra-large nodes spread across two different Availability Zones. The company's IT team discovers that the ElastiCache for Redis cluster has 75% freeable memory. The application must maintain high availability. What is the MOST cost-effective way to resize the cluster?

- A. Decrease the number of nodes in the ElastiCache for Redis cluster from 2 to 1.
- B. Deploy a new ElastiCache for Redis cluster that uses large node type
- C. Migrate the data from the original cluster to the new cluster
- D. After the process is complete, shut down the original cluster.
- E. Deploy a new ElastiCache for Redis cluster that uses large node type
- F. Take a backup from the original cluster, and restore the backup in the new cluster
- G. After the process is complete, shut down the original cluster.
- H. Perform an online resizing for the ElastiCache for Redis cluster
- I. Change the node types from extra-large nodes to large nodes.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/red-ug/scaling-redis-cluster-mode-enabled.html> As demand on your clusters changes, you might decide to improve performance or reduce costs by changing the number of shards in your Redis (cluster mode enabled) cluster. We recommend using online horizontal scaling to do so, because it allows your cluster to continue serving requests during the scaling process.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/red-ug/redis-cluster-vertical-scaling-scaling-down.html>

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator needs to delete an AWS CloudFormation stack that is no longer in use. The CloudFormation stack is in the DELETE_FAILED state. The SysOps administrator has validated the permissions that are required to delete the CloudFormation stack.

- A. The configured timeout to delete the stack was too low for the delete operation to complete.
- B. The stack contains nested stacks that must be manually deleted first.
- C. The stack was deployed with the -disable rollback option.
- D. There are additional resources associated with a security group in the stack
- E. There are Amazon S3 buckets that still contain objects in the stack.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company plans to deploy a database on an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster. The database will store data for a demonstration environment. The data must be reset on a daily basis.

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

- A. Create a manual snapshot of the DB cluster after the data has been populated
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function on a daily basis
- C. Configure the function to restore the snapshot and then delete the previous DB cluster.
- D. Enable the Backtrack feature during the creation of the DB cluster
- E. Specify a target backtrack window of 48 hours
- F. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function on a daily basis
- G. Configure the function to perform a backtrack operation.
- H. Export a manual snapshot of the DB cluster to an Amazon S3 bucket after the data has been populated. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function on a daily basis
- I. Configure the function to restore the snapshot from Amazon S3.
- J. Set the DB cluster backup retention period to 2 days
- K. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function on a daily basis
- L. Configure the function to restore the DB cluster to a point in time and then delete the previous DB cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function on a daily basis. Configure the function to restore the DB cluster to a point in time and then delete the previous DB cluster. This is the most operationally efficient solution that meets the requirements, as it will allow the company to reset the database on a daily basis without having to manually take and restore snapshots. The other solutions (creating a manual snapshot of the DB cluster, enabling the Backtrack feature, or exporting a manual snapshot of the DB cluster to Amazon S3) will require additional steps and resources to reset the database on a daily basis.

NEW QUESTION 104

- (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 105

- (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 107

- (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 112

- (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/RD
- F. export the database contents into a file, then share this file with the other accounts.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 116

- (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 118

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 121

- (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 124

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company runs its Infrastructure on Amazon EC2 Instances that run in an Auto Scaling group. Recently, the company promoted faulty code to the entire EC2 fleet. This faulty code caused the Auto Scaling group to scale the instances before any of the application logs could be retrieved. What should a SysOps administrator do to retain the application logs after instances are terminated?

- A. Configure an Auto Scaling lifecycle hook to create a snapshot of the ephemeral storage upon termination of the instances.
- B. Create a new Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that has the Amazon CloudWatch agent installed and configured to send logs to Amazon CloudWatch Log.
- C. Update the launch template to use the new AMI.
- D. Create a new Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that has a custom script configured to send logs to AWS CloudTrail.
- E. Update the launch template to use the new AMI.
- F. Install the Amazon CloudWatch agent on the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that is defined in the launch template.
- G. Configure the CloudWatch agent to back up the logs to ephemeral storage.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 133

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is creating two AWS CloudFormation templates. The first template will create a VPC with associated resources, such as subnets, route tables, and an internet gateway. The second template will deploy application resources within the VPC that was created by the first template. The second template should refer to the resources created by the first template.

How can this be accomplished with the LEAST amount of administrative effort?

- A. Add an export field to the outputs of the first template and import the values in the second template.
- B. Create a custom resource that queries the stack created by the first template and retrieves the required values.
- C. Create a mapping in the first template that is referenced by the second template.
- D. Input the names of resources in the first template and refer to those names in the second template as a parameter.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/using-cfn-stack-exports.html>

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is creating a new multi-account architecture. A SysOps administrator must implement a login solution to centrally manage user access and permissions across all AWS accounts. The solution must be integrated with AWS Organizations and must be connected to a third-party Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) 2.0 identity provider (IdP).

