SOA-C01^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

An organization has configured Auto Scaling for hosting their application. The system admin wants to understand the Auto Scaling health check process. If the instance is unhealthy, Auto Scaling launches an instance and terminates the unhealthy instance. What is the order execution?

A. Auto Scaling launches a new instance first and then terminates the unhealthy instance

B. Auto Scaling performs the launch and terminate processes in a random order

C. Auto Scaling launches and terminates the instances simultaneously

D. Auto Scaling terminates the instance first and then launches a new instance

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Auto Scaling keeps checking the health of the instances at regular intervals and marks the instance for replacement when it is unhealthy. The ReplaceUnhealthy process terminates instances which are marked as unhealthy and subsequently creates new instances to replace them. This process first terminates the instance and then launches a new instance.

QUESTION 2

A company is using AWS Organizations to manage all their accounts. The Chief Technology Officer wants to prevent certain services from being used within production accounts until the services have been internally certified. They are willing to allow developers to experiment with these uncertified services in development accounts but need a way to ensure that these services are not used within production accounts.

Which option ensures that services are not allowed within the production accounts, yet are allowed in separate development accounts within the LEAST administrative overhead?

A. Use AWS Config to shut down non-compliant services found within the production accounts on a periodic basis, while allowing these same services to run in the development accounts.

B. Apply service control policies to the AWS Organizational Unit (OU) containing the production accounts to whitelist certified services. Apply a less restrictive policy to the OUs containing the development accounts.

C. Use IAM policies applied to the combination of user and account to prevent developers from using these services within the production accounts. Allow the services to run in development accounts.

D. Use Amazon CloudWatch to report on the use of non-certified services within any account, triggering an AWS Lambda function to terminate only those non-certified services when found in a production account.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

An application hosted on AWS is going through an external compliance assessment. An Administrator has been tasked with providing proof of physical security at the facilities that are hosting the application.

What should the Administrator do?

A. Work with AWS support to schedule a tour for the auditors.

B. Send a copy of the AWS Security whitepaper to the auditors.

C. Obtain a relevant report from AWS Artifact and share it with the auditors.

D. Find the address for the AWS Direct Connect facility on the AWS Website.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

A user has enabled termination protection on an EC2 instance. The user has also set Instance initiated shutdown behavior to terminate. When the user shuts down the instance from the OS, what will happen?

A. The OS will shutdown but the instance will not be terminated due to protection

B. It will terminate the instance

C. It will not allow the user to shutdown the instance from the OS

D. It is not possible to set the termination protection when an Instance initiated shutdown is set to Terminate

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: It is always possible that someone can terminate an EC2 instance using the Amazon EC2 console, command line interface or API by mistake. If the admin wants to prevent the instance from being accidentally terminated, he can enable termination protection for that instance. The user can also setup shutdown behavior for an EBS backed instance to guide the instance on what should be done when he initiates shutdown from the OS using Instance initiated shutdown behavior. If the instance initiated behavior is set to terminate and the user shuts off the OS even though termination protection is enabled, it will still terminate the instance.

QUESTION 5

You have a Linux EC2 web server instance running inside a VPC The instance is In a public subnet and has an EIP associated with it so you can connect to It over the Internet via HTTP or SSH The instance was also fully accessible when you last logged in via SSH. and was also serving web requests on port 80. Now you are not able to SSH into the host nor does it respond to web requests on port 80 that were working fine last time you checked You have double-checked that all networking configuration parameters (security groups route tables. IGW\\'EIP. NACLs etc) are properly configured {and you haven\\'t made any changes to those anyway since you were last able to reach the Instance). You look at the EC2 console and notice that system status check shows "impaired." Which should be your next step in troubleshooting and attempting to get the instance back to a healthy state so that you can log in again?

A. Stop and start the instance so that it will be able to be redeployed on a healthy host system that most likely will fix the "impaired" system status

B. Reboot your instance so that the operating system will have a chance to boot in a clean healthy state that most likely will fix the \\'impaired" system status

C. Add another dynamic private IP address to me instance and try to connect via mat new path, since the networking stack of the OS may be locked up causing the "impaired" system status.

D. Add another Elastic Network Interface to the instance and try to connect via that new path since the networking stack of the OS may be locked up causing the "impaired" system status

E. un-map and then re-map the EIP to the instance, since the IGWVNAT gateway may not be working properly, causing the "impaired" system status

Correct Answer: A

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