

## AWS-Certified-DevOps-Engineer-Professional Dumps

### Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer Professional

<https://www.certleader.com/AWS-Certified-DevOps-Engineer-Professional-dumps.html>



**NEW QUESTION 1**

What method should I use to author automation if I want to wait for a CloudFormation stack to finish completing in a script?

- A. Event subscription using SQS.
- B. Event subscription using SNS.
- C. Poll using `ListStacks` / `list-stacks`.
- D. Poll using `GetStackStatus` / `get-stack-status`.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Event driven systems are good for IFTTT logic, but only polling will make a script wait to complete. ListStacks / list-stacks is a real method, GetStackStatus / get-stack-status is not.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/cloudformation/list-stacks.html>

**NEW QUESTION 2**

What is server immutability?

- A. Not updating a server after creation.
- B. The ability to change server counts.
- C. Updating a server after creation.
- D. The inability to change server count

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

disposable upgrades offer a simpler way to know if your application has unknown dependencies. The underlying EC2 instance usage is considered temporary or ephemeral in nature for the period of deployment until the current release is active. During the new release, a new set of EC2 instances are rolled out by terminating older instances. This type of upgrade technique is more common in an immutable infrastructure.

Reference: <https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/overview-of-deployment-options-on-aws.pdf>

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Fill the blanks: helps us track AWS API calls and transitions, helps to understand what resources we have now, and allows auditing credentials and logins.

- A. AWS Config, CloudTrail, IAM Credential Reports
- B. CloudTrail, IAM Credential Reports, AWS Config
- C. CloudTrail, AWS Config, IAM Credential Reports
- D. AWS Config, IAM Credential Reports, CloudTrail

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

You can use AWS CloudTrail to get a history of AWS API calls and related events for your account. This includes calls made by using the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and higher-level AWS services.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-user-guide.html>

**NEW QUESTION 4**

You need your CI to build AMIs with code pre-installed on the images on every new code push. You need to do this as cheaply as possible. How do you do this?

- A. Bid on spot instances just above the asking price as soon as new commits come in, perform all instance configuration and setup, then create an AMI based on the spot instance.
- B. Have the CI launch a new on-demand EC2 instance when new commits come in, perform all instance configuration and setup, then create an AMI based on the on-demand instance.
- C. Purchase a Light Utilization Reserved Instance to save money on the continuous integration machine.
- D. Use these credits whenever you create AMIs on instances.
- E. When the CI instance receives commits, attach a new EBS volume to the CI machine.
- F. Perform all setup on this EBS volume so you don't need a new EC2 instance to create the AMI.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Spot instances are the cheapest option, and you can use minimum run duration if your AMI takes more than a few minutes to create.

Spot instances are also available to run for a predefined duration — in hourly increments up to six hours in length — at a significant discount (30-45%) compared to On-Demand pricing plus an additional 5% during off-peak times for a total of up to 50% savings.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/spot/pricing/>

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Your system automatically provisions EIPs to EC2 instances in a VPC on boot. The system provisions the whole VPC and stack at once. You have two of them per VPC. On your new AWS account, your attempt to create a Development environment failed, after successfully creating Staging and Production environments in the same region. What happened?

- A. You didn't choose the Development version of the AMI you are using.
- B. You didn't set the Development flag to true when deploying EC2 instances.
- C. You hit the soft limit of 5 EIPs per region and requested a 6th.
- D. You hit the soft limit of 2 VPCs per region and requested a 3rd.

**Answer:**

C

**Explanation:**

There is a soft limit of 5 EIPs per Region for VPC on new accounts. The third environment could not allocate the 6th EIP.  
Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws\\_service\\_limits.html#limits\\_vpc](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html#limits_vpc)

**NEW QUESTION 6**

How does Amazon RDS multi Availability Zone model work?

- A. A second, standby database is deployed and maintained in a different availability zone from master, using synchronous replication.
- B. A second, standby database is deployed and maintained in a different availability zone from master using asynchronous replication.
- C. A second, standby database is deployed and maintained in a different region from master using asynchronous replication.
- D. A second, standby database is deployed and maintained in a different region from master using synchronous replication.

**Answer: A****Explanation:**

In a Multi-AZ deployment, Amazon RDS automatically provisions and maintains a synchronous standby replica in a different Availability Zone.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Concepts.MultiAZ.html>

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Which of these is not an intrinsic function in AWS CloudFormation?