What should the SysOps administrator do to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an Amazon Cognito user pool.

- B. Integrate the user pool with the third-party IdP.
- C. Enable and configure AWS Single Sign-On with the third-party IdP.
- D. Federate the third-party IdP with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) for each AWS account in the organization.
- E. Integrate the third-party IdP directly with AWS Organizations.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

What should the SysOps administrator do to sign in?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps Administrator runs a web application that is using a microservices approach whereby different responsibilities of the application have been divided in a separate microservice running on a different Amazon EC2 instance. The administrator has been tasked with reconfiguring the infrastructure to support this approach.

How can the administrator accomplish this with the LEAST administrative overhead?

- A. Use Amazon CloudFront to log the URL and forward the request.
- B. Use Amazon CloudFront to rewrite the header based on the microservice and forward the request.
- C. Use an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and do path-based routing.
- D. Use a Network Load Balancer (NLB) and do path-based routing.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/elb-achieve-path-based-routing-alb/>

NEW QUESTION 148

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 149

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

Public Subnet (10.0.1.0/24) Route Table

Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	local
0.0.0.0/0	IGW

Private Subnet (10.0.2.0/24) Route Table

Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	local

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 153

- (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 157

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 164

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

What is the MOST secure way to manage the database password?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 168

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

How can the administrator identify who is creating the Elastic IP addresses?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 169

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is using Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) to run a containerized application on Amazon EC2 instances. A SysOps administrator needs to monitor only traffic flows between the ECS tasks.

Which combination of steps should the SysOps administrator take to meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure Amazon CloudWatch Logs on the elastic network interface of each task.
- B. Configure VPC Flow Logs on the elastic network interface of each task.
- C. Specify the awsvpc network mode in the task definition.
- D. Specify the bridge network mode in the task definition.
- E. Specify the host network mode in the task definition.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a web application with a database tier that consists of an Amazon EC2 instance that runs MySQL. A SysOps administrator needs to minimize potential data loss and the time that is required to recover in the event of a database failure.

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

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the StatusCheckFailed_System metric to invoke an AWS Lambda function that stops and starts the EC2 instance.
- B. Create an Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ DB instance
- C. Use a MySQL native backup that is stored in Amazon S3 to restore the data to the new database
- D. Update the connection string in the web application.
- E. Create an Amazon RDS for MySQL Single-AZ DB instance with a read replica
- F. Use a MySQL native backup that is stored in Amazon S3 to restore the data to the new database
- G. Update the connection string in the web application.
- H. Use Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM) to take a snapshot of the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume every hour
- I. In the event of an EC2 instance failure, restore the EBS volume from a snapshot.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 176

- (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 179

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

403 Forbidden - Access Denied

What change should be made to fix this error?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company runs its entire suite of applications on Amazon EC2 instances. The company plans to move the applications to containers and AWS Fargate. Within 6 months, the company plans to retire its EC2 instances and use only Fargate. The company has been able to estimate its future Fargate costs.

A SysOps administrator needs to choose a purchasing option to help the company minimize costs. The SysOps administrator must maximize any discounts that are available and must ensure that there are no unused reservations.

Which purchasing option will meet these requirements?

- A. Compute Savings Plans for 1 year with the No Upfront payment option
- B. Compute Savings Plans for 1 year with the Partial Upfront payment option
- C. EC2 Instance Savings Plans for 1 year with the All Upfront payment option
- D. EC2 Reserved Instances for 1 year with the Partial Upfront payment option

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 185

- (Exam Topic 1)

A large company is using AWS Organizations to manage hundreds of AWS accounts across multiple AWS Regions. The company has turned on AWS Config throughout the organization.

The company requires all Amazon S3 buckets to block public read access. A SysOps administrator must generate a monthly report that shows all the S3 buckets and whether they comply with this requirement.

Which combination of steps should the SysOps administrator take to collect this data? (Select TWO).

- A. Create an AWS Config aggregator in an aggregator account
- B. Use the organization as the source. Retrieve the compliance data from the aggregator.
- C. Create an AWS Config aggregator in each account
- D. Use an S3 bucket in an aggregator account as the destination
- E. Retrieve the compliance data from the S3 bucket
- F. Edit the AWS Config policy in AWS Organization
- G. Use the organization's management account to turn on the s3-bucket-public-read-prohibited rule for the entire organization.
- H. Use the AWS Config compliance report from the organization's management account
- I. Filter the results by resource, and select Amazon S3.
- J. Use the AWS Config API to apply the s3-bucket-public-read-prohibited rule in all accounts for all available Regions.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 189

- (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 191

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has an Amazon CloudFront distribution that uses an Amazon S3 bucket as its origin. During a review of the access logs, the company determines that some requests are going directly to the S3 bucket by using the website hosting endpoint. A SysOps administrator must secure the S3 bucket to allow requests only from CloudFront.

