

Exam Questions DOP-C02

AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1

A company's DevOps engineer uses AWS Systems Manager to perform maintenance tasks during maintenance windows. The company has a few Amazon EC2 instances that require a restart after notifications from AWS Health. The DevOps engineer needs to implement an automated solution to remediate these notifications. The DevOps engineer creates an Amazon EventBridge rule.

How should the DevOps engineer configure the EventBridge rule to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an event source of AWS Health, a service of EC2, and an event type that indicates instance maintenanc
- B. Target a Systems Manager document to restart the EC2 instance.
- C. Configure an event source of Systems Manager and an event type that indicates a maintenance windo
- D. Target a Systems Manager document to restart the EC2 instance.
- E. Configure an event source of AWS Health, a service of EC2, and an event type that indicates instance maintenanc
- F. Target a newly created AWS Lambda function that registers an automation task to restart the EC2 instance during a maintenance window.
- G. Configure an event source of EC2 and an event type that indicates instance maintenanc
- H. Target a newly created AWS Lambda function that registers an automation task to restart the EC2 instance during a maintenance window.

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Health provides real-time events and information related to your AWS infrastructure. It can be integrated with Amazon EventBridge to act upon the health events automatically. If the maintenance notification from AWS Health indicates that an EC2 instance requires a restart, you can set up an EventBridge rule to respond to such events. In this case, the target of this rule would be a Lambda function that would trigger a Systems Manager automation to restart the EC2 instance during a maintenance window. Remember, AWS Health is the source of the events (not EC2 or Systems Manager), and AWS Lambda can be used to execute complex remediation tasks, such as scheduling maintenance tasks via Systems Manager.

The following are the steps involved in configuring the EventBridge rule to meet these requirements:

? Configure an event source of AWS Health, a service of EC2, and an event type that indicates instance maintenance.

? Target a newly created AWS Lambda function that registers an automation task to restart the EC2 instance during a maintenance window.

The AWS Lambda function will be triggered by the event from AWS Health. The function will then register an automation task to restart the EC2 instance during the next maintenance window.

NEW QUESTION 2

A company runs applications in AWS accounts that are in an organization in AWS Organizations. The applications use Amazon EC2 instances and Amazon S3. The company wants to detect potentially compromised EC2 instances, suspicious network activity, and unusual API activity in its existing AWS accounts and in any AWS accounts that the company creates in the future. When the company detects one of these events, the company wants to use an existing Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to send a notification to its operational support team for investigation and remediation.

Which solution will meet these requirements in accordance with AWS best practices?

- A. In the organization's management account, configure an AWS account as the Amazon GuardDuty administrator account.
- B. In the GuardDuty administrator account, add the company's existing AWS accounts to GuardDuty as members. In the GuardDuty administrator account, create an Amazon EventBridge rule with an event pattern to match GuardDuty events and to forward matching events to the SNS topic.
- C. In the organization's management account, configure Amazon GuardDuty to add newly created AWS accounts by invitation and to send invitations to the existing AWS accounts. Create an AWS CloudFormation stack set that accepts the GuardDuty invitation and creates an Amazon EventBridge rule. Configure the rule with an event pattern to match GuardDuty events and to forward matching events to the SNS topic.
- D. GuardDuty events and to forward matching events to the SNS topic.
- E. Configure the CloudFormation stack set to deploy into all AWS accounts in the organization.
- F. In the organization's management account, create an AWS CloudTrail organization trail. Activate the organization trail in all AWS accounts in the organization.
- G. Create an SCP that enables VPC Flow Logs in each account in the organization.
- H. Create an SCP that enables VPC Flow Logs in each account in the organization.
- I. Configure AWS Security Hub for the organization. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule with an event pattern to match Security Hub events and to forward matching events to the SNS topic.
- J. In the organization's management account, configure an AWS account as the AWS CloudTrail administrator account. In the CloudTrail administrator account, create a CloudTrail organization trail.
- K. Add the company's existing AWS accounts to the organization trail. Create an SCP that enables VPC Flow Logs in each account in the organization.
- L. Configure AWS Security Hub for the organization.
- M. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule with an event pattern to match Security Hub events and to forward matching events to the SNS topic.

Answer: B

Explanation:

It allows the company to detect potentially compromised EC2 instances, suspicious network activity, and unusual API activity in its existing AWS accounts and in any AWS accounts that the company creates in the future using Amazon GuardDuty. It also provides a solution for automatically adding future AWS accounts to GuardDuty by configuring GuardDuty to add newly created AWS accounts by invitation and to send invitations to the existing AWS accounts.

NEW QUESTION 3

A company uses a single AWS account to test applications on Amazon EC2 instances. The company has turned on AWS Config in the AWS account and has activated the restricted-ssh AWS Config managed rule.

The company needs an automated monitoring solution that will provide a customized notification in real time if any security group in the account is not compliant with the restricted-ssh rule. The customized notification must contain the name and ID of the noncompliant security group.

A DevOps engineer creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic in the account and subscribes the appropriate personnel to the topic.

What should the DevOps engineer do next to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that matches an AWS Config evaluation result of NON_COMPLIANT for the restricted-ssh rule.
- B. Configure an input transformer for the EventBridge rule. Configure the EventBridge rule to publish a notification to the SNS topic.
- C. Configure AWS Config to send all evaluation results for the restricted-ssh rule to the SNS topic.
- D. Configure a filter policy on the SNS topic to send only notifications that contain the text of NON_COMPLIANT in the notification to subscribers.
- E. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that matches an AWS Config evaluation result of NON_COMPLIANT for the restricted-ssh rule. Configure the EventBridge rule to invoke AWS Systems Manager Run Command on the SNS topic to customize a notification and to publish the notification to the SNS topic.
- F. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that matches all AWS Config evaluation results of NON_COMPLIANT. Configure an input transformer for the restricted-ssh rule. Configure the EventBridge rule to publish a notification to the SNS topic.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that matches an AWS Config evaluation result of NON_COMPLIANT for the restricted-ssh rule. Configure an input transformer for the EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule. Configure the EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule to publish a notification to the SNS topic. This approach uses Amazon EventBridge (previously known as Amazon CloudWatch Events) to filter AWS Config evaluation results based on the restricted-ssh rule and its compliance status (NON_COMPLIANT). An input transformer can be used to customize the information contained in the notification, such as the name and ID of the noncompliant security group. The EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule can then be configured to publish a notification to the SNS topic, which will notify the appropriate personnel in real-time.

NEW QUESTION 4

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 Towe
- E. Enroll the existing accounts in AWS Control Towe
- F. Grant the individual account administrators access to CloudTrail and AWS Config.
- G. Designate an AWS Config management accoun
- 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 accoun
- J. Create a CloudTrail organization trail in the organization's management accoun
- 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 Cloud Formation 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 5

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 6

A company requires an RPO of 2 hours and an RTO of 10 minutes for its data and application at all times. An application uses a MySQL database and Amazon EC2 web servers. The development team needs a strategy for failover and disaster recovery.

Which combination of deployment strategies will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an Amazon Aurora cluster in one Availability Zone across multiple Regions as the data store Use Aurora's automatic recovery capabilities in the event of a disaster
- B. Create an Amazon Aurora global database in two Regions as the data stor
- C. In the event of a failure promote the secondary Region as the primary for the application.
- D. Create an Amazon Aurora multi-master cluster across multiple Regions as the data stor
- E. Use a Network Load Balancer to balance the database traffic in different Regions.
- F. Set up the application in two Regions and use Amazon Route 53 failover-based routing that points to the Application Load Balancers in both Region
- G. Use hearth checks to determine the availability in a given Regio
- H. Use Auto Scaling groups in each Region to adjust capacity based on demand.
- I. Set up the application m two Regions and use a multi-Region Auto Scaling group behind Application Load Balancers to manage the capacity based on deman
- J. In the event of a disaster adjust the Auto Scaling group's desired instance count to increase baseline capacity in the failover Region.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 7

An application runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). A DevOps engineer is using AWS CodeDeploy to release a new

version. The deployment fails during the AllowTraffic lifecycle event, but a cause for the failure is not indicated in the deployment logs. What would cause this?

- A. The appspec
- B. yml file contains an invalid script that runs in the AllowTraffic lifecycle hook.
- C. The user who initiated the deployment does not have the necessary permissions to interact with the ALB.
- D. The health checks specified for the ALB target group are misconfigured.
- E. The CodeDeploy agent was not installed in the EC2 instances that are part of the ALB target group.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This failure is typically due to incorrectly configured health checks in Elastic Load Balancing for the Classic Load Balancer, Application Load Balancer, or Network Load Balancer used to manage traffic for the deployment group. To resolve the issue, review and correct any errors in the health check configuration for the load balancer. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/userguide/troubleshooting-deployments.html#troubleshooting-deployments-allowtraffic-no-logs>

NEW QUESTION 8

A company uses Amazon S3 to store proprietary information. The development team creates buckets for new projects on a daily basis. The security team wants to ensure that all existing and future buckets have encryption logging and versioning enabled. Additionally, no buckets should ever be publicly read or write accessible.

