

Exam Questions DOP-C02

AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/DOP-C02/>



NEW QUESTION 1

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-notificat>

NEW QUESTION 2

A company has a mobile application that makes HTTP API calls to an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The ALB routes requests to an AWS Lambda function. Many different versions of the application are in use at any given time, including versions that are in testing by a subset of users. The version of the application is defined in the user-agent header that is sent with all requests to the API.

After a series of recent changes to the API, the company has observed issues with the application. The company needs to gather a metric for each API operation by response code for each version of the application that is in use. A DevOps engineer has modified the Lambda function to extract the API operation name, version information from the user-agent header and response code.

Which additional set of actions should the DevOps engineer take to gather the required metrics?

- A. Modify the Lambda function to write the API operation name, response code, and version number as a log line to an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group
- B. Configure a CloudWatch Logs metric filter that increments a metric for each API operation name
- C. Specify response code and application version as dimensions for the metric.
- D. Modify the Lambda function to write the API operation name, response code, and version number as a log line to an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group
- E. Configure a CloudWatch Logs Insights query to populate CloudWatch metrics from the log line
- F. Specify response code and application version as dimensions for the metric.
- G. Configure the ALB access logs to write to an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group
- H. Modify the Lambda function to respond to the ALB with the API operation name, response code, and version number as response metadata
- I. Configure a CloudWatch Logs metric filter that increments a metric for each API operation name
- J. Specify response code and application version as dimensions for the metric.
- K. Configure AWS X-Ray integration on the Lambda function
- L. Modify the Lambda function to create an X-Ray subsegment with the API operation name, response code, and version number
- M. Configure X-Ray insights to extract an aggregated metric for each API operation name and to publish the metric to Amazon CloudWatch
- N. Specify response code and application version as dimensions for the metric.

Answer: A

Explanation:

"Note that the metric filter is different from a log insights query, where the experience is interactive and provides immediate search results for the user to investigate. No automatic action can be invoked from an insights query. Metric filters, on the other hand, will generate metric data in the form of a time series. This lets you create alarms that integrate into your ITSM processes, execute AWS Lambda functions, or even create anomaly detection models."

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/mt/quantify-custom-application-metrics-with-amazon-cloudwatch-logs-and-metri>

NEW QUESTION 3

A company has multiple accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations. The company's SecOps team needs to receive an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification if any account in the organization turns off the Block Public Access feature on an Amazon S3 bucket. A DevOps engineer must implement this change without affecting the operation of any AWS accounts. The implementation must ensure that individual member accounts in the organization cannot turn off the notification.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Designate an account to be the delegated Amazon GuardDuty administrator account
- B. Turn on GuardDuty for all accounts across the organization
- C. In the GuardDuty administrator account, create an SNS topic
- D. Subscribe the SecOps team's email address to the SNS topic
- E. In the same account, create an Amazon EventBridge rule that uses an event pattern for GuardDuty findings and a target of the SNS topic.
- F. Create an AWS CloudFormation template that creates an SNS topic and subscribes the SecOps team's email address to the SNS topic
- G. In the template, include an Amazon EventBridge rule that uses an event pattern of CloudTrail activity for s3:PutBucketPublicAccessBlock and a target of the SNS topic
- H. Deploy the stack to every account in the organization by using CloudFormation StackSets.
- I. Turn on AWS Config across the organization
- J. In the delegated administrator account, create an SNS topic
- K. Subscribe the SecOps team's email address to the SNS topic
- L. Deploy a conformance pack that uses the s3-bucket-level-public-access-prohibited AWS Config managed rule in each account and uses an AWS Systems Manager document to publish an event to the SNS topic to notify the SecOps team.
- M. Turn on Amazon Inspector across the organization
- N. In the Amazon Inspector delegated administrator account, create an SNS topic
- O. Subscribe the SecOps team's email address to the SNS topic
- P. In the same account, create an Amazon EventBridge rule that uses an event pattern for public network exposure of the S3 bucket and publishes an event to the SNS topic to notify the SecOps team.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon GuardDuty is primarily on threat detection and response, not configuration monitoring. A conformance pack is a collection of AWS Config rules and

remediation actions that can be easily deployed as a single entity in an account and a Region or across an organization in AWS Organizations.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/conformance-packs.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/s3-account-level-public-access-blocks.html>

NEW QUESTION 4

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 store
- 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 store
- 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 health checks to determine the availability in a given Region
- H. Use Auto Scaling groups in each Region to adjust capacity based on demand.
- I. Set up the application in two Regions and use a multi-Region Auto Scaling group behind Application Load Balancers to manage the capacity based on demand
- 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 5

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

The company recently attempted to update the application stack by using the AWS CLI. The stack failed to update and produced the following error message:

"ERROR: both the deployment and the CloudFormation stack rollback failed. The deployment failed because the following resource(s) failed to update: [AutoScalingGroup]."

