

DOP-C02 Dumps

AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1

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. 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.
- I. 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. 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.
- J. Configure AWS Security Hub for the organization.
- K. 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 2

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 file contains an invalid script that runs in the AllowTraffic lifecycle hook.
- B. The user who initiated the deployment does not have the necessary permissions to interact with the ALB.
- C. The health checks specified for the ALB target group are misconfigured.
- D. 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 3

A company uses AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys and manual key rotation to meet regulatory compliance requirements. The security team wants to be notified when any keys have not been rotated after 90 days. Which solution will accomplish this?

- A. Configure AWS KMS to publish to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when keys are more than 90 days old.
- B. Configure an Amazon EventBridge event to launch an AWS Lambda function to call the AWS Trusted Advisor API and publish to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- C. Develop an AWS Config custom rule that publishes to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when keys are more than 90 days old.
- D. Configure AWS Security Hub to publish to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when keys are more than 90 days old.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-use-aws-config-to-determine-compliance-of-aws-kms-key-policies-to-your-specifications/>

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

A company has a new AWS account that teams will use to deploy various applications. The teams will create many Amazon S3 buckets for application-specific purposes and to store AWS CloudTrail logs. The company has enabled Amazon Macie for the account.

A DevOps engineer needs to optimize the Macie costs for the account without compromising the account's functionality.

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

- A. Exclude S3 buckets that contain CloudTrail logs from automated discovery.
- B. Exclude S3 buckets that have public read access from automated discovery.
- C. Configure scheduled daily discovery jobs for all S3 buckets in the account.
- D. Configure discovery jobs to include S3 objects based on the last modified criterion.
- E. Configure discovery jobs to include S3 objects that are tagged as production only.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

To optimize the Macie costs for the account without compromising the account's functionality, the DevOps engineer needs to exclude S3 buckets that do not contain sensitive data from automated discovery. S3 buckets that contain CloudTrail logs are unlikely to have sensitive data, and Macie charges for scanning and monitoring data in S3 buckets. Therefore, excluding S3 buckets that contain CloudTrail logs from automated discovery can reduce Macie costs. Similarly, configuring discovery jobs to include S3 objects based on the last modified criterion can also reduce Macie costs, as it will only scan and monitor new or updated objects, rather than all objects in the bucket.

NEW QUESTION 6

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-metric-filters/>

NEW QUESTION 7

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 application
- 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 decommissioned
- 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 event
- 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 event
- G. Configure the alarm to send to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue
- 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 function
- J. Configure the function to add a tag to the EC2 instance that produced the login event and mark the instance to be decommissioned
- 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 8

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 9

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-skipped-lifecycle-events>

NEW QUESTION 10

A company runs a workload on Amazon EC2 instances. The company needs a control that requires the use of Instance Metadata Service Version 2 (IMDSv2) on all EC2 instances in the AWS account. If an EC2 instance does not prevent the use of Instance Metadata Service Version 1 (IMDSv1), the EC2 instance must be terminated.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set up AWS Config in the account
- B. Use a managed rule to check EC2 instance
- C. Configure the rule to remediate the findings by using AWS Systems Manager Automation to terminate the instance.
- D. Create a permissions boundary that prevents the ec2:RunInstance action if the ec2:MetadataHttpTokens condition key is not set to a value of require
- E. Attach the permissions boundary to the IAM role that was used to launch the instance.
- F. Set up Amazon Inspector in the account
- G. Configure Amazon Inspector to activate deep inspection for EC2 instance
- H. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for an Inspector2 finding
- I. Set an AWS Lambda function as the target to terminate the instance.
- J. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for the EC2 instance launch successful event
- K. Send the event to an AWS Lambda function to inspect the EC2 metadata and to terminate the instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To implement a control that requires the use of IMDSv2 on all EC2 instances in the account, the DevOps engineer can use a permissions boundary. A permissions boundary is a policy that defines the maximum permissions that an IAM entity can have. The DevOps engineer can create a permissions boundary that prevents the ec2:RunInstance action if the ec2:MetadataHttpTokens condition key is not set to a value of required. This condition key enforces the use of IMDSv2 on EC2 instances. The DevOps engineer can attach the permissions boundary to the IAM role that was used to launch the instance. This way, any attempt to launch an

EC2 instance without using IMDSv2 will be denied by the permissions boundary.

