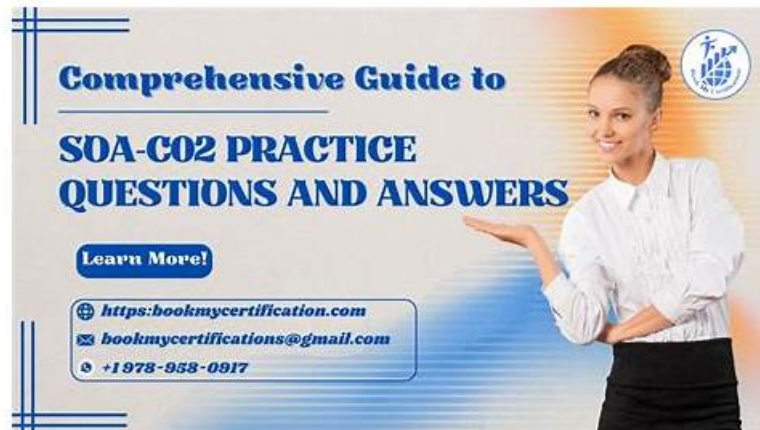


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Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) Sample Questions (Q431-Q436):

NEW QUESTION # 431

A SysOps administrator has set up a new Amazon EC2 instance as a web server in a public subnet. The instance uses HTTP port 80 and HTTPS port 443.

The SysOps administrator has confirmed internet connectivity by downloading operating system updates and software from public repositories. However, the SysOps administrator cannot access the instance from a web browser on the internet.

Which combination of steps should the SysOps administrator take to troubleshoot this issue?

(Choose three.)

- A. Ensure that ephemeral ports 1024-65535 are allowed in the outbound rules of the network ACL that is associated with the instance's subnet.
- B. Ensure that the outbound rules of the instance's security group allow traffic on ports 80 and 443.
- C. Ensure that AWS WAF is turned on for the instance and is blocking web traffic.
- D. Ensure that the inbound rules of the instance's security group allow traffic on ports 80 and 443.
- E. Ensure that the filtering rules for any firewalls that are running on the instance allow inbound traffic on ports 80 and 443.
- F. Ensure that ephemeral ports 1024-65535 are allowed in the inbound rules of the network ACL that is associated with the instance's subnet.

Answer: A,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 432

A company hosts an internal application on Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The instances are in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.

Employees use the application to provide product prices to potential customers. The Auto Scaling group is configured with a dynamic scaling policy and tracks average CPU utilization of the instances.

Employees have noticed that sometimes the application becomes slow or unresponsive. A SysOps administrator finds that some instances are experiencing a high CPU load. The Auto Scaling group cannot scale out because the company is reaching the EC2 instance service quota.

The SysOps administrator needs to implement a solution that provides a notification when the company reaches 70% or more of the EC2 instance service quota.

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

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function that lists the EC2 instances, counts the EC2 instances, and compares the total number against the applied quota value by using the Service Quotas API.
Configure the Lambda function to publish an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification if the quota utilization is equal to or greater than 70%. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function that lists the EC2 instances, counts the EC2 instances, and compares the total number against the applied quota value by using the Amazon CloudWatch Metrics API. Configure the Lambda function to publish an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification if the quota utilization is equal to or greater than 70%. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm. Configure the alarm with a threshold of 70% for the CPUUtilization metric for the EC2 instances. Configure the alarm to publish an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification when the alarm enters ALARM state.
- D. Use the Service Quotas console to create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the EC2 instances.
Configure the alarm with quota utilization equal to or greater than 70%. Configure the alarm to publish an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification when the alarm enters ALARM state.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/servicequotas/latest/userguide/configure-cloudwatch.html>

NEW QUESTION # 433

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 scheduled scaling policy. Attach the ALB to the Auto Scaling group.
- **D. 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.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 434

A company has migrated its application to AWS. The company will host the application on Amazon EC2 instances of multiple instance families.

During initial testing, a SysOps administrator identifies performance issues on selected EC2 instances. The company has a strict budget allocation policy, so the SysOps administrator must use the right resource types with the performance characteristics to match the workload.

What should the SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Purchase regional Reserved Instances (RIs) for immediate cost savings. Review and take action on the EC2 rightsizing recommendations in Cost Explorer. Exchange the RIs for the optimal instance family after rightsizing.
- B. Review resource utilization metrics in the AWS Cost and Usage Report. Rightsize the EC2 instances. Create On-Demand Capacity Reservations for the rightsized resources.
- **C. Review and take action on AWS Compute Optimizer recommendations. Purchase Compute Savings Plans to reduce the cost that is required to run the compute resources. Most Voted**
- D. Purchase zonal Reserved Instances (RIs) for the existing instances. Monitor the RI utilization in the AWS Billing and Cost Management console. Make adjustments to instance sizes to optimize utilization.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When managing performance and cost for EC2 instances across different families, the following steps are recommended:

* Utilize AWS Compute Optimizer: This service provides recommendations for EC2 instances based on historical usage patterns and existing configurations. It helps identify optimal EC2 instance types and sizes that could deliver better performance and cost savings for your specific workload.

* Implement Compute Savings Plans: After determining the most suitable instance types and sizes through Compute Optimizer, purchasing Compute Savings Plans can offer significant cost savings. These

* savings plans apply to any instance family across any region, providing flexibility and cost efficiency without upfront commitment to specific instance types.

AWS Documentation Reference: Further details can be found in the AWS documentation on Compute Optimizer and Compute Savings Plans:

* AWS Compute Optimizer

* AWS Compute Savings Plans.

NEW QUESTION # 435

A company requires the rotation of administrative credentials for production workloads on a regular basis. A SysOps administrator must implement this policy for an Amazon RDS DB instance's master user password.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Create a new SecureString parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Encrypt the parameter with an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. Configure automatic rotation.
- **B. Create a new RDS database secret in AWS Secrets Manager. Apply the secret to the RDS DB instance. Configure automatic rotation.**
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to change the RDS master user password. Create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- D. Create a new String parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Configure automatic rotation.

Answer: B

* Fully managed password rotation

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