

## 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**

You need to perform ad-hoc business analytics queries on well-structured data. Data comes in constantly at a high velocity. Your business intelligence team can understand SQL. What AWS service(s) should you look to first?

- A. Kinesis Firehose + RDS
- B. Kinesis Firehose + RedShift
- C. EMR using Hive
- D. EMR running Apache Spark

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Kinesis Firehose provides a managed service for aggregating streaming data and inserting it into RedShift. RedShift also supports ad-hoc queries over well-structured data using a SQL-compliant wire protocol, so the business team should be able to adopt this system easily.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/firehose/details/>

**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**

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 4**

There are a number of ways to purchase compute capacity on AWS. Which orders the price per compute or memory unit from LOW to HIGH (cheapest to most expensive), on average?

(A) On-Demand (B) Spot (C) Reserved

- A. A, B, C
- B. C, B, A
- C. B, C, A
- D. A, C, B

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Spot instances are usually many, many times cheaper than on-demand prices. Reserved instances, depending on their term and utilization, can yield approximately 33% to 66% cost savings. On-Demand prices are the baseline price and are the most expensive way to purchase EC2 compute time. Reference:

[https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Cost\\_Optimization\\_with\\_AWS.pdf](https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Cost_Optimization_with_AWS.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 5**

When thinking of DynamoDB, what are true of Local Secondary Key properties?

- A. Either the partition key or the sort key can be different from the table, but not both.
- B. Only the sort key can be different from the table.
- C. The partition key and sort key can be different from the table.
- D. Only the partition key can be different from the table.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Global secondary index — an index with a partition key and a sort key that can be different from those on the table. A global secondary index is considered "global" because queries on the index can span all of the data in a table, across all partitions.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/SecondaryIndexes.html>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Which deployment method, when using AWS Auto Scaling Groups and Auto Scaling Launch Configurations, enables the shortest time to live for individual servers?

- A. Pre-baking AMIs with all code and configuration on deploys.
- B. Using a Dockerfile bootstrap on instance launch.
- C. Using UserData bootstrapping scripts.
- D. Using AWS EC2 Run Commands to dynamically SSH into fleet

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Note that 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. Prebaking is a process of embedding a significant portion of your application artifacts within your base AMI. During the deployment process you can customize application installations by using EC2 instance artifacts such as instance tags, instance metadata, and Auto Scaling groups.

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

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Why are more frequent snapshots or EBS Volumes faster?

- A. Blocks in EBS Volumes are allocated lazily, since while logically separated from other EBS Volumes, Volumes often share the same physical hardware
- B. Snapshotting the first time forces full block range allocation, so the second snapshot doesn't need to perform the allocation phase and is faster.
- C. The snapshots are incremental so that only the blocks on the device that have changed after your last snapshot are saved in the new snapshot.
- D. AWS provisions more disk throughput for burst capacity during snapshots if the drive has been pre-warmed by snapshotting and reading all blocks.
- E. The drive is pre-warmed, so block access is more rapid for volumes when every block on the device has already been read at least one time.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

After writing data to an EBS volume, you can periodically create a snapshot of the volume to use as a baseline for new volumes or for data backup. If you make periodic snapshots of a volume, the snapshots are incremental so that only the blocks on the device that have changed after your last snapshot are saved in the new snapshot. Even though snapshots are saved incrementally, the snapshot deletion process is designed so that you need to retain only the most recent snapshot in order to restore the volume.

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

What is the scope of an EBS volume?

- A. VPC
- B. Region
- C. Placement Group
- D. Availability Zone

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

An Amazon EBS volume is tied to its Availability Zone and can be attached only to instances in the same Availability Zone.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/resources.html>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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 10**

You run a 2000-engineer organization. You are about to begin using AWS at a large scale for the first time. You want to integrate with your existing identity

management system running on Microsoft Active Directory, because your organization is a power-user of Active Directory. How should you manage your AWS identities in the most simple manner?

- A. Use a large AWS Directory Service Simple AD.
- B. Use a large AWS Directory Service AD Connector.
- C. Use an Sync Domain running on AWS Directory Service.
- D. Use an AWS Directory Sync Domain running on AWS Lambda

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

You must use AD Connector as a power-user of Microsoft Active Directory. Simple AD only works with a subset of AD functionality. Sync Domains do not exist; they are made up answers.

