

DOP-C02 Dumps

AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1

A company is using an organization in AWS Organizations to manage multiple AWS accounts. The company's development team wants to use AWS Lambda functions to meet resiliency requirements and is rewriting all applications to work with Lambda functions that are deployed in a VPC. The development team is using Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) as shared storage in Account A in the organization.

The company wants to continue to use Amazon EFS with Lambda. Company policy requires all serverless projects to be deployed in Account B.

A DevOps engineer needs to reconfigure an existing EFS file system to allow Lambda functions to access the data through an existing EFS access point.

Which combination of steps should the DevOps engineer take to meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. Update the EFS file system policy to provide Account B with access to mount and write to the EFS file system in Account A.
- B. Create SCPs to set permission guardrails with fine-grained control for Amazon EFS.
- C. Create a new EFS file system in Account B. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to keep data from Account A and Account B synchronized.
- D. Update the Lambda execution roles with permission to access the VPC and the EFS file system.
- E. Create a VPC peering connection to connect Account A to Account B.
- F. Configure the Lambda functions in Account B to assume an existing IAM role in Account A.

Answer: AEF

Explanation:

A Lambda function in one account can mount a file system in a different account. For this scenario, you configure VPC peering between the function VPC and the file system VPC. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/services-efs.html>

<https://aws.amazon.com/ru/blogs/storage/mount-amazon-efs-file-systems-cross-account-from-amazon-eks/>

* 1. Need to update the file system policy on EFS to allow mounting the file system into Account B.

File System Policy

```
$ cat file-system-policy.json
```

```
{
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow", "Action": [
        "elasticfilesystem:ClientMount", "elasticfilesystem:ClientWrite"
      ],
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::<aws-account-id-A>:root" # Replace with AWS account ID of EKS cluster
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

* 2. Need VPC peering between Account A and Account B as the pre-requisite

* 3. Need to assume cross-account IAM role to describe the mounts so that a specific mount can be chosen.

NEW QUESTION 2

A company is using an AWS CodeBuild project to build and package an application. The packages are copied to a shared Amazon S3 bucket before being deployed across multiple AWS accounts.

The buildspec.yml file contains the following:

```
version: 0.2
phases:
  build:
    commands:
      - go build -o myapp
  post_build:
    commands:
      - aws s3 cp --acl authenticated-read myapp s3://artifacts/
```

The DevOps engineer has noticed that anybody with an AWS account is able to download the artifacts. What steps should the DevOps engineer take to stop this?

- A. Modify the post_build command to use --acl public-read and configure a bucket policy that grants read access to the relevant AWS accounts only.
- B. Configure a default ACL for the S3 bucket that defines the set of authenticated users as the relevant AWS accounts only and grants read-only access.
- C. Create an S3 bucket policy that grants read access to the relevant AWS accounts and denies read access to the principal "*" .
- D. Modify the post_build command to remove --acl authenticated-read and configure a bucket policy that allows read access to the relevant AWS accounts only.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When setting the flag authenticated-read in the command line, the owner gets FULL_CONTROL. The AuthenticatedUsers group (Anyone with an AWS account) gets READ access. Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/acl-overview.html>

NEW QUESTION 3

A company is performing vulnerability scanning for all Amazon EC2 instances across many accounts. The accounts are in an organization in AWS Organizations. Each account's VPCs are attached to a shared transit gateway. The VPCs send traffic to the internet through a central egress VPC. The company has enabled Amazon Inspector in a delegated administrator account and has enabled scanning for all member accounts.

A DevOps engineer discovers that some EC2 instances are listed in the "not scanning" tab in Amazon Inspector.

Which combination of actions should the DevOps engineer take to resolve this issue? (Choose three.)

- A. Verify that AWS Systems Manager Agent is installed and is running on the EC2 instances that Amazon Inspector is not scanning.
- B. Associate the target EC2 instances with security groups that allow outbound communication on port 443 to the AWS Systems Manager service endpoint.
- C. Grant inspector:StartAssessmentRun permissions to the IAM role that the DevOps engineer is using.

- D. Configure EC2 Instance Connect for the EC2 instances that Amazon Inspector is not scanning.
- E. Associate the target EC2 instances with instance profiles that grant permissions to communicate with AWS Systems Manager.
- F. Create a managed-instance activation
- G. Use the Activation Code and the Activation ID to register the EC2 instances.

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/inspector/latest/user/scanning-ec2.html>

NEW QUESTION 4

A company has an application that is using a MySQL-compatible Amazon Aurora Multi-AZ DB cluster as the database. A cross-Region read replica has been created for disaster recovery purposes. A DevOps engineer wants to automate the promotion of the replica so it becomes the primary database instance in the event of a failure.

Which solution will accomplish this?

- A. Configure a latency-based Amazon Route 53 CNAME with health checks so it points to both the primary and replica endpoint
- B. Subscribe an Amazon SNS topic to Amazon RDS failure notifications from AWS CloudTrail and use that topic to invoke an AWS Lambda function that will promote the replica instance as the primary.
- C. Create an Aurora custom endpoint to point to the primary database instance
- D. Configure the application to use this endpoint
- E. Configure AWS CloudTrail to run an AWS Lambda function to promote the replica instance and modify the custom endpoint to point to the newly promoted instance.
- F. Create an AWS Lambda function to modify the application's AWS CloudFormation template to promote the replica, apply the template to update the stack, and point the application to the newly promoted instance
- G. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to invoke this Lambda function after the failure event occurs.
- H. Store the Aurora endpoint in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store
- I. Create an Amazon EventBridge event that detects the database failure and runs an AWS Lambda function to promote the replica instance and update the endpoint URL stored in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store
- J. Code the application to reload the endpoint from Parameter Store if a database connection fails.

Answer: D

Explanation:

EventBridge is needed to detect the database failure. Lambda is needed to promote the replica as it's in another Region (manual promotion, otherwise). Storing and updating the endpoint in Parameter Store is important in updating the application. Look at High Availability section of Aurora FAQ:

<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/aurora/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 5

A rapidly growing company wants to scale for developer demand for AWS development environments. Development environments are created manually in the AWS Management Console. The networking team uses AWS CloudFormation to manage the networking infrastructure, exporting stack output values for the Amazon VPC and all subnets. The development environments have common standards, such as Application Load Balancers, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups, security groups, and Amazon DynamoDB tables.

To keep up with demand, the DevOps engineer wants to automate the creation of development environments. Because the infrastructure required to support the application is expected to grow, there must be a way to easily update the deployed infrastructure. CloudFormation will be used to create a template for the development environments.

Which approach will meet these requirements and quickly provide consistent AWS environments for developers?

- A. Use Fn::ImportValue intrinsic functions in the Resources section of the template to retrieve Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and subnet values
- B. Use CloudFormation StackSets for the development environments, using the Count input parameter to indicate the number of environments needed
- C. Use the UpdateStackSet command to update existing development environments.
- D. Use nested stacks to define common infrastructure components
- E. To access the exported values, use TemplateURL to reference the networking team's template
- F. To retrieve Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and subnet values, use Fn::ImportValue intrinsic functions in the Parameters section of the root template
- G. Use the CreateChangeSet and ExecuteChangeSet commands to update existing development environments.
- H. Use nested stacks to define common infrastructure components
- I. Use Fn::ImportValue intrinsic functions with the resources of the nested stack to retrieve Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and subnet values
- J. Use the CreateChangeSet and ExecuteChangeSet commands to update existing development environments.
- K. Use Fn::ImportValue intrinsic functions in the Parameters section of the root template to retrieve Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and subnet values
- L. Define the development resources in the order they need to be created in the CloudFormation nested stack
- M. Use the CreateChangeSet
- N. and ExecuteChangeSet commands to update existing development environments.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/intrinsic-function-reference-importvalue.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/intrinsic-function-reference-importvalue.html>

CF of network exports the VPC, subnet or needed information CF of application imports the above information to its stack and UpdateChangeSet/ExecuteChangeSet

NEW QUESTION 6

A DevOps engineer needs to configure a blue/green deployment for an existing three-tier application. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances and uses an Amazon RDS database. The EC2 instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and are in an Auto Scaling group.

The DevOps engineer has created a launch template and an Auto Scaling group for the blue environment. The DevOps engineer also has created a launch template and an Auto Scaling group for the green environment. Each Auto Scaling group deploys to a matching blue or green target group. The target group also specifies which software blue or green gets loaded on the EC2 instances. The ALB can be configured to send traffic to the blue environment's target group or the green environment's target group. An Amazon Route 53 record for www.example.com points to the ALB.

The deployment must move traffic all at once between the software on the blue environment's EC2 instances to the newly deployed software on the green environment's EC2 instances.

What should the DevOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Start a rolling restart to the Auto Scaling group for the green environment to deploy the new software on the green environment's EC2 instances When the rolling restart is complete, use an AWS CLI command to update the ALB to send traffic to the green environment's target group.
- B. Use an AWS CLI command to update the ALB to send traffic to the green environment's target group. Then start a rolling restart of the Auto Scaling group for the green environment to deploy the new software on the green environment's EC2 instances.
- C. Update the launch template to deploy the green environment's software on the blue environment's EC2 instances Keep the target groups and Auto Scaling groups unchanged in both environments Perform a rolling restart of the blue environment's EC2 instances.
- D. Start a rolling restart of the Auto Scaling group for the green environment to deploy the new software on the green environment's EC2 instances When the rolling restart is complete, update the Route 53 DNS to point to the green environments endpoint on the ALB.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements because it will use a rolling restart to gradually replace the EC2 instances in the green environment with new instances that have the new software version installed. A rolling restart is a process that terminates and launches instances in batches, ensuring that there is always a minimum number of healthy instances in service. This way, the green environment can be updated without affecting the availability or performance of the application. When the rolling restart is complete, the DevOps engineer can use an AWS CLI command to modify the listener rules of the ALB and change the default action to forward traffic to the green environment's target group. This will switch the traffic from the blue environment to the green environment all at once, as required by the question.

NEW QUESTION 7

A company runs an application on one Amazon EC2 instance. Application metadata is stored in Amazon S3 and must be retrieved if the instance is restarted. The instance must restart or relaunch automatically if the instance becomes unresponsive.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the StatusCheckFailed metri
- B. Use the recover action to stop and start the instanc
- C. Use an S3 event notification to push the metadata to the instance when the instance is back up and running.
- D. Configure AWS OpsWorks, and use the auto healing feature to stop and start the instanc
- E. Use a lifecycle event in OpsWorks to pull the metadata from Amazon S3 and update it on the instance.
- F. Use EC2 Auto Recovery to automatically stop and start the instance in case of a failur
- G. Use an S3 event notification to push the metadata to the instance when the instance is back up and running.
- H. Use AWS CloudFormation to create an EC2 instance that includes the UserData property for the EC2 resourc
- I. Add a command in UserData to retrieve the application metadata from Amazon S3.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/mt/how-to-set-up-aws-opsworks-stacks-auto-healing-notifications-in-amazon-clo>

NEW QUESTION 8

A company is adopting AWS CodeDeploy to automate its application deployments for a Java-Apache Tomcat application with an Apache Webserver. The development team started with a proof of concept, created a deployment group for a developer environment, and performed functional tests within the application. After completion, the team will create additional deployment groups for staging and production.

The current log level is configured within the Apache settings, but the team wants to change this configuration dynamically when the deployment occurs, so that they can set different log level configurations depending on the deployment group without having a different application revision for each group.

How can these requirements be met with the LEAST management overhead and without requiring different script versions for each deployment group?

- A. Tag the Amazon EC2 instances depending on the deployment grou
- B. Then place a script into the application revision that calls the metadata service and the EC2 API to identify which deployment group the instance is part o
- C. Use this information to configure the log level setting
- D. Reference the script as part of the AfterInstall lifecycle hook in the appspec.yml file.
- E. Create a script that uses the CodeDeploy environment variable DEPLOYMENT_GROUP_NAME to identify which deployment group the instance is part o
- F. Use this information to configure the log level setting
- G. Reference this script as part of the BeforeInstall lifecycle hook in the appspec.yml file.
- H. Create a CodeDeploy custom environment variable for each environmen
- I. Then place a script into the application revision that checks this environment variable to identify which deployment group the instance is part o
- J. Use this information to configure the log level setting
- K. Reference this script as part of the ValidateService lifecycle hook in the appspec.yml file.
- L. Create a script that uses the CodeDeploy environment variable DEPLOYMENT_GROUP_ID to identify which deployment group the instance is part of to configure the log level setting
- M. Reference this script as part of the Install lifecycle hook in the appspec.yml file.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The following are the steps that the company can take to change the log level dynamically when the deployment occurs:

- > Create a script that uses the CodeDeploy environment variable DEPLOYMENT_GROUP_NAME to identify which deployment group the instance is part of.
- > Use this information to configure the log level settings.
- > Reference this script as part of the BeforeInstall lifecycle hook in the appspec.yml file.

The DEPLOYMENT_GROUP_NAME environment variable is automatically set by CodeDeploy when the deployment is triggered. This means that the script does not need to call the metadata service or the EC2 API to identify the deployment group.

This solution is the least complex and requires the least management overhead. It also does not require different script versions for each deployment group.

The following are the reasons why the other options are not correct:

- > Option A is incorrect because it would require tagging the Amazon EC2 instances, which would be a manual and time-consuming process.
- > Option C is incorrect because it would require creating a custom environment variable for each environment. This would be a complex and error-prone process.
- > Option D is incorrect because it would use the DEPLOYMENT_GROUP_ID environment variable.

However, this variable is not automatically set by CodeDeploy, so the script would need to call the metadata service or the EC2 API to get the deployment group

ID. This would add complexity and overhead to the solution.

NEW QUESTION 9

A company uses AWS CloudFormation stacks to deploy updates to its application. The stacks consist of different resources. The resources include AWS Auto Scaling groups, Amazon EC2 instances, Application Load Balancers (ALBs), and other resources that are necessary to launch and maintain independent stacks. Changes to application resources outside of CloudFormation stack updates are not allowed.