NEW QUESTION 10

A company has multiple member accounts that are part of an organization in AWS Organizations. The security team needs to review every Amazon EC2 security group and their inbound and outbound rules. The security team wants to programmatically retrieve this information from the member accounts using an AWS Lambda function in the management account of the organization.

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

- A. Create a trust relationship that allows users in the member accounts to assume the management account IAM role.
- B. Create a trust relationship that allows users in the management account to assume the IAM roles of the member accounts.
- C. Create an IAM role in each member account that has access to the AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess managed policy.
- D. Create an IAM role in each member account to allow the sts:AssumeRole action against the management account IAM role's ARN.
- E. Create an IAM role in the management account that allows the sts:AssumeRole action against the member account IAM role's ARN.
- F. Create an IAM role in the management account that has access to the AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess managed policy.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/lambda-function-assume-iam-role/> <https://kreuzwerker.de/post/aws-multi-account-setups-reloaded>

NEW QUESTION 11

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 access¹²

? 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 OU³

? 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 SCP⁴⁵

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 13

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 15

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 deployments.
- 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 19

A company's application is currently deployed to a single AWS Region. Recently, the company opened a new office on a different continent. The users in the new office are experiencing high latency. The company's application runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and uses Amazon DynamoDB as the database layer. The instances run in an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. A DevOps engineer is tasked with minimizing application response times and improving availability for users in both Regions.

Which combination of actions should be taken to address the latency issues? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a new DynamoDB table in the new Region with cross-Region replication enabled.
- B. Create new ALB and Auto Scaling group global resources and configure the new ALB to direct traffic to the new Auto Scaling group.
- C. Create new ALB and Auto Scaling group resources in the new Region and configure the new ALB to direct traffic to the new Auto Scaling group.
- D. Create Amazon Route 53 records, health checks, and latency-based routing policies to route to the ALB.
- E. Create Amazon Route 53 aliases, health checks, and failover routing policies to route to the ALB.
- F. Convert the DynamoDB table to a global table.

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

C. Create new ALB and Auto Scaling group resources in the new Region and configure the new ALB to direct traffic to the new Auto Scaling group. This will allow users in the new Region to access the application with lower latency by reducing the network hops between the user and the application servers.

* D. Create Amazon Route 53 records, health checks, and latency-based routing policies to route to the ALB. This will enable Route 53 to route user traffic to the nearest healthy ALB, based on the latency between the user and the ALBs.

* F. Convert the DynamoDB table to a global table. This will enable reads and writes to the table in both Regions with low latency, improving the overall response time of the application.

NEW QUESTION 20

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 (all 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" er of pull requests for certain files. How can the company meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of effort?

- A. Activate S3 server access login
- B. Import the access logs into an Amazon Aurora databas
- C. Use an Aurora SQL query to analyze the access patterns.
- D. Activate S3 server access login
- 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 even
- H. Configure the Lambda function to write the file access information, such as use
- I. S3 bucket, and file key, to an Amazon Aurora databas
- 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 24

A DevOps team manages an API running on-premises that serves as a backend for an Amazon API Gateway endpoint. Customers have been complaining about high response latencies, which the development team has verified using the API Gateway latency metrics in Amazon CloudWatch. To identify the cause, the team needs to collect relevant data without introducing additional latency. Which actions should be taken to accomplish this? (Choose two.)

- A. Install the CloudWatch agent server side and configure the agent to upload relevant logs to CloudWatch.
- B. Enable AWS X-Ray tracing in API Gateway, modify the application to capture request segments, and upload those segments to X-Ray during each request.
- C. Enable AWS X-Ray tracing in API Gateway, modify the application to capture request segments, and use the X-Ray daemon to upload segments to X-Ray.
- D. Modify the on-premises application to send log information back to API Gateway with each request.
- E. Modify the on-premises application to calculate and upload statistical data relevant to the API service requests to CloudWatch metrics.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/install-CloudWatch-Agent-on-premise.html>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/xray/latest/devguide/xray-api-sendingdata.html>

NEW QUESTION 29

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 34

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 37

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 R TO.

