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http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/placement-groups.html QUESTION 15When an EC2 instance that is backed by an S3-based AMI Is terminated, what happens to the data on me root volume? A. Data is automatically saved as an ESS volume.B. Data is automatically saved as an ESS snapshot.C. Data is automatically deleted.D. Data is unavailable until the instance is restarted. Answer: CExplanation:We recommend that you use AMIs backed by Amazon EBS, because they launch faster and use persistent storage.

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/RootDeviceStorage.html#choose-an-ami-by-root-device QUESTION 16
You are attempting to connect to an instance in Amazon VPC without success. You have already verified that the VPC has an
Internet Gateway (IGW) the instance has an associated Elastic IP (EIP) and correct security group rules are in place.Which VPC
component should you evaluate next? A. The configuration of a MAT instanceB. The configuration of the Routing TableC.
The configuration of the internet Gateway (IGW)D. The configuration of SRC'DST checking Answer: BExplanation:If the VPC
has an IGW attached and the instance has an EIP. You need to check the Route Tables of the subnet to verify if the default route is
going through the IGW. QUESTION 17An application that you are managing has EC2 instances & Dynamo OB tables deployed to
several AWS Regions.In order to monitor the performance of the application globally, you would like to see two graphs 1) Avg CPU
Utilization across all EC2 instances and 2) Number of Throttled Requests for all DynamoDB tables.How can you accomplish this?
A. Tag your resources with the application name, and select the tag name as the dimension in the Cloudwatch Management
console to view the respective graphsB. Use the Cloud Watch CLI tools to pull the respective metrics from each regional endpoint
Aggregate the data offline & store it for graphing in CloudWatch.C. Add SNMP traps to each instance and DynamoDB table
Leverage a central monitoring server to capture data from each instance and table Put the aggregate data into Cloud Watch for
graphing.D. Add a CloudWatch agent to each instance and attach one to each DynamoDB table. When configuring the agent set

the appropriate application name & view the graphs in CloudWatch. Answer: BExplanation:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Tools.CLI.html QUESTION 18You use S3 to store critical data for your company Several users within your group currently have lull permissions to your S3 buckets You need to come up with a solution mat does not impact your users and also protect against the accidental deletion of objects.Which two options will address this issue? Choose 2 answers A. Enable versioning on your S3 BucketsB. Configure your S3 Buckets with MFA deleteC. Create a Bucket policy and only allow read only permissions to all users at the bucket levelD. Enable object life cycle policies and configure the data older than 3 months to be archived in Glacier Answer: ABExplanation:Versioning allows easy recovery of previous file version. MFA delete requires additional MFA authentication to delete files. Won't impact the users current access. http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/Versioning.html

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsingMFADelete.html QUESTION 19A customer has a web application that uses cookie Based sessions to track logged in users It Is deployed on AWS using ELB and Auto Scaling The customer observes that when load increases. Auto Scaling launches new Instances but the load on the easting Instances does not decrease, causing all existing users to have a sluggish experience. Which two answer choices independently describe a behavior that could be the cause of the sluggish user experience? Choose 2 answers A. ELB's normal behavior sends requests from the same user to the same backend instanceB. ELB's behavior when sticky sessions are enabled causes ELB to send requests in the same session to the same backend instanceC. A faulty browser is not honoring the TTL of the ELB DNS name.D. The web application uses long polling such as comet or websockets. Thereby keeping a connection open to a web server for a long timeE. The web application uses long polling such as comet or websockets. Thereby keeping a connection open to a web server for a long time. Answer: BD QUESTION 20What would happen to an RDS (Relational Database Service) multi-Availability Zone deployment of the primary OB instance fails? A. The IP of the primary DB instance is switched to the standby OB instanceB. The RDS (Relational Database Service) DB instance rebootsC. A new DB instance is created in the standby availability zoneD. The canonical name record (CNAME) is changed from primary to standby Answer: DExplanation:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Concepts.MultiAZ.html Failover Process for Amazon RDS:In the event of a planned or unplanned outage of your DB instance, Amazon RDS automatically switches to a standby replica in another Availability Zone if you have enabled Multi-AZ. The time it takes for the failover to complete depends on the database activity and other conditions at the time the primary DB instance became unavailable. The failover mechanism automatically changes the DNS record of the DB instance to point to the standby DB instance. As a result, you will need to re-establish any existing connections to your DB instance. !!!RECOMMEND!!! 1.|NEW AWS-SysOps Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 332Q&As Download: http://www.braindump2go.com/aws-sysops.html 2.|NEW AWS-SysOps Study Guide Video: YouTube Video: YouTube.com/watch?v=AtNq7wTn5gk