What should the SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Create an origin access identity (OAI) in CloudFront
- B. Associate the OAI with the distribution
- C. Remove access to and from other principals in the S3 bucket policy
- D. Update the S3 bucket policy to allow access only from the OAI.
- E. Create an origin access identity (OAI) in CloudFront
- F. Associate the OAI with the distribution
- G. Update the S3 bucket policy to allow access only from the OAI
- H. Create a new origin, and specify the S3 bucket as the new origin
- I. Update the distribution behavior to use the new origin
- J. Remove the existing origin.
- K. Create an origin access identity (OAI) in CloudFront
- L. Associate the OAI with the distribution
- M. Update the S3 bucket policy to allow access only from the OAI
- N. Disable website hosting
- O. Create a new origin, and specify the S3 bucket as the new origin
- P. Update the distribution behavior to use the new origin
- Q. Remove the existing origin.
- R. Update the S3 bucket policy to allow access only from the CloudFront distribution
- S. Remove access to and from other principals in the S3 bucket policy
- T. Disable website hosting
- . Create a new origin, and specify the S3 bucket as the new origin
- . Update the distribution behavior to use the new origin
- . Remove the existing origin.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 195

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 197

- (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 199

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

Which EC2 instance purchasing option will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 205

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company plans to migrate several of its high performance computing (HPC) virtual machines (VMs) to Amazon EC2 instances on AWS. A SysOps administrator must identify a placement group for this deployment. The strategy must minimize network latency and must maximize network throughput between the HPC VMs.

Which strategy should the SysOps administrator choose to meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy the instances in a cluster placement group in one Availability Zone.
- B. Deploy the instances in a partition placement group in two Availability Zones.
- C. Deploy the instances in a partition placement group in one Availability Zone.
- D. Deploy the instances in a spread placement group in two Availability Zones.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 209

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company hosts its website in the us-east-1 Region. The company is preparing to deploy its website into the eu-central-1 Region. Website visitors who are located in Europe should access the website that is hosted in eu-central-1. All other visitors access the website that is hosted in us-east-1. The company uses Amazon Route 53 to manage the website's DNS records.

Which routing policy should a SysOps administrator apply to the Route 53 record set to meet these requirements?

- A. Geolocation routing policy
- B. Geoproximity routing policy
- C. Latency routing policy
- D. Multivalue answer routing policy

Answer: A

Explanation:

geolocation "Geolocation routing lets you choose the resources that serve your traffic based on the geographic location of your users, meaning the location that DNS queries originate from. For example, you might want all queries from Europe to be routed to an ELB load balancer in the Frankfurt region."

Could be confused with geoproximity - "Geoproximity routing lets Amazon Route 53 route traffic to your resources based on the geographic location of your users and your resources. You can also optionally choose to route more traffic or less to a given resource by specifying a value, known as a bias. A bias expands or shrinks the size of the geographic region from which traffic is routed to a resource" the use case is not needed as per question.

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

NEW QUESTION 212

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 213

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company maintains a large set of sensitive data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company's security team asks a SysOps administrator to help verify that all current objects in the S3 bucket are encrypted.

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

- A. Create a script that runs against the S3 bucket and outputs the status of each object.
- B. Create an S3 Inventory configuration on the S3 bucket. Induce the appropriate status fields.
- C. Provide the security team with an IAM user that has read access to the S3 bucket.
- D. Use the AWS CLI to output a list of all objects in the S3 bucket.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 214

- (Exam Topic 1)

With the threat of ransomware viruses encrypting and holding company data hostage, which action should be taken to protect an Amazon S3 bucket?

- A. Deny Pos
- B. Put
- C. and Delete on the bucket.
- D. Enable server-side encryption on the bucket.
- E. Enable Amazon S3 versioning on the bucket.
- F. Enable snapshots on the bucket.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 218

- (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 223

- (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 225

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is using AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager to patch a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances. The SysOps administrator has configured a patch baseline and a maintenance window. The SysOps administrator also has used an instance tag to identify which instances to patch.

The SysOps administrator must give Systems Manager the ability to access the EC2 instances. Which additional action must the SysOps administrator perform to meet this requirement?

- A. Add an inbound rule to the instances' security group.
- B. Attach an IAM instance profile with access to Systems Manager to the instances.
- C. Create a Systems Manager activation. Then activate the fleet of instances.
- D. Manually specify the instances to patch. Instead of using tag-based selection.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 229

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a new requirement stating that all resources in AWS must be tagged according to a set policy. Which AWS service should be used to enforce and continually identify all resources that are not in compliance with the policy?