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

A DevOps team is merging code revisions for an application that uses an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB cluster for its production database. The DevOps team uses continuous integration to periodically verify that the application works. The DevOps team needs to test the changes before the changes are deployed to the production database.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use a buildspec file in AWS CodeBuild to restore the DB cluster from a snapshot of the production database run integration tests, and drop the restored database after verification.
- B. Deploy the application to production
- C. Configure an audit log of data control language (DCL) operations to capture database activities to perform if verification fails.
- D. Create a snapshot of the DB cluster before deploying the application Use the Update requires Replacement property on the DB instance in AWS CloudFormation to deploy the application and apply the changes.
- E. Ensure that the DB cluster is a Multi-AZ deployment
- F. Deploy the application with the update
- G. Fail over to the standby instance if verification fails.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements because it will create a temporary copy of the production database using a snapshot, run the integration tests on the copy, and delete the copy after the tests are done. This way, the production database will not be affected by the code revisions, and the DevOps team can test the changes before deploying them to production. A buildspec file is a YAML file that contains the commands and settings that CodeBuild uses to run a build1. The buildspec file can specify the steps to restore the DB cluster from a snapshot, run the integration tests, and drop the restored database2

NEW QUESTION 8

A DevOps engineer is architecting a continuous development strategy for a company's software as a service (SaaS) web application running on AWS. For application and security reasons users subscribing to this application are distributed across multiple. Application Load Balancers (ALBs) each of which has a dedicated Auto Scaling group and fleet of Amazon EC2 instances The application does not require a build stage and when it is committed to AWS CodeCommit, the application must trigger a simultaneous deployment to all ALBs Auto Scaling groups and EC2 fleets.

Which architecture will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of configuration?

- A. Create a single AWS CodePipeline pipeline that deploys the application in parallel using unique AWS CodeDeploy applications and deployment groups created for each ALB-Auto Scaling group pair.
- B. Create a single AWS CodePipeline pipeline that deploys the application using a single AWSCodeDeploy application and single deployment group.
- C. Create a single AWS CodePipeline pipeline that deploys the application in parallel using a single AWS CodeDeploy application and unique deployment group for each ALB-Auto Scaling group pair.
- D. Create an AWS CodePipeline pipeline for each ALB-Auto Scaling group pair that deploys the application using an AWS CodeDeploy application and deployment group created for the same ALB-Auto Scaling group pair.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/userguide/deployment-groups.html>

NEW QUESTION 9

A company has its AWS accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations. AWS Config is manually configured in each AWS account. The company needs to implement a solution to centrally configure AWS Config for all accounts in the organization The solution also must record resource changes to a central account. Which combination of actions should a DevOps engineer perform to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure a delegated administrator account for AWS Confi
- B. Enable trusted access for AWS Config in the organization.
- C. Configure a delegated administrator account for AWS Confi
- D. Create a service-linked role for AWS Config in the organization's management account.
- E. Create an AWS CloudFormation template to create an AWS Config aggregato
- F. Configure a CloudFormation stack set to deploy the template to all accounts in the organization.
- G. Create an AWS Config organization aggregator in the organization's management accoun
- H. Configure data collection from all AWS accounts in the organization and from all AWS Regions.
- I. Create an AWS Config organization aggregator in the delegated administrator accoun
- J. Configure data collection from all AWS accounts in the organization and from all AWS Regions.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/mt/org-aggregator-delegated-admin/> <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/services-that-can-integrate-config.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

A Company uses AWS CodeCommit for source code control. Developers apply their changes to various feature branches and create pull requests to move those changes to the main branch when the changes are ready for production.