What should a DevOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Enable AWS CloudTrail and configure automatic remediation using AWS Lambda.
- B. Enable AWS Config rules and configure automatic remediation using AWS Systems Manager documents.
- C. Enable AWS Trusted Advisor and configure automatic remediation using Amazon EventBridge.
- D. Enable AWS Systems Manager and configure automatic remediation using Systems Manager documents.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/mt/aws-config-auto-remediation-s3-compliance/> <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/aws-config-rules-dynamic-compliance-checking-for-cloud-resources/>

NEW QUESTION 9

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 group
- 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 of
- 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 of
- 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 environment
- I. Then place a script into the application revision that checks this environment variable to identify which deployment group the instance is part of
- 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 10

A company is implementing a well-architected design for its globally accessible API stack. The design needs to ensure both high reliability and fast response times for users located in North America and Europe.

The API stack contains the following three tiers: Amazon API Gateway

AWS Lambda Amazon DynamoDB

Which solution will meet the requirements?

- A. Configure Amazon Route 53 to point to API Gateway APIs in North America and Europe using health check
- B. Configure the APIs to forward requests to a Lambda function in that Region
- C. Configure the Lambda functions to retrieve and update the data in a DynamoDB table in the same Region as the Lambda function.
- D. Configure Amazon Route 53 to point to API Gateway APIs in North America and Europe using latency-based routing and health check
- E. Configure the APIs to forward requests to a Lambda function in that Region
- F. Configure the Lambda functions to retrieve and update the data in a DynamoDB global table.
- G. Configure Amazon Route 53 to point to API Gateway in North America, create a disaster recovery API in Europe, and configure both APIs to forward requests to the Lambda functions in that Region
- H. Retrieve the data from a DynamoDB global tabl
- I. Deploy a Lambda function to check the North America API health every 5 minute
- J. In the event of a failure, update Route 53 to point to the disaster recovery API.
- K. Configure Amazon Route 53 to point to API Gateway API in North America using latency-based routin
- L. Configure the API to forward requests to the Lambda function in the Region nearest to the use
- M. Configure the Lambda function to retrieve and update the data in a DynamoDB table.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

A company hosts its staging website using an Amazon EC2 instance backed with Amazon EBS storage. The company wants to recover quickly with minimal data losses in the event of network connectivity issues or power failures on the EC2 instance. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Add the instance to an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the minimum, maximum, and desired capacity set to 1.
- B. Add the instance to an EC2 Auto Scaling group with a lifecycle hook to detach the EBS volume when the EC2 instance shuts down or terminates.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the StatusCheckFailed System metric and select the EC2 action to recover the instance.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the StatusCheckFailed Instance metric and select the EC2 action to reboot the instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-instance-recover.html>

NEW QUESTION 12

A company uses AWS Organizations and AWS Control Tower to manage all the company's AWS accounts. The company uses the Enterprise Support plan. A DevOps engineer is using Account Factory for Terraform (AFT) to provision new accounts. When new accounts are provisioned, the DevOps engineer notices that the support plan for the new accounts is set to the Basic Support plan. The DevOps engineer needs to implement a solution to provision the new accounts with the Enterprise Support plan. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use an AWS Config conformance pack to deploy the account-part-of-organizations AWS Config rule and to automatically remediate any noncompliant accounts.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to create a ticket for AWS Support to add the account to the Enterprise Support pla
- C. Grant the Lambda function the support:ResolveCase permission.
- D. Add an additional value to the control_tower_parameters input to set the AWSEnterpriseSupport parameter as the organization's management account number.
- E. Set the aft_feature_enterprise_support feature flag to True in the AFT deployment input configuratio
- F. Redeploy AFT and apply the changes.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Organizations is a service that helps to manage multiple AWS accounts. AWS Control Tower is a service that makes it easy to set up and govern secure, compliant multi-account AWS environments. Account Factory for Terraform (AFT) is an AWS Control Tower feature that provisions new accounts using Terraform templates. To provision new accounts with the Enterprise Support plan, the DevOps engineer can set the aft_feature_enterprise_support feature flag to True in the AFT deployment input configuration. This flag enables the Enterprise Support plan for newly provisioned accounts.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/controltower/latest/userguide/aft-feature-options.html>

NEW QUESTION 14

A production account has a requirement that any Amazon EC2 instance that has been logged in to manually must be terminated within 24 hours. All applications in the production account are using Auto Scaling groups with the Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent configured. How can this process be automated?

- A. Create a CloudWatch Logs subscription to an AWS Step Functions applicatio
- B. Configure an AWS Lambda function to add a tag to the EC2 instance that produced the login event and mark the instance to be decommissione
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke a second Lambda function once a day that will terminate all instances with this tag.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that will be invoked by the login even
- E. Send the notification to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that the operations team is subscribed to, and have them terminate the EC2 instance within 24 hours.
- F. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that will be invoked by the login even
- G. Configure the alarm to send to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queu
- H. Use a group of worker instances to process messages from the queue, which then schedules an Amazon EventBridge rule to be invoked.
- I. Create a CloudWatch Logs subscription to an AWS Lambda functio
- J. Configure the function to add a tag to the EC2 instance that produced the login event and mark the instance to be decommissione
- K. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke a daily Lambda function that terminates all instances with this tag.

Answer: D

Explanation:

"You can use subscriptions to get access to a real-time feed of log events from CloudWatch Logs and have it delivered to other services such as an Amazon Kinesis stream, an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose stream, or AWS Lambda for custom processing, analysis, or loading to other systems. When log events are

sent to the receiving service, they are Base64 encoded and compressed with the gzip format." See <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/Subscriptions.html>

NEW QUESTION 19

A DevOps engineer has automated a web service deployment by using AWS CodePipeline with the following steps:

- 1) An AWS CodeBuild project compiles the deployment artifact and runs unit tests.
- 2) An AWS CodeDeploy deployment group deploys the web service to Amazon EC2 instances in the staging environment.
- 3) A CodeDeploy deployment group deploys the web service to EC2 instances in the production environment.

The quality assurance (QA) team requests permission to inspect the build artifact before the deployment to the production environment occurs. The QA team wants to run an internal penetration testing tool to conduct manual tests. The tool will be invoked by a REST API call.

Which combination of actions should the DevOps engineer take to fulfill this request? (Choose two.)

- A. Insert a manual approval action between the test actions and deployment actions of the pipeline.
- B. Modify the buildspec.yml file for the compilation stage to require manual approval before completion.
- C. Update the CodeDeploy deployment groups so that they require manual approval to proceed.
- D. Update the pipeline to directly call the REST API for the penetration testing tool.
- E. Update the pipeline to invoke an AWS Lambda function that calls the REST API for the penetration testing tool.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 21

A company has an application and a CI/CD pipeline. The CI/CD pipeline consists of an AWS CodePipeline pipeline and an AWS CodeBuild project. The CodeBuild project runs tests against the application as part of the build process and outputs a test report. The company must keep the test reports for 90 days.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Add a new stage in the CodePipeline pipeline after the stage that contains the CodeBuild project
- B. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to store the report
- C. Configure an S3 deploy action type in the new CodePipeline stage with the appropriate path and format for the reports.
- D. Add a report group in the CodeBuild project buildspec file with the appropriate path and format for the report
- E. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to store the report
- F. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function to copy the reports to the S3 bucket when a build is complete
- G. Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to expire the objects after 90 days.
- H. Add a new stage in the CodePipeline pipeline
- I. Configure a test action type with the appropriate path and format for the report
- J. Configure the report expiration time to be 90 days in the CodeBuild project buildspec file.
- K. Add a report group in the CodeBuild project buildspec file with the appropriate path and format for the report
- L. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to store the report
- M. Configure the report group as an artifact in the CodeBuild project buildspec file
- N. Configure the S3 bucket as the artifact destination
- O. Set the object expiration to 90 days.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct solution is to add a report group in the AWS CodeBuild project buildspec file with the appropriate path and format for the reports. Then, create an Amazon S3 bucket to store the reports. You should configure an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function to copy the reports to the S3 bucket when a build is completed. Finally, create an S3 Lifecycle rule to expire the objects after 90 days. This approach allows for the automated transfer of reports to long-term storage and ensures

they are retained for the required duration without manual intervention¹. References:

? AWS CodeBuild User Guide on test reporting¹.

? AWS CodeBuild User Guide on working with report groups².

? AWS Documentation on using AWS CodePipeline with AWS CodeBuild³.