- A. AWS CloudTrail
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. AWSConfig
- D. AWS Systems Manager

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 234

- (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 236

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is optimizing the cost of a workload. The workload is running in multiple AWS Regions and is using AWS Lambda with Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instances for the compute. The overall usage is predictable. The amount of compute that is consumed in each Region varies, depending on the users' locations.

Which approach should the SysOps administrator use to optimize this workload?

- A. Purchase Compute Savings Plans based on the usage during the past 30 days
- B. Purchase Convertible Reserved Instances by calculating the usage baseline.
- C. Purchase EC2 Instance Savings Plan based on the usage during the past 30 days
- D. Purchase Standard Reserved Instances by calculating the usage baseline.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

Which configuration will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 244

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a VPC with public and private subnets. An Amazon EC2 based application resides in the private subnets and needs to process raw .csv files stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. A SysOps administrator has set up the correct IAM role with the required permissions for the application to access the S3 bucket, but the application is unable to communicate with the S3 bucket.

Which action will solve this problem while adhering to least privilege access?

- A. Add a bucket policy to the S3 bucket permitting access from the IAM role.
- B. Attach an S3 gateway endpoint to the VPC
- C. Configure the route table for the private subnet.
- D. Configure the route table to allow the instances on the private subnet access through the internet gateway.

E. Create a NAT gateway in a private subnet and configure the route table for the private subnets.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Technology to use is a VPC endpoint - "A VPC endpoint enables private connections between your VPC and supported AWS services and VPC endpoint services powered by AWS PrivateLink. AWS PrivateLink is a technology that enables you to privately access services by using private IP addresses. Traffic between your VPC and the other service does not leave the Amazon network." S3 is an example of a gateway endpoint. We want to see services in AWS while not leaving the VPC.

NEW QUESTION 245

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 247

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

What should a SysOps administrator do to resolve this issue?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 249

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

What is the reason for this issue?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses AWS Organizations. A SysOps administrator wants to use AWS Compute Optimizer and AWS tag policies in the management account to govern all member accounts in the billing family. The SysOps administrator navigates to the AWS Organizations console but cannot activate tag policies through the management account.

What could be the reason for this issue?

- A. All features have not been enabled in the organization.
- B. Consolidated billing has not been enabled.
- C. The member accounts do not have tags enabled for cost allocation.
- D. The member accounts have not manually enabled trusted access for Compute Optimizer.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 257

- (Exam Topic 1)

An errant process is known to use an entire processor and run at 100%. A SysOps administrator wants to automate restarting the instance once the problem occurs for more than 2 minutes. How can this be accomplished?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 261

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is tasked with deploying a company's infrastructure as code. The SysOps administrator wants 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 265

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 270

- (Exam Topic 1)

A SysOps administrator is configuring AWS Client VPN to connect users on a corporate network to AWS resources that are running in a VPC. According to compliance requirements, only traffic that is destined for the VPC can travel across the VPN tunnel.

How should the SysOps administrator configure Client VPN to meet these requirements?

- A. Associate the Client VPN endpoint with a private subnet that has an internet route through a NAT gateway.
- B. On the Client VPN endpoint, turn on the split-tunnel option.
- C. On the Client VPN endpoint, specify DNS server IP addresses.
- D. Select a private certificate to use as the identity certificate for the VPN client.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 274

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has an Auto Scaling group of Amazon EC2 instances that scale based on average CPU utilization. The Auto Scaling group events log indicates an `InsufficientInstanceCapacity` error.

Which actions should a SysOps administrator take to remediate this issue? (Select TWO.)

- A. Change the instance type that the company is using.
- B. Configure the Auto Scaling group in different Availability Zones.
- C. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use different Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume sizes.
- D. Increase the maximum size of the Auto Scaling group.
- E. Request an increase in the instance service quota.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 277

- (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 282

- (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 285

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company runs workloads on 90 Amazon EC2 instances in the eu-west-1 Region in an AWS account. In 2 months, the company will migrate the workloads from eu-west-1 to the eu-west-3 Region.

The company needs to reduce the cost of the EC2 instances. The company is willing to make a 1-year commitment that will begin next week. The company must choose an EC2 Instance purchasing option that will provide discounts for the 90 EC2 Instances regardless of Region during the 1-year period. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Purchase EC2 Standard Reserved Instances.
- B. Purchase an EC2 Instance Savings Plan.
- C. Purchase EC2 Convertible Reserved Instances.
- D. Purchase a Compute Savings Plan.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 289

- (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 290

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