The developers should not be able to push changes directly to the main branch. The company applied the AWSCodeCommitPowerUser managed policy to the developers' IAM role, and now these developers can push changes to the main branch directly on every repository in the AWS account.

What should the company do to restrict the developers' ability to push changes to the main branch directly?

- A. Create an additional policy to include a Deny rule for the GitPush and PutFile action
- B. Include a restriction for the specific restriction for the specific repositories in the policy repositories in the policy statement with a condition that references the main branch.A Create an additional policy to include a Deny rule for the GitPush and PutFile actions Include a restriction for the specific repositories in the policy statement with a condition that references the main branch
- C. Remove the IAM policy, and add an AWSCodeCommitReadOnly managed polic
- D. Add an Allow rule for the GitPush and PutFile actions for the specific repositories in the policy statement with a condition that references the mam branch.
- E. Modify the IAM policy Include a Deny rule for the GitPush and PutFile actions for the specific repositories in the policy statement with a condition that references the main branch.
- F. Create an additional policy to include an Allow rule for the GitPush and PutFile action
- G. Include a restriction for the specific repositories in the policy statement with a condition that references the feature branches.

Answer: A

Explanation:

By default, the AWSCodeCommitPowerUser managed policy allows users to push changes to any branch in any repository in the AWS account. To restrict the developers' ability to push changes to the main branch directly, an additional policy is needed that explicitly denies these actions for the main branch.

The Deny rule should be included in a policy statement that targets the specific repositories and includes a condition that references the main branch. The policy statement should look something like this:

```
{
  "Effect": "Deny", "Action": [ "codecommit:GitPush", "codecommit:PutFile"
],
  "Resource": "arn:aws:codecommit:<region>:<account-id>:<repository-name>", "Condition": {
    "StringEqualsIfExists": { "codecommit:References": [ "refs/heads/main"

```



```
}  
}  
}
```

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 11

A company must encrypt all AMIs that the company shares across accounts. A DevOps engineer has access to a source account where an unencrypted custom AMI has been built. The DevOps engineer also has access to a target account where an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group will launch EC2 instances from the AMI. The DevOps engineer must share the AMI with the target account.

The company has created an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key in the source account. Which additional steps should the DevOps engineer perform to meet the requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. In the source account, copy the unencrypted AMI to an encrypted AM
- B. Specify the KMS key in the copy action.
- C. In the source account, copy the unencrypted AMI to an encrypted AM
- D. Specify the default Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption key in the copy action.
- E. In the source account, create a KMS grant that delegates permissions to the Auto Scaling group service-linked role in the target account.
- F. In the source account, modify the key policy to give the target account permissions to create a gran
- G. In the target account, create a KMS grant that delegates permissions to the Auto Scaling groupservice-linked role.
- H. In the source account, share the unencrypted AMI with the target account.
- I. In the source account, share the encrypted AMI with the target account.

Answer: ADF

Explanation:

The Auto Scaling group service-linked role must have a specific grant in the source account in order to decrypt the encrypted AMI. This is because the service-linked role does not have permissions to assume the default IAM role in the source account.

The following steps are required to meet the requirements:

- > In the source account, copy the unencrypted AMI to an encrypted AMI. Specify the KMS key in the copy action.
- > In the source account, create a KMS grant that delegates permissions to the Auto Scaling group service-linked role in the target account.
- > In the source account, share the encrypted AMI with the target account.
- > In the target account, attach the KMS grant to the Auto Scaling group service-linked role.

The first three steps are the same as the steps that I described earlier. The fourth step is required to grant the Auto Scaling group service-linked role permissions to decrypt the AMI in the target account.

NEW QUESTION 14

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 configuration.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 19

A company requires that its internally facing web application be highly available. The architecture is made up of one Amazon EC2 web server instance and one NAT instance that provides outbound internet access for updates and accessing public data.

Which combination of architecture adjustments should the company implement to achieve high availability? (Choose two.)