AD Connector is a directory gateway that allows you to proxy directory requests to your on-premises Microsoft Active Directory, without caching any information in the cloud. AD Connector comes in 2 sizes; small and large. A small AD Connector is designed for smaller organizations of up to 500 users. A large AD Connector is designed for larger organizations of up to 5,000 users.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/directoryservice/details/>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

You need to replicate API calls across two systems in real time. What tool should you use as a buffer and transport mechanism for API call events?

- A. AWS SQS
- B. AWS Lambda
- C. AWS Kinesis
- D. AWS SNS

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

AWS Kinesis is an event stream service. Streams can act as buffers and transport across systems for in-order programmatic events, making it ideal for replicating API calls across systems.

A typical Amazon Kinesis Streams application reads data from an Amazon Kinesis stream as data records. These applications can use the Amazon Kinesis Client Library, and they can run on Amazon EC2 instances. The processed records can be sent to dashboards, used to generate alerts, dynamically change pricing and advertising strategies, or send data to a variety of other AWS services. For information about Streams features and pricing, see Amazon Kinesis Streams.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/kinesis/latest/dev/introduction.html>

**NEW QUESTION 14**

You are building a mobile app for consumers to post cat pictures online. You will be storing the images in AWS S3. You want to run the system very cheaply and simply. Which one of these options allows you to build a photo sharing application without needing to worry about scaling expensive uploads processes, authentication/authorization and so forth?

- A. Build the application out using AWS Cognito and web identity federation to allow users to log in using Facebook or Google Account
- B. Once they are logged in, the secret token passed to that user is used to directly access resources on AWS, like AWS S3.
- C. Use JWT or SANIL compliant systems to build authorization policie
- D. Users log in with a username and password, and are given a token they can use indefinitely to make calls against the photo infrastructure.
- E. Use AWS API Gateway with a constantly rotating API Key to allow access from the client-sid
- F. Construct a custom build of the SDK and include S3 access in it.
- G. Create an AWS oAuth Service Domain ad grant public signup and access to the domai
- H. During setup, add at least one major social media site as a trusted Identity Provider for users.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The short answer is that Amazon Cognito is a superset of the functionality provided by web identity federation. It supports the same providers, and you configure your app and authenticate with those providers in the same way. But Amazon Cognito includes a variety of additional features. For example, it enables your users to start using the app as a guest user and later sign in using one of the supported identity providers.

Reference:

<https://blogs.aws.amazon.com/security/post/Tx3SYCORF5EKRCO/How-Does-Amazon-Cognito-Relate-to-Existing-Web-Identity-Federatio>

**NEW QUESTION 16**

Your CTO has asked you to make sure that you know what all users of your AWS account are doing to change resources at all times. She wants a report of who is doing what over time, reported to her once per week, for as broad a resource type group as possible. How should you do this?

- A. Create a global AWS CloudTrail Trai
- B. Configure a script to aggregate the log data delivered to S3 once per week and deliver this to the CTO.
- C. Use CloudWatch Events Rules with an SNS topic subscribed to all AWS API call
- D. Subscribe the CTO to an email type delivery on this SNS Topic.
- E. Use AWS IAM credential reports to deliver a CSV of all uses of IAM User Tokens over time to the CTO.
- F. Use AWS Config with an SNS subscription on a Lambda, and insert these changes over time into a DynamoDB tabl
- G. Generate reports based on the contents of this table.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

This is the ideal use case for AWS CloudTrail.

CloudTrail provides visibility into user actMty by recording API calls made on your account. CloudTrail records important information about each API call, including the name of the API, the identity of the caller, the time of the API call, the request parameters, and the response elements returned by the AWS service. This information helps you to track changes made to your AWS resources and to troubleshoot operational issues. CloudTrail makes it easier to ensure compliance with

internal policies and regulatory standards. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/Cloudtrail/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 19**

What is the order of most-to-least rapidly-scaling (fastest to scale first)?

(A) EC2 + ELB + Auto Scaling (B) Lambda (C) RDS

- A. B, A, C
- B. C, B, A
- C. C, A, B
- D. A, C, B

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Lambda is designed to scale instantly. EC2 + ELB + Auto Scaling require single-digit minutes to scale out. RDS will take atleast 15 minutes, and will apply OS patches or any other updates when applied. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/lambda/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 22**

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 25**

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 30**

You work for a company that automatically tags photographs using artificial neural networks (ANNs), which run on GPUs using C++. You receive millions of images at a time, but only 3 times per day on average. These images are loaded into an AWS S3 bucket you control for you in a batch, and then the customer publishes a JSON-formatted manifest into another S3 bucket you control as well. Each image takes 10 milliseconds to process using a full GPU. Your neural network software requires 5 minutes to bootstrap. Image tags are JSON objects, and you must publish them to an S3 bucket.