The company recently attempted to update the application stack by using the AWS CLI. The stack failed to update and produced the following error message: "ERROR: both the deployment and the CloudFormation stack rollback failed. The deployment failed because the following resource(s) failed to update: [AutoScalingGroup]."

The stack remains in a status of UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED. * Which solution will resolve this issue?

- A. Update the subnet mappings that are configured for the ALB
- B. Run the aws cloudformation update-stack AWS CLI command.
- C. Update the IAM role by providing the necessary permissions to update the stack
- D. Run the aws cloudformation continue-update-rollback AWS CLI command.
- E. Submit a request for a quota increase for the number of EC2 instances for the account
- F. Run the aws cloudformation cancel-update-stack AWS CLI command.
- G. Delete the Auto Scaling group resource
- H. Run the aws cloudformation rollback-stack AWS CLI command.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://repost.aws/knowledge-center/cloudformation-update-rollback-failed> If your stack is stuck in the UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED state after a failed update, then the only actions that you can perform on the stack are the ContinueUpdateRollback or DeleteStack operations.

NEW QUESTION 10

A video-sharing company stores its videos in Amazon S3. The company has observed a sudden increase in video access requests, but the company does not know which videos are most popular. The company needs to identify the general access pattern for the video files. This pattern includes the number of users who access a certain file on a given day, as well as the number of times a file is accessed. A DevOps engineer manages a large commercial website that runs on Amazon EC2. The website uses Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to collect and process web logs. The DevOps engineer manages the Kinesis consumer application, which also runs on Amazon EC2. Sudden increases of data cause the Kinesis consumer application to fall behind and the Kinesis data streams drop records before the records can be processed. The DevOps engineer must implement a solution to improve stream handling.

Which solution meets these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency? (Choose one)

How can the company meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of effort? (Choose one)

- A. Activate S3 server access logging
- B. Import the access logs into an Amazon Aurora database
- C. Use an Aurora SQL query to analyze the access patterns.
- D. Activate S3 server access logging
- E. Use Amazon Athena to create an external table with the log file
- F. Use Athena to create a SQL query to analyze the access patterns.
- G. Invoke an AWS Lambda function for every S3 object access event
- H. Configure the Lambda function to write the file access information, such as user, S3 bucket, and file key, to an Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for SQL application
- I. S3 bucket, and file key, to an Amazon Aurora database
- J. Use an Aurora SQL query to analyze the access patterns.
- K. Record an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log message for every S3 object access event
- L. Configure a CloudWatch Logs log stream to write the file access information, such as user, S3 bucket, and file key, to an Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for SQL application
- M. Perform a sliding window analysis.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Activating S3 server access logging and using Amazon Athena to create an external table with the log files is the easiest and most cost-effective way to analyze access patterns. This option requires minimal setup and allows for quick analysis of the access patterns with SQL queries. Additionally, Amazon Athena scales automatically to match the query load, so there is no need for additional infrastructure provisioning or management.

NEW QUESTION 10

A company uses AWS Storage Gateway in file gateway mode in front of an Amazon S3 bucket that is used by multiple resources. In the morning when business begins, users do not see the objects processed by a third party the previous evening. When a DevOps engineer looks directly at the S3 bucket, the data is there, but it is missing in Storage Gateway.

Which solution ensures that all the updated third-party files are available in the morning?

- A. Configure a nightly Amazon EventBridge event to invoke an AWS Lambda function to run the RefreshCache command for Storage Gateway.
- B. Instruct the third party to put data into the S3 bucket using AWS Transfer for SFTP.
- C. Modify Storage Gateway to run in volume gateway mode.
- D. Use S3 Same-Region Replication to replicate any changes made directly in the S3 bucket to Storage Gateway.

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/latest/APIReference/API_RefreshCache.html "It only updates the cached inventory to reflect changes in the inventory of the objects in the S3 bucket. This operation is only supported in the S3 File Gateway types."

NEW QUESTION 12

An e-commerce company is receiving reports that its order history page is experiencing delays in reflecting the processing status of orders. The order processing system consists of an AWS Lambda function that uses reserved concurrency. The Lambda function processes order messages from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue and inserts processed orders into an Amazon DynamoDB table. The DynamoDB table has auto scaling enabled for read and write

capacity.

Which actions should a DevOps engineer take to resolve this delay? (Choose two.)

- A. Check the ApproximateAgeOfOldestMessage metric for the SQS queue
- B. Increase the Lambda function concurrency limit.
- C. Check the ApproximateAgeOfOldestMessage metric for the SQS queue. Configure a redrive policy on the SQS queue.
- D. Check the NumberOfMessagesSent metric for the SQS queue
- E. Increase the SQS queue visibility timeout.
- F. Check the WriteThrottleEvents metric for the DynamoDB table
- G. Increase the maximum write capacity units (WCUs) for the table's scaling policy.
- H. Check the Throttles metric for the Lambda function
- I. Increase the Lambda function timeout.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

A: If the ApproximateAgeOfOldestMessages indicate that orders are remaining in the SQS queue for longer than expected, the reserved concurrency limit may be set too small to keep up with the number of orders entering the queue and is being throttled. D: The DynamoDB table is using Auto Scaling. With Auto Scaling, you create a scaling policy that specifies whether you want to scale read capacity or write capacity (or both), and the minimum and maximum provisioned capacity unit settings for the table. The ThrottledWriteRequests metric will indicate if there is a throttling issue on the DynamoDB table, which can be resolved by increasing the maximum write capacity units for the table's Auto Scaling policy. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/AutoScaling.html>

NEW QUESTION 17

A company wants to ensure that their EC2 instances are secure. They want to be notified if any new vulnerabilities are discovered on their instances and they also want an audit trail of all login activities on the instances.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Systems Manager to detect vulnerabilities on the EC2 instances. Install the Amazon Kinesis Agent to capture system logs and deliver them to Amazon S3.
- B. Use AWS Systems Manager to detect vulnerabilities on the EC2 instances. Install the Systems Manager Agent to capture system logs and view login activity in the CloudTrail console.
- C. Configure Amazon CloudWatch to detect vulnerabilities on the EC2 instances. Install the AWS Config daemon to capture system logs and view them in the AWS Config console.
- D. Configure Amazon Inspector to detect vulnerabilities on the EC2 instances. Install the Amazon CloudWatch Agent to capture system logs and record them via Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements because it will use Amazon Inspector to scan the EC2 instances for any new vulnerabilities and generate findings that can be viewed in the Inspector console or sent as notifications via Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS). It will also use the Amazon CloudWatch Agent to collect and send system logs from the EC2 instances to Amazon CloudWatch Logs, where they can be stored, searched, and analyzed. The system logs can provide an audit trail of all login activities on the instances, as well as other useful information such as performance metrics, errors, and events.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/inspector/latest/user/what-is-inspector.html>

NEW QUESTION 18

A DevOps engineer needs to apply a core set of security controls to an existing set of AWS accounts. The accounts are in an organization in AWS Organizations. Individual teams will administer individual accounts by using the AdministratorAccess AWS managed policy. For all accounts, AWS CloudTrail and AWS Config must be turned on in all available AWS Regions. Individual account administrators must not be able to edit or delete any of the baseline resources. However, individual account administrators must be able to edit or delete their own CloudTrail trails and AWS Config rules.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Create an AWS CloudFormation template that defines the standard account resource
- B. Deploy the template to all accounts from the organization's management account by using CloudFormation StackSet
- C. Set the stack policy to deny Update/Delete actions.
- D. Enable AWS Control Tower
- E. Enroll the existing accounts in AWS Control Tower
- F. Grant the individual account administrators access to CloudTrail and AWS Config.
- G. Designate an AWS Config management account
- H. Create AWS Config recorders in all accounts by using AWS CloudFormation StackSet
- I. Deploy AWS Config rules to the organization by using the AWS Config management account
- J. Create a CloudTrail organization trail in the organization's management account
- K. Deny modification or deletion of the AWS Config recorders by using an SCP.
- L. Create an AWS CloudFormation template that defines the standard account resource
- M. Deploy the template to all accounts from the organization's management account by using CloudFormation StackSets. Create an SCP that prevents updates or deletions to CloudTrail resources or AWS Config resources unless the principal is an administrator of the organization's management account.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 21

A company's DevOps engineer is working in a multi-account environment. The company uses AWS Transit Gateway to route all outbound traffic through a network operations account. In the network operations account, all account traffic passes through a firewall appliance for inspection before the traffic goes to an internet gateway.

The firewall appliance sends logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs and includes event severities of CRITICAL, HIGH, MEDIUM, LOW, and INFO. The security team wants to receive an alert if any CRITICAL events occur.

What should the DevOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Synthetic canary to monitor the firewall status
- B. If the firewall reaches a CRITICAL state or logs a CRITICAL event, use a CloudWatch alarm to publish a notification to an Amazon Simple Notification Service

- (Amazon SNS) topic Subscribe the security team's email address to the topic.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch metric filter by using a search for CRITICAL events Publish a custom metric for the findin
 - D. Use a CloudWatch alarm based on the custom metric to publish a notification to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic
 - E. Subscribe the security team's email address to the topic.
 - F. Enable Amazon GuardDuty in the network operations account
 - G. Configure GuardDuty to monitor flow logs Create an Amazon EventBridge event rule that is invoked by GuardDuty events that are CRITICAL Define an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target Subscribe the security team's email address to the topic.
 - H. Use AWS Firewall Manager to apply consistent policies across all account
 - I. Create an Amazon.EventBridge event rule that is invoked by Firewall Manager events that are CRITICAL Define an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target Subscribe the security team's email address to the topic.

Answer: B

Explanation:

"The firewall appliance sends logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs and includes event severities of CRITICAL, HIGH, MEDIUM, LOW, and INFO"

NEW QUESTION 25

A company is implementing an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster to run its workload. The company architecture will run multiple ECS services on the cluster. The architecture includes an Application Load Balancer on the front end and uses multiple target groups to route traffic.

A DevOps engineer must collect application and access logs. The DevOps engineer then needs to send the logs to an Amazon S3 bucket for near-real-time analysis.

Which combination of steps must the DevOps engineer take to meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Download the Amazon CloudWatch Logs container instance from AW
- B. Configure this instance as a task
- C. Update the application service definitions to include the logging task.
- D. Install the Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent on the ECS instance
- E. Change the logging driver in the ECS task definition to awslogs.
- F. Use Amazon EventBridge to schedule an AWS Lambda function that will run every 60 seconds and will run the Amazon CloudWatch Logs create-export-task command
- G. Then point the output to the logging S3 bucket.
- H. Activate access logging on the ALB
- I. Then point the ALB directly to the logging S3 bucket.
- J. Activate access logging on the target groups that the ECS services use
- K. Then send the logs directly to the logging S3 bucket.
- L. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream that has a destination of the logging S3 bucket. Then create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs subscription filter for Kinesis Data Firehose.

Answer: BDF

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonECS/latest/developerguide/ecs-logging-monitoring.html>

NEW QUESTION 28

A company uses AWS Organizations to manage multiple accounts. Information security policies require that all unencrypted Amazon EBS volumes be marked as non-compliant. A DevOps engineer needs to automatically deploy the solution and ensure that this compliance check is always present.

Which solution will accomplish this?

- A. Create an AWS CloudFormation template that defines an AWS Inspector rule to check whether EBS encryption is enabled
- B. Save the template to an Amazon S3 bucket that has been shared with all accounts within the company
- C. Update the account creation script pointing to the CloudFormation template in Amazon S3.
- D. Create an AWS Config organizational rule to check whether EBS encryption is enabled and deploy the rule using the AWS CLI
- E. Create and apply an SCP to prohibit stopping and deleting AWS Config across the organization.
- F. Create an SCP in Organization
- G. Set the policy to prevent the launch of Amazon EC2 instances without encryption on the EBS volumes using a conditional expression
- H. Apply the SCP to all AWS accounts. Use Amazon Athena to analyze the AWS CloudTrail output, looking for events that deny an ec2:RunInstances action.
- I. Deploy an IAM role to all accounts from a single trusted account
- J. Build a pipeline with AWS CodePipeline with a stage in AWS Lambda to assume the IAM role, and list all EBS volumes in the account
- K. Publish a report to Amazon S3.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/ec2-ebs-encryption-by-default.html>

NEW QUESTION 31

A company's production environment uses an AWS CodeDeploy blue/green deployment to deploy an application. The deployment includes Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups that launch instances that run Amazon Linux 2.

A working appspec.yml file exists in the code repository and contains the following text.

