

## [Jun 03, 2024 Get Free Updates Up to 365 days On Developing ACP-Cloud1 Braindumps [Q10-Q27]



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Best Quality Alibaba Cloud ACP-Cloud1 Exam Questions

**Q10.** Alibaba Cloud provides comprehensive security protection covering networks, hosts, applications, databases, and content for on-cloud clients. Users using Alibaba Cloud services only need to focus on their own services, without the need to pay any attention to security protection issues.

- \* True
- \* False

**Q11.** Object Storage Service (OSS) supports access logging. A bucket owner can activate access logging for their buckets in the OSS management console. When access logging is activated for bucket A, OSS automatically accesses the request logs for this bucket (in hours) and generates and writes an object to the user-specified bucket B according to certain naming rules. Which of the following statements is true for OSS logging?

- \* Buckets A and B can be separate buckets (or a single bucket) but they must belong to the same user
- \* Buckets A and B must be the same bucket.
- \* Buckets A and B can belong to different users.
- \* Buckets A and B must be different buckets.

## Explanation

OSS logging is a feature that allows you to record the access requests to your OSS buckets. You can enable and configure logging for a bucket in the OSS console or by using the OSS API. When logging is enabled for a bucket A, OSS automatically generates access log objects every hour and stores them in a specified bucket B: The log objects follow a predefined naming convention that includes the source bucket name, the date, the hour, and a unique string.

The documentation also states that buckets A and B can be separate buckets or the same bucket, but they must belong to the same user. This means that you cannot store the access logs of one user's bucket in another user's bucket. Therefore, the correct answer is A.

## References:

1: Logging & Object Storage Service & Alibaba Cloud Documentation Center

**Q12.** Many websites have suffered DDoS attacks of different volumes. Therefore, accurate understanding of DDoS attacks is critical to website security protection. Which of the following statements about DDoS attacks is the MOST accurate?

- \* The purpose of a DDoS attack is to steal confidential information.
- \* The main purpose of a DDoS attack is to prevent the target server from providing normal services. Currently, the DDoS attack is one of the strongest and most indefensible website attacks.
- \* A DDoS attacks crack the server's logon password by means of a massive number of attempts.
- \* DDoS attacks primarily target databases.

**Q13.** Alibaba Cloud Object Storage Service (OSS) provides multiple file uploading modes for different scenarios, which are \_\_\_\_\_.

(Number of correct answers: 2)

- \* Direct upload from the OSS management console no matter how large the file is
- \* Uploading using the API
- \* Directly copying to/from OSS using portable disks
- \* Upload using the SDK

**Q14.** When using Alibaba Cloud SLB to forward layer 7 (HTTP) service requests. SLB will replace the IP address in the HTTP header file to forward requests.

Therefore the source IP address that can be seen on the backend ECS instance is the IP address of SLB instead of the clients real IP address.

- \* True
- \* False

**Q15.** Different Alibaba Cloud VPCs are completely isolated from each other.

By default, the VPCs cannot communicate with each other over Intranet, but you can establish VPN connections via the Internet to achieve interconnection between VPCs.

- \* True
- \* False

## Explanation

Different Alibaba Cloud VPCs are completely isolated from each other by default, but they can communicate with each other over the intranet by using different methods, such as Cloud Enterprise Network (CEN), VPN gateways, VPC peering connections, and

PrivateLink. These methods allow you to establish secure and reliable connections between VPCs without exposing your network traffic to the internet. References:

Overview of VPC connections &#8211; Alibaba Cloud

Cross-VPC peering &#8211; Alibaba Cloud

ALIYUN::VPC::VpcPeerConnection &#8211; Alibaba Cloud

**Q16.** Which of the following scenarios can be done using Alibaba Cloud Express Connection? (Number of correct answers: 2)

- \* Intranet communication between VPCs and Smart Access Gateway in customers different branch offices
- \* Intranet communication between a VPC and servers in an external IDC
- \* Intranet communication between two VPCs in different accounts and different CIDR Blocks
- \* Intranet communication between two VPCs under the same account in the same region

Explanation

Alibaba Cloud Express Connect is a service that enables high-bandwidth, reliable, secure, and private connections between different networks, such as VPC networks across regions, Alibaba Cloud accounts, and on-premise data centers<sup>1</sup>. It supports different connection methods, such as physical connections, virtual border routers, and Express Cloud Connect<sup>1</sup>.

