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QUESTION 1

A large company is running a popular web application. The application runs on several Amazon EC2 Linux Instances in an Auto Scaling group in a private subnet. An Application Load Balancer is targeting the Instances in the Auto Scaling group in the private subnet. AWS Systems Manager Session Manager is configured, and AWS Systems Manager Agent is running on all the EC2 instances.

The company recently released a new version of the application. Some EC2 instances are now being marked as unhealthy and are being terminated. As a result, the application is running at reduced capacity. A solutions architect tries to determine the root cause by analyzing Amazon CloudWatch logs that are collected from the application, but the logs are inconclusive.

How should the solutions architect gain access to an EC2 instance to troubleshoot the issue?

- A. Suspend the Auto Scaling group's HealthCheck scaling process. Use Session Manager to log in to an instance that is marked as unhealthy.
- B. Enable EC2 instance termination protection. Use Session Manager to log in to an instance that is marked as unhealthy.
- C. Set the termination policy to OldestInstance on the Auto Scaling group. Use Session Manager to log in to an instance that is marked as unhealthy.
- D. Suspend the Auto Scaling group's Terminate process. Use Session Manager to log in to an instance that is marked as unhealthy.

Correct Answer: D

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/as-suspend-resume-processes.html>

It shows. For Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, there are two primary process types: Launch and Terminate. The Launch process adds a new Amazon EC2 instance to an Auto Scaling group, increasing its capacity. The Terminate process removes an Amazon EC2 instance from the group, decreasing its capacity. HealthCheck process for EC2 autoscaling is not a primary process! It is a process along with the following: AddToLoadBalancer, AlarmNotification, AZRebalance, HealthCheck, InstanceRefresh, ReplaceUnhealthy, ScheduledActions. From the requirements, some EC2 instances are now being marked as unhealthy and are being terminated. Application is running at reduced capacity not because instances are marked unhealthy but because they are being terminated.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/as-suspend-resume-processes.html#choosing-suspend-resume>

QUESTION 2

A company is running a compute workload by using Amazon EC2 Spot Instances that are in an Auto Scaling group. The launch template uses two placement groups and a single instance type.

Recently, a monitoring system reported Auto Scaling instance launch failures that correlated with longer wait times for system users. The company needs to improve the overall reliability of the workload.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Replace the launch template with a launch configuration to use an Auto Scaling group that uses attribute-based instance type selection.



- B. Create a new launch template version that uses attribute-based instance type selection. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use the new launch template version.
- C. Update the launch template Auto Scaling group to increase the number of placement groups.
- D. Update the launch template to use a larger instance type.

Correct Answer: B

launch config is replaced by launch template hence is not advisable, option A ruled out. C is wrong because launch template cannot be updated. D is also wrong for the same reason

QUESTION 3

A new startup is running a serverless application using AWS Lambda as the primary source of compute. New versions of the application must be made available to a subset of users before deploying changes to all users. Developers should also have the ability to stop the deployment and have access to an easy rollback mechanism. A solutions architect decides to use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy changes when a new version is available.

Which CodeDeploy configuration should the solutions architect use?

- A. A blue/green deployment
- B. A linear deployment
- C. A canary deployment
- D. An all-at-once deployment

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

A company has an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database that writes a nightly 200 GB export to a local drive. The company wants to move the backups to more robust cloud storage on Amazon S3. The company has set up a 10 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection between the on-premises data center and AWS.

Which solution meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create a new S3 bucket. Deploy an AWS Storage Gateway file gateway within the VPC that is connected to the Direct Connect connection. Create a new SMB file share. Write nightly database exports to the new SMB file share.
- B. Create an Amazon FSx for Windows File Server Single-AZ file system within the VPC that is connected to the Direct Connect connection. Create a new SMB file share. Write nightly database exports to an SMB file share on the Amazon FSx file system. Enable nightly backups.
- C. Create an Amazon FSx for Windows File Server Multi-AZ file system within the VPC that is connected to the Direct Connect connection. Create a new SMB file share. Write nightly database exports to an SMB file share on the Amazon FSx file system. Enable nightly backups.
- D. Create a new S3 bucket. Deploy an AWS Storage Gateway volume gateway within the VPC that is connected to the Direct Connect connection. Create a new SMB file share. Write nightly database exports to the new SMB file share on the volume gateway, and automate copies of this data to an S3 bucket.



Correct Answer: A

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/filegateway/latest/files3/CreatingAnSMBFileShare.html>

QUESTION 5

A company needs to run a software package that has a license that must be run on the same physical host for the duration of its use. The software package is only going to be used for 90 days. The company requires patching and restarting of all instances every 30 days.

How can these requirements be met using AWS?

- A. Run a dedicated instance with auto-placement disabled.
- B. Run the instance on a dedicated host with Host Affinity set to Host.
- C. Run an On-Demand Instance with a Reserved Instance to ensure consistent placement.
- D. Run the instance on a licensed host with termination set for 90 days.

Correct Answer: B

Host Affinity is configured at the instance level. It establishes a launch relationship between an instance and a Dedicated Host. (This sets which host the instance can run on.) Auto-placement allows you to manage whether instances that you launch are launched onto a specific host, or onto any available host that has matching configurations. Auto-placement must be configured at the host level. (This sets which instance the host can run.) When affinity is set to Host, an instance launched onto a specific host always restarts on the same host if stopped. This applies to both targeted and untargeted launches. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/how-dedicated-hosts-work.html> When affinity is set to Off, and you stop and restart the instance, it can be restarted on any available host. However, it tries to launch back onto the last Dedicated Host on which it ran (on a best-effort basis).

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