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 AL
- 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 39

A company's application teams use AWS CodeCommit repositories for their applications.

The application teams have repositories in multiple AWS accounts. All accounts are in an organization in AWS Organizations.

Each application team uses AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) configured with an external IdP to assume a developer IAM role. The developer role allows the application teams to use Git to work with the code in the repositories.

A security audit reveals that the application teams can modify the main branch in any repository. A DevOps engineer must implement a solution that allows the application teams to modify the main branch of only the repositories that they manage.

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

- A. Update the SAML assertion to pass the user's team name
- B. Update the IAM role's trust policy to add an access-team session tag that has the team name.
- C. Create an approval rule template for each team in the Organizations management account
- D. Associate the template with all the repositories
- E. Add the developer role ARN as an approver.
- F. Create an approval rule template for each account
- G. Associate the template with all repositories
- H. Add the "aws:ResourceTag/access-team":"\$;{aws:PrincipalTag/access-team}" condition to the approval rule template.
- I. For each CodeCommit repository, add an access-team tag that has the value set to the name of the associated team.
- J. Attach an SCP to the account
- K. Include the following statement:

```
{
  "Effect": "Deny",
  "Action": [
    "codecommit:GitPush",
    "codecommit:PutFile",
    "codecommit:Merge*"
  ],
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringEqualsIfExists": {
      "codecommit:References": ["refs/heads/main"]
    },
    "StringNotEquals": {
      "aws:ResourceTag/access-team": "$ ;{aws:PrincipalTag/access-team}"
    },
    "Null": {
      "codecommit:References": "false"
    }
  }
}
```

L. Create an IAM permissions boundary in each account

M. Include the following statement: {

```
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "codecommit:GitPush",
    "codecommit:PutFile",
    "codecommit:Merge*"
  ],
  "Resource": "*",
  "Condition": {
    "StringEqualsIfExists": {
      "codecommit:References": ["refs/heads/main"]
    },
    "StringNotEquals": {
      "aws:ResourceTag/access-team": "$ ;{aws:PrincipalTag/access-team}"
    },
    "Null": {
      "codecommit:References": "false"
    }
  }
}
```

Answer: ADF

Explanation:

Short Explanation: To meet the requirements, the DevOps engineer should update the SAML assertion to pass the user's team name, update the IAM role's trust policy to add an access-team session tag that has the team name, create an IAM permissions boundary in each account, and for each CodeCommit repository, add an access-team tag that has the value set to the name of the associated team.

References:

? Updating the SAML assertion to pass the user's team name allows the DevOps engineer to use IAM tags to identify which team a user belongs to. This can help enforce fine-grained access control based on the user's team membership1.

? Updating the IAM role's trust policy to add an access-team session tag that has the team name allows the DevOps engineer to use IAM condition keys to restrict access based on the session tag value2. For example, the DevOps engineer can use the aws:PrincipalTag condition key to match the access-team tag of the user with the access-team tag of the repository3.

? Creating an IAM permissions boundary in each account allows the DevOps engineer to set the maximum permissions that an identity-based policy can grant to an IAM entity. An entity's permissions boundary allows it to perform only the actions that are allowed by both its identity-based policies and its permissions boundaries4. For example, the DevOps engineer can use a permissions boundary policy to limit the actions that a user can perform on CodeCommit repositories based on their access-team tag5.

? For each CodeCommit repository, adding an access-team tag that has the value set to the name of the associated team allows the DevOps engineer to use resource tags to identify which team manages a repository. This can help enforce fine-grained access control based on the resource tag value6.

