

AWS-Certified-DevOps-Engineer-Professional Dumps

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer Professional

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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 are creating an application which stores extremely sensitive financial information. All information in the system must be encrypted at rest and in transit. Which of these is a violation of this policy?

- A. ELB SSL termination.
- B. ELB Using Proxy Protocol v1.
- C. CloudFront Viewer Protocol Policy set to HTTPS redirection.
- D. Telling S3 to use AES256 on the server-side

Answer: A

Explanation:

Terminating SSL terminates the security of a connection over HTTP, removing the S for "Secure" in HTTPS. This violates the "encryption in transit" requirement in the scenario.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/elb-listener-config.html>

NEW QUESTION 4

To monitor API calls against our AWS account by different users and entities, we can use to create a history of calls in bulk for later review, and use for reacting to AWS API calls in real-time.

- A. AWS Config; AWS Inspector
- B. AWS CloudTrail; AWS Config
- C. AWS CloudTrail; CloudWatch Events
- D. AWS Config; AWS Lambda

Answer: C

Explanation:

CloudTrail is a batch API call collection service, CloudWatch Events enables real-time monitoring of calls through the Rules object interface.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/security-at-scale-governance-in-aws/>

NEW QUESTION 5

Which EBS volume type is best for high performance NoSQL cluster deployments?

- A. io1
- B. gp1
- C. standard
- D. gp2

Answer: A

Explanation:

io1 volumes, or Provisioned IOPS (PIOPS) SSDs, are best for: Critical business applications that require sustained IOPS performance, or more than 10,000 IOPS

or 160 MiB/s of throughput per volume, like large database workloads, such as MongoDB.
Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumeTypes.htm>

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 connectMty 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 on

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since you are not using VPC endpoints, outbound requests for the code sitting in S3 are routed though 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

NEW QUESTION 8

Which major database needs a BYO license?

- A. PostgreSQL
- B. MariaDB
- C. MySQL
- D. Oracle

Answer: D

Explanation:

Oracle is not open source, and requires a bring your own license model.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP_Oracle.html

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 subscriptio
- D. When a threshold is exceeded, email the manager.
- E. Scrape the billing page periodically and publish to SN

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 10

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

NEW QUESTION 13

Your serverless architecture using AWS API Gateway, AWS Lambda, and AWS DynamoDB experienced a large increase in traffic to a sustained 400 requests per second, and dramatically increased in failure rates. Your requests, during normal operation, last 500 milliseconds on average. Your DynamoDB table did not exceed 50% of provisioned throughput, and Table primary keys are designed correctly. What is the most likely issue?

- A. Your API Gateway deployment is throttling your requests.
- B. Your AWS API Gateway Deployment is bottlenecking on request (de)serialization.
- C. You did not request a limit increase on concurrent Lambda function executions.
- D. You used Consistent Read requests on DynamoDB and are experiencing semaphore lock

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS API Gateway by default throttles at 500 requests per second steady-state, and 1000 requests per second at spike. Lambda, by default, throttles at 100 concurrent requests for safety. At 500 milliseconds (half of a second) per request, you can expect to support 200 requests per second at 100 concurrency. This is less than the 400 requests per second your system now requires. Make a limit increase request via the AWS Support Console.

AWS Lambda: Concurrent requests safety throttle per account -> 100

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html#limits_lambda

NEW QUESTION 15

For AWS CloudFormation, which stack state refuses UpdateStack calls?

- A. `UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED`
- B. `UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE`
- C. `UPDATE_COMPLETE`
- D. `CREATE_COMPLETE`

Answer: A

Explanation:

When a stack is in the `UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED` state, you can continue rolling it back to return it to a working state (to `UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE`). You cannot update a stack that is in the `UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED` state. However, if you can continue to roll it back, you can return the stack to its original settings and try to update it again.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/using-cfn-updating-stacks-continue-update-rollback.html>

NEW QUESTION 20

You need to migrate 10 million records in one hour into DynamoDB. All records are 1.5KB in size. The data is evenly distributed across the partition key. How many write capacity units should you provision during this batch load?