```
version: 0.0
os: linux
files:
  - source: /
    destination: /var/www/html/application
```

A DevOps engineer needs to ensure that a script downloads and installs a license file onto the instances before the replacement instances start to handle request traffic. The DevOps engineer adds a hooks section to the appspec.yml file.

Which hook should the DevOps engineer use to run the script that downloads and installs the license file?

- A. AfterBlockTraffic
- B. BeforeBlockTraffic
- C. BeforeInstall
- D. Down load Bundle

Answer: C

Explanation:

This hook runs before the new application version is installed on the replacement instances. This is the best place to run the script because it ensures that the license file is downloaded and installed before the replacement instances start to handle request traffic. If you use any other hook, you may encounter errors or inconsistencies in your application.

NEW QUESTION 36

A company uses a series of individual Amazon Cloud Formation templates to deploy its multi-Region Applications. These templates must be deployed in a specific order. The company is making more changes to the templates than previously expected and wants to deploy new templates more efficiently. Additionally, the data engineering team must be notified of all changes to the templates.

What should the company do to accomplish these goals?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function to deploy the Cloud Formation templates in the required order Use stack policies to alert the data engineering team.
- B. Host the Cloud Formation templates in Amazon S3 Use Amazon S3 events to directly trigger CloudFormation updates and Amazon SNS notifications.
- C. Implement CloudFormation StackSets and use drift detection to trigger update alerts to the data engineering team.
- D. Leverage CloudFormation nested stacks and stack sets (or deployments Use Amazon SNS to notify the data engineering team.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements because it will use CloudFormation nested stacks and stack sets to deploy the templates more efficiently and consistently across multiple regions. Nested stacks allow the company to separate out common components and reuse templates, while stack sets allow the company to create stacks in multiple accounts and regions with a single template. The company can also use Amazon SNS to send notifications to the data engineering team whenever a change is made to the templates or the stacks. Amazon SNS is a service that allows you to publish messages to subscribers, such as email addresses, phone numbers, or other AWS services. By using Amazon SNS, the company can ensure that the data engineering team is aware of all changes to the templates and can take appropriate actions if needed. What is Amazon SNS? - Amazon Simple Notification Service

NEW QUESTION 38

A company requires its developers to tag all Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes in an account to indicate a desired backup frequency. This requirement Includes EBS volumes that do not require backups. The company uses custom tags named Backup_Frequency that have values of none, daily, or weekly that correspond to the desired backup frequency. An audit finds that developers are occasionally not tagging the EBS volumes.

A DevOps engineer needs to ensure that all EBS volumes always have the Backup_Frequency tag so that the company can perform backups at least weekly unless a different value is specified.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set up AWS Config in the account
- B. Create a custom rule that returns a compliance failure for all Amazon EC2 resources that do not have a Backup Frequency tag applied
- C. Configure a remediation action that uses a custom AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to apply the Backup_Frequency tag with a value of weekly.
- D. Set up AWS Config in the account
- E. Use a managed rule that returns a compliance failure for EC2::Volume resources that do not have a Backup Frequency tag applied
- F. Configure a remediation action that uses a custom AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to apply the Backup_Frequency tag with a value of weekly.
- G. Turn on AWS CloudTrail in the account
- H. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to EBS CreateVolume event
- I. Configure a custom AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to apply the Backup_Frequency tag with a value of weekly
- J. Specify the runbook as the target of the rule.
- K. Turn on AWS CloudTrail in the account
- L. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to EBS CreateVolume events or EBS ModifyVolume event
- M. Configure a custom AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to apply the Backup_Frequency tag with a value of weekly
- N. Specify the runbook as the target of the rule.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The following are the steps that the DevOps engineer should take to ensure that all EBS volumes always have the Backup_Frequency tag so that the company can perform backups at least weekly unless a different value is specified:

- > Set up AWS Config in the account.
- > Use a managed rule that returns a compliance failure for EC2::Volume resources that do not have a Backup Frequency tag applied.
- > Configure a remediation action that uses a custom AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to apply the Backup_Frequency tag with a value of weekly.

The managed rule AWS::Config::EBSVolumesWithoutBackupTag will return a compliance failure for any EBS volume that does not have the Backup_Frequency tag applied. The remediation action will then use the Systems Manager Automation runbook to apply the Backup_Frequency tag with a value of weekly to the EBS volume.

NEW QUESTION 42

A company manages AWS accounts for application teams in AWS Control Tower. Individual application teams are responsible for securing their respective AWS accounts.

A DevOps engineer needs to enable Amazon GuardDuty for all AWS accounts in which the application teams have not already enabled GuardDuty. The DevOps engineer is using AWS CloudFormation StackSets from the AWS Control Tower management account.

How should the DevOps engineer configure the CloudFormation template to prevent failure during the StackSets deployment?

- A. Create a CloudFormation custom resource that invokes an AWS Lambda function
- B. Configure the Lambda function to conditionally enable GuardDuty if GuardDuty is not already enabled in the accounts.
- C. Use the Conditions section of the CloudFormation template to enable GuardDuty in accounts where GuardDuty is not already enabled.
- D. Use the CloudFormation F

E. GetAtt intrinsic function to check whether GuardDuty is already enabled If GuardDuty is not already enabled use the Resources section of the CloudFormation template to enable GuardDuty.

F. Manually discover the list of AWS account IDs where GuardDuty is not enabled Use the CloudFormation Fn: ImportValue intrinsic function to import the list of account IDs into the CloudFormation template to skip deployment for the listed AWS accounts.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements because it will use a CloudFormation custom resource to execute custom logic during the stack set operation. A custom resource is a resource that you define in your template and that is associated with an AWS Lambda function. The Lambda function runs whenever the custom resource is created, updated, or deleted, and can perform any actions that are supported by the AWS SDK. In this case, the Lambda function can use the GuardDuty API to check whether GuardDuty is already enabled in each target account, and if not, enable it. This way, the DevOps engineer can avoid deploying the stack set to accounts that already have GuardDuty enabled, and prevent failure during the deployment.

NEW QUESTION 45

A company's DevOps engineer is creating an AWS Lambda function to process notifications from an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. The Lambda function will process the notification messages and will write the contents of the notification messages to an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance.

During testing a database administrator accidentally shut down the DB instance. While the database was down the company lost several of the SNS notification messages that were delivered during that time.

The DevOps engineer needs to prevent the loss of notification messages in the future Which solutions will meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

- A. Replace the RDS Multi-AZ DB instance with an Amazon DynamoDB table.
- B. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue as a destination of the Lambda function.
- C. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) dead-letter queue for the SNS topic.
- D. Subscribe an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to the SNS topic Configure the Lambda function to process messages from the SQS queue.
- E. Replace the SNS topic with an Amazon EventBridge event bus Configure an EventBridge rule on the new event bus to invoke the Lambda function for each event.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

These solutions will meet the requirement because they will prevent the loss of notification messages in the future. An Amazon SQS queue is a service that provides a reliable, scalable, and secure message queue for asynchronous communication between distributed components. You can use an SQS queue to buffer messages from an SNS topic and ensure that they are delivered and processed by a Lambda function, even if the function or the database is temporarily unavailable.

Option C will configure an SQS dead-letter queue for the SNS topic. A dead-letter queue is a queue that receives messages that could not be delivered to any subscriber after a specified number of retries. You can use a dead-letter queue to store and analyze failed messages, or to reprocess them later. This way, you can avoid losing messages that could not be delivered to the Lambda function due to network errors, throttling, or other issues.

Option D will subscribe an SQS queue to the SNS topic and configure the Lambda function to process messages from the SQS queue. This will decouple the SNS topic from the Lambda function and provide more flexibility and control over the message delivery and processing. You can use an SQS queue to store messages from the SNS topic until they are ready to be processed by the Lambda function, and also to retry processing in case of failures. This way, you can avoid losing messages that could not be processed by the Lambda function due to database errors, timeouts, or other issues.

NEW QUESTION 48

A company is implementing AWS CodePipeline to automate its testing process The company wants to be notified when the execution state fails and used the following custom event pattern in Amazon EventBridge:

```
{
  "source": {
    "aws.codepipeline"
  },
  "detail-type": {
    "CodePipeline Action Execution State Change"
  },
  "detail": {
    "state": [
      "FAILED"
    ]
  },
  "type": {
    "category": ["Approval"]
  }
}
```

Which type of events will match this event pattern?

- A. Failed deploy and build actions across all the pipelines
- B. All rejected or failed approval actions across all the pipelines
- C. All the events across all pipelines
- D. Approval actions across all the pipelines

Answer: B

Explanation:

Action-level states in events Action state Description

STARTED The action is currently running. SUCCEEDED The action was completed successfully.

FAILED For Approval actions, the FAILED state means the action was either rejected by the reviewer or failed due to an incorrect action configuration.

CANCELED The action was canceled because the pipeline structure was updated.

NEW QUESTION 50

A company has enabled all features for its organization in AWS Organizations. The organization contains 10 AWS accounts. The company has turned on AWS CloudTrail in all the accounts. The company expects the number of AWS accounts in the organization to increase to 500 during the next year. The company plans to use multiple OUs for these accounts.

The company has enabled AWS Config in each existing AWS account in the organization. A DevOps engineer must implement a solution that enables AWS Config automatically for all future AWS accounts that are created in the organization.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. In the organization's management account, create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to a CreateAccount API call
- B. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function that enables trusted access to AWS Config for the organization.
- C. In the organization's management account, create an AWS CloudFormation stack set to enable AWS Config
- D. Configure the stack set to deploy automatically when an account is created through Organizations.
- E. In the organization's management account, create an SCP that allows the appropriate AWS Config API calls to enable AWS Config
- F. Apply the SCP to the root-level OU.
- G. In the organization's management account, create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to a CreateAccount API call
- H. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to enable AWS Config for the account.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 51

A company wants to use a grid system for a proprietary enterprise in-memory data store on top of AWS. This system can run in multiple server nodes in any Linux-based distribution. The system must be able to reconfigure the entire cluster every time a node is added or removed. When adding or removing nodes an `/etc./cluster/nodes` config file must be updated listing the IP addresses of the current node members of that cluster.

The company wants to automate the task of adding new nodes to a cluster. What can a DevOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS OpsWorks Stacks to layer the server nodes of that cluster
- B. Create a Chef recipe that populates the content of the `/etc./cluster/nodes` config file and restarts the service by using the current members of the layer
- C. Assign that recipe to the Configure lifecycle event.
- D. Put the file `nodes` config in version control
- E. Create an AWS CodeDeploy deployment configuration and deployment group based on an Amazon EC2 tag value for the cluster node
- F. When adding a new node to the cluster update the file with all tagged instances and make a commit in version control
- G. Deploy the new file and restart the services.
- H. Create an Amazon S3 bucket and upload a version of the `/etc./cluster/nodes` config file Create a crontab script that will poll for that S3 file and download it frequently
- I. Use a process manager such as Monit or systemd, to restart the cluster services when it detects that the new file was modified
- J. When adding a node to the cluster edit the file's most recent members Upload the new file to the S3 bucket.
- K. Create a user data script that lists all members of the current security group of the cluster and automatically updates the `/etc/cluster/`. `nodes` config
- L. Trigger whenever a new instance is added to the cluster.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can run custom recipes manually, but the best approach is usually to have AWS OpsWorks Stacks run them automatically. Every layer has a set of built-in recipes assigned each of five lifecycle events—Setup, Configure, Deploy, Undeploy, and Shutdown. Each time an event occurs for an instance, AWS OpsWorks Stacks runs the associated recipes for each of the instance's layers, which handle the corresponding tasks. For example, when an instance finishes booting, AWS OpsWorks Stacks triggers a Setup event. This event runs the associated layer's Setup recipes, which typically handle tasks such as installing and configuring packages

NEW QUESTION 56

A company is using AWS CodePipeline to automate its release pipeline. AWS CodeDeploy is being used in the pipeline to deploy an application to Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) using the blue/green deployment model. The company wants to implement scripts to test the green version of the application before shifting traffic. These scripts will complete in 5 minutes or less. If errors are discovered during these tests, the application must be rolled back.

Which strategy will meet these requirements?

- A. Add a stage to the CodePipeline pipeline between the source and deploy stage
- B. Use AWS CodeBuild to create a runtime environment and build commands in the `buildspec` file to invoke test script
- C. If errors are found, use the `aws deploy stop-deployment` command to stop the deployment.
- D. Add a stage to the CodePipeline pipeline between the source and deploy stage
- E. Use this stage to invoke an AWS Lambda function that will run the test script
- F. If errors are found, use the `aws deploy stop-deployment` command to stop the deployment.
- G. Add a hooks section to the CodeDeploy AppSpec file
- H. Use the `AfterAllowTestTraffic` lifecycle event to invoke an AWS Lambda function to run the test script
- I. If errors are found, exit the Lambda function with an error to initiate rollback.
- J. Add a hooks section to the CodeDeploy AppSpec file
- K. Use the `AfterAllowTraffic` lifecycle event to invoke the test script
- L. If errors are found, use the `aws deploy stop-deployment` CLI command to stop the deployment.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/userguide/reference-appspec-file-structure-hooks.html>

NEW QUESTION 57

A company has chosen AWS to host a new application. The company needs to implement a multi-account strategy. A DevOps engineer creates a new AWS account and an organization in AWS Organizations. The DevOps engineer also creates the OU structure for the organization and sets up a landing zone by using AWS Control Tower.

The DevOps engineer must implement a solution that automatically deploys resources for new accounts that users create through AWS Control Tower Account Factory. When a user creates a new account, the solution must apply AWS CloudFormation templates and SCPs that are customized for the OU or the account to automatically deploy all the resources that are attached to the account. All the OUs are enrolled in AWS Control Tower.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST automated way?

- A. Use AWS Service Catalog with AWS Control Tower
- B. Create portfolios and products in AWS ServiceCatalog
- C. Grant granular permissions to provision these resource
- D. Deploy SCPs by using the AWS CLI and JSON documents.
- E. Deploy CloudFormation stack sets by using the required template
- F. Enable automatic deployment. Deploy stack instances to the required account
- G. Deploy a CloudFormation stack set to the organization's management account to deploy SCPs.
- H. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to detect the CreateManagedAccount event
- I. Configure AWS Service Catalog as the target to deploy resources to any new account
- J. Deploy SCPs by using the AWS CLI and JSON documents.
- K. Deploy the Customizations for AWS Control Tower (CfCT) solution
- L. Use an AWS CodeCommit repository as the source
- M. In the repository, create a custom package that includes the CloudFormation templates and the SCP JSON documents.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The CfCT solution is designed for the exact purpose stated in the question. It extends the capabilities of AWS Control Tower by providing you with a way to automate resource provisioning and apply custom configurations across all AWS accounts created in the Control Tower environment. This enables the company to implement additional account customizations when new accounts are provisioned via the Control Tower Account Factory. The CloudFormation templates and SCPs can be added to a CodeCommit repository and will be automatically deployed to new accounts when they are created. This provides a highly automated solution that does not require manual intervention to deploy resources and SCPs to new accounts.

NEW QUESTION 59

A company recently created a new AWS Control Tower landing zone in a new organization in AWS Organizations. The landing zone must be able to demonstrate compliance with the Center for Internet Security (CIS) Benchmarks for AWS Foundations.

The company's security team wants to use AWS Security Hub to view compliance across all accounts. Only the security team can be allowed to view aggregated Security Hub Findings. In addition, specific users must be able to view findings from their own accounts within the organization. All accounts must be enrolled in Security Hub after the accounts are created.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements in the MOST automated way? (Select THREE.)

- A. Turn on trusted access for Security Hub in the organization's management account
- B. Create a new security account by using AWS Control Tower. Configure the new security account as the delegated administrator account for Security Hub
- C. In the new security account, provide
- D. Security Hub with the CIS Benchmarks for AWS Foundations standards.
- E. Turn on trusted access for Security Hub in the organization's management account
- F. From the management account, provide Security Hub with the CIS Benchmarks for AWS Foundations standards.
- G. Create an AWS IAM identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) permission set that includes the required permissions. Use the CreateAccountAssignment API operation to associate the security team users with the permission set and with the delegated security account.
- H. Create an SCP that explicitly denies any user who is not on the security team from accessing Security Hub.
- I. In Security Hub, turn on automatic enablement.
- J. In the organization's management account, create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to the CreateManagedAccount event. Create an AWS Lambda function that uses the Security Hub CreateMembers API operation to add new accounts to Security Hub
- K. Configure the EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/securityhub/latest/userguide/accounts-orgs-auto-enable.html>

NEW QUESTION 63

A DevOps engineer manages a large commercial website that runs on Amazon EC2. The website uses Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to collect and process web logs. The DevOps engineer manages the Kinesis consumer application, which also runs on Amazon EC2.

Sudden increases of data cause the Kinesis consumer application to fall behind and the Kinesis data streams drop records before the records can be processed. The DevOps engineer must implement a solution to improve stream handling.

Which solution meets these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Modify the Kinesis consumer application to store the logs durably in Amazon S3. Use Amazon EMR to process the data directly on Amazon S3 to derive customer insights. Store the results in Amazon S3.
- B. Horizontally scale the Kinesis consumer application by adding more EC2 instances based on the Amazon CloudWatch GetRecords.IteratorAge.Milliseconds metric. Increase the retention period of the Kinesis data streams.
- C. Convert the Kinesis consumer application to run as an AWS Lambda function
- D. Configure the Kinesis data streams as the event source for the Lambda function to process the data streams
- E. Increase the number of shards in the Kinesis data streams to increase the overall throughput so that the consumer application processes the data faster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/streams/latest/dev/monitoring-with-cloudwatch.html> GetRecords.IteratorAge.Milliseconds - The age of the last record in all GetRecords calls made against a

Kinesis stream, measured over the specified time period. Age is the difference between the current time and when the last record of the GetRecords call was written to the stream. The Minimum and Maximum statistics can be used to track the progress of Kinesis consumer applications. A value of zero indicates that the records being read are completely caught up.

NEW QUESTION 68

A company is hosting a static website from an Amazon S3 bucket. The website is available to customers at example.com. The company uses an Amazon Route 53 weighted routing policy with a TTL of 1 day. The company has decided to replace the existing static website with a dynamic web application. The dynamic web application uses an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in front of a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances.

On the day of production launch to customers, the company creates an additional Route 53 weighted DNS record entry that points to the ALB with a weight of 255 and a TTL of 1 hour. Two days later, a DevOps engineer notices that the previous static website is displayed sometimes when customers navigate to

example.com.

How can the DevOps engineer ensure that the company serves only dynamic content for example.com?

- A. Delete all objects, including previous versions, from the S3 bucket that contains the static website content.
- B. Update the weighted DNS record entry that points to the S3 bucket
- C. Apply a weight of 0. Specify the domain reset option to propagate changes immediately.
- D. Configure webpage redirect requests on the S3 bucket with a hostname that redirects to the ALB.
- E. Remove the weighted DNS record entry that points to the S3 bucket from the example.com hosted zone. Wait for DNS propagation to become complete.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 71