? The other options are incorrect because:

NEW QUESTION 43

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
- D. 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 tabl
- G. Increase the maximum write capacity units (WCUs) for the table's scaling policy.
- H. Check the Throttles metric for the Lambda functio
- 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 ThottledWriteRequests 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 45

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 environments target group or the green environments 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 environments EC2 instances

What should the DevOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Start a rolling restart to the Auto Scaling group tor 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 grou
- 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 49

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 51

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 functio
- 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 Creat
- H. Deployment events from aws apigatewa
- 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 straight forward solution and it will meet the requirements.

NEW QUESTION 56

A company uses AWS Organizations to manage its AWS accounts. The company has a root OU that has a child OU. The root OU has an SCP that allows all actions on all resources. The child OU has an SCP that allows all actions for Amazon DynamoDB and AWS Lambda, and denies all other actions. The company has an AWS account that is named vendor-data in the child OU. A DevOps engineer has an 1AM user that is attached to the AdministratorAccess 1AM policy in the vendor-data account. The DevOps engineer attempts to launch an Amazon EC2 instance in the vendor-data account but receives an access denied error.

Which change should the DevOps engineer make to launch the EC2 instance in the vendor-data account?

- A. Attach the AmazonEC2FullAccess 1AM policy to the 1AM user.
- B. Create a new SCP that allows all actions for Amazon EC2. Attach the SCP to the vendor-data account.
- C. Update the SCP in the child OU to allow all actions for Amazon EC2.
- D. Create a new SCP that allows all actions for Amazon EC2. Attach the SCP to the root OU.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Updating the SCP in the child OU to allow all actions for Amazon EC2 will enable the DevOps engineer to launch the EC2 instance in the vendor-data account. SCPs are applied to OUs and accounts in a hierarchical manner, meaning that the SCPs attached to the parent OU are inherited by the child OU and accounts. Therefore, the SCP in the child OU overrides the SCP in the root OU and denies all actions except for DynamoDB and Lambda. By adding EC2 to the allowed actions in the child OU's SCP, the DevOps engineer can access EC2 resources in the vendor-data account.

Option A is incorrect because attaching the AmazonEC2FullAccess IAM policy to the IAM user will not grant the user access to EC2 resources. IAM policies are evaluated after SCPs, so even if the IAM policy allows EC2 actions, the SCP will still deny them.

Option B is incorrect because creating a new SCP that allows all actions for EC2 and attaching it to the vendor-data account will not work. SCPs are not cumulative, meaning that only one SCP is applied to an account at a time. The SCP attached to the account will be the SCP attached to the OU that contains the account. Therefore, option B will not change the SCP that is applied to the vendor-data account.

Option D is incorrect because creating a new SCP that allows all actions for EC2 and attaching it to the root OU will not work. As explained earlier, the SCP in the child OU overrides the SCP in the root OU and denies all actions except for DynamoDB and Lambda. Therefore, option D will not affect the SCP that is applied to the vendor-data account.

NEW QUESTION 57

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 62

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-inuse-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 63

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 role
- 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 role
- 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 role
- 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 role
- 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 66

A highly regulated company has a policy that DevOps engineers should not log in to their Amazon EC2 instances except in emergencies. If a DevOps engineer does log in, the security team must be notified within 15 minutes of the occurrence.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Install the Amazon Inspector agent on each EC2 instance Subscribe to Amazon EventBridge notifications Invoke an AWS Lambda function to check if a message is about user logins If it is send a notification to the security team using Amazon SNS.
- B. Install the Amazon CloudWatch agent on each EC2 instance Configure the agent to push all logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs and set up a CloudWatch metric filter that searches for user login
- C. If a login is found send a notification to the security team using Amazon SNS.
- D. Set up AWS CloudTrail with Amazon CloudWatch Log

- E. Subscribe CloudWatch Logs to Amazon Kinesis Attach AWS Lambda to Kinesis to parse and determine if a log contains a user login If it does, send a notification to the security team using Amazon SNS.
- F. Set up a script on each Amazon EC2 instance to push all logs to Amazon S3 Set up an S3 event to invoke an AWS Lambda function which invokes an Amazon Athena query to ru
- G. The Athena query checks for logins and sends the output to the security team using Amazon SNS.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-monitor-and-visualize-failed-ssh-access-attempts-to-amazon-ec2-linux-instances/>

NEW QUESTION 67

A company manages multiple AWS accounts in AWS Organizations. The company's security policy states that AWS account root user credentials for member accounts must not be used. The company monitors access to the root user credentials.