NEW QUESTION 22

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 type
- G. Specify the Auto Scaling group as the deployment target
- H. Add a step to the CodePipeline pipeline to use EC2 Image Builder to create a new AMI
- I. Configure CodeDeploy to deploy the newly created AMI.
- J. Create an application in CodeDeploy
- K. Configure an in-place deployment type
- L. Specify the Auto Scaling group as the deployment target
- M. Update the CodePipeline pipeline to use the CodeDeploy action to deploy the application.
- N. Create an application in CodeDeploy
- O. Configure an in-place deployment type
- P. Specify the EC2 instances that are launched from the common AMI as the deployment target
- 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 26

A large enterprise is deploying a web application on AWS. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The instances run in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. The application stores data in an Amazon RDS for Oracle DB instance and Amazon DynamoDB. There are separate environments for development testing and production. What is the MOST secure and flexible way to obtain password credentials during deployment?

- A. Retrieve an access key from an AWS Systems Manager securestring parameter to access AWS service
- B. Retrieve the database credentials from a Systems Manager SecureString parameter.
- C. Launch the EC2 instances with an EC2 1AM role to access AWS services Retrieve the database credentials from AWS Secrets Manager.
- D. Retrieve an access key from an AWS Systems Manager plaintext parameter to access AWS service
- E. Retrieve the database credentials from a Systems Manager SecureString parameter.
- F. Launch the EC2 instances with an EC2 1AM role to access AWS services Store the database passwords in an encrypted config file with the application artifacts.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Secrets Manager is a secrets management service that helps you protect access to your applications, services, and IT resources. This service enables you to easily rotate, manage, and retrieve database credentials, API keys, and other secrets throughout their lifecycle. Using Secrets Manager, you can secure and manage secrets used to access resources in the AWS Cloud, on third-party services, and on-premises. SSM parameter store and AWS Secret manager are both a secure option. However, Secrets manager is more flexible and has more options like password generation. Reference: <https://www.1strategy.com/blog/2019/02/28/aws-parameter-store-vs-aws-secrets-manager/>

NEW QUESTION 31

A DevOps engineer is deploying a new version of a company's application in an AWS CodeDeploy deployment group associated with its Amazon EC2 instances. After some time, the deployment fails. The engineer realizes that all the events associated with the specific deployment ID are in a Skipped status and code was not deployed in the instances associated with the deployment group. What are valid reasons for this failure? (Select TWO.).

- A. The networking configuration does not allow the EC2 instances to reach the internet via a NAT gateway or internet gateway and the CodeDeploy endpoint cannot be reached.
- B. The IAM user who triggered the application deployment does not have permission to interact with the CodeDeploy endpoint.
- C. The target EC2 instances were not properly registered with the CodeDeploy endpoint.
- D. An instance profile with proper permissions was not attached to the target EC2 instances.
- E. The appspec
- F. .yaml file was not included in the application revision.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/userguide/troubleshooting-deployments.html#troubleshooting-skipped-lifecycle-events>

NEW QUESTION 35

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

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2020/02/aws-cloudformation-stacksets-introduces-automatic-deployments-across-accounts-and-regions-through-aws-organizations/>

NEW QUESTION 38

A DevOps engineer has developed an AWS Lambda function The Lambda function starts an AWS CloudFormation drift detection operation on all supported resources for a specific CloudFormation stack The Lambda function then exits Its invocation The DevOps engineer has created an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule that Invokes the Lambda function every hour. An Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic already exists In the AWS account. The DevOps engineer has subscribed to the SNS topic to receive notifications The DevOps engineer needs to receive a notification as soon as possible when drift is detected in this specific stack configuration. Which solution Will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the existing EventBridge rule to also target the SNS topic Configure an SNS subscription filter policy to match the Cloud Formation stack
- B. Attach the subscription filter policy to the SNS topic
- C. Create a second Lambda function to query the CloudFormation API for the drift detection results for the stack Configure the second Lambda function to publish a message to the SNS topic If drift is detected Adjust the existing EventBridge rule to also target the second Lambda function

- D. Configure Amazon GuardDuty in the account with drift detection for all CloudFormation stack
- E. Create a second EventBridge rule that reacts to the GuardDuty drift detection event finding for the specific CloudFormation stack
- F. Configure the SNS topic as a target of the second EventBridge rule.
- G. Configure AWS Config in the account
- H. Use the cloudformation-stack-drift-detection-check managed rule
- I. Create a second EventBridge rule that reacts to a compliance change event for the CloudFormation stack
- J. Configure the SNS topic as a target of the second EventBridge rule.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A comprehensive and detailed explanation is:

? Option A is incorrect because EventBridge rules cannot filter events based on the message body or attributes of the target service. Therefore, configuring an SNS subscription filter policy to match the CloudFormation stack will not work. The SNS topic will receive all events from the EventBridge rule, regardless of the stack name or drift status.

? Option B is incorrect because it introduces unnecessary complexity and cost.

Creating a second Lambda function to query the CloudFormation API for the drift detection results is redundant, since CloudFormation already publishes drift detection events to EventBridge. Moreover, invoking two Lambda functions every hour will incur more charges than invoking one.

? Option C is incorrect because GuardDuty does not provide drift detection for CloudFormation stacks. GuardDuty is a threat detection service that monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior in AWS accounts and workloads. It does not monitor or report on configuration changes or drifts in CloudFormation stacks.

? Option D is correct because it leverages AWS Config and its managed rule for drift detection. AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. It can detect configuration changes and drifts in CloudFormation stacks using the cloudformation-stack-drift-detection-check managed rule. This rule triggers an AWS Config event when a stack drifts from its expected template configuration. By creating a second EventBridge rule that reacts to this event for the specific stack, the DevOps engineer can configure the SNS topic as a target and receive a notification as soon as possible when drift is detected.

References:

? AWS Config

? Amazon SNS subscription filter policies

? Amazon EventBridge rules

NEW QUESTION 40

A company is launching an application. The application must use only approved AWS services. The account that runs the application was created less than 1 year ago and is assigned to an AWS Organizations OU.

The company needs to create a new Organizations account structure. The account structure must have an appropriate SCP that supports the use of only services that are currently active in the AWS account.

The company will use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) Access Analyzer in the solution.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an SCP that allows the services that IAM Access Analyzer identifies
- B. Create an OU for the account
- C. Move the account into the new OU
- D. Attach the new SCP to the new OU
- E. Detach the default FullAWSAccess SCP from the new OU.
- F. Create an SCP that denies the services that IAM Access Analyzer identifies
- G. Create an OU for the account
- H. Move the account into the new OU
- I. Attach the new SCP to the new OU.
- J. Create an SCP that allows the services that IAM Access Analyzer identifies
- K. Attach the new SCP to the organization's root.
- L. Create an SCP that allows the services that IAM Access Analyzer identifies
- M. Create an OU for the account
- N. Move the account into the new OU
- O. Attach the new SCP to the management account
- P. Detach the default FullAWSAccess SCP from the new OU.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of creating a new Organizations account structure with an appropriate SCP that supports the use of only services that are currently active in the AWS account, the company should use the following solution:

? Create an SCP that allows the services that IAM Access Analyzer identifies. IAM Access Analyzer is a service that helps identify potential resource-access risks by analyzing resource-based policies in the AWS environment. IAM Access Analyzer can also generate IAM policies based on access activity in the AWS CloudTrail logs. By using IAM Access Analyzer, the company can create an SCP that grants only the permissions that are required for the application to run, and denies all other services. This way, the company can enforce the use of only approved AWS services and reduce the risk of unauthorized access.

? Create an OU for the account. Move the account into the new OU. An OU is a container for accounts within an organization that enables you to group accounts that have similar business or security requirements. By creating an OU for the account, the company can apply policies and manage settings for the account as a group. The company should move the account into the new OU to make it subject to the policies attached to the OU.

? Attach the new SCP to the new OU. Detach the default FullAWSAccess SCP from the new OU. An SCP is a type of policy that specifies the maximum permissions for an organization or organizational unit (OU). By attaching the new SCP to the new OU, the company can restrict the services that are available to all accounts in that OU, including the account that runs the application. The company should also detach the default FullAWSAccess SCP from the new OU, because this policy allows all actions on all AWS services and might override or conflict with the new SCP.

The other options are not correct because they do not meet the requirements or follow best practices. Creating an SCP that denies the services that IAM Access Analyzer identifies is not a good option because it might not cover all possible services that are not approved or required for the application. A deny policy is also more difficult to maintain and update than an allow policy. Creating an SCP that allows the services that IAM Access Analyzer identifies and attaching it to the organization's root is not a good option because it might affect other accounts and OUs in the organization that have different service requirements or approvals. Creating an SCP that allows the services that IAM Access Analyzer identifies and attaching it to the management account is not a valid option because SCPs cannot be attached directly to accounts, only to OUs or roots.