- A. Add the NAT instance to an EC2 Auto Scaling group that spans multiple Availability Zone
- B. Update the route tables.
- C. Create additional EC2 instances spanning multiple Availability Zone
- D. Add an Application Load Balancer to split the load between them.
- E. Configure an Application Load Balancer in front of the EC2 instance
- F. Configure Amazon CloudWatch alarms to recover the EC2 instance upon host failure.
- G. Replace the NAT instance with a NAT gateway in each Availability Zon
- H. Update the route tables.
- I. Replace the NAT instance with a NAT gateway that spans multiple Availability Zone
- J. Update the route tables.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/vpc-nat-gateway.html>

NEW QUESTION 20

A company has developed a serverless web application that is hosted on AWS. The application consists of Amazon S3, Amazon API Gateway, several AWS Lambda functions, and an Amazon RDS for MySQL database. The company is using AWS CodeCommit to store the source code. The source code is a combination of AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) templates and Python code.

A security audit and penetration test reveal that user names and passwords for authentication to the database are hardcoded within CodeCommit repositories. A DevOps engineer must implement a solution to automatically detect and prevent hardcoded secrets.

What is the MOST secure solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Enable Amazon CodeGuru Profile
- B. Decorate the handler function with `@with_lambda_profiler()`. Manually review the recommendation repor
- C. Write the secret to AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store as a secure strin
- D. Update the SAM templates and the Python code to pull the secret from Parameter Store.
- E. Associate the CodeCommit repository with Amazon CodeGuru Reviewe
- F. Manually check the code review for any recommendation
- G. Choose the option to protect the secre
- H. Update the SAM templates and the Python code to pull the secret from AWS Secrets Manager.
- I. Enable Amazon CodeGuru Profile
- J. Decorate the handler function with `@with_lambda_profiler()`. Manually review the recommendation repor
- K. Choose the option to protect the secre
- L. Update the SAM templates and the Python code to pull the secret from AWS Secrets Manager.
- M. Associate the CodeCommit repository with Amazon CodeGuru Reviewe
- N. Manually check the code review for any recommendation
- O. Write the secret to AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store as a strin
- P. Update the SAM templates and the Python code to pull the secret from Parameter Store.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codecommit/latest/userguide/how-to-amazon-codeguru-reviewer.html>

NEW QUESTION 23

A company has developed an AWS Lambda function that handles orders received through an API. The company is using AWS CodeDeploy to deploy the Lambda function as the final stage of a CI/CD pipeline.

A DevOps engineer has noticed there are intermittent failures of the ordering API for a few seconds after deployment. After some investigation the DevOps engineer believes the failures are due to database changes not having fully propagated before the Lambda function is invoked

How should the DevOps engineer overcome this?

- A. Add a BeforeAllowTraffic hook to the AppSpec file that tests and waits for any necessary database changes before traffic can flow to the new version of the Lambda function.
- B. Add an AfterAllowTraffic hook to the AppSpec file that forces traffic to wait for any pending database changes before allowing the new version of the Lambda function to respond.
- C. Add a BeforeAllowTraffic hook to the AppSpec file that tests and waits for any necessary database changes before deploying the new version of the Lambda function.
- D. Add a validateService hook to the AppSpec file that inspects incoming traffic and rejects the payload if dependent services such as the database are not yet ready.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 24

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

What should the company do to accomplish these goals?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 26

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

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

Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 30

A company has an on-premises application that is written in Go. A DevOps engineer must move the application to AWS. The company's development team wants to enable blue/green deployments and perform A/B testing.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy the application on an Amazon EC2 instance, and create an AMI of the instance
- B. Use the AMI to create an automatic scaling launch configuration that is used in an Auto Scaling group
- C. Use Elastic Load Balancing to distribute traffic
- D. When changes are made to the application, a new AMI will be created, which will initiate an EC2 instance refresh.
- E. Use Amazon Lightsail to deploy the application
- F. Store the application in a zipped format in an Amazon S3 bucket
- G. Use this zipped version to deploy new versions of the application to Lightsail
- H. Use Lightsail deployment options to manage the deployment.
- I. Use AWS CodeArtifact to store the application code
- J. Use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy the application to a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances
- K. Use Elastic Load Balancing to distribute the traffic to the EC2 instance
- L. When making changes to the application, upload a new version to CodeArtifact and create a new CodeDeploy deployment.
- M. Use AWS Elastic Beanstalk to host the application
- N. Store a zipped version of the application in Amazon S3. Use that location to deploy new versions of the application
- O. Use Elastic Beanstalk to manage the deployment options.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/quickstart/architecture/blue-green-deployment/>

NEW QUESTION 34

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 routetable 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 35

A company has containerized all of its in-house quality control applications. The company is running Jenkins on Amazon EC2 instances, which require patching and upgrading. The compliance officer has requested a DevOps engineer begin encrypting build artifacts since they contain company intellectual property. What should the DevOps engineer do to accomplish this in the MOST maintainable manner?