A recent alert shows that the root user in a member account launched an Amazon EC2 instance. A DevOps engineer must create an SCP at the organization's root level that will prevent the root user in member accounts from making any AWS service API calls.

Which SCP will meet these requirements?

A)

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "*",
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringNotLike": { "aws:PrincipalArn": "arn:aws:iam::*:root" }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

B)

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "*",
      "Resource": "*",
      "Principal": { "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::*:root" }
    }
  ]
}
```

C)

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "*",
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringLike": { "aws:PrincipalArn": "arn:aws:iam::*:root" }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

D)

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "*",
      "Resource": "*",
      "Principal": "root"
    }
  ]
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 70

A developer is maintaining a fleet of 50 Amazon EC2 Linux servers. The servers are part of an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group, and also use Elastic Load Balancing for load balancing.

Occasionally, some application servers are being terminated after failing ELB HTTP health checks. The developer would like to perform a root cause analysis on the issue, but before being able to access application logs, the server is terminated.

How can log collection be automated?

- A. Use Auto Scaling lifecycle hooks to put instances in a Pending:Wait stat
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for EC2 Instance Terminate Successful and trigger an AWS Lambda function that invokes an SSM Run Command script to collect logs, push them to Amazon S3, and complete the lifecycle action once logs are collected.
- C. Use Auto Scaling lifecycle hooks to put instances in a Terminating:Wait stat
- D. Create an AWS Config rule for EC2 Instance-terminate Lifecycle Action and trigger a step function that invokes a script to collect logs, push them to Amazon S3, and complete the lifecycle action once logs are collected.
- E. Use Auto Scaling lifecycle hooks to put instances in a Terminating:Wait stat
- F. Create an Amazon CloudWatch subscription filter for EC2 Instance Terminate Successful and trigger a CloudWatch agent that invokes a script to collect logs, push them to Amazon S3, and complete the lifecycle action once logs are collected.
- G. Use Auto Scaling lifecycle hooks to put instances in a Terminating:Wait stat
- H. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for EC2 Instance-terminate Lifecycle Action and trigger an AWS Lambda function that invokes an SSM Run Command script to collect logs, push them to Amazon S3, and complete the lifecycle action once logs are collected.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://blog.fourninecloud.com/auto-scaling-lifecycle-hooks-to-export-server-logs-when-instance-terminating-58e06d7c0d6a>

NEW QUESTION 72

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

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 74

A DevOps engineer manages a web application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The instances run in an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. The engineer needs to implement a deployment strategy that:

Launches a second fleet of instances with the same capacity as the original fleet. Maintains the original fleet unchanged while the second fleet is launched.

Transitions traffic to the second fleet when the second fleet is fully deployed. Terminates the original fleet automatically 1 hour after transition.

Which solution will satisfy these requirements?

- A. Use an AWS CloudFormation template with a retention policy for the ALB set to 1 hour
- B. Update the Amazon Route 53 record to reflect the new ALB.
- C. Use two AWS Elastic Beanstalk environments to perform a blue/green deployment from the original environment to the new one
- D. Create an application version lifecycle policy to terminate the original environment in 1 hour.
- E. Use AWS CodeDeploy with a deployment group configured with a blue/green deployment configuration. Select the option Terminate the original instances in the deployment group with a waiting period of 1 hour.
- F. Use AWS Elastic Beanstalk with the configuration set to Immutable
- G. Create an extension using the Resources key that sets the deletion policy of the ALB to 1 hour, and deploy the application.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/APIReference/API_BlueInstanceTerminationOption.html

The original revision termination settings are configured to wait 1 hour after traffic has been rerouted before terminating the blue task set.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonECS/latest/developerguide/deployment-type-bluegreen.html>

NEW QUESTION 77