References:

? 1: Using AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer - AWS Identity and Access Management

? 2: Generate a policy based on access activity - AWS Identity and Access Management

? 3: Organizing your accounts into OUs - AWS Organizations

- ? 4: Service control policies - AWS Organizations
- ? 5: How SCPs work - AWS Organizations

NEW QUESTION 45

A company uses an Amazon API Gateway regional REST API to host its application API. The REST API has a custom domain. The REST API's default endpoint is deactivated.

The company's internal teams consume the API. The company wants to use mutual TLS between the API and the internal teams as an additional layer of authentication.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) to create a private certificate authority (CA). Provision a client certificate that is signed by the private CA.
- B. Provision a client certificate that is signed by a public certificate authority (CA). Import the certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
- C. Upload the provisioned client certificate to an Amazon S3 bucket
- D. Configure the API Gateway mutual TLS to use the client certificate that is stored in the S3 bucket as the trust store.
- E. Upload the provisioned client certificate private key to an Amazon S3 bucket
- F. Configure the API Gateway mutual TLS to use the private key that is stored in the S3 bucket as the trust store.
- G. Upload the root private certificate authority (CA) certificate to an Amazon S3 bucket
- H. Configure the API Gateway mutual TLS to use the private CA certificate that is stored in the S3 bucket as the trust store.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Mutual TLS (mTLS) authentication requires two-way authentication between the client and the server. For Amazon API Gateway, you can enable mTLS for a custom domain name, which requires clients to present X.509 certificates to verify their identity to access your API. To set up mTLS, you would typically use AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) to create a private certificate authority (CA) and provision a client certificate signed by this private CA. The root CA certificate is then uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket and configured in API Gateway as the trust store¹².

References:

- ? Introducing mutual TLS authentication for Amazon API Gateway¹.
- ? Configuring mutual TLS authentication for a REST API².
- ? AWS Private Certificate Authority details³.
- ? AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority updates⁴.

NEW QUESTION 47

A company sells products through an ecommerce web application. The company wants a dashboard that shows a pie chart of product transaction details. The company wants to integrate the dashboard with the company's existing Amazon CloudWatch dashboards.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Update the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to a CloudWatch log group for each processed transaction.
- B. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to query the log group and to visualize the results in a pie chart format. Attach the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard.
- C. Update the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to an Amazon S3 bucket for each processed transaction.
- D. Use Amazon Athena to query the S3 bucket and to visualize the results in a pie chart format.
- E. Export the results from Athena. Attach the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard.
- F. Update the ecommerce application to use AWS X-Ray for instrumentation.
- G. Create a new X-Ray subsegment. Add an annotation for each processed transaction.
- H. Use X-Ray traces to query the data and to visualize the results in a pie chart format. Attach the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard.
- I. Update the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to a CloudWatch log group for each processed transaction. Create an AWS Lambda function to aggregate and write the results to Amazon DynamoDB.
- J. Create a Lambda subscription filter for the log file.
- K. Attach the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A.

A comprehensive and detailed explanation is:

? Option A is correct because it meets the requirements with the most operational efficiency. Updating the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to a CloudWatch log group for each processed transaction is a simple and cost-effective way to collect the data needed for the dashboard. Using CloudWatch Logs Insights to query the log group and to visualize the results in a pie chart format is also a convenient and integrated solution that leverages the existing CloudWatch dashboards. Attaching the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard is straightforward and does not require any additional steps or services.

? Option B is incorrect because it introduces unnecessary complexity and cost.

Updating the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to an Amazon S3 bucket for each processed transaction is a valid way to store the data, but it requires creating and managing an S3 bucket and its permissions. Using Amazon Athena to query the S3 bucket and to visualize the results in a pie chart format is also a valid way to analyze the data, but it incurs charges based on the amount of data scanned by each query. Exporting the results from Athena and attaching them to the desired CloudWatch dashboard is also an extra step that adds more overhead and latency.

? Option C is incorrect because it uses AWS X-Ray for an inappropriate purpose.

Updating the ecommerce application to use AWS X-Ray for instrumentation is a good practice for monitoring and tracing distributed applications, but it is not designed for aggregating product transaction details. Creating a new X-Ray subsegment and adding an annotation for each processed transaction is possible, but it would clutter the X-Ray service map and make it harder to debug performance issues. Using X-Ray traces to query the data and to visualize the results in a pie chart format is also possible, but it would require custom code and logic that are not supported by X-Ray natively. Attaching the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard is also not supported by X-Ray directly, and would require additional steps or services.

? Option D is incorrect because it introduces unnecessary complexity and cost.

Updating the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to a CloudWatch log group for each processed transaction is a simple and cost-effective way to collect the data needed for the dashboard, as in option A. However, creating an AWS Lambda function to aggregate and write the results to Amazon DynamoDB is redundant, as CloudWatch Logs Insights can already perform aggregation queries on log data. Creating a Lambda subscription filter for the log file is also redundant, as CloudWatch Logs Insights can already access log data directly. Attaching the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard would also require additional steps or services, as DynamoDB does not support native integration with CloudWatch dashboards.

References:

- ? CloudWatch Logs Insights
- ? Amazon Athena
- ? AWS X-Ray

? AWS Lambda
? Amazon DynamoDB

NEW QUESTION 52

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 Fn::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.
- E. 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 56

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 Service Catalog
- C. Grant granular permissions to provision these resources
- 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
- G. Deploy stack instances to the required account
- H. Deploy a CloudFormation stack set to the organization's management account to deploy SCPs.
- I. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to detect the CreateManagedAccount event
- J. Configure AWS Service Catalog as the target to deploy resources to any new account
- K. Deploy SCPs by using the AWS CLI and JSON documents.
- L. Deploy the Customizations for AWS Control Tower (CfCT) solution
- M. Use an AWS CodeCommit repository as the source
- N. 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 61

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 for processing pull requests for certain files?

How can the company meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of effort?

- 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 ID, S3 bucket, and file key, to an Amazon Aurora database
- 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 even
- 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 applicatio
- 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 65

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-34d446806bab> <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 68

A DevOps team uses AWS CodePipeline, AWS CodeBuild, and AWS CodeDeploy to deploy an application. The application is a REST API that uses AWS Lambda functions and Amazon API Gateway. Recent deployments have introduced errors that have affected many customers. The DevOps team needs a solution that reverts to the most recent stable version of the application when an error is detected. The solution must affect the fewest customers possible. Which solution will meet these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Set the deployment configuration in CodeDeploy to LambdaAllAtOnce. Configure automatic rollbacks on the deployment group. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that detects HTTP Bad Gateway errors on API Gateway. Configure the deployment group to roll back when the number of alarms meets the alarm threshold.
- B. Set the deployment configuration in CodeDeploy to LambdaCanary10Percent10Minute.
- C. Configure automatic rollbacks on the deployment group. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that detects HTTP Bad Gateway errors on API Gateway. Configure the deployment group to roll back when the number of alarms meets the alarm threshold.
- D. Set the deployment configuration in CodeDeploy to LambdaAllAtOnce. Configure manual rollbacks on the deployment group.
- E. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to send notifications every time a deployment fails.
- F. Configure the SNS topic to invoke a new Lambda function that stops the current deployment and starts the most recent successful deployment.
- G. Set the deployment configuration in CodeDeploy to LambdaCanary10Percent10Minutes. Configure manual rollbacks on the deployment group. Create a metric filter on an Amazon CloudWatch log group for API Gateway to monitor HTTP Bad Gateway error.
- H. Configure the metric filter to invoke a new Lambda function that stops the current deployment and starts the most recent successful deployment.

Answer: B

Explanation:

? Option A is incorrect because setting the deployment configuration to LambdaAllAtOnce means that the new version of the application will be deployed to all Lambda functions at once, affecting all customers. This does not meet the requirement of affecting the fewest customers possible. Moreover, configuring automatic rollbacks on the deployment group is not operationally efficient, as it requires manual intervention to fix the errors and redeploy the application.

? Option B is correct because setting the deployment configuration to LambdaCanary10Percent10Minutes means that the new version of the application will be deployed to 10 percent of the Lambda functions first, and then to the remaining 90 percent after 10 minutes. This minimizes the impact of errors on customers, as only 10 percent of them will be affected by a faulty deployment. Configuring automatic rollbacks on the deployment group also meets the requirement of reverting to the most recent stable version of the application when an error is detected. Creating a CloudWatch alarm that detects HTTP Bad Gateway errors on API Gateway is a valid way to monitor the health of the application and trigger a rollback if needed.

? Option C is incorrect because setting the deployment configuration to LambdaAllAtOnce means that the new version of the application will be deployed to all Lambda functions at once, affecting all customers. This does not meet the requirement of affecting the fewest customers possible. Moreover, configuring manual rollbacks on the deployment group is not operationally efficient, as it requires human intervention to stop the current deployment and start a new one. Creating an SNS topic to send notifications every time a deployment fails is not sufficient to detect errors in the application, as it does not monitor the API Gateway responses.