- A. Automate patching and upgrading using AWS Systems Manager on EC2 instances and encrypt Amazon EBS volumes by default.
- B. Deploy Jenkins to an Amazon ECS cluster and copy build artifacts to an Amazon S3 bucket with default encryption enabled.
- C. Leverage AWS CodePipeline with a build action and encrypt the artifacts using AWS Secrets Manager.
- D. Use AWS CodeBuild with artifact encryption to replace the Jenkins instance running on EC2 instances.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The following are the steps involved in accomplishing this in the most maintainable manner:

- Configure CodeBuild to encrypt the build artifacts using AWS Secrets Manager.
- Deploy the containerized quality control applications to CodeBuild.

This approach is the most maintainable because it eliminates the need to manage Jenkins on EC2 instances. CodeBuild is a managed service, so the DevOps engineer does not need to worry about patching or upgrading the service.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codebuild/latest/userguide/security-encryption.html> Build artifact encryption - CodeBuild requires access to an AWS KMS CMK in order to encrypt its build output artifacts. By default, CodeBuild uses an AWS Key Management Service CMK for Amazon S3 in your AWS account. If you do not want to use this CMK, you must create and configure a customer-managed CMK. For more information Creating keys.

NEW QUESTION 37

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

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

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

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

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 39

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

Sudden increases of data cause the Kinesis consumer application to fall behind and the Kinesis data streams drop records before the records can be processed.

The DevOps engineer must implement a solution to improve stream handling.

Which solution meets these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/streams/latest/dev/monitoring-with-cloudwatch.html> GetRecords.IteratorAgeMilliseconds - The age of the last record in all GetRecords calls made against a Kinesis stream, measured over the specified time period. Age is the difference between the current time and when the last record of the GetRecords call was written to the stream. The Minimum and Maximum statistics can be used to track the progress of Kinesis consumer applications. A value of zero indicates that the records being read are completely caught up.

NEW QUESTION 41

An AWS CodePipeline pipeline has implemented a code release process. The pipeline is integrated with AWS CodeDeploy to deploy versions of an application to multiple Amazon EC2 instances for each CodePipeline stage.

During a recent deployment the pipeline failed due to a CodeDeploy issue. The DevOps team wants to improve monitoring and notifications during deployment to decrease resolution times.

What should the DevOps engineer do to create notifications. When issues are discovered?

- A. Implement Amazon CloudWatch Logs for CodePipeline and CodeDeploy create an AWS Config rule to evaluate code deployment issues, and create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to notify stakeholders of deployment issues.
- B. Implement Amazon EventBridge for CodePipeline and CodeDeploy create an AWS Lambda function to evaluate code deployment issues, and create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to notify stakeholders of deployment issues.
- C. Implement AWS CloudTrail to record CodePipeline and CodeDeploy API call information create an AWS Lambda function to evaluate code deployment issues and create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to notify stakeholders of deployment issues.
- D. Implement Amazon EventBridge for CodePipeline and CodeDeploy create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to notify stakeholders of deployment issues.
- E. Inspector assessment target to evaluate code deployment issues and create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to notify stakeholders of deployment issues.
- F. Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to notify stakeholders of deployment issues.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS CloudWatch Events can be used to monitor events across different AWS resources, and a CloudWatch Event Rule can be created to trigger an AWS Lambda function when a deployment issue is detected in the pipeline. The Lambda function can then evaluate the issue and send a notification to the appropriate stakeholders through an Amazon SNS topic. This approach allows for real-time notifications and faster resolution times.

NEW QUESTION 46

An ecommerce company has chosen AWS to host its new platform. The company's DevOps team has started building an AWS Control Tower landing zone. The DevOps team has set the identity store within AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) to external identity provider (IdP) and has configured SAML 2.0. The DevOps team wants a robust permission model that applies the principle of least privilege. The model must allow the team to build and manage only the team's own resources.