- A. Fn::Equals
- B. Fn::If
- C. Fn::Not
- D. Fn::Parse

**Answer: D****Explanation:**

This is the complete list of Intrinsic Functions...: Fn::Base64, Fn::And, Fn::Equals, Fn::If, Fn::Not, Fn::Or, Fn::FindInMap, Fn::GetAtt, Fn::GetAZs, Fn::Join, Fn::Select, Ref  
Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/intrinsic-function-reference.html>

**NEW QUESTION 8**

You are building out a layer in a software stack on AWS that needs to be able to scale out to react to increased demand as fast as possible. You are running the code on EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB. Which application code deployment method should you use?

- A. SSH into new instances that come online, and deploy new code onto the system by pulling it from an S3 bucket, which is populated by code that you refresh from source control on new pushes.
- B. Bake an AMI when deploying new versions of code, and use that AMI for the Auto Scaling Launch Configuration.
- C. Create a Dockerfile when preparing to deploy a new version to production and publish it to S3. Use UserData in the Auto Scaling Launch configuration to pull down the Dockerfile from S3 and run it when new instances launch.
- D. Create a new Auto Scaling Launch Configuration with UserData scripts configured to pull the latest code at all times.

**Answer: B****Explanation:**

the bootstrapping process can be slower if you have a complex application or multiple applications to install. Managing a fleet of applications with several build tools and dependencies can be a challenging task during rollouts. Furthermore, your deployment service should be designed to do faster rollouts to take advantage of Auto Scaling.

Reference: <https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/overview-of-deployment-options-on-aws.pdf>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

When thinking of AWS Elastic Beanstalk's model, which is true?

- A. Applications have many deployments, deployments have many environments.
- B. Environments have many applications, applications have many deployments.
- C. Applications have many environments, environments have many deployments.
- D. Deployments have many environments, environments have many application

**Answer: C****Explanation:**

Applications group logical services. Environments belong to Applications, and typically represent different deployment levels (dev, stage, prod, fo forth). Deployments belong to environments, and are pushes of bundles of code for the environments to run.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/Welcome.html>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

You run operations for a company that processes digital wallet payments at a very high volume. One second of downtime, during which you drop payments or are otherwise unavailable, loses you on average USD 100. You balance the financials of the transaction system once per day. Which database setup is best suited to address this business risk?

- A. A multi-AZ RDS deployment with synchronous replication to multiple standbys and read-replicas for fast failover and ACID properties.
- B. A multi-region, multi-master, active-active RDS configuration using database-level ACID design principles with database trigger writes for replication.

- C. A multi-region, multi-master, active-active DynamoDB configuration using application control-level BASE design principles with change-stream write queue buffers for replication.
- D. A multi-AZ DynamoDB setup with changes streamed to S3 via AWS Kinesis, for highly durable storage and BASE properties.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Only the multi-master, multi-region DynamoDB answer makes sense. Multi-AZ deployments do not provide sufficient availability when a business loses USD 360,000 per hour of unavailability. As RDS does not natively support multi-region, and ACID does not perform well/at all over large distances between regions, only the DynamoDB answer works. Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Streams.CrossRegionRepl.html>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Which of these techniques enables the fastest possible rollback times in the event of a failed deployment?

- A. Rolling; Immutable
- B. Rolling; Mutable
- C. Canary or A/B
- D. Blue-Green

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

AWS specifically recommends Blue-Green for super-fast, zero-downtime deploys - and thus rollbacks, which are redeploying old code. You use various strategies to migrate the traffic from your current application stack (blue) to a new version of the application (green). This is a popular technique for deploying applications with zero downtime. Reference: <https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/overview-of-deployment-options-on-aws.pdf>

**NEW QUESTION 15**

You are building a deployment system on AWS. You will deploy new code by bootstrapping instances in a private subnet in a VPC at runtime using UserData scripts pointing to an S3 zip file object, where your code is stored. An ELB in a public subnet has network interfaces and connects to the instances. Requests from users of the system are routed to the ELB via a Route53 A Record Alias. You do not use any VPC endpoints. Which is a risk of using this approach?

- A. Route53 Alias records do not always update dynamically with ELB network changes after deploys.
- B. If the NAT routing for the private subnet fails, deployments fail.
- C. Kernel changes to the base AMI may render the code inoperable.
- D. The instances cannot be in a private subnet if the ELB is in a public one.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Since you are not using VPC endpoints, outbound requests for the code sitting in S3 are routed through the NAT for the VPC's private subnets. If this networking fails, runtime bootstrapping through code download will fail due to network unavailability and lack of access to the Internet, and thus Amazon S3. Reference:  
[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_NAT\\_Instance.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_NAT_Instance.html)

**NEW QUESTION 19**

For AWS Auto Scaling, what is the first transition state a new instance enters after leaving steady state when scaling out due to increased load?