- A. 6667
- B. 4166
- C. 5556
- D. 2778

Answer: C

Explanation:

You need 2 units to make a 1.5KB write, since you round up. You need 20 million total units to perform this load. You have 3600 seconds to do so. Divide and round up for 5556.

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

NEW QUESTION 25

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 actMty. 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 28

For AWS CloudFormation, which is true?

- A. Custom resources using SNS have a default timeout of 3 minutes.
- B. Custom resources using SNS do not need a `ServiceToken` property.
- C. Custom resources using Lambda and `Code.ZipFile` allow inline nodejs resource composition.
- D. Custom resources using Lambda do not need a `ServiceToken` property

Answer: C

Explanation:

Code is a property of the `AWS::Lambda::Function` resource that enables to you specify the source code of an AWS Lambda (Lambda) function. You can point to a file in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket or specify your source code as inline text (for nodejs runtime environments only). Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/template-custom-resources.html>

NEW QUESTION 29

Your API requires the ability to stay online during AWS regional failures. Your API does not store any state, it only aggregates data from other sources - you do not have a database. What is a simple but effective way to achieve this uptime goal?

- A. Use a CloudFront distribution to serve up your AP
- B. Even if the region your API is in goes down, the edge locations CloudFront uses will be fine.
- C. Use an ELB and a cross-zone ELB deployment to create redundancy across datacenter
- D. Even if a region fails, the other AZ will stay online.
- E. Create a Route53 Weighted Round Robin record, and if one region goes down, have that region redirect to the other region.
- F. Create a Route53 Latency Based Routing Record with Failover and point it to two identical deployments of your stateless API in two different region
- G. Make sure both regions use Auto Scaling Groups behind ELBs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

standard volumes, or Magnetic volumes, are best for: Cold workloads where data is infrequently accessed, or scenarios where the lowest storage cost is important.

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

NEW QUESTION 32

When thinking of AWS OpsWorks, which of the following is not an instance type you can allocate in a stack layer?

- A. 24/7 instances
- B. Spot instances
- C. Time-based instances
- D. Load-based instances

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS OpsWorks supports the following instance types, which are characterized by how they are started and stopped. 24/7 instances are started manually and run until you stop them. Time-based instances are run by AWS OpsWorks on a specified daily and weekly schedule. They allow your stack to automatically adjust the number of instances to accommodate predictable usage patterns. Load-based instances are automatically started and stopped by AWS OpsWorks, based on specified load metrics, such as CPU utilization. They allow your stack to automatically adjust the number of instances to accommodate variations in incoming traffic. Load-based instances are available only for Linux-based stacks. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 35

Which of these is not a CloudFormation Helper Script?

- A. cfn-signal
- B. cfn-hup
- C. cfn-request
- D. cfn-get-metadata

Answer: C

Explanation:

This is the complete list of CloudFormation Helper Scripts: cfn-init, cfn-signal, cfn-get-metadata, cfn-hup Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/cfn-helper-scripts-reference.html>

NEW QUESTION 39

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 41

What is the scope of AWS IAM?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

IAM resources are all global; there is not regional constraint. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/iam/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 45

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 Trail
- 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 table
- 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 activity 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 47

If I want CloudFormation stack status updates to show up in a continuous delivery system in as close to real time as possible, how should I achieve this?

- A. Use a long-poll on the Resources object in your CloudFormation stack and display those state changes in the UI for the system.
- B. Use a long-poll on the `ListStacks` API call for your CloudFormation stack and display those state changes in the UI for the system.
- C. Subscribe your continuous delivery system to an SNS topic that you also tell your CloudFormation stack to publish events into.
- D. Subscribe your continuous delivery system to an SQS queue that you also tell your CloudFormation stack to publish events into.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Use NotificationARNs.member.N when making a CreateStack call to push stack events into SNS in nearly real-time.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/using-cfn-updating-stacks-monitor-stack.html>

NEW QUESTION 51

From a compliance and security perspective, which of these statements is true?

