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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Alibaba Cloud Product Knowledge	49
Topic 2, Alibaba Cloud Security	14
Topic 3, Cloud Computing Operations and Management	29
Total	92

QUESTION NO: 1

Cloud Config tracks configuration changes of your resources and evaluates configuration compliance.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. Alibaba Cloud Config is a resource-auditing and compliance service designed to record and monitor the configuration status and configuration-history changes of supported Alibaba Cloud resources. It creates configuration snapshots and records changes, allowing operators to see how a resource's settings evolved over time and to identify configuration changes that may affect security, governance, or operations.

Cloud Config also evaluates resources against rules. These rules can assess whether resource configurations meet defined requirements, and the resulting compliance status helps teams identify resources that conform to policy and those that require remediation. This combination of configuration tracking and rule-based compliance evaluation is central to Cloud Config's purpose: it provides continuous visibility into resource configurations while supporting audit and governance workflows across an Alibaba Cloud account.

For example, an operator can use Cloud Config records to investigate when a setting changed, then use compliance rules to monitor whether resources continue to satisfy organizational controls. Alibaba Cloud documents these capabilities in its Cloud Config documentation and describes Cloud Config as a service for tracking resource configuration changes and evaluating compliance.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following statements about OSS lifecycle rules are correct? (Number of correct answers: 3)

A. Lifecycle rules can automatically delete expired objects.

B. Lifecycle rules can transition objects to a different storage class.

C. Lifecycle rules can be applied to objects that match a specified prefix or tag.

D. Lifecycle rules automatically replicate objects to a bucket in another region.

E. Lifecycle rules can be used only for buckets that contain fewer than 1,000 objects.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

OSS lifecycle rules can automatically manage objects based on their age or last-modified time. A rule can transition objects from a frequently accessed storage class to a lower-cost storage class when the objects are no longer accessed frequently. Lifecycle rules can also expire objects automatically after the configured retention period, which is useful for temporary files, archived logs, and data with defined retention requirements.

Lifecycle rules can be configured with prefixes or tags to apply the rule to a selected set of objects rather than the entire bucket. They do not create object replicas in another region; cross-region replication is a separate OSS capability. See the OSS lifecycle rules overview.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following statements about Application Load Balancer (ALB) are correct? (Number of correct answers: 3)

A. ALB supports Layer 7 HTTP and HTTPS traffic.

B. ALB listener rules can route requests based on domain names or URL paths.

C. ALB health checks can remove unhealthy backend servers from traffic forwarding.

D. ALB is a DNS hosting service for domain-name registration.

E. ALB automatically creates ECS instances when backend traffic increases.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Application Load Balancer is a Layer 7 load balancing service that supports HTTP and HTTPS traffic. ALB listeners can route requests by using rules based on request characteristics such as domain names and URL paths. This allows multiple applications or services to share one load balancer while traffic is directed to the appropriate server group.

Health checks are used to determine whether backend servers are available to receive new requests. When a backend server is unhealthy, ALB stops forwarding new requests to that server until it recovers according to the health-check configuration. ALB does not replace the need for DNS hosting, and it does not itself create ECS instances as a scaling service. See the Alibaba Cloud Application Load Balancer overview.

QUESTION NO: 4 - (SIMULATION)

When using Alibaba Cloud CDN, a visitor's request will first be routed to a CDN edge node, and in the event of a cache miss at this edge node, the node will fetch data from the origin site (back-to-source request). Even with this redirection, it is possible for the origin site to see the visitor's real IP address. Which of the following statements about obtaining the visitor's real IP address are correct? (Number of correct answers: 2)

A visitor's real IP address can only be obtained by modifying the site or web application.

B. visitor's real IP address is stored in the "X-Forwarded-For" HTTP header. It can be directly obtained via Apache or NGINX logs.

C. In Windows, if IIS is used, after installing the "F5XForwardedFor" extension module, the visitor's real IP address can be seen via IIS logs.

D. You can activate the "record visitor's real IP" function in the Alibaba Cloud CDN console, then you can directly view visitor's IP addresses from the Alibaba Cloud CDN access logs.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Correct answers: C and D.

C. For a Windows origin server using IIS, install the `F5XForwardedFor` extension module. IIS logging can then record the client IP carried in the `X-Forwarded-For` header rather than only the CDN node IP.
D. Enable the CDN console feature to record the visitor's real IP. The real client IP can then be viewed directly in Alibaba Cloud CDN access logs.

Why not A/B: The client IP is generally passed in the `X-Forwarded-For` HTTP header, but Apache or NGINX access logs do not automatically log that header as the remote client address without corresponding server/log configuration. Therefore, it cannot be said that it can be obtained directly from their logs in all cases.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of these Alibaba Cloud services are used for security (either credentials management, logging, or auditing?) (Number of correct answers: 3)

A. ActionTrail

B. Log Service

C. Key Management Service (KMS)

D. Table store

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

ActionTrail, Log Service, and Key Management Service (KMS) are Alibaba Cloud services that support key security operational functions. ActionTrail provides auditing by recording and delivering event logs for operations performed on Alibaba Cloud resources. These records allow organizations to trace API activity, review configuration changes, investigate security incidents, and meet audit requirements. Log Service collects, stores, queries, and analyzes log data at scale, making it suitable for centralized operational and security logging, monitoring, alerting, and forensic investigation.