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

- A. Create IAM policies that include the required permission
- B. Include the aws:PrincipalTag condition key.
- C. Create permission set
- D. Attach an inline policy that includes the required permissions and uses the aws:PrincipalTag condition key to scope the permissions.
- E. Create a group in the IdP
- F. Place users in the group
- G. Assign the group to accounts and the permission sets in IAM Identity Center.
- H. Create a group in the IdP
- I. Place users in the group
- J. Assign the group to OUs and IAM policies.
- K. Enable attributes for access control in IAM Identity Center
- L. Apply tags to user
- M. Map the tags as key-value pairs.
- N. Enable attributes for access control in IAM Identity Center
- O. Map attributes from the IdP as key-value pairs.

Answer: BCF

Explanation:

Using the principalTag in the Permission Set inline policy a logged in user belonging to a specific AD group in the IDP can be permitted access to perform operations on certain resources if their group matches the group used in the PrincipalTag. Basically you are narrowing the scope of privileges assigned via Permission policies conditionally based on whether the logged in user belongs to a specific AD Group in IDP. The mapping of the AD group to the request attributes can be done using SSO attributes where we can pass other attributes like the SAML token as well.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/singlesignon/latest/userguide/abac.html>

NEW QUESTION 47

A global company manages multiple AWS accounts by using AWS Control Tower. The company hosts internal applications and public applications.

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

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

Which solution will resolve this error?

- A. Configure the application account's deployment IAM role to have a trust relationship with the centralized DevOps account
- B. Configure the trust relationship to allow the sts:AssumeRole action
- C. Configure the application account's deployment IAM role to have the required access to the EKS cluster
- D. Configure the EKS cluster aws-auth ConfigMap to map the role to the appropriate system permissions.
- E. Configure the centralized DevOps account's deployment IAM role to have a trust relationship with the application account
- F. Configure the trust relationship to allow the sts:AssumeRole action

- G. Configure the centralized DevOps account's deployment 1AM role to allow the required access to CodeBuild.
- H. Configure the centralized DevOps account's deployment 1AM role to have a trust relationship with the application account
- I. Configure the trust relationship to allow the sts:AssumeRoleWithSAML action
- J. Configure the centralized DevOps account's deployment 1AM role to allow the required access to CodeBuild.
- K. Configure the application account's deployment 1AM role to have a trust relationship with the AWS Control Tower management account
- L. Configure the trust relationship to allow the sts:AssumeRole action
- M. Configure the application account's deployment 1AM role to have the required access to the EKS cluster
- N. Configure the EKS cluster aws-auth ConfigMap to map the role to the appropriate system permissions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 52

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. .yml file was not included in the application revision.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 55

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 59

The security team depends on AWS CloudTrail to detect sensitive security issues in the company's AWS account. The DevOps engineer needs a solution to auto-remediate CloudTrail being turned off in an AWS account. What solution ensures the LEAST amount of downtime for the CloudTrail log deliveries?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for the CloudTrail StopLogging event
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function that uses the AWS SDK to call StartLogging on the ARN of the resource in which StopLogging was called
- C. Add the Lambda function ARN as a target to the EventBridge rule.
- D. Deploy the AWS-managed CloudTrail-enabled AWS Config rule set with a periodic interval to 1 hour. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for AWS Config rules compliance change
- E. Create an AWS Lambda function that uses the AWS SDK to call StartLogging on the ARN of the resource in which StopLogging was called
- F. Add the Lambda function ARN as a target to the EventBridge rule.
- G. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for a scheduled event every 5 minutes
- H. Create an AWS Lambda function that uses the AWS SDK to call StartLogging on a CloudTrail trail in the AWS account
- I. Add the Lambda function ARN as a target to the EventBridge rule.
- J. Launch a t2.nano instance with a script running every 5 minutes that uses the AWS SDK to query CloudTrail in the current account
- K. If the CloudTrail trail is disabled have the script re-enable the trail.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/mt/monitor-changes-and-auto-enable-logging-in-aws-cloudtrail/>

NEW QUESTION 60

A company has a single AWS account that runs hundreds of Amazon EC2 instances in a single AWS Region. New EC2 instances are launched and terminated each hour in the account. The account also includes existing EC2 instances that have been running for longer than a week. The company's security policy requires all running EC2 instances to use an EC2 instance profile. If an EC2 instance does not have an instance profile attached, the EC2 instance must use a default instance profile that has no IAM permissions assigned. A DevOps engineer reviews the account and discovers EC2 instances that are running without an instance profile. During the review, the DevOps engineer also observes that new EC2 instances are being launched without an instance profile. Which solution will ensure that an instance profile is attached to all existing and future EC2 instances in the Region?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 64

