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In general, we can say that the AWS-SysOps certification can be a valuable investment in your career that will put your career on the right track and you can achieve your career objectives in a short time period. These are some important benefits that you can gain after passing the Amazon AWS-SysOps Certification Exam. Are you ready to pass the AWS-SysOps exam? Looking for a simple, quick, and proven way to pass the Amazon AWS-SysOps Exam Questions? If your answer is yes then download TestInsides exam questions and start this journey today.

Domain 1: Reporting and Monitoring

- Recognition and differentiation between availability and performance metrics.
- Maintain and create alarms and metrics using AWS monitoring services.
- Conduct steps for remediation depending on availability and performance metrics.

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Amazon AWS-SysOps Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrate Understanding of the Shared Responsibility Model• Demonstrate Ability to Prepare for Security Assessment Use of AWS
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High Availability: Implement Scalability and Elasticity Based on Scenario• Ensure Level of Fault Tolerance Based on Business Needs
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analysis: Optimize the Environment to Ensure Maximum Performance
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrate Ability to Monitor and Manage Billing and Cost Optimization Processes

Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate Sample Questions (Q212-Q217):

NEW QUESTION # 212

A sysadmin has created the below mentioned policy on an S3 bucket named cloudacademy.

The bucket has both AWS.jpg and index.html objects.

What does this policy define?

```
"Statement": [{
  "Sid": "Stm1388811069831",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": { "AWS": "*" },
  "Action": [ "s3:GetObjectAcl", "s3:ListBucket", "s3:GetObject" ],
  "Resource": [ "arn:aws:s3:::cloudacademy/*:jpg" ]
}]
```

- A. It will make all the objects as well as the bucket public
- B. It will make the AWS.jpg object as public
- C. It will make the AWS.jpg as well as the cloudacademy bucket as public
- D. It will throw an error for the wrong action and does not allow to save the policy

Answer: D

Explanation:

A sysadmin can grant permission to the S3 objects or the buckets to any user or make objects public using the bucket policy and user policy. Both use the JSON-based access policy language.

Generally if user is defining the ACL on the bucket, the objects in the bucket do not inherit it and vice a versa. The bucket policy can be defined at the bucket level which allows the objects as well as the bucket to be public with a single policy applied to that bucket. In the below policy the action says "S3:ListBucket" for effect Allow and when there is no bucket name mentioned as a part of the resource, it will throw an error and not save the policy.

```
"Statement": [{
  "Sid": "Stm1388811069831",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": { "AWS": "*" },
  "Action": [ "s3:GetObjectAcl", "s3:ListBucket", "s3:GetObject" ],
  "Resource": [ "arn:aws:s3:::cloudacademy/*:jpg" ]
}]
```

NEW QUESTION # 213

A user has created a web application with Auto Scaling. The user is regularly monitoring the application and he observed that the traffic is highest on Thursday and Friday between 8 AM to 6 PM. What is the best solution to handle scaling in this case?

- A. Configure a batch process to add a instance by 8 AM and remove it by Friday 6 PM
- B. Add a new instance manually by 8 AM Thursday and terminate the same by 6 PM Friday
- C. Schedule a policy which may scale up every day at 8 AM and scales down by 6 PM
- D. Schedule Auto Scaling to scale up by 8 AM Thursday and scale down after 6 PM on Friday

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Auto Scaling based on a schedule allows the user to scale the application in response to predictable load changes. In this case the load increases by Thursday and decreases by Friday. Thus, the user can setup the scaling activity based on the predictable traffic patterns of the web application using Auto Scaling scale by Schedule.

NEW QUESTION # 214

_____ is a fast, reliable, scalable, fully managed message queuing service.

- A. AWS Data Pipeline
- **B. Amazon SQS**
- C. Amazon SNS
- D. Amazon SES

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fast, reliable, scalable, fully managed message queuing service.

SQS makes it simple and cost-effective to decouple the components of a cloud application.

Decoupling the components of an application -you have a queue of work items and want to track the successful completion of each item independently. Amazon SQS tracks the ACK/FAIL results, so the application does not have to maintain a persistent checkpoint or cursor. After a configured visibility timeout, Amazon SQS deletes acknowledged messages and redelivers failed messages.

Configuring individual message delay -you have a job queue and you need to schedule individual jobs with a delay. With standard queues, you can configure individual messages to have a delay of up to 15 minutes.

Dynamically increasing concurrency or throughput at read time -you have a work queue and want to add more consumers until the backlog is cleared. Amazon SQS requires no pre-provisioning.

Scaling transparently -your buffer requests and the load changes as a result of occasional load spikes or the natural growth of your business. Because Amazon SQS can process each buffered request independently, Amazon SQS can scale transparently to handle the load without any provisioning instructions from you.

NEW QUESTION # 215

The IAM entity "AWS Account" is similar to:

- A. The primary billing entity
- B. The Unix concept of a non privilege user
- **C. The Unix concept of root or superuser**
- D. The Unix concept of guest user

Answer: C

Explanation:

In IAM the AWS Account is the role with most important permissions. It's equivalent to the root account in a UNIX environment.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAMBestPractices.html>

NEW QUESTION # 216

A user has configured ELB with SSL using a security policy for secure negotiation between the client and load balancer. Which of the below mentioned SSL protocols is not supported by the security policy?

- A. SSL 2.0
- B. TLS 1.2
- **C. TLS 1.3**
- D. SSL 3.0

Answer: C

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing uses a Secure Socket Layer (SSL) negotiation configuration which is known as a Security Policy. It is used to negotiate the SSL connections between a client and the load balancer. Elastic Load Balancing supports the following versions of the SSL protocol:

TLS 1.2

TLS 1.1

TLS 1.0