A company has an application that includes AWS Lambda functions. The Lambda functions run Python code that is stored in an AWS CodeCommit repository. The company has recently experienced failures in the production environment because of an error in the Python code. An engineer has written unit tests for the Lambda functions to help avoid releasing any future defects into the production environment.

The company's DevOps team needs to implement a solution to integrate the unit tests into an existing AWS CodePipeline pipeline. The solution must produce reports about the unit tests for the company to view.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Associate the CodeCommit repository with Amazon CodeGuru Reviewer
- B. Create a new AWS CodeBuild project
- C. In the CodePipeline pipeline, configure a test stage that uses the new CodeBuild project
- D. Create a buildspec.yml file in the CodeCommit repository
- E. In the buildspec.yml file, define the actions to run a CodeGuru review.
- F. Create a new AWS CodeBuild project
- G. In the CodePipeline pipeline, configure a test stage that uses the new CodeBuild project
- H. Create a CodeBuild report group
- I. Create a buildspec.yml file in the CodeCommit repository
- J. In the buildspec.yml file, define the actions to run the unit tests with an output of JUNITXML in the build phase section. Configure the test reports to be uploaded to the new CodeBuild report group.
- K. Create a new AWS CodeArtifact repository
- L. Create a new AWS CodeBuild project
- M. In the CodePipeline pipeline, configure a test stage that uses the new CodeBuild project
- N. Create an appspec.yml file in the original CodeCommit repository
- O. In the appspec.yml file, define the actions to run the unit tests with an output of CUCUMBERJSON in the build phase section
- P. Configure the test reports to be sent to the new CodeArtifact repository.
- Q. Create a new AWS CodeBuild project
- R. In the CodePipeline pipeline, configure a test stage that uses the new CodeBuild project
- S. Create a new Amazon S3 bucket
- T. Create a buildspec.yml file in the CodeCommit repository
- . In the buildspec.yml file, define the actions to run the unit tests with an output of HTML in the phases section
- . In the reports section, upload the test reports to the S3 bucket.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Creating a new AWS CodeBuild project and configuring a test stage in the AWS CodePipeline pipeline that uses the new CodeBuild project is the best way to integrate the unit tests into the existing pipeline. Creating a CodeBuild report group and uploading the test reports to the new CodeBuild report group will produce reports about the unit tests for the company to view. Using JUNITXML as the output format for the unit tests is supported by CodeBuild and will generate a valid report. Option A is incorrect because Amazon CodeGuru Reviewer is a service that provides automated code reviews and recommendations for improving code quality and performance. It is not a tool for running unit tests or producing test reports. Therefore, option A will not meet the requirements.

Option C is incorrect because AWS CodeArtifact is a service that provides secure, scalable, and cost-effective artifact management for software development. It is not a tool for running unit tests or producing test reports. Moreover, option C uses CUCUMBERJSON as the output format for the unit tests, which is not supported by CodeBuild and will not generate a valid report.

Option D is incorrect because uploading the test reports to an Amazon S3 bucket is not the best way to produce reports about the unit tests for the company to view. CodeBuild has a built-in feature to create and manage test reports, which is more convenient and efficient than using S3. Furthermore, option D uses HTML as the output format for the unit tests, which is not supported by CodeBuild and will not generate a valid report.

NEW QUESTION 80

A company is divided into teams. Each team has an AWS account and all the accounts are in an organization in AWS Organizations. Each team must retain full administrative rights to its AWS account. Each team also must be allowed to access only AWS services that the company approves for use. AWS services must gain approval through a request and approval process.

How should a DevOps engineer configure the accounts to meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to provision IAM policies in each account to deny access to restricted AWS services
- B. In each account, configure AWS Config rules that ensure that the policies are attached to IAM principals in the account.
- C. Use AWS Control Tower to provision the accounts into OUs within the organization. Configure AWS Control Tower to enable AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On). Configure IAM Identity Center to provide administrative access. Include deny policies on user roles for restricted AWS services.
- D. Place all the accounts under a new top-level OU within the organization. Create an SCP that denies access to restricted AWS services. Attach the SCP to the OU.
- E. Create an SCP that allows access to only approved AWS services
- F. Attach the SCP to the root OU of the organization