- A. You do not ever need to rotate access keys for AWS IAM Users.
- B. You do not ever need to rotate access keys for AWS IAM Roles, nor AWS IAM Users.
- C. None of the other statements are true.
- D. You do not ever need to rotate access keys for AWS IAM Role

Answer: D

Explanation:

IAM Role Access Keys are auto-rotated by AWS on your behalf; you do not need to rotate them.

The application is granted the permissions for the actions and resources that you've defined for the role through the security credentials associated with the role.

These security credentials are temporary and we

rotate them automatically. We make new credentials available at least five minutes prior to the expiration of the old credentials.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/iam-roles-for-amazon-ec2.html>

NEW QUESTION 52

You need your API backed by DynamoDB to stay online during a total regional AWS failure. You can tolerate a couple minutes of lag or slowness during a large failure event, but the system should recover with normal operation after those few minutes. What is a good approach?

- A. Set up DynamoDB cross-region replication in a master-standby configuration, with a single standby in another regio
- B. Create an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB in each of the two regions DynamoDB is running i
- C. Add a Route53 Latency DNS Record with DNS Failover, using the ELBs in the two regions as the resource records.
- D. Set up a DynamoDB Multi-Region tabl
- E. Create an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB in each of the two regions DynamoDB is running i
- F. Add a Route53 Latency DNS Record with DNS Failover, using the ELBs in the two regions as the resource records.
- G. Set up a DynamoDB Multi-Region tabl
- H. Create a cross-region ELB pointing to a cross-region Auto Scaling Group, and direct a Route53 Latency DNS Record with DNS Failover to the cross-region ELB.
- I. Set up DynamoDB cross-region replication in a master-standby configuration, with a single standby in another regio
- J. Create a cross-region ELB pointing to a cross-region Auto Scaling Group, and direct a Route53 Latency DNS Record with DNS Failover to the cross-region ELB.

Answer: A

Explanation:

There is no such thing as a cross-region ELB, nor such thing as a cross-region Auto Scaling Group, nor such thing as a DynamoDB Multi-Region Table. The only option that makes sense is the cross-regional replication version with two ELBs and ASGs with Route53 Failover and Latency DNS.

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

NEW QUESTION 53

You have an asynchronous processing application using an Auto Scaling Group and an SQS Queue. The Auto Scaling Group scales according to the depth of the job queue. The completion velocity of the jobs has gone down, the Auto Scaling Group size has maxed out, but the inbound job velocity did not increase. What is a possible issue?

- A. Some of the newjobs coming in are malformed and unprocessable.
- B. The routing tables changed and none of the workers can process events anymore.
- C. Someone changed the IAM Role Policy on the instances in the worker group and broke permissions to access the queue.
- D. The scaling metric is not functioning correctl

Answer: A

Explanation:

The IAM Role must be fine, as if it were broken, NO jobs would be processed since the system would never be able to get any queue messages. The same reasoning applies to the routing table change. The scaling metric is fine, as instance count increased when the queue depth increased due to more messages entering than exiting. Thus, the only reasonable option is that some of the recent messages must be malformed and unprocessable.

Reference:

<https://github.com/andrew-templeton/cloudacademy/blob/fca920b45234bbe99cc0e8efb9c65134884dd489/questions/null>

NEW QUESTION 54

Your company wants to understand where cost is coming from in the company's production AWS account. There are a number of applications and services running at any given time. Without expending too much initial development time, how best can you give the business a good understanding of which applications cost the most per month to operate?