? Option D is incorrect because configuring manual rollbacks on the deployment group is not operationally efficient, as it requires human intervention to stop the current deployment and start a new one. Creating a metric filter on a CloudWatch log group for API Gateway to monitor HTTP Bad Gateway errors is a valid way to monitor the health of the application, but invoking a new Lambda function to perform a rollback is unnecessary and complex, as CodeDeploy already provides automatic rollback functionality.

References:

- ? AWS CodeDeploy Deployment Configurations
- ? [AWS CodeDeploy Rollbacks]
- ? Amazon CloudWatch Alarms

NEW QUESTION 70

A company recently migrated its legacy application from on-premises to AWS. The application is hosted on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer which is behind Amazon API Gateway. The company wants to ensure users experience minimal disruptions during any deployment of a new version of the application. The company also wants to ensure it can quickly roll back updates if there is an issue. Which solution will meet these requirements with MINIMAL changes to the application?

- A. Introduce changes as a separate environment parallel to the existing one Configure API Gateway to use a canary release deployment to send a small subset of user traffic to the new environment.
- B. Introduce changes as a separate environment parallel to the existing one Update the application's DNS alias records to point to the new environment.
- C. Introduce changes as a separate target group behind the existing Application Load Balancer Configure API Gateway to route user traffic to the new target group in steps.
- D. Introduce changes as a separate target group behind the existing Application Load Balancer Configure API Gateway to route all traffic to the Application Load Balancer which then sends the traffic to the new target group.

Answer: A

Explanation:

API Gateway supports canary deployment on a deployment stage before you direct all traffic to that stage. A parallel environment means we will create a new ALB and a target group that will target a new set of EC2 instances on which the newer version of the app will be deployed. So the canary setting associated to the new version of the API will connect with the new ALB instance which in turn will direct the traffic to the new EC2 instances on which the newer version of the application is deployed.

NEW QUESTION 74

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 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngres
- 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 Hu
- D. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule with a custom pattern that matches GuardDuty events with an output of NON_COMPLIAN
- 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 traffi
- G. Configure automatic remediation to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- H. Enable Amazon Inspecto
- 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 78

A company has multiple development groups working in a single shared AWS account. The Senior Manager of the groups wants to be alerted via a third-party API call when the creation of resources approaches the service limits for the account. Which solution will accomplish this with the LEAST amount of development effort?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Event rule that runs periodically and targets an AWS Lambda functio
- B. Within the Lambda function, evaluate the current state of the AWS environment and compare deployed resource values to resource limits on the accoun
- C. Notify the Senior Manager if the account is approaching a service limit.
- D. Deploy an AWS Lambda function that refreshes AWS Trusted Advisor checks, and configure an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule to run the Lambda function periodical
- E. Create another CloudWatch Events rule with an event pattern matching Trusted Advisor events and a target Lambda functio
- F. In the target Lambda function, notify the Senior Manager.
- G. Deploy an AWS Lambda function that refreshes AWS Personal Health Dashboard checks, and configure an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule to run the Lambda function periodical
- H. Create another CloudWatch Events rule with an event pattern matching Personal Health Dashboard events and a target Lambda functio
- I. In the target Lambda function, notify the Senior Manager.
- J. Add an AWS Config custom rule that runs periodically, checks the AWS service limit status, and streams notifications to an Amazon SNS topi
- K. Deploy an AWS Lambda function that notifies the Senior Manager, and subscribe the Lambda function to the SNS topic.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To meet the requirements, the company needs to create a solution that alerts the Senior Manager when the creation of resources approaches the service limits for the account with the least amount of development effort. The company can use AWS Trusted Advisor, which is a service that provides best practice recommendations for cost optimization, performance, security, and service limits. The company can deploy an AWS Lambda function that refreshes Trusted Advisor checks, and configure an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule to run the Lambda function periodically. This will ensure that Trusted Advisor checks are up to date and reflect the current state of the account. The company can then create another CloudWatch Events rule with an event pattern matching Trusted Advisor events and a target Lambda function. The event pattern can filter for events related to service limit checks and their status. The target Lambda function can notify the Senior Manager via a third-party API call if the event indicates that the account is approaching or exceeding a service limit.

NEW QUESTION 83

A company's development team uses AVMS Cloud Formation to deploy its application resources The team must use for an changes to the environment The team cannot use AWS Management Console or the AWS CLI to make manual changes directly.

The team uses a developer IAM role to access the environment The role is configured with the Admnistratoraccess managed policy. The company has created a new Cloudformationdeployment IAM role that has the following policy.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "elasticloadbalancing:*",
        "lambda:*",
        "dynamodb:*"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

The company wants ensure that only CloudFormation can use the new role. The development team cannot make any manual changes to the deployed resources. Which combination of steps meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. Remove the AdministratorAccess polic
- B. Assign the ReadOnlyAccess managed IAM policy to the developer rol
- C. Instruct the developers to use the CloudFormationDeployment role as a CloudFormation service role when the developers deploy new stacks.
- D. Update the trust of CloudFormationDeployment role to allow the developer IAM role to assume the CloudFormationDepoyment role.
- E. Configure the IAM to be to get and pass the CloudFormationDeployment role if cloudformation actions for resources,
- F. Update the trust Of the CloudFormationDepoyment role to anow the cloudformation.amazonaws.com AWS principal to perform the iam:AssumeR01e action
- G. Remove me Administratoraccess polic
- H. Assign the ReadOnly/Access managed IAM policy to the developer role Instruct the developers to assume the CloudFormatondeployment role when the developers new stacks
- I. Add an IAM policy to CloudFormationDeplyment to allow cloudformation * on an Add a policy that allows the iam.PassR01e action for ARN of if iam PassedT0Service equal cloudformation.amazonaws.com

Answer: ADF

Explanation:

A comprehensive and detailed explanation is:

? Option A is correct because removing the AdministratorAccess policy and assigning the ReadOnlyAccess managed IAM policy to the developer role is a valid way to prevent the developers from making any manual changes to the deployed resources. The AdministratorAccess policy grants full access to all AWS resources and actions, which is not necessary for the developers. The ReadOnlyAccess policy grants read-only access to most AWS resources and actions, which is sufficient for the developers to view the status of their stacks. Instructing the developers to use the CloudFormationDeployment role as a CloudFormation service role when they deploy new stacks is also a valid way to ensure that only CloudFormation can use the new role. A CloudFormation service role is an IAM role that allows CloudFormation to make calls to resources in a stack on behalf of the user1. The user can specify a service role when they create or update a stack, and CloudFormation will use that role's credentials for all operations that are performed on that stack1.

? Option B is incorrect because updating the trust of CloudFormationDeployment role to allow the developer IAM role to assume the CloudFormationDeployment role is not a valid solution. This would allow the developers to manually assume the CloudFormationDeployment role and perform actions on the deployed resources, which is not what the company wants. The trust of CloudFormationDeployment role should only allow the cloudformation.amazonaws.com AWS principal to assume the role, as in option D.

? Option C is incorrect because configuring the IAM user to be able to get and pass the CloudFormationDeployment role if cloudformation actions for resources is not a valid solution. This would allow the developers to manually pass the CloudFormationDeployment role to other services or resources, which is not what the company wants. The IAM user should only be able to pass the CloudFormationDeployment role as a service role when they create or update a stack with CloudFormation, as in option A.

? Option D is correct because updating the trust of CloudFormationDeployment role to allow the cloudformation.amazonaws.com AWS principal to perform the iam:AssumeRole action is a valid solution. This allows CloudFormation to assume the CloudFormationDeployment role and access resources in other services on behalf of the user2. The trust policy of an IAM role defines which entities can assume the role2. By specifying cloudformation.amazonaws.com as the principal, you grant permission only to CloudFormation to assume this role.

? Option E is incorrect because instructing the developers to assume the CloudFormationDeployment role when they deploy new stacks is not a valid solution. This would allow the developers to manually assume the CloudFormationDeployment role and perform actions on the deployed resources, which is not what the company wants. The developers should only use the CloudFormationDeployment role as a service role when they deploy new stacks with CloudFormation, as in option A.

? Option F is correct because adding an IAM policy to CloudFormationDeployment that allows cloudformation:* on all resources and adding a policy that allows the iam:PassRole action for ARN of CloudFormationDeployment if iam:PassedToService equals cloudformation.amazonaws.com are valid solutions. The first policy grants permission for CloudFormationDeployment to perform any action with any resource using cloudformation.amazonaws.com as a service principal3. The second policy grants permission for passing this role only if it is passed by cloudformation.amazonaws.com as a service principal4. This ensures that only CloudFormation can use this role.