Scenario A: Intranet communication between VPCs and Smart Access Gateway in customers different branch offices. This scenario can be achieved by using Express Cloud Connect, which is based on the hardware capacities of Smart Access Gateway and provides SD-WAN capabilities<sup>1</sup>. Express Cloud Connect allows you to connect your branch offices to Alibaba Cloud through a dedicated partner backbone network, and access VPC networks in all regions<sup>1</sup>.

Scenario B: Intranet communication between a VPC and servers in an external IDC. This scenario can be achieved by using physical connections, which are dedicated network connections between on-premise data centers and VPC networks<sup>1</sup>. You can lease a line from your ISP or work with an Alibaba Cloud partner to establish a physical connection to Alibaba Cloud<sup>1</sup>. This way, you can access VPC networks in all regions with high bandwidth and low latency<sup>1</sup>.

Scenario C: Intranet communication between two VPCs in different accounts and different CIDR Blocks. This scenario can be achieved by using peering connections, which are logical connections that enable communication between VPC networks<sup>2</sup>. Peering connections support cross-region and cross-account scenarios, and allow you to connect VPC networks with different CIDR blocks<sup>2</sup>. However, peering connections are not part of Alibaba Cloud Express Connect, but a separate service called Cloud Enterprise Network<sup>2</sup>.

Scenario D: Intranet communication between two VPCs under the same account in the same region. This scenario can also be achieved by using peering connections, which are logical connections that enable communication between VPC networks<sup>2</sup>. Peering connections support intra-region and same-account scenarios, and allow you to connect VPC networks with different CIDR blocks<sup>2</sup>. However, peering connections are not part of Alibaba Cloud Express Connect, but a separate service called Cloud Enterprise Network<sup>2</sup>. References: 1: Express Connect &#8211; Alibaba Cloud 2: Introduction to Cloud Enterprise Network &#8211; Alibaba Cloud Document Center

**Q17.** Different Alibaba Cloud VPCs are completely isolated from each other.

By default, the VPCs cannot communicate with each other over Intranet, but you can establish VPN connections via the Internet to achieve interconnection between VPCs.

- \* True
- \* False

**Q18.** The difference between public and private Server Load Balancers (SLBs) is that private SLBs connect to their backend ECS instances using the private network (Intranet) while public SLBs connect to their backend ECS instances using the public network (Internet).

\* True

\* False

Explanation

The difference between public and private Server Load Balancers (SLBs) is that private SLBs connect to their backend ECS instances using the private network (Intranet) while public SLBs connect to their backend ECS instances using the public network (Internet). This is true according to the Alibaba Cloud documentation on SLB1. Public SLBs are used to distribute traffic from the Internet to ECS instances, while private SLBs are used to distribute traffic within a VPC or a classic network2. References: 1: Server Load Balancer &#8211; Alibaba Cloud Documentation Center 2: Create a Server Load Balancer instance &#8211; Server Load Balancer &#8211; Alibaba Cloud Documentation Center

**Q19.** Which of the following ports does RDS for MySQL listen on by default?

\* Port 8080

\* Port 3306

\* Port 3060

\* Port 3600

Explanation

The port 3306 is the default port on which MySQL is usually configured. This port is used by MySQL clients and applications to connect to the MySQL server. If you are using any other port, you should allow traffic to that specific port instead. Alibaba Cloud RDS for MySQL also uses this port by default, unless you specify a different port when creating the RDS instance. You can view and modify the port number of your RDS instance in the RDS console. References: How to configure an Amazon RDS environment for MySQL, Connecting to a DB instance running the MySQL database engine, [Create an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance]

**Q20.** The backend server pool of an Alibaba Cloud SLB contains multiple ECS instances, which may have different service capacities. To exploit the different service capacities of backend ECS instances, which of the following statements is correct?