Key Management Service (KMS) is a managed service for creating, protecting, and using cryptographic keys. It supports centralized key lifecycle management and enables encryption operations without requiring applications to directly manage key material. KMS therefore strengthens protection of data and secrets through controlled encryption-key management. Together, these services address the auditing, logging, and cryptographic-key-management aspects identified in the question. Alibaba Cloud describes ActionTrail as a service for monitoring and recording activity in an account, while its KMS documentation describes managed key and encryption capabilities. See Alibaba Cloud ActionTrail documentation and Alibaba Cloud KMS documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

RAM supports custom policies.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. Alibaba Cloud Resource Access Management (RAM) supports custom policies, which let an account define fine-grained authorization rules beyond the permissions supplied in system policies. A custom policy is written as a JSON policy document and specifies the permitted or denied actions, the Alibaba Cloud resources to which those actions apply, and any applicable conditions. For example, an administrator can create a policy that grants a RAM user permission to view only specified ECS instances, manage objects within a particular OSS bucket path, or perform an API operation only when a requested condition is met.

After a custom policy is created, it can be attached to RAM users, user groups, or RAM roles. This enables organizations to implement least-privilege access control tailored to their operational responsibilities and resource boundaries. RAM policy documents use the standard structure of version, statement, effect, action, resource, and optional condition elements. Alibaba Cloud documents both the creation and attachment of custom policies as core RAM authorization capabilities. See the Alibaba Cloud documentation for creating custom policies and the RAM policy overview.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which Alibaba Cloud service is used to manage cloud computing resources including the deployment?

A. Operation Orchestration Service (OOS)

B. Maintenance Orchestration Service (MOS)

C. Resource Orchestration Service (ROS)

D. Resource Access Management (RAM)

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Resource Orchestration Service (ROS) is the Alibaba Cloud infrastructure-as-code service used to define, deploy, and manage cloud resources in a consistent, automated way. With ROS, an administrator creates templates that describe the required infrastructure, such as ECS instances, VPCs, security groups, load balancers, databases, and related resource dependencies. ROS then provisions these resources as a stack, handling the deployment order and tracking the resulting configuration.

This template-based approach makes deployments repeatable across environments and reduces errors that can occur when resources are created manually. It also supports ongoing lifecycle management: stacks can be updated through template changes, and resources created by a stack can be deleted together when the stack is removed. Therefore, ROS is the service specifically intended for managing cloud computing resources, including automated deployment. Alibaba Cloud describes ROS as a service that simplifies cloud-resource management and enables automated deployment through templates. See the Alibaba Cloud ROS overview and the ROS documentation for creating stacks.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which of these services can be used to monitor Alibaba Cloud resources and send alerts?

(Number of correct answers: 3)

A. CloudMonitor

B. ActionTrail

C. Cloud Config

D. Object Storage Service (OSS)

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

CloudMonitor, ActionTrail, and Cloud Config can all support operational monitoring and alerting for Alibaba Cloud resources. CloudMonitor is Alibaba Cloud’s monitoring service: it collects and displays resource metrics, supports custom monitoring, and allows alert rules to trigger notifications when metric thresholds or specified conditions are met. This makes it the primary service for availability and performance alarms.

ActionTrail records and tracks management events and API activity across an Alibaba Cloud account. Its trail events can be delivered to services such as Log Service and EventBridge, where event-based monitoring rules and notification workflows can be configured. It is therefore useful for security and operational alerts, such as detecting sensitive configuration changes or unexpected API calls.

Cloud Config continuously records resource configurations and evaluates them against compliance rules. When resource configurations change or compliance status changes, Cloud Config can provide notifications, allowing teams to identify and respond to configuration drift and noncompliant resources. Together, these services cover metric alarms, activity-event alerts, and configuration/compliance alerts. See the CloudMonitor documentation and the Cloud Config documentation.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which database utility is suitable for database migration?

A. DMS

B. DBS

C. DTS

D. DAS

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

DTS is suitable for database migration because Alibaba Cloud Data Transmission Service is specifically designed to move data between data sources with minimal interruption to business workloads. Its migration capability supports full data migration and, where required, incremental data synchronization to keep the destination database current while an application is prepared for cutover. DTS supports migration scenarios involving Alibaba Cloud databases as well as supported self-managed and third-party cloud databases, making it appropriate for common moves such as relocating a database to ApsaraDB RDS or changing database environments. A migration task is configured by selecting source and destination instances, defining the objects to migrate, and choosing the required migration types. Alibaba Cloud documents DTS database migration as a service for migrating data between homogeneous or heterogeneous data sources, and recommends validating the precheck results before starting a task. For detailed service capabilities and supported migration scenarios, see the DTS data migration overview and the DTS migration task configuration guide.