References:

- ? 1: AWS CloudFormation service roles
- ? 2: How to use trust policies with IAM roles
- ? 3: AWS::IAM::Policy
- ? 4: IAM: Pass an IAM role to a specific AWS service

NEW QUESTION 85

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 86

A company provides an application to customers. The application has an Amazon API Gateway REST API that invokes an AWS Lambda function. On initialization, the Lambda function loads a large amount of data from an Amazon DynamoDB table. The data load process results in long cold-start times of 8-10 seconds. The DynamoDB table has DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) configured.

Customers report that the application intermittently takes a long time to respond to requests. The application receives thousands of requests throughout the day. In the middle of the day, the application experiences 10 times more requests than at any other time of the day. Near the end of the day, the application's request volume decreases to 10% of its normal total.

A DevOps engineer needs to reduce the latency of the Lambda function at all times of the day.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure provisioned concurrency on the Lambda function with a concurrency value of 1. Delete the DAX cluster for the DynamoDB table.
- B. Configure reserved concurrency on the Lambda function with a concurrency value of 0.
- C. Configure provisioned concurrency on the Lambda function.
- D. Configure AWS Application Auto Scaling on the Lambda function with provisioned concurrency values set to a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 100.
- E. Configure reserved concurrency on the Lambda function.
- F. Configure AWS Application Auto Scaling on the API Gateway API with a reserved concurrency maximum value of 100.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The following are the steps that the DevOps engineer should take to reduce the latency of the Lambda function at all times of the day:

? Configure provisioned concurrency on the Lambda function.

? Configure AWS Application Auto Scaling on the Lambda function with provisioned concurrency values set to a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 100.

The provisioned concurrency setting ensures that there is always a minimum number of Lambda function instances available to handle requests. The Application Auto Scaling setting will automatically scale the number of Lambda function instances up or down based on the demand for the application.

This solution will ensure that the Lambda function is able to handle the increased load during the middle of the day, while also keeping the cold-start latency low.

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

? Option A is incorrect because it will not reduce the cold-start latency of the Lambda function.

? Option B is incorrect because it will not scale the number of Lambda function instances up or down based on demand.

? Option D is incorrect because it will only configure reserved concurrency on the API Gateway API, which will not affect the Lambda function.

NEW QUESTION 87

A company needs to implement failover for its application. The application includes an Amazon CloudFront distribution and a public Application Load Balancer (ALB) in an AWS Region. The company has configured the ALB as the default origin for the distribution.

After some recent application outages, the company wants a zero-second RTO. The company deploys the application to a secondary Region in a warm standby configuration. A DevOps engineer needs to automate the failover of the application to the secondary Region so that HTTP GET requests meet the desired RTO.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a second CloudFront distribution that has the secondary ALB as the default origin
- B. Create Amazon Route 53 alias records that have a failover policy and Evaluate Target Health set to Yes for both CloudFront distribution
- C. Update the application to use the new record set.
- D. Create a new origin on the distribution for the secondary ALB
- E. Create a new origin group
- F. Set the original ALB as the primary origin
- G. Configure the origin group to fail over for HTTP 5xx status code
- H. Update the default behavior to use the origin group.
- I. Create Amazon Route 53 alias records that have a failover policy and Evaluate Target Health set to Yes for both ALB
- J. Set the TTL of both records to
- K. Update the distribution's origin to use the new record set.
- L. Create a CloudFront function that detects HTTP 5xx status code
- M. Configure the function to return a 307 Temporary Redirect error response to the secondary ALB if the function detects 5xx status code
- N. Update the distribution's default behavior to send origin responses to the function.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To implement failover for the application to the secondary Region so that HTTP GET requests meet the desired RTO, the DevOps engineer should use the following solution:

? Create a new origin on the distribution for the secondary ALB. A CloudFront origin

is the source of the content that CloudFront delivers to viewers. By creating a new origin for the secondary ALB, the DevOps engineer can configure CloudFront to route traffic to the secondary Region when the primary Region is unavailable¹

? Create a new origin group. Set the original ALB as the primary origin. Configure

the origin group to fail over for HTTP 5xx status codes. An origin group is a logical grouping of two origins: a primary origin and a secondary origin. By creating an origin group, the DevOps engineer can specify which origin CloudFront should use as a fallback when the primary origin fails. The DevOps engineer can also define which HTTP status codes should trigger a failover from the primary origin to the secondary origin. By setting the original ALB as the primary origin and configuring the origin group to fail over for HTTP 5xx status codes, the DevOps engineer can ensure that CloudFront will switch to the secondary ALB when the primary ALB returns server errors²

? Update the default behavior to use the origin group. A behavior is a set of rules

that CloudFront applies when it receives requests for specific URLs or file types. The default behavior applies to all requests that do not match any other behaviors. By updating the default behavior to use the origin group, the DevOps engineer can enable failover routing for all requests that are sent to the distribution³

This solution will meet the requirements because it will automate the failover of the

application to the secondary Region with zero-second RTO. When CloudFront receives an HTTP GET request, it will first try to route it to the primary ALB in the primary Region. If the primary ALB is healthy and returns a successful response, CloudFront will deliver it to the viewer. If the primary ALB is unhealthy or returns an HTTP 5xx status code, CloudFront will automatically route the request to the secondary ALB in the secondary Region and deliver its response to the viewer.

The other options are not correct because they either do not provide zero-second RTO or do not work as expected. Creating a second CloudFront distribution that has the secondary ALB as the default origin and creating Amazon Route 53 alias records that have a failover policy is not a good option because it will introduce additional latency and complexity to the solution. Route 53 health checks and DNS propagation can take several minutes or longer, which means that viewers might experience delays or errors when accessing the application during a failover event. Creating Amazon Route 53 alias records that have a failover policy and Evaluate Target Health set to Yes for both ALBs and setting the TTL of both records to 0 is not a valid option because it will not work with CloudFront distributions. Route 53 does not support health checks for alias records that point to CloudFront distributions, so it cannot detect if an ALB behind a distribution is healthy or not. Creating a CloudFront function that detects HTTP 5xx status codes and returns a 307 Temporary Redirect error response to the secondary ALB is not a valid option because it will not provide zero-second RTO. A 307 Temporary Redirect error response tells viewers to retry their requests with a different URL, which means that viewers will have to make an additional request and wait for another response from CloudFront before reaching the secondary ALB.

References:

? 1: Adding, Editing, and Deleting Origins - Amazon CloudFront

? 2: Configuring Origin Failover - Amazon CloudFront

? 3: Creating or Updating a Cache Behavior - Amazon CloudFront

NEW QUESTION 89

A media company has several thousand Amazon EC2 instances in an AWS account. The company is using Slack and a shared email inbox for team communications and important updates. A DevOps engineer needs to send all AWS-scheduled EC2 maintenance notifications to the Slack channel and the shared inbox. The solution must include the instances' Name and Owner tags.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Integrate AWS Trusted Advisor with AWS Config Configure a custom AWS Config rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to publish notifications to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic Subscribe a Slack channel endpoint and the shared inbox to the topic.
- B. Use Amazon EventBridge to monitor for AWS Health Events Configure the maintenance events to target an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic Subscribe an AWS Lambda function to the SNS topic to send notifications to the Slack channel and the shared inbox.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function that sends EC2 maintenance notifications to the Slack channel and the shared inbox Monitor EC2 health events by using Amazon CloudWatch metrics Configure a CloudWatch alarm that invokes the Lambda function when a maintenance notification is received.
- D. Configure AWS Support integration with AWS CloudTrail Create a CloudTrail lookup event to invoke an AWS Lambda function to pass EC2 maintenance notifications to Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) Configure Amazon SNS to target the Slack channel and the shared inbox.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/health/latest/ug/cloudwatch-events-health.html>

NEW QUESTION 90

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. Configure a remediation action that uses a custom AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to apply the Backup_Frequency tag with a value of weekly.
- C. Set up AWS Config in the account
- D. Use a managed rule that returns a compliance failure for EC2::Volume resources that do not have a Backup Frequency tag applied
- E. Configure a remediation action that uses a custom AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to apply the Backup_Frequency tag with a value of weekly.
- F. Turn on AWS CloudTrail in the account
- G. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to EBS CreateVolume event
- H. Configure a custom AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to apply the Backup_Frequency tag with a value of weekly
- I. Specify the runbook as the target of the rule.
- J. Turn on AWS CloudTrail in the account
- K. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to EBS CreateVolume events or EBS ModifyVolume event
- L. Configure a custom AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to apply the Backup_Frequency tag with a value of weekly
- M. 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 93

An ecommerce 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 95

A company is running an application on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. Recently an issue occurred that prevented EC2 instances from launching successfully and it took several hours for the support team to discover the issue. The support team wants to be notified by email whenever an EC2 instance does not start successfully.

Which action will accomplish this?

