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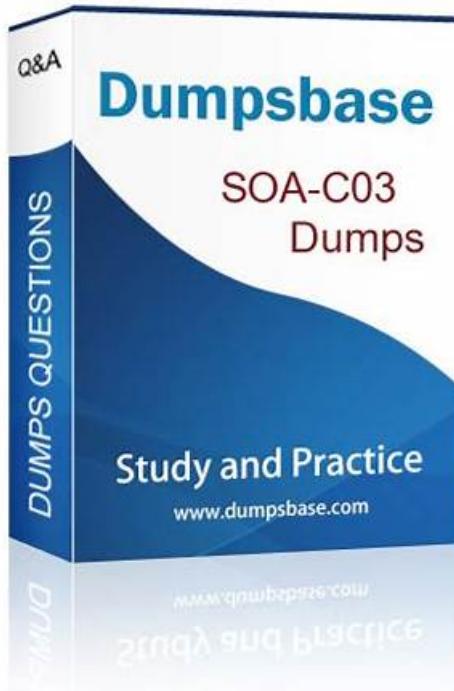
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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q116-Q121):

NEW QUESTION # 116

A company maintains a list of 75 approved Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) that can be used across an organization in AWS Organizations. The company's development team has been launching Amazon EC2 instances from unapproved AMIs.
A SysOps administrator must prevent users from launching EC2 instances from unapproved AMIs.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Use AWS Config with an AWS Lambda function to check for EC2 instances that are launched from unapproved AMIs. Program the Lambda function to send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) message to the SysOps administrator to terminate those EC2 instances.
- B. Create a service-linked role. Attach a policy that denies the ability to launch EC2 instances from a list of unapproved AMIs. Assign the role to users.
- C. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to check for EC2 instances that are launched from unapproved AMIs. Configure Trusted Advisor to invoke an AWS Lambda function to terminate those EC2 instances.
- D. Add a tag to the approved AMIs. Create an IAM policy that includes a tag condition that allows users to launch EC2 instances from only the tagged AMIs.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of AWS CloudOps Documents:
The requirement is preventative: stop users from launching from unapproved AMIs. The most scalable approach with 75 approved AMIs is to tag all approved AMIs (for example, ApprovedAMI=true) and enforce usage through an IAM policy condition that only allows ec2:RunInstances when the ec2:ImageId resource (the AMI) includes the required tag. This avoids maintaining long allow/deny lists of AMI IDs and supports continuous updates: as new approved AMIs are created, tagging them automatically brings them under the policy without policy rewrites.
Option B is incorrect because service-linked roles are used by AWS services, not assigned to users for interactive authorization enforcement in this way. Option C and D are detective/remedial controls that act after instances are already launched, which does not satisfy "must prevent." They also increase operational overhead and risk disruptions.
References:
IAM User Guide - Tag-based access control using resource tags (aws:ResourceTag) Amazon EC2 User Guide - IAM controls for RunInstances and AMI selection AWS SysOps Administrator Study Guide - Governance and preventative controls

NEW QUESTION # 117
A company's application servers in AWS account 111122223333 use a security group sg-
1234abcd. They need to access a database hosted in account 444455556666. The VPCs are connected using a VPC peering connection (pcx-b04deed9).
A CloudOps engineer must configure the database's security group to allow new connections only from the application servers.
What should the engineer do?

- A. Add an inbound rule to the database's security group. Reference 111122223333/sg-1234abcd as the source.
- B. Add an inbound rule to the database's security group. Reference sg-1234abcd as the source.
- C. Add an inbound rule to the database's security group. Reference pcx-b04deed9/sg-1234abcd as the source.
- D. Add an inbound rule to the database's security group. Reference 444455556666/sg-1234abcd as the source.

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to AWS Cloud Operations and VPC Networking documentation, when VPCs are peered, security groups can reference peer account security groups directly to restrict traffic between them.
This feature allows specifying the security group ID (sg-1234abcd) from the source account (111122223333) in the target database's security group inbound rule. AWS automatically validates that the VPCs are connected through an existing VPC peering connection and that mutual permissions are properly configured.
You do not prefix the security group ID with the account or peering connection (Options A and B), and using the destination account ID (Option D) is incorrect because it represents the database side, not the source.
Hence, the correct configuration is Option C, which references the application servers' security group directly for precise, least-privilege access control.

NEW QUESTION # 118
A company with millions of subscribers needs to automatically send notifications every Saturday. The company already uses Amazon SNS to send messages but has historically sent them manually.

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

- A. Create an SNS subscription to a message fanout that sends notifications to subscribers every Saturday.
- B. Launch a new Amazon EC2 instance. Configure a cron job to use the AWS SDK to send an SNS notification to subscribers every Saturday.
- C. Use AWS Step Functions scheduling to run a step every Saturday. Configure the step to publish a message to an SNS topic.
- D. Create a rule in Amazon EventBridge that triggers every Saturday. Configure the rule to publish a notification to an SNS topic.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Per the AWS Cloud Operations and Event Management documentation, Amazon EventBridge provides native scheduling capabilities that can trigger events at defined intervals-such as weekly, daily, or cron-based schedules.
Creating an EventBridge rule that runs every Saturday and publishes a message to an SNS topic fully automates the notification process without maintaining servers or manual jobs. This approach is serverless, highly reliable, and fully managed by AWS.
By contrast:
EC2 cron jobs (Option A) require instance management, patching, and cost overhead.
SNS subscriptions (Option C) handle message delivery, not scheduling.
Step Functions (Option D) are designed for complex workflows, not simple scheduled triggers.
Thus, Option B provides the most operationally efficient CloudOps solution by integrating EventBridge scheduled events with SNS topics for automated, recurring notifications.

NEW QUESTION # 119

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* Step Functions (Option D) are designed for complex workflows, not simple scheduled triggers.
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Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Event Automation Guide - Scheduling Tasks and Notifications Using EventBridge and SNS

NEW QUESTION # 120

A CloudOps engineer needs to track the costs of data transfer between AWS Regions. The CloudOps engineer must implement a solution to send alerts to an email distribution list when transfer costs reach 75% of a specific threshold.
What should the CloudOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch billing alarm to detect when costs reach 75% of the threshold.
  Configure the alarm to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the AWS Cloud Operations and Cost Management documentation, AWS Budgets is the recommended service to track and alert on cost thresholds across all AWS accounts and resources. It allows users to define cost, usage, or reservation budgets, and configure notifications to trigger when usage or cost reaches defined percentages of the budgeted value (e.g., 75%, 90%, 100%).
The AWS Budgets system integrates natively with Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) to deliver alerts to an email distribution list or SNS topic subscribers. AWS Budgets supports granular cost filters, including specific service categories such as data transfer, regions, or linked accounts, ensuring precise visibility into inter-Region transfer costs.
By contrast, CloudWatch billing alarms (Option B) monitor total account charges only and do not allow detailed service-level filtering, such as data transfer between Regions. Cost and Usage Reports (Option A) are for detailed cost analysis, not real-time alerting, and VPC Flow Logs (Option D) capture traffic data, not billing or cost-based metrics.
Thus, using AWS Budgets with a 75% alert threshold best satisfies the operational and notification requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 121

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