- A. Create an automation script which periodically creates AWS Support tickets requesting detailed intra-month information about your bill.
- B. Use custom CloudWatch Metrics in your system, and put a metric data point whenever cost is incurred.
- C. Use AWS Cost Allocation Tagging for all resources which support i
- D. Use the Cost Explorer to analyze costs throughout the month.
- E. Use the AWS Price API and constantly running resource inventory scripts to calculate total price based on multiplication of consumed resources over time.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cost Allocation Tagging is a built-in feature of AWS, and when coupled with the Cost Explorer, provides a simple and robust way to track expenses.

You can also use tags to filter views in Cost Explorer. Note that before you can filter views by tags in Cost Explorer, you must have applied tags to your resources and activate them, as described in the following sections. For more information about Cost Explorer, see Analyzing Your Costs with Cost Explorer. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/cost-alloc-tags.html>

NEW QUESTION 55

Which of the following tools does not directly support AWS OpsWorks, for monitoring your stacks?

- A. AWS Config
- B. Amazon CloudWatch Metrics
- C. AWS CloudTrail
- D. Amazon CloudWatch Logs

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can monitor your stacks in the following ways: AWS OpsWorks uses Amazon CloudWatch to provide thirteen custom metrics with detailed monitoring for each instance in the stack; AWS OpsWorks integrates with AWS CloudTrail to log every AWS OpsWorks API call and store the data in an Amazon S3 bucket; You can use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to monitor your stack's system, application, and custom logs. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/monitoring.html>

NEW QUESTION 57

You need to run a very large batch data processing job one time per day. The source data exists entirely in S3, and the output of the processing job should also be written to S3 when finished. If you need to version control this processing job and all setup and teardown logic for the system, what approach should you use?

- A. Model an AWS EMR job in AWS Elastic Beanstalk.
- B. Model an AWS EMR job in AWS CloudFormation.
- C. Model an AWS EMR job in AWS OpsWorks.
- D. Model an AWS EMR job in AWS CLI Compose

Answer: B

Explanation:

To declaratively model build and destroy of a cluster, you need to use AWS CloudFormation. OpsWorks and Elastic Beanstalk cannot directly model EMR Clusters. The CLI is not declarative, and CLI Composer does not exist.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-resource-emr-cluster.html>

NEW QUESTION 58

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 user

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

NEW QUESTION 59

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 Function 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 63

If you're trying to configure an AWS Elastic Beanstalk worker tier for easy debugging if there are problems finishing queue jobs, what should you configure?

- A. Configure Rolling Deployments.
- B. Configure Enhanced Health Reporting
- C. Configure Blue-Green Deployments.
- D. Configure a Dead Letter Queue

Answer: D

Explanation:

Elastic Beanstalk worker environments support Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) dead letter queues. A dead letter queue is a queue where other (source) queues can send messages that for some reason could not be successfully processed. A primary benefit of using a dead letter queue is the ability to sideline and isolate the unsuccessfully processed messages. You can then analyze any messages sent to the dead letter queue to try to determine why they were not successfully processed. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features-managing-env-tiers.html#worker-deadletter>

NEW QUESTION 68

You have a high security requirement for your AWS accounts. What is the most rapid and sophisticated setup you can use to react to AWS API calls to your account?

- A. Subscription to AWS Config via an SNS Topic
- B. Use a Lambda Function to perform in-flight analysis and react to changes as they occur.
- C. Global AWS CloudTrail setup delivering to S3 with an SNS subscription to the deliver notifications, pushing into a Lambda, which inserts records into an ELK stack for analysis.
- D. Use a CloudWatch Rule ScheduleExpression to periodically analyze IAM credential log
- E. Push the deltas for events into an ELK stack and perform ad-hoc analysis there.
- F. CloudWatch Events Rules which trigger based on all AWS API calls, submitting all events to an AWS Kinesis Stream for arbitrary downstream analysis.

Answer: D

Explanation:

CloudWatch Events allow subscription to AWS API calls, and direction of these events into Kinesis Streams. This allows a unified, near real-time stream for all API calls, which can be analyzed with any tool(s) of your choosing downstream. Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/EventTypes.html#api_event_type

NEW QUESTION 72

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