\* Choose Weighted Round Robin mode to set higher weights to ECS instances with higher capacities The higher the weight of the backend ECS instance the higher chance that the instance will receive requests.

\* SLB cannot assign more requests to certain ECS instances.

\* Choose Round-Robin model and ECS instances with higher capacities will surely be assigned with more requests.

\* Choose Weighted Least-Connection mode, and ECS instances with higher capacities will surely be assigned with more requests.

Explanation

Weighted Round Robin (WRR) is a load balancing mode that assigns requests to backend ECS instances based on their weights. The higher the weight of the backend ECS instance, the higher the chance that the instance will receive requests. This mode can exploit the different service capacities of backend ECS instances by setting higher weights to ECS instances with higher capacities. For example, if there are two ECS instances in the backend server pool, one with a weight of 10 and the other with a weight of 20, the ECS instance with a weight of 20 will receive twice as many requests as the ECS instance with a weight of 10.

References:

1: SLB overview &#8211; Server Load Balancer &#8211; Alibaba Cloud Documentation Center

4: Server Load Balancer &#8211; Alibaba Cloud

5: Alibaba Server Load Balancer (SLB) Course &#8211; Cloud Academy

**Q21.** Alibaba Cloud provides comprehensive security protection covering networks, hosts, applications, databases, and content for on-cloud clients. Users using Alibaba Cloud services only need to focus on their own services, without the need to pay any attention to security protection issues.

\* True

\* False

Explanation

Alibaba Cloud provides comprehensive security protection covering networks, hosts, applications, databases, and content for on-cloud clients, but users still need to pay attention to security protection issues. Alibaba Cloud and its customers are jointly responsible for the security of customers' applications built on Alibaba Cloud. With security responsibilities shared between Alibaba Cloud and its customers, Alibaba Cloud provides a secure infrastructure to decrease the enterprise security burden of customers. As such, customers can configure and use cloud products in a secure manner, thus relieving much of the underlying security burdens while allowing customers to focus more on their core business needs. However, customers still need to follow the best practices and guidelines for cloud security, such as using strong passwords, enabling multi-factor authentication, encrypting sensitive data, applying security patches, etc. Customers also need to monitor and manage the security risks and incidents of their cloud environment using Alibaba Cloud's security products and services, such as Security Center, ActionTrail, Cloud Firewall, etc. References: Cloud Security- Alibaba Cloud, Security & Compliance Center, Shared Responsibility

**Q22.** You are designing a solution for a startup company, the proposed solution is like this You suggest they use ECS instances to process requests from mobile App clients, and use SLB to distribute data traffic and ensure the load across each backend ECS instance is balanced.

Moreover to deal with volatile fluctuations in business volume (page views are much higher on the weekends), you also suggest they use Auto Scaling to dynamically increase or reduce computing resources.

The company is satisfied with the solution you proposed. However, they have one concern that when removing an idle instance from the scaling group: if Auto Scaling shuts the instance down directly, the service running on that instance will be abruptly terminated, resulting in poor user experience.

In order to eliminate your customer's concern, which of the following solutions should you recommend them?

\* Find the ECS instance that is going to be removed from the backend server pool of the SLB instancer and automatically set the weight of this ECS instance to 0. This instance will not be assigned with new requests, and will be automatically removed from the backend server pool after existing tasks are completed.

\* First, insert a script into the image for creating the ECS instance Second, make the script run automatically when the operating system in this ECS instances is about to shut down. This script contains the processing logic that can ensure the instance finish all the remaining tasks before shutting down.

\* Find the ECS instance that is going to be removed from the backend server pool of the SLB instance, and manually remove this instance from the backend server pool Applications running on this ECS instance will normally return results, but this instance will not be assigned with new requests.

\* Use the Lifecycle Hook function embedded m Auto Scaling Define a suitable timeout and a web hook to do the necessary work before the instance is removed.