- A. EnteringStandby
- B. Pending
- C. Terminating:Wait
- D. Detaching

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

When a scale out event occurs, the Auto Scaling group launches the required number of EC2 instances, using its assigned launch configuration. These instances start in the Pending state. If you add a lifecycle hook to your Auto Scaling group, you can perform a custom action here. For more information, see Lifecycle Hooks.  
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/AutoScalingGroupLifecycle.html>

**NEW QUESTION 23**

You need to know when you spend \$1000 or more on AWS. What's the easy way for you to see that notification?

- A. AWS CloudWatch Events tied to API calls, when certain thresholds are exceeded, publish to SNS.
- B. Scrape the billing page periodically and pump into Kinesis.
- C. AWS CloudWatch Metrics + Billing Alarm + Lambda event subscription
- D. When a threshold is exceeded, email the manager.
- E. Scrape the billing page periodically and publish to SNS

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Even if you're careful to stay within the free tier, it's a good idea to create a billing alarm to notify you if you exceed the limits of the free tier. Billing alarms can help to protect you against unknowingly accruing charges if you inadvertently use a service outside of the free tier or if traffic exceeds your expectations. Reference:  
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/free-tier-alarms.html>

**NEW QUESTION 28**

You need to grant a vendor access to your AWS account. They need to be able to read protected messages in a private S3 bucket at their leisure. They also use AWS. What is the best way to accomplish this?

- A. Create an IAM User with API Access Key
- B. Grant the User permissions to access the bucket
- C. Give the vendor the AWS Access Key ID and AWS Secret Access Key for the User.
- D. Create an EC2 Instance Profile on your account
- E. Grant the associated IAM role full access to the bucket
- F. Start an EC2 instance with this Profile and give SSH access to the instance to the vendor.
- G. Create a cross-account IAM Role with permission to access the bucket, and grant permission to use the Role to the vendor AWS account.
- H. Generate a signed S3 PUT URL and a signed S3 GET URL, both with wildcard values and 2 year duration
- I. Pass the URLs to the vendor.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

When third parties require access to your organization's AWS resources, you can use roles to delegate access to them. For example, a third party might provide a service for managing your AWS resources. With IAM roles, you can grant these third parties access to your AWS resources without sharing your AWS security credentials. Instead, the third party can access your AWS resources by assuming a role that you create in your AWS account.

Reference:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_roles\\_common-scenarios\\_third-party.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_common-scenarios_third-party.html)

**NEW QUESTION 32**

Your CTO thinks your AWS account was hacked. What is the only way to know for certain if there was unauthorized access and what they did, assuming your hackers are very sophisticated AWS engineers and doing everything they can to cover their tracks?

- A. Use CloudTrail Log File Integrity Validation.
- B. Use AWS Config SNS Subscriptions and process events in real time.
- C. Use CloudTrail backed up to AWS S3 and Glacier.
- D. Use AWS Config Timeline forensic

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

You must use CloudTrail Log File Validation (default or custom implementation), as any other tracking method is subject to forgery in the event of a full account compromise by sophisticated enough hackers. Validated log files are invaluable in security and forensic investigations. For example, a validated log file enables you to assert positively that the log file itself has not changed, or that particular user credentials performed specific API activity. The CloudTrail log file integrity validation process also lets you know if a log file has been deleted or changed, or assert positively that no log files were delivered to your account during a given period of time.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-log-file-validation-intro.html>

**NEW QUESTION 35**

You meet once per month with your operations team to review the past month's data. During the meeting, you realize that 3 weeks ago, your monitoring system which pings over HTTP from outside AWS recorded a large spike in latency on your 3-tier web service API.

You use DynamoDB for the database layer, ELB, EBS, and EC2 for the business logic tier, and SQS, ELB, and EC2 for the presentation layer.

Which of the following techniques will NOT help you figure out what happened?

- A. Check your CloudTrail log history around the spike's time for any API calls that caused slowness.
- B. Review CloudWatch Metrics graphs to determine which component(s) slowed the system down.
- C. Review your ELB access logs in S3 to see if any ELBs in your system saw the latency.
- D. Analyze your logs to detect bursts in traffic at that time

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Metrics data are available for 2 weeks. If you want to store metrics data beyond that duration, you can retrieve it using our GetMetricStatistics API as well as a number of applications and tools offered by AWS partners.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 40**

Your team wants to begin practicing continuous delivery using CloudFormation, to enable automated builds and deploys of whole, versioned stacks or stack layers. You have a 3-tier, mission-critical system. Which of the following is NOT a best practice for using CloudFormation in a continuous delivery environment?