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 application. Use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy the Lambda functions with the Canary10Percent15Minutes Deployment Preference Typ
- B. Use Amazon CloudWatch alarms to monitor the health of the functions.
- C. Use AWS CloudFormation to publish a new stack update, and include Amazon CloudWatch alarms on all resource
- D. Set up an AWS CodePipeline approval action for a developer to verify and approve the AWS CloudFormation change set.
- E. Use AWS CloudFormation to publish a new version on every stack update, and include Amazon CloudWatch alarms on all resource
- F. Use the RoutingConfig property of the AWS::Lambda::Alias resource to update the traffic routing during the stack update.
- G. Use AWS CodeBuild to add sample event payloads for testing to the Lambda function
- H. Publish a new version of the functions, and include Amazon CloudWatch alarm
- I. Update the production alias to point to the new versio
- J. Configure rollbacks to occur when an alarm is in the ALARM state.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 67

An Amazon EC2 instance is running in a VPC and needs to download an object from a restricted Amazon S3 bucket. When the DevOps engineer tries to download the object, an AccessDenied error is received. What are the possible causes for this error? (Select TWO,)

- A. The S3 bucket default encryption is enabled.
- B. There is an error in the S3 bucket policy.
- C. The object has been moved to S3 Glacier.
- D. There is an error in the IAM role configuration.
- E. S3 Versioning is enabled.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

These are the possible causes for the AccessDenied error because they affect the permissions to access the S3 object from the EC2 instance. An S3 bucket policy is a resource-based policy that defines who can access the bucket and its objects, and what actions they can perform. An IAM role is an identity that can be assumed by an EC2 instance to grant it permissions to access AWS services and resources. If there is an error in the S3 bucket policy or the IAM role configuration, such as a missing or incorrect statement, condition, or principal, then the EC2 instance may not have the necessary permissions to download the object from the S3 bucket .

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/example-bucket-policies.html> <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/iam-roles-for-amazon-ec2.html>

NEW QUESTION 71

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 73

A company wants to migrate its content sharing web application hosted on Amazon EC2 to a serverless architecture. The company currently deploys changes to its application by creating a new Auto Scaling group of EC2 instances and a new Elastic Load Balancer, and then shifting the traffic away using an Amazon Route 53 weighted routing policy.

For its new serverless application, the company is planning to use Amazon API Gateway and AWS Lambda. The company will need to update its deployment processes to work with the new application. It will also need to retain the ability to test new features on a small number of users before rolling the features out to the entire user base.

Which deployment strategy will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS CDK to deploy API Gateway and Lambda function
- B. When code needs to be changed, update the AWS CloudFormation stack and deploy the new version of the APIs and Lambda function
- C. Use a Route 53 failover routing policy for the canary release strategy.
- D. Use AWS CloudFormation to deploy API Gateway and Lambda functions using Lambda function version
- E. When code needs to be changed, update the CloudFormation stack with the new Lambda code and update the API versions using a canary release strategy
- F. Promote the new version when testing is complete.
- G. Use AWS Elastic Beanstalk to deploy API Gateway and Lambda function
- H. When code needs to be changed, deploy a new version of the API and Lambda function
- I. Shift traffic gradually using an Elastic Beanstalk blue/green deployment.
- J. Use AWS OpsWorks to deploy API Gateway in the service layer and Lambda functions in a custom layer
- K. When code needs to be changed, use OpsWorks to perform a blue/green deployment and shift traffic gradually.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/serverless-application-model/latest/developerguide/automating-updates-to-serverless>

NEW QUESTION 75

.....

THANKS FOR TRYING THE DEMO OF OUR PRODUCT

Visit Our Site to Purchase the Full Set of Actual DOP-C02 Exam Questions With Answers.

We Also Provide Practice Exam Software That Simulates Real Exam Environment And Has Many Self-Assessment Features. Order the DOP-C02 Product From:

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/DOP-C02/>

Money Back Guarantee

DOP-C02 Practice Exam Features:

- * DOP-C02 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- * DOP-C02 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- * DOP-C02 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry
- * DOP-C02 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year