Which of these is the best system architectures for this system?

- A. Create an OpsWorks Stack with two Layer
- B. The first contains lifecycle scripts for launching and bootstrapping an HTTP API on G2 instances for ANN image processing, and the second has an always-on instance which monitors the S3 manifest bucket for new file
- C. When a new file is detected, request instances to boot on the ANN laye
- D. When the instances are booted and the HTTP APIs are up, submit processing requests to indMdual instances.
- E. Make an S3 notification configuration which publishes to AWS Lambda on the manifest bucke
- F. Make the Lambda create a CloudFormation Stack which contains the logic to construct an autoscaling worker tier of EC2 G2 instances with the ANN code on each instanc
- G. Create an SQS queue of the images in the manifes
- H. Tear the stack down when the queue is empty.
- I. Deploy your ANN code to AWS Lambda as a bundled binary for the C++ extensio
- J. Make an S3 notification configuration on the manifest, which publishes to another AWS Lambda running controller cod
- K. This controller code publishes all the images in the manifest to AWS Kinesi
- L. Your ANN code Lambda Function uses the Kinesis as an Event Sourc
- M. The system automatically scales when the stream contains image events.
- N. Create an Auto Scaling, Load Balanced Elastic Beanstalk worker tier Application and Environmen
- O. Deploy the ANN code to G2 instances in this tie
- P. Set the desired capacity to 1. Make the code periodically check S3 for new manifest
- Q. When a new manifest is detected, push all of the images in the manifest into the SQS queue associated with the Elastic Beanstalk worker tier.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The Elastic Beanstalk option is incorrect because it requires a constantly-polling instance, which may break and costs money.

The Lambda fleet option is incorrect because AWS Lambda does not support GPU usage.

The OpsWorks stack option both requires a constantly-polling instance, and also requires complex timing and capacity planning logic.

The CloudFormation option requires no polling, has no always-on instances, and allows arbitrarily fast processing by simply setting the instance count as high as needed.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/current-supported-versions.html>

**NEW QUESTION 31**

What is the scope of an EBS snapshot?

- A. Availability Zone
- B. Placement Group
- C. Region
- D. VPC

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

An EBS snapshot is tied to its region and can only be used to create volumes in the same region. You can copy a snapshot from one region to another. For more information, see [Copying an Amazon EBS Snapshot](#).

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/resources.html>

**NEW QUESTION 34**

Your system uses a multi-master, multi-region DynamoDB configuration spanning two regions to achieve high availability. For the first time since launching your system, one of the AWS Regions in which you operate went down for 3 hours, and the failover worked correctly. However, after recovery, your users are experiencing strange bugs, in which users on different sides of the globe see different data. What is a likely design issue that was not accounted for when launching?

- A. The system does not have Lambda Functor Repair Automations, to perform table scans and check for corrupted partition blocks inside the Table in the recovered Region.
- B. The system did not implement DynamoDB Table Defragmentation for restoring partition performance in the Region that experienced an outage, so data is served stale.
- C. The system did not include repair logic and request replay buffering logic for post-failure, to re-synchronize data to the Region that was unavailable for a number of hours.
- D. The system did not use DynamoDB Consistent Read requests, so the requests in different areas are not utilizing consensus across Regions at runtime.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

When using multi-region DynamoDB systems, it is of paramount importance to make sure that all requests made to one Region are replicated to the other. Under normal operation, the system in question would correctly perform write replays into the other Region. If a whole Region went down, the system would be unable to perform these writes for the period of downtime. Without buffering write requests somehow, there would be no way for the system to replay dropped cross-region writes, and the requests would be serviced differently depending on the Region from which they were served after recovery. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Streams.CrossRegionRepl.html>

**NEW QUESTION 35**

Your CTO is very worried about the security of your AWS account. How best can you prevent hackers from completely hijacking your account?

- A. Use short but complex password on the root account and any administrators.
- B. Use AWS IAM Geo-Lock and disallow anyone from logging in except for in your city.
- C. Use MFA on all users and accounts, especially on the root account.
- D. Don't write down or remember the root account password after creating the AWS account.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

For increased security, we recommend that you configure multi-factor authentication (MFA) to help protect your AWS resources. MFA adds extra security because it requires users to enter a unique authentication code from an approved authentication device or SMS text message when they access AWS websites or services.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_credentials\\_mfa.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_mfa.html)

**NEW QUESTION 38**

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