A company has a guideline that every Amazon EC2 instance must be launched from an AMI that the company's security team produces. Every month the security team sends an email message with the latest approved AMIs to all the development teams.

The development teams use AWS CloudFormation to deploy their applications. When developers launch a new service they have to search their email for the latest AMIs that the security department sent. A DevOps engineer wants to automate the process that the security team uses to provide the AMI IDs to the development teams.

What is the MOST scalable solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Direct the security team to use CloudFormation to create new versions of the AMIs and to list the AMI ARNs in an encrypted Amazon S3 object as part of the stack's Outputs Section. Instruct the developers to use a cross-stack reference to load the encrypted S3 object and obtain the most recent AMI ARNs.
- B. Direct the security team to use a CloudFormation stack to create an AWS CodePipeline pipeline that builds new AMIs and places the latest AMI ARNs in an encrypted Amazon S3 object as part of the pipeline output. Instruct the developers to use a cross-stack reference within their own CloudFormation template to obtain the S3 object location and the most recent AMI ARNs.
- C. Direct the security team to use Amazon EC2 Image Builder to create new AMIs and to place the AMI ARNs as parameters in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Instruct the developers to specify a parameter of type SSM in their CloudFormation stack to obtain the most recent AMI ARNs from Parameter Store.
- D. Direct the security team to use Amazon EC2 Image Builder to create new AMIs and to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic so that every development team can receive notification.
- E. When the development teams receive a notification, instruct them to write an AWS Lambda function that will update their CloudFormation stack with the most recent AMI ARNs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/dynamic-references.html>

NEW QUESTION 73

An IT team has built an AWS CloudFormation template so others in the company can quickly and reliably deploy and terminate an application. The template creates an Amazon EC2 instance with a user data script to install the application and an Amazon S3 bucket that the application uses to serve static webpages while it is running.

All resources should be removed when the CloudFormation stack is deleted. However, the team observes that CloudFormation reports an error during stack deletion, and the S3 bucket created by the stack is not deleted.

How can the team resolve the error in the MOST efficient manner to ensure that all resources are deleted without errors?

- A. Add a DeletionPolicy attribute to the S3 bucket resource, with the value Delete forcing the bucket to be removed when the stack is deleted.
- B. Add a custom resource with an AWS Lambda function with the DependsOn attribute specifying the S3 bucket, and an IAM role.
- C. Write the Lambda function to delete all objects from the bucket when RequestType is Delete.
- D. Identify the resource that was not deleted.
- E. Manually empty the S3 bucket and then delete it.
- F. Replace the EC2 and S3 bucket resources with a single AWS OpsWorks Stacks resource.
- G. Define a custom recipe for the stack to create and delete the EC2 instance and the S3 bucket.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cloudformation-s3-custom-resources/>

NEW QUESTION 76

A DevOps engineer is working on a data archival project that requires the migration of on-premises data to an Amazon S3 bucket. The DevOps engineer develops a script that incrementally archives on-premises data that is older than 1 month to Amazon S3. Data that is transferred to Amazon S3 is deleted from the on-premises location. The script uses the S3 PutObject operation.

During a code review, the DevOps engineer notices that the script does not verify whether the data was successfully copied to Amazon S3. The DevOps engineer must update the script to ensure that data is not corrupted during transmission. The script must use MD5 checksums to verify data integrity before the on-premises data is deleted.

Which solutions for the script will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Check the returned response for the VersionedCompare operation against the MD5 checksum.
- B. Include the MD5 checksum within the Content-MD5 parameter.
- C. Check the operation call's return status to find out if an error was returned.
- D. Include the checksum digest within the tagging parameter as a URL query parameter.
- E. Check the returned response for the ETag.
- F. Compare the returned ETag against the MD5 checksum.
- G. Include the checksum digest within the Metadata parameter as a name-value pair. After upload, use the S3 HeadObject operation to retrieve metadata from the object.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/checking-object-integrity.html>

NEW QUESTION 79

A DevOps engineer is researching the least expensive way to implement an image batch processing cluster on AWS. The application cannot run in Docker containers and must run on Amazon EC2. The batch job stores checkpoint data on an NFS volume and can tolerate interruptions. Configuring the cluster software from a generic EC2 Linux image takes 30 minutes.

What is the MOST cost-effective solution?

- A. Use Amazon EFS (or checkpoint data)
- B. To complete the job, use an EC2 Auto Scaling group and an On-Demand pricing model to provision EC2 instances temporarily.
- C. Use GlusterFS on EC2 instances for checkpoint data
- D. To run the batch job configure EC2 instances manually. When the job completes shut down the instances manually.
- E. Use Amazon EFS for checkpoint data. Use EC2 Fleet to launch EC2 Spot Instances and utilize user data to configure the EC2 Linux instance on startup.
- F. Use Amazon EFS for checkpoint data. Use EC2 Fleet to launch EC2 Spot Instances. Create a custom AMI for the cluster and use the latest AMI when creating instances.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 82

A global company manages multiple AWS accounts by using AWS Control Tower. The company hosts internal applications and public applications. Each application team in the company has its own AWS account for application hosting. The accounts are consolidated in an organization in AWS Organizations. One of the AWS Control Tower member accounts serves as a centralized DevOps account with CI/CD pipelines that application teams use to deploy applications to their respective target AWS accounts. An IAM role for deployment exists in the centralized DevOps account.

An application team is attempting to deploy its application to an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster in an application AWS account. An IAM role for deployment exists in the application AWS account. The deployment is through an AWS CodeBuild project that is set up in the centralized DevOps account. The CodeBuild project uses an IAM service role for CodeBuild. The deployment is failing with an Unauthorized error during attempts to connect to the cross-account EKS cluster from CodeBuild.

Which solution will resolve this error?

- A. Configure the application account's deployment IAM role to have a trust relationship with the centralized DevOps account
- B. Configure the trust relationship to allow the sts:AssumeRole action
- C. Configure the application account's deployment IAM role to have the required access to the EKS cluster
- D. Configure the EKS cluster aws-auth ConfigMap to map the role to the appropriate system permissions.
- E. Configure the centralized DevOps account's deployment IAM role to have a trust relationship with the application account
- F. Configure the trust relationship to allow the sts:AssumeRole action
- G. Configure the centralized DevOps account's deployment IAM role to allow the required access to CodeBuild.
- H. Configure the centralized DevOps account's deployment IAM role to have a trust relationship with the application account
- I. Configure the trust relationship to allow the sts:AssumeRoleWithSAML action
- J. Configure the centralized DevOps account's deployment IAM role to allow the required access to CodeBuild.
- K. Configure the application account's deployment IAM role to have a trust relationship with the AWS Control Tower management account
- L. Configure the trust relationship to allow the sts:AssumeRole action
- M. Configure the application account's deployment IAM role to have the required access to the EKS cluster
- N. Configure the EKS cluster aws-auth ConfigMap to map the role to the appropriate system permissions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the source AWS account, the IAM role used by the CI/CD pipeline should have permissions to access the source code repository, build artifacts, and any other resources required for the build process. In the destination AWS accounts, the IAM role used for deployment should have permissions to access the AWS resources required for deploying the application, such as EC2 instances, RDS databases, S3 buckets, etc. The exact permissions required will depend on the specific resources being used by the application. The IAM role used for deployment in the destination accounts should also have permissions to assume the IAM role for deployment in the centralized DevOps account. This is typically done using an IAM role trust policy that allows the destination account to assume the DevOps account role.

NEW QUESTION 83

A DevOps engineer needs to back up sensitive Amazon S3 objects that are stored within an S3 bucket with a private bucket policy using S3 cross-Region replication functionality. The objects need to be copied to a target bucket in a different AWS Region and account.

Which combination of actions should be performed to enable this replication? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a replication IAM role in the source account
- B. Create a replication IAM role in the target account.
- C. Add statements to the source bucket policy allowing the replication IAM role to replicate objects.
- D. Add statements to the target bucket policy allowing the replication IAM role to replicate objects.
- E. Create a replication rule in the source bucket to enable the replication.
- F. Create a replication rule in the target bucket to enable the replication.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

S3 cross-Region replication (CRR) automatically replicates data between buckets across different AWS Regions. To enable CRR, you need to add a replication configuration to your source bucket that specifies the destination bucket, the IAM role, and the encryption type (optional). You also need to grant permissions to the IAM role to perform replication actions on both the source and destination buckets. Additionally, you can choose the destination storage class and enable additional replication options such as S3 Replication Time Control (S3 RTC) or S3 Batch Replication.

<https://medium.com/cloud-techies/s3-same-region-replication-srr-and-cross-region-replication-crr-34d446806ba> <https://aws.amazon.com/getting-started/hands-on/replicate-data-using-amazon-s3-replication/> <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/replication.html>

NEW QUESTION 85

A company runs an application with an Amazon EC2 and on-premises configuration. A DevOps engineer needs to standardize patching across both environments. Company policy dictates that patching only happens during non-business hours.

Which combination of actions will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Add the physical machines into AWS Systems Manager using Systems Manager Hybrid Activations.
- B. Attach an IAM role to the EC2 instances, allowing them to be managed by AWS Systems Manager.
- C. Create IAM access keys for the on-premises machines to interact with AWS Systems Manager.
- D. Run an AWS Systems Manager Automation document to patch the systems every hour.
- E. Use Amazon EventBridge scheduled events to schedule a patch window.
- F. Use AWS Systems Manager Maintenance Windows to schedule a patch window.

Answer: ABF

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/sysman-managed-instance-activation.html>

NEW QUESTION 88

A company has a single AWS account that runs hundreds of Amazon EC2 instances in a single AWS Region. New EC2 instances are launched and terminated each hour in the account. The account also includes existing EC2 instances that have been running for longer than a week.

The company's security policy requires all running EC2 instances to use an EC2 instance profile. If an EC2 instance does not have an instance profile attached, the EC2 instance must use a default instance profile that has no IAM permissions assigned.

A DevOps engineer reviews the account and discovers EC2 instances that are running without an instance profile. During the review, the DevOps engineer also observes that new EC2 instances are being launched without an instance profile.

Which solution will ensure that an instance profile is attached to all existing and future EC2 instances in the Region?

- A. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to EC2 RunInstances API call
- B. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to attach the default instance profile to the EC2 instances.
- C. Configure the ec2-instance-profile-attached AWS Config managed rule with a trigger type of configuration change
- D. Configure an automatic remediation action that invokes an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to attach the default instance profile to the EC2 instances.
- E. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to EC2 StartInstances API call
- F. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to attach the default instance profile to the EC2 instances.
- G. Configure the iam-role-managed-policy-check AWS Config managed rule with a trigger type of configuration change
- H. Configure an automatic remediation action that invokes an AWS Lambda function to attach the default instance profile to the EC2 instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/ec2-instance-profile-attached.html>

NEW QUESTION 89

An online retail company based in the United States plans to expand its operations to Europe and Asia in the next six months. Its product currently runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The instances run in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. All data is stored in an Amazon Aurora database instance.