Explanation

According to the Alibaba Cloud Auto Scaling documentation<sup>1</sup>, the Lifecycle Hook feature allows you to perform custom operations on instances that are added to or removed from a scaling group. You can define a lifecycle hook to specify a timeout period and a web hook URL. When an instance is about to be removed, Auto Scaling sends a notification to the web hook URL and waits for a response. During the timeout period, you can perform the necessary operations on the instance, such as gracefully shutting down the service, backing up the data, or sending a custom notification. After the operations are completed, you can send a response to the web hook URL to confirm the removal of the instance. This way, you can ensure that the instance is removed without affecting the user experience or causing data loss. Therefore, option D is the best solution to eliminate the customer's concern.



References: Lifecycle hooks and Alibaba Cloud Auto Scaling.

**Q23.** When the `Obtain the Visitor's Real IP Address` function is enabled in Alibaba Cloud SLB For layer 7 services, you can obtain the real IP addresses of visitors through the \_\_\_\_\_ field in HTTP header

- \* Connection
- \* Authorization
- \* Etag
- \* X-Forwarded-For

**Q24.** You are using Auto Scaling with one scaling group already created, then you want to execute a task at a specific time such as removing 1 ECS instance every night at 00:00. To achieve this, which of the following operations should be performed? (Number of correct answers; 2)

- \* Create a scaling rule
- \* Create a scheduled task.
- \* Create a new scaling group.
- \* Create an event-triggered task.

**Q25.** Auto Scaling is a management service that can automatically adjust elastic computing resources based on your business needs and policies. It supports adding an existing ECS instance into the scaling group but imposes certain requirements on instance region. In this case, which of the following statements is true?

- \* The instance and the scaling group must be in the same region and zone.
- \* The instance and the scaling group must be in the same region but not necessarily the same zone.
- \* Each scaling group can span up to two regions. After adding the ECS instance, the number of regions of all the ECS instances in the scaling group must be no greater than two.
- \* The instance and the scaling group can be in different regions and zones.

**Q26.** Many websites have suffered DDoS attacks of different volumes. Therefore, accurate understanding of DDoS attacks is critical to website security protection. Which of the following statements about DDoS attacks is the MOST accurate?

- \* The purpose of a DDoS attack is to steal confidential information.
- \* The main purpose of a DDoS attack is to prevent the target server from providing normal services.

Currently, the DDoS attack is one of the strongest and most indefensible website attacks.

- \* A DDoS attack cracks the server's logon password by means of a massive number of attempts.
- \* DDoS attacks primarily target databases.

Explanation

A DDoS attack is a type of cyberattack that aims to exhaust the resources of a target server or network, such as bandwidth, CPU, memory, or disk space, by sending a large amount of malicious traffic or requests. This can cause the server or network to slow down, crash, or become unavailable to legitimate users. A DDoS attack is not intended to steal confidential information, crack passwords, or target databases, although these may be secondary objectives or consequences of some attacks. A DDoS attack is one of the most common and powerful threats to website security, as it can be launched from multiple sources, use various attack methods, and evade traditional defense mechanisms. According to the DDoS Attack Statistics and Trend Report by Alibaba Cloud, the proportion of volumetric attacks at 50Gbps and above has doubled, and the resources exhaustion attack reached a peak value of 3 million QPS in 2020-2021. References: DDoS Attacks: Sources, Strategies and Practices; Alibaba Cloud, DDoS Attack Statistics and Trend Report by Alibaba Cloud, Use Alibaba Cloud Anti-DDoS Service to Defend DoS Attack, Anti-DDoS Basic; Alibaba Cloud

**Q27.** Alibaba Cloud CloudMonitor is a service that monitors Alibaba Cloud resources and Internet functions currently provided by CloudMonitor? (Number of correct answers: 3)

- \* Site monitoring

- \* Customized monitoring
- \* Custom firewall
- \* Operation auditing
- \* Cloud service monitoring

<https://cloudacademy.com/course/alibaba-security-monitoring-1275/introduction-to-cloud-monitor/#:~:text=Cloud%20Monitor%20is%20a%20service,safeguard%20your%20products%20and%20business.>

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