- A. Add a health check to the Auto Scaling group to invoke an AWS Lambda function whenever an instance status is impaired.
- B. Configure the Auto Scaling group to send a notification to an Amazon SNS topic whenever a failed instance launch occurs.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that invokes an AWS Lambda function when a failed AttachInstances Auto Scaling API call is made.
- D. Create a status check alarm on Amazon EC2 to send a notification to an Amazon SNS topic whenever a status check fail occurs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/ASGettingNotifications.html#auto-scaling-sns-notifications>

NEW QUESTION 97

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 99

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
- C. 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.
- D. 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.
- E. 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 104

A company's security policies require the use of security hardened AMIS in production environments. A DevOps engineer has used EC2 Image Builder to create a pipeline that builds the AMIs on a recurring schedule.

The DevOps engineer needs to update the launch templates of the companys Auto Scaling groups. The Auto Scaling groups must use the newest AMIS during the launch of Amazon EC2 instances.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule to receive new AMI events from Image Builde
- B. Target an AWS Systems Manager Run Command document that updates the launch templates of the Auto Scaling groups with the newest AMI ID.
- C. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule to receive new AMI events from Image Builde
- D. Target an AWS Lambda function that updates the launch templates of the Auto Scaling groups with the newest AMI ID.
- E. Configure the launch template to use a value from AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store for the AMI I
- F. Configure the Image Builder pipeline to update the Parameter Store value with the newest AMI ID.
- G. Configure the Image Builder distribution settings to update the launch templates with the newest AMI I
- H. Configure the Auto Scaling groups to use the newest version of the launch template.

Answer: C

Explanation:

? The most operationally efficient solution is to use AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store¹ to store the AMI ID and reference it in the launch template². This way, the launch template does not need to be updated every time a new AMI is created by Image Builder. Instead, the Image Builder pipeline can update the Parameter Store value with the newest AMI ID³, and the Auto Scaling group can launch instances using the latest value from Parameter Store.

? The other solutions require updating the launch template or creating a new version of it every time a new AMI is created, which adds complexity and overhead. Additionally, using EventBridge rules and Lambda functions or Run Command documents introduces additional dependencies and potential points of failure.

References: 1: AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store 2: Using AWS Systems Manager parameters instead of AMI IDs in launch templates 3: Update an SSM parameter with Image Builder

NEW QUESTION 107

A DevOps engineer is working on a project that is hosted on Amazon Linux and has failed a security review. The DevOps manager has been asked to review the company buildspec.yaml die for an AWS CodeBuild project and provide recommendations. The buildspec. yaml file is configured as follows:

```
env:
  variables:
    AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID: AKIAJF7BRFWJBA4GHXNA
    AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY: 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
    AWS_DEFAULT_REGION: us-east-1
    DB_PASSWORD: cuj5RptFa3va
phases:
  build:
    commands:
      - aws s3 cp s3://db-deploy-bucket/my.cnf.template /tmp/my.cnf
      - sed -i '' s/DB_PW/${DB_PASSWORD}/ /tmp/my.cnf
      - aws s3 cp s3://db-deploy-bucket/instance.key /tmp/instance.key
      - chmod 600 /tmp/instance.key
      - scp -i /tmp/instance.key /tmp/my.cnf root@10.25.15.23:/etc/my.cnf
      - ssh -i /tmp/instance.key root@10.25.15.23 /etc/init.d/mysqld restart
```

What changes should be recommended to comply with AWS security best practices? (Select THREE.)

- A. Add a post-build command to remove the temporary files from the container before termination to ensure they cannot be seen by other CodeBuild users.
- B. Update the CodeBuild project role with the necessary permissions and then remove the AWS credentials from the environment variable.
- C. Store the db_password as a SecureString value in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store and then remove the db_password from the environment variables.
- D. Move the environment variables to the 'db.-deploy-bucket' 'Amazon S3 bucket, add a prebuild stage to download then export the variables.
- E. Use AWS Systems Manager run command versus sec and ssh commands directly to the instance.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

B. Update the CodeBuild project role with the necessary permissions and then remove the AWS credentials from the environment variable. C. Store the

DB_PASSWORD as a SecureString value in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store and then remove the DB_PASSWORD from the environment variables. E. Use AWS Systems Manager run command versus scp and ssh commands directly to the instance.

NEW QUESTION 109

A company deploys updates to its Amazon API Gateway API several times a week by using an AWS CodePipeline pipeline. As part of the update process the company exports the JavaScript SDK for the API from the API. Gateway console and uploads the SDK to an Amazon S3 bucket. The company has configured an Amazon CloudFront distribution that uses the S3 bucket as an origin. Web client then download the SDK by using the CloudFront distribution's endpoint. A DevOps engineer needs to implement a solution to make the new SDK available automatically during new API deployments. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a CodePipeline action immediately after the deployment stage of the AP
- B. Configure the action to invoke an AWS Lambda function
- C. Configure the Lambda function to download the SDK from API Gateway, upload the SDK to the S3 bucket and create a CloudFront invalidation for the SDK path.
- D. Create a CodePipeline action immediately after the deployment stage of the API. Configure the action to use the CodePipeline integration with AP
- E. Gateway to export the SDK to Amazon S3. Create another action that uses the CodePipeline integration with Amazon S3 to invalidate the cache for the SDK path.
- F. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to UpdateStage events from aws apigateway. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to download the SDK from API Gateway, upload the SDK to the S3 bucket and call the CloudFront API to create an invalidation for the SDK path.
- G. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to Create
- H. Deployment events from aws apigateway
- I. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to download the SDK from AP
- J. Gateway upload the SDK to the S3 bucket and call the S3 API to invalidate the cache for the SDK path.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This solution would allow the company to automate the process of updating the SDK and making it available to web clients. By adding a CodePipeline action immediately after the deployment stage of the API, the Lambda function will be invoked automatically each time the API is updated. The Lambda function should be able to download the new SDK from API Gateway, upload it to the S3 bucket and also create a CloudFront invalidation for the SDK path so that the latest version of the SDK is available for the web clients. This is the most straightforward solution and it will meet the requirements.

NEW QUESTION 113

A company hosts applications in its AWS account. Each application logs to an individual Amazon CloudWatch log group. The company's CloudWatch costs for ingestion are increasing.

A DevOps engineer needs to identify which applications are the source of the increased logging costs.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use CloudWatch metrics to create a custom expression that identifies the CloudWatch log groups that have the most data being written to them.
- B. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to create a set of queries for the application log groups to identify the number of logs written for a period of time.
- C. Use AWS Cost Explorer to generate a cost report that details the cost for CloudWatch usage.
- D. Use AWS CloudTrail to filter for CreateLogStream events for each application.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C.

A comprehensive and detailed explanation is:

? Option A is incorrect because using CloudWatch metrics to create a custom expression that identifies the CloudWatch log groups that have the most data being written to them is not a valid solution. CloudWatch metrics do not provide information about the size or volume of data being ingested by CloudWatch logs. CloudWatch metrics only provide information about the number of events, bytes, and errors that occur within a log group or stream. Moreover, creating a custom expression with CloudWatch metrics would require using the search_web tool, which is not necessary for this use case.

? Option B is incorrect because using CloudWatch Logs Insights to create a set of queries for the application log groups to identify the number of logs written for a period of time is not a valid solution. CloudWatch Logs Insights can help analyze and filter log events based on patterns and expressions, but it does not provide information about the cost or billing of CloudWatch logs. CloudWatch Logs Insights also charges based on the amount of data scanned by each query, which could increase the logging costs further.

? Option C is correct because using AWS Cost Explorer to generate a cost report that details the cost for CloudWatch usage is a valid solution. AWS Cost Explorer is a tool that helps visualize, understand, and manage AWS costs and usage over time. AWS Cost Explorer can generate custom reports that show the breakdown of costs by service, region, account, tag, or any other dimension. AWS Cost Explorer can also filter and group costs by usage type, which can help identify the specific CloudWatch log groups that are the source of the increased logging costs.

? Option D is incorrect because using AWS CloudTrail to filter for CreateLogStream events for each application is not a valid solution. AWS CloudTrail is a service that records API calls and account activity for AWS services, including CloudWatch logs. However, AWS CloudTrail does not provide information about the cost or billing of CloudWatch logs. Filtering for CreateLogStream events would only show when a new log stream was created within a log group, but not how much data was ingested or stored by that log stream.

References:

- ? CloudWatch Metrics
- ? CloudWatch Logs Insights
- ? AWS Cost Explorer
- ? AWS CloudTrail

NEW QUESTION 118

To run an application, a DevOps engineer launches an Amazon EC2 instance with public IP addresses in a public subnet. A user data script obtains the application artifacts and installs them on the instances upon launch. A change to the security classification of the application now requires the instances to run with no access to the internet. While the instances launch successfully and show as healthy, the application does not seem to be installed.

Which of the following should successfully install the application while complying with the new rule?