- A. Use the AWS CloudFormation `ValidateTemplate` call before publishing changes to AWS.
- B. Model your stack in one template, so you can leverage CloudFormation's state management and dependency resolution to propagate all changes.
- C. Use CloudFormation to create brand new infrastructure for all stateless resources on each push, and run integration tests on that set of infrastructure.
- D. Parametrize the template and use `Mappings` to ensure your template works in multiple Regions.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Putting all resources in one stack is a bad idea, since different tiers have different life cycles and frequencies of change. For additional guidance about organizing your stacks, you can use two common frameworks: a multi-layered architecture and service-oriented architecture (SOA).

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html#organizingstack>

**NEW QUESTION 42**

Which is not a restriction on AWS EBS Snapshots?

- A. Snapshots which are shared cannot be used as a basis for other snapshots.
- B. You cannot share a snapshot containing an AWS Access Key ID or AWS Secret Access Key.
- C. You cannot share unencrypted snapshots.
- D. Snapshot restorations are restricted to the region in which the snapshots are create

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Snapshots shared with other users are usable in full by the recipient, including but limited to the ability to base modified volumes and snapshots.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-modifying-snapshot-permissions.html>

**NEW QUESTION 45**

What is required to achieve gigabit network throughput on EC2? You already selected cluster-compute, 10GB instances with enhanced networking, and your workload is already network-bound, but you are not seeing 10 gigabit speeds.

- A. Enable bplex networking on your servers, so packets are non-blocking in both directions and there's no switching overhead.
- B. Ensure the instances are in different VPCs so you don't saturate the Internet Gateway on any one VPC.
- C. Select PIOPS for your drives and mount several, so you can provision sufficient disk throughput.
- D. Use a placement group for your instances so the instances are physically near each other in the same Availability Zone.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You are not guaranteed 10gigabit performance, except within a placement group.

A placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone. Using placement groups enables applications to participate in a low-latency, 10 Gbps network. Placement groups are recommended for applications that benefit from low network latency, high network throughput, or both. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/placement-groups.html>

**NEW QUESTION 46**

What does it mean if you have zero IOPS and a non-empty I/O queue for all EBS volumes attached to a running EC2 instance?

- A. The I/O queue is buffer flushing.
- B. Your EBS disk head(s) is/are seeking magnetic stripes.
- C. The EBS volume is unavailable.
- D. You need to re-mount the EBS volume in the O

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

This is the definition of Unavailable from the EC2 and EBS SLA.

"Unavailable" and "Unavail|ability" mean... For Amazon EBS, when all of your attached volumes perform zero read write IO, with pending IO in the queue.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/s/a/>

**NEW QUESTION 49**

Which of these configuration or deployment practices is a security risk for RDS?

- A. Storing SQL function code in plaintext
- B. Non-Multi-AZ RDS instance
- C. Having RDS and EC2 instances exist in the same subnet
- D. RDS in a public subnet

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Making RDS accessible to the public internet in a public subnet poses a security risk, by making your database directly addressable and spammable.

DB instances deployed within a VPC can be configured to be accessible from the Internet or from EC2 instances outside the VPC. If a VPC security group specifies a port access such as TCP port 22, you would not be able to access the DB instance because the firewall for the DB instance provides access only via the IP addresses specified by the DB security groups the instance is a member of and the port defined when the DB instance was created.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.RDSSecurityGroups.html>

**NEW QUESTION 52**

What is web identity federation?

- A. Use of an identity provider like Google or Facebook to become an AWS IAM User.
- B. Use of an identity provider like Google or Facebook to exchange for temporary AWS security credentials.
- C. Use of AWS IAM User tokens to log in as a Google or Facebook user.
- D. Use of AWS STS Tokens to log in as a Google or Facebook use

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

users of your app can sign in using a well-known identity provider (IdP) -such as Login with Amazon, Facebook, Google, or any other OpenID Connect (OIDC)-compatible IdP, receive an authentication token, and then exchange that token for temporary security credentials in AWS that map to an IAM role with permissions to use the resources in your AWS account.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_roles\\_providers\\_oidc.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_providers_oidc.html)

**NEW QUESTION 54**

When thinking of AWS Elastic Beanstalk, which statement is true?

- A. Worker tiers pull jobs from SNS.
- B. Worker tiers pull jobs from HTTP.
- C. Worker tiers pull jobs from JSON.
- D. Worker tiers pull jobs from SQ

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Elastic Beanstalk installs a daemon on each Amazon EC2 instance in the Auto Scaling group to process Amazon SQS messages in the worker environment. The daemon pulls data off the Amazon SQS queue, inserts it into the message body of an HTTP POST request, and sends it to a user-configurable URL path on the local host. The content type for the message body within an HTTP POST request is application/json by default.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features-managing-env-tiers.html>

**NEW QUESTION 55**

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