When the product is deployed in multiple regions, the company wants a single product catalog across all regions, but for compliance purposes, its customer information and purchases must be kept in each region.

How should the company meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of application changes?

- A. Use Amazon Redshift for the product catalog and Amazon DynamoDB tables for the customer information and purchases.
- B. Use Amazon DynamoDB global tables for the product catalog and regional tables for the customer information and purchases.
- C. Use Aurora with read replicas for the product catalog and additional local Aurora instances in each region for the customer information and purchases.
- D. Use Aurora for the product catalog and Amazon DynamoDB global tables for the customer information and purchases.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 91

A company updated the AWS CloudFormation template for a critical business application. The stack update process failed due to an error in the updated template and AWS CloudFormation automatically began the stack rollback process. Later a DevOps engineer discovered that the application was still unavailable and that the stack was in the UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED state.

Which combination of actions should the DevOps engineer perform so that the stack rollback can complete successfully? (Select TWO.)

- A. Attach the AWSCloudFormationFullAccess IAM policy to the AWS CloudFormation role.
- B. Automatically recover the stack resources by using AWS CloudFormation drift detection.
- C. Issue a ContinueUpdateRollback command from the AWS CloudFormation console or the AWS CLI.
- D. Manually adjust the resources to match the expectations of the stack.
- E. Update the existing AWS CloudFormation stack by using the original template.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/cloudformation/continue-update-rollback.html> For a specified stack that is in the UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED state, continues rolling it back to the UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE state. Depending on the cause of the failure, you can manually fix the error and continue the rollback. By continuing the rollback, you can return your stack to a working state (the UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE state), and then try to update the stack again.

NEW QUESTION 96

A DevOps engineer is building a continuous deployment pipeline for a serverless application that uses AWS Lambda functions. The company wants to reduce the customer impact of an unsuccessful deployment. The company also wants to monitor for issues.

Which deployment stage configuration will meet these requirements?

- A. Use an AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) template to define the serverless application. Use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy the Lambda functions with the Canary10Percent15Minutes Deployment Preference Type
- B. Use Amazon CloudWatch alarms to monitor the health of the functions.

- C. Use AWS CloudFormation to publish a new stack update, and include Amazon CloudWatch alarms on all resource
- D. Set up an AWS CodePipeline approval action for a developer to verify and approve the AWS CloudFormation change set.
- E. Use AWS CloudFormation to publish a new version on every stack update, and include Amazon CloudWatch alarms on all resource
- F. Use the RoutingConfig property of the AWS::Lambda::Alias resource to update the traffic routing during the stack update.
- G. Use AWS CodeBuild to add sample event payloads for testing to the Lambda function
- H. Publish a new version of the functions, and include Amazon CloudWatch alarm
- I. Update the production alias to point to the new versio
- J. Configure rollbacks to occur when an alarm is in the ALARM state.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Use routing configuration on an alias to send a portion of traffic to a second function version. For example, you can reduce the risk of deploying a new version by configuring the alias to send most of the traffic to the existing version, and only a small percentage of traffic to the new version.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/configuration-aliases.html>

The following are the steps involved in the deploy stage configuration that will meet the requirements:

- > Use AWS CodeBuild to add sample event payloads for testing to the Lambda functions.
- > Publish a new version of the functions, and include Amazon CloudWatch alarms.
- > Update the production alias to point to the new version.
- > Configure rollbacks to occur when an alarm is in the ALARM state.

This configuration will help to reduce the customer impact of an unsuccessful deployment by deploying the new version of the functions to a staging environment first. This will allow the DevOps engineer to test the new version of the functions before deploying it to production.

The configuration will also help to monitor for issues by including Amazon CloudWatch alarms. These alarms will alert the DevOps engineer if there are any problems with the new version of the functions.

NEW QUESTION 100

A business has an application that consists of five independent AWS Lambda functions.

The DevOps engineer has built a CI/CD pipeline using AWS CodePipeline and AWS CodeBuild that builds tests packages and deploys each Lambda function in sequence. The pipeline uses an Amazon EventBridge rule to ensure the pipeline starts as quickly as possible after a change is made to the application source code.

After working with the pipeline for a few months the DevOps engineer has noticed the pipeline takes too long to complete.

What should the DevOps engineer implement to BEST improve the speed of the pipeline?

- A. Modify the CodeBuild projects within the pipeline to use a compute type with more available networkthroughput.
- B. Create a custom CodeBuild execution environment that includes a symmetric multiprocessing configuration to run the builds in parallel.
- C. Modify the CodePipeline configuration to run actions for each Lambda function in parallel by specifying the same runorder.
- D. Modify each CodeBuild protect to run within a VPC and use dedicated instances to increase throughput.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codepipeline/latest/userguide/reference-pipeline-structure.html>

AWS doc: "To specify parallel actions, use the same integer for each action you want to run in parallel. For example, if you want three actions to run in sequence in a stage, you would give the first action the runOrder value of 1, the second action the runOrder value of 2, and the third the runOrder value of 3. However, if you want the second and third actions to run in parallel, you would give the first action the runOrder value of 1 and both the second and third actions the runOrder value of 2."

NEW QUESTION 102

A company manages an application that stores logs in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. The company wants to archive the logs to an Amazon S3 bucket Logs are rarely accessed after 90 days and must be retained tor 10 years.

Which combination of steps should a DevOps engineer take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure a CloudWatch Logs subscription filter to use AWS Glue to transfer all logs to an S3 bucket.
- B. Configure a CloudWatch Logs subscription filter to use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to stream all logs to an S3 bucket.
- C. Configure a CloudWatch Logs subscription fitter to stream all logs to an S3 bucket.
- D. Configure the S3 bucket lifecycle policy to transition logs to S3 Glacier after 90 days and to expire logs after 3.650 days.
- E. Configure the S3 bucket lifecycle policy to transition logs to Reduced Redundancy after 90 days and to expire logs after 3.650 days.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/SubscriptionFilters.html>

NEW QUESTION 105

A DevOps engineer is building a multistage pipeline with AWS CodePipeline to build, verify, stage, test, and deploy an application. A manual approval stage is required between the test stage and the deploy stage. The development team uses a custom chat tool with webhook support that requires near-real-time notifications.

How should the DevOps engineer configure status updates for pipeline activity and approval requests to post to the chat tool?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs subscription that filters on CodePipeline Pipeline Execution State Chang
- B. Publish subscription events to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic
- C. Subscribe the chat webhook URL to the SNS topic, and complete the subscription validation.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function that is invoked by AWS CloudTrail event
- E. When a CodePipeline Pipeline Execution State Change event is detected, send the event details to the chat webhook URL.
- F. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that filters on CodePipeline Pipeline Execution State Change.Publish the events to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic
- G. Create an AWS Lambda function that sends event details to the chat webhook UR
- H. Subscribe the function to the SNS topic.
- I. Modify the pipeline code to send the event details to the chat webhook URL at the end of each stage.Parameterize the URL so that each pipeline can send to a

different URL based on the pipeline environment.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/sns-lambda-webhooks-chime-slack-teams/>

NEW QUESTION 109

A company deploys its corporate infrastructure on AWS across multiple AWS Regions and Availability Zones. The infrastructure is deployed on Amazon EC2 instances and connects with AWS IoT Greengrass devices. The company deploys additional resources on on-premises servers that are located in the corporate headquarters.

The company wants to reduce the overhead involved in maintaining and updating its resources. The company's DevOps team plans to use AWS Systems Manager to implement automated management and application of patches. The DevOps team confirms that Systems Manager is available in the Regions that the resources are deployed in. Systems Manager also is available in a Region near the corporate headquarters.

Which combination of steps must the DevOps team take to implement automated patch and configuration management across the company's EC2 instances IoT devices and on-premises infrastructure? (Select THREE.)

- A. Apply tags to all the EC2 instances
- B. AWS IoT Greengrass devices, and on-premises servers
- C. Use Systems Manager Session Manager to push patches to all the tagged devices.
- D. Use Systems Manager Run Command to schedule patching for the EC2 instances AWS IoT Greengrass devices and on-premises servers.
- E. Use Systems Manager Patch Manager to schedule patching IoT the EC2 instances AWS IoT Greengrass devices and on-premises servers as a Systems Manager maintenance window task.
- F. Configure Amazon EventBridge to monitor Systems Manager Patch Manager for updates to patch baseline
- G. Associate Systems Manager Run Command with the event to initiate a patch action for all EC2 instances AWS IoT Greengrass devices and on-premises servers.
- H. Create an IAM instance profile for Systems Manager Attach the instance profile to all the EC2 instances in the AWS account
- I. For the AWS IoT Greengrass devices and on-premises servers create an IAM service role for Systems Manager.
- J. Generate a managed-instance activation Use the Activation Code and Activation ID to install Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) on each server in the on-premises environment Update the AWS IoT Greengrass IAM token exchange role Use the role to deploy SSM Agent on all the IoT devices.

Answer: CEF

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/mt/how-to-centrally-manage-aws-iot-greengrass-devices-using-aws-systems-man>

NEW QUESTION 110

A company's application development team uses Linux-based Amazon EC2 instances as bastion hosts. Inbound SSH access to the bastion hosts is restricted to specific IP addresses, as defined in the associated security groups. The company's security team wants to receive a notification if the security group rules are modified to allow SSH access from any IP address.

What should a DevOps engineer do to meet this requirement?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule with a source of aws.cloudtrail and the event name AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
- B. Define an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as the target.
- C. Enable Amazon GuardDuty and check the findings for security groups in AWS Security Hub
- D. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule with a custom pattern that matches GuardDuty events with an output of NON_COMPLIANT
- E. Define an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as the target.
- F. Create an AWS Config rule by using the restricted-ssh managed rule to check whether security groups disallow unrestricted incoming SSH traffic
- G. Configure automatic remediation to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- H. Enable Amazon Inspector
- I. Include the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures-1.1 rules package to check the security groups that are associated with the bastion host
- J. Configure Amazon Inspector to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/monitor-security-group-changes-ec2/>

NEW QUESTION 111

A development team is using AWS CodeCommit to version control application code and AWS CodePipeline to orchestrate software deployments. The team has decided to use a remote main branch as the trigger for the pipeline to integrate code changes. A developer has pushed code changes to the CodeCommit repository, but noticed that the pipeline had no reaction, even after 10 minutes.

Which of the following actions should be taken to troubleshoot this issue?

- A. Check that an Amazon EventBridge rule has been created for the main branch to trigger the pipeline.
- B. Check that the CodePipeline service role has permission to access the CodeCommit repository.
- C. Check that the developer's IAM role has permission to push to the CodeCommit repository.
- D. Check to see if the pipeline failed to start because of CodeCommit errors in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When you create a pipeline from CodePipeline during the step-by-step it creates a CloudWatch Event rule for a given branch and repo like this:

```
{
  "source": [ "aws.codecommit"
],
  "detail-type": [
    "CodeCommit Repository State Change"
],
}
```

```
"resources": [
  "arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:xxxxx:repo-name"
],
"detail": {
  "event": [ "referenceCreated", "referenceUpdated"
],
  "referenceType": [ "branch"
],
  "referenceName": [ "master"
]
}
}
```

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codepipeline/latest/userguide/pipelines-trigger-source-repo-changes-console.html>

NEW QUESTION 114

A company has an application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling group. When the application starts up, the application needs to process data from an Amazon S3 bucket before the application can start to serve requests. The size of the data that is stored in the S3 bucket is growing. When the Auto Scaling group adds new instances, the application now takes several minutes to download and process the data before the application can serve requests. The company must reduce the time that elapses before new EC2 instances are ready to serve requests.

Which solution is the MOST cost-effective way to reduce the application startup time?

- A. Configure a warm pool for the Auto Scaling group with warmed EC2 instances in the Stopped state. Configure an autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING lifecycle hook on the Auto Scaling group
- B. Modify the application to complete the lifecycle hook when the application is ready to serve requests.
- C. Increase the maximum instance count of the Auto Scaling group
- D. Configure an autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING lifecycle hook on the Auto Scaling group
- E. Modify the application to complete the lifecycle hook when the application is ready to serve requests.
- F. Configure a warm pool for the Auto Scaling group with warmed EC2 instances in the Running state. Configure an autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING lifecycle hook on the Auto Scaling group
- G. Modify the application to complete the lifecycle hook when the application is ready to serve requests.
- H. Increase the maximum instance count of the Auto Scaling group
- I. Configure an autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING lifecycle hook on the Auto Scaling group
- J. Modify the application to complete the lifecycle hook and to place the new instance in the Standby state when the application is ready to serve requests.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A is the most cost-effective solution. By configuring a warm pool of EC2 instances in the Stopped state, the company can reduce the time it takes for new instances to be ready to serve requests. When the Auto Scaling group launches a new instance, it can attach the stopped EC2 instance from the warm pool. The instance can then be started up immediately, rather than having to wait for the data to be downloaded and processed. This reduces the overall startup time for the application.

NEW QUESTION 117

A DevOps engineer is designing an application that integrates with a legacy REST API. The application has an AWS Lambda function that reads records from an Amazon Kinesis data stream. The Lambda function sends the records to the legacy REST API.

Approximately 10% of the records that the Lambda function sends from the Kinesis data stream have data errors and must be processed manually. The Lambda function event source configuration has an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) dead-letter queue as an on-failure destination. The DevOps engineer has configured the Lambda function to process records in batches and has implemented retries in case of failure.

During testing the DevOps engineer notices that the dead-letter queue contains many records that have no data errors and that already have been processed by the legacy REST API. The DevOps engineer needs to configure the Lambda function's event source options to reduce the number of errorless records that are sent to the dead-letter queue.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Increase the retry attempts
- B. Configure the setting to split the batch when an error occurs
- C. Increase the concurrent batches per shard
- D. Decrease the maximum age of record

Answer: B

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements because it will reduce the number of errorless records that are sent to the dead-letter queue. When you configure the setting to split the batch when an error occurs, Lambda will retry only the records that caused the error, instead of retrying the entire batch. This way, the records that have no data errors and have already been processed by the legacy REST API will not be retried and sent to the dead-letter queue unnecessarily.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/with-kinesis.html>

NEW QUESTION 120

A company uses AWS CodePipeline pipelines to automate releases of its application. A typical pipeline consists of three stages: build, test, and deployment. The company has been using a separate AWS CodeBuild project to run scripts for each stage. However, the company now wants to use AWS CodeDeploy to handle the deployment stage of the pipelines.

The company has packaged the application as an RPM package and must deploy the application to a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances are in an EC2 Auto Scaling group and are launched from a common AMI.

Which combination of steps should a DevOps engineer perform to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a new version of the common AMI with the CodeDeploy agent installed
- B. Update the IAM role of the EC2 instances to allow access to CodeDeploy.
- C. Create a new version of the common AMI with the CodeDeploy agent installed
- D. Create an AppSpec file that contains application deployment scripts and grants access to CodeDeploy.
- E. Create an application in CodeDeploy

- F. Configure an in-place deployment typ
- G. Specify the Auto Scaling group as the deployment targe
- H. Add a step to the CodePipeline pipeline to use EC2 Image Builder to create a new AM
- I. Configure CodeDeploy to deploy the newly created AMI.
- J. Create an application in CodeDeplo
- K. Configure an in-place deployment typ
- L. Specify the Auto Scaling group as the deployment targe
- M. Update the CodePipeline pipeline to use the CodeDeploy action to deploy the application.
- N. Create an application in CodeDeplo
- O. Configure an in-place deployment typ
- P. Specify the EC2 instances that are launched from the common AMI as the deployment targe
- Q. Update the CodePipeline pipeline to use the CodeDeploy action to deploy the application.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/userguide/integrations-aws-auto-scaling.html>

NEW QUESTION 124

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