- A. Launch the instances in a public subnet with Elastic IP addresses attached
- B. Once the application is installed and running, run a script to disassociate the Elastic IP addresses afterwards.
- C. Set up a NAT gateway
- D. Deploy the EC2 instances to a private subnet

- E. Update the private subnet's route table to use the NAT gateway as the default route.
- F. Publish the application artifacts to an Amazon S3 bucket and create a VPC endpoint for S3. Assign an IAM instance profile to the EC2 instances so they can read the application artifacts from the S3 bucket.
- G. Create a security group for the application instances and allow only outbound traffic to the artifact repository.
- H. Remove the security group rule once the install is complete.

Answer: C

Explanation:

EC2 instances running in private subnets of a VPC can now have controlled access to S3 buckets, objects, and API functions that are in the same region as the VPC. You can use an S3 bucket policy to indicate which VPCs and which VPC Endpoints have access to your S3 buckets 1-
<https://aws.amazon.com/pt/blogs/aws/new-vpc-endpoint-for-amazon-s3/>

NEW QUESTION 123

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 Versioned Compare the returned Versioned against the MD5 checksum.
- B. Include the MD5 checksum within the Content-MD5 parameter.
- C. Check the operation'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 124

A company that runs many workloads on AWS has an Amazon EBS spend that has increased over time. The DevOps team notices there are many unattached EBS volumes. Although there are workloads where volumes are detached, volumes over 14 days old are stale and no longer needed. A DevOps engineer has been tasked with creating automation that deletes unattached EBS volumes that have been unattached for 14 days.

Which solution will accomplish this?

- A. Configure the AWS Config ec2-volume-in-use-check managed rule with a configuration changes trigger type and an Amazon EC2 volume resource target.
- B. Create a new Amazon CloudWatch Events rule scheduled to execute an AWS Lambda function in 14 days to delete the specified EBS volume.
- C. Use Amazon EC2 and Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager to configure a volume lifecycle policy.
- D. Set the interval period for unattached EBS volumes to 14 days and set the retention rule to delete.
- E. Set the policy target volumes as *.
- F. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule to execute an AWS Lambda function daily.
- G. The Lambda function should find unattached EBS volumes and tag them with the current date, and delete unattached volumes that have tags with dates that are more than 14 days old.
- H. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to detect EBS volumes that have been detached for more than 14 days.
- I. Execute an AWS Lambda function that creates a snapshot and then deletes the EBS volume.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The requirement is to create automation that deletes unattached EBS volumes that have been unattached for 14 days. To do this, the DevOps engineer needs to use the following steps:

? Create an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule to execute an AWS Lambda function

daily. CloudWatch Events is a service that enables event-driven architectures by delivering events from various sources to targets. Lambda is a service that lets you

run code without provisioning or managing servers. By creating a CloudWatch Events rule that executes a Lambda function daily, the DevOps engineer can schedule a recurring task to check and delete unattached EBS volumes.

? The Lambda function should find unattached EBS volumes and tag them with the

current date, and delete unattached volumes that have tags with dates that are more than 14 days old. The Lambda function can use the EC2 API to list and filter unattached EBS volumes based on their state and tags. The function can then tag each unattached volume with the current date using the create-tags command. The function can also compare the tag value with the current date and delete any unattached volume that has been tagged more than 14 days ago using the delete-volume command.

NEW QUESTION 125

A company needs to ensure that flow logs remain configured for all existing and new VPCs in its AWS account. The company uses an AWS CloudFormation stack to manage its VPCs. The company needs a solution that will work for any VPCs that any IAM user creates.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Add the resource to the CloudFormation stack that creates the VPCs.
- B. Create an organization in AWS Organization.
- C. Add the company's AWS account to the organization.
- D. Create an SCP to prevent users from modifying VPC flow logs.
- E. Turn on AWS Config.
- F. Create an AWS Config rule to check whether VPC flow logs are turned on.

- G. Configure automatic remediation to turn on VPC flow logs.
- H. Create an IAM policy to deny the use of API calls for VPC flow log
- I. Attach the IAM policy to all IAM users.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of ensuring that flow logs remain configured for all existing and new VPCs in the AWS account, the company should use AWS Config and automatic remediation. AWS Config is a service that enables customers to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of their AWS resources. AWS Config continuously monitors and records the configuration changes of the AWS resources and evaluates them against desired configurations. Customers can use AWS Config rules to define the desired configuration state of their AWS resources and trigger actions when a resource configuration violates a rule.

One of the AWS Config rules that customers can use is vpc-flow-logs-enabled, which checks whether VPC flow logs are enabled for all VPCs in an AWS account. Customers can also configure automatic remediation for this rule, which means that AWS Config will automatically enable VPC flow logs for any VPCs that do not have them enabled. Customers can specify the destination (CloudWatch Logs or S3) and the traffic type (all, accept, or reject) for the flow logs as remediation parameters. By using AWS Config and automatic remediation, the company can ensure that flow logs remain configured for all existing and new VPCs in its AWS account, regardless of who creates them or how they are created.

The other options are not correct because they do not meet the requirements or follow best practices. Adding the resource to the CloudFormation stack that creates the VPCs is not a sufficient solution because it will only work for VPCs that are created by using the CloudFormation stack. It will not work for VPCs that are created by using other methods, such as the console or the API. Creating an organization in AWS Organizations and creating an SCP to prevent users from modifying VPC flow logs is not a good solution because it will not ensure that flow logs are enabled for all VPCs in the first place. It will only prevent users from disabling or changing flow logs after they are enabled. Creating an IAM policy to deny the use of API calls for VPC flow logs and attaching it to all IAM users is not a valid solution because it will prevent users from enabling or disabling flow logs at all.

It will also not work for VPCs that are created by using other methods, such as the console or CloudFormation.

References:

- ? 1: AWS::EC2::FlowLog - AWS CloudFormation
- ? 2: Amazon VPC Flow Logs extends CloudFormation Support to custom format subscriptions, 1-minute aggregation intervals and tagging
- ? 3: Logging IP traffic using VPC Flow Logs - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud
- ? : About AWS Config - AWS Config
- ? : vpc-flow-logs-enabled - AWS Config
- ? : Remediate Noncompliant Resources with AWS Config Rules - AWS Config

NEW QUESTION 127

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 128

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 deploy stage configuration will meet these requirements?

- A. Use an AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) template to define the serverless applicatio
- B. Use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy the Lambda functions with the Canary10Percent15Minutes Deployment Preference Typ
- C. Use Amazon CloudWatch alarms to monitor the health of the functions.
- D. Use AWS CloudFormation to publish a new stack update, and include Amazon CloudWatch alarms on all resource
- E. Set up an AWS CodePipeline approval action for a developer to verify and approve the AWS CloudFormation change set.
- F. Use AWS CloudFormation to publish a new version on every stack update, and include Amazon CloudWatch alarms on all resource
- G. Use the RoutingConfig property of the AWS::Lambda::Alias resource to update the traffic routing during the stack update.
- H. Use AWS CodeBuild to add sample event payloads for testing to the Lambda function
- I. Publish a new version of the functions, and include Amazon CloudWatch alarm
- J. Update the production alias to point to the new versio
- K. 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 129

A company hosts a security auditing application in an AWS account. The auditing application uses an IAM role to access other AWS accounts. All the accounts are in the same organization in AWS Organizations.

A recent security audit revealed that users in the audited AWS accounts could modify or delete the auditing application's IAM role. The company needs to prevent any modification to the auditing application's IAM role by any entity other than a trusted administrator IAM role.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an SCP that includes a Deny statement for changes to the auditing application's IAM rol
- B. Include a condition that allows the trusted administrator IAM role to make change
- C. Attach the SCP to the root of the organization.
- D. Create an SCP that includes an Allow statement for changes to the auditing application's IAM role by the trusted administrator IAM rol
- E. Include a Deny statement for changes by all other IAM principal
- F. Attach the SCP to the IAM service in each AWS account where the auditing application has an IAM role.
- G. Create an IAM permissions boundary that includes a Deny statement for changes to the auditing application's IAM rol
- H. Include a condition that allows the trusted administrator IAM role to make change
- I. Attach the permissions boundary to the audited AWS accounts.
- J. Create an IAM permissions boundary that includes a Deny statement for changes to the auditing application's IAM rol
- K. Include a condition that allows the trusted administrator IAM role to make change
- L. Attach the permissions boundary to the auditing application's IAM role in the AWS accounts.

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps.html?icmpid=docs_orgs_console

SCPs (Service Control Policies) are the best way to restrict permissions at the organizational level, which in this case would be used to restrict modifications to the IAM role used by the auditing application, while still allowing trusted administrators to make changes to it. Options C and D are not as effective because IAM permission boundaries are applied to IAM entities (users, groups, and roles), not the account itself, and must be applied to all IAM entities in the account.

NEW QUESTION 131

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