- G. Remove the FullAWSAccess SCP from the root OU of the organization.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/managed-prefix-lists.html> A managed prefix list is a set of one or more CIDR blocks. You can use prefix lists to make it easier to configure and maintain your security groups and route tables. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/sharing-managed-prefix-lists.html> With AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM), the owner of a prefix list can share a prefix list with the following: Specific AWS accounts inside or outside of its organization in AWS Organizations An organizational unit inside its organization in AWS Organizations An entire organization in AWS Organizations

NEW QUESTION 81

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 AL
- 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 TargetHealth set to Yes for both ALB
- J. Set the TTL of both records to 0. Update the distribution's origin to use the new record set.
- K. Create a CloudFront function that detects HTTP 5xx status code
- L. Configure the function to return a 307 Temporary Redirect error response to the secondary ALB if the function detects 5xx status code
- M. Update the distribution's default behavior to send origin responses to the function.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best solution to implement failover for the application is to use CloudFront origin groups. Origin groups allow CloudFront to automatically switch to a secondary origin when the primary origin is unavailable or returns specific HTTP status codes that indicate a failure¹. This way, CloudFront can serve the requests from the secondary ALB in the secondary Region without any delay or redirection. To set up origin groups, the DevOps engineer needs to create a new origin on the distribution for the secondary ALB, create a new origin group with the original ALB as the primary origin and the secondary ALB as the secondary origin, and configure the origin group to fail over for HTTP 5xx status codes. Then, the DevOps engineer needs to update the default behavior to use the origin group instead of the single origin².

The other options are not as effective or efficient as the solution in option B. Option A is not suitable because creating a second CloudFront distribution will increase the complexity and cost of the application. Moreover, using Route 53 alias records with a failover policy will introduce some delay in detecting and switching to the secondary CloudFront distribution, which may not meet the zero-second RTO requirement. Option C is not feasible because CloudFront does not support using Route 53 alias records as origins³. Option D is not advisable because using a CloudFront function to redirect the requests to the secondary ALB will add an extra round-trip and latency to the failover process, which may also not meet the zero-second RTO requirement.

References:

? 1: Optimizing high availability with CloudFront origin failover - Amazon CloudFront

? 2: Creating an origin group - Amazon CloudFront

? 3: Values That You Specify When You Create or Update a Web Distribution - Amazon CloudFront

NEW QUESTION 82

A company's application uses a fleet of Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instances to analyze and process data. The EC2 instances are in an Auto Scaling group. The Auto Scaling group is a target group for an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The application analyzes critical data that cannot tolerate interruption. The application also analyzes noncritical data that can withstand interruption.

The critical data analysis requires quick scalability in response to real-time application demand. The noncritical data analysis involves memory consumption. A DevOps engineer must implement a solution that reduces scale-out latency for the critical data. The solution also must process the noncritical data.

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

- A. For the critical data, modify the existing Auto Scaling group
- B. Create a warm pool instance in the stopped state
- C. Define the warm pool size
- D. Create a new version of the launch template that has detailed monitoring enabled
- E. use Spot Instances.
- F. For the critical data, modify the existing Auto Scaling group
- G. Create a warm pool instance in the stopped state
- H. Define the warm pool size
- I. Create a new version of the launch template that has detailed monitoring enabled
- J. Use On-Demand Instances.
- K. For the critical data
- L. modify the existing Auto Scaling group
- M. Create a lifecycle hook to ensure that bootstrap scripts are completed successfully
- N. Ensure that the application on the instances is ready to accept traffic before the instances are registered
- O. Create a new version of the launch template that has detailed monitoring enabled.
- P. For the noncritical data, create a second Auto Scaling group that uses a launch template
- Q. Configure the launch template to install the unified Amazon CloudWatch agent and to configure the CloudWatch agent with a custom memory utilization metric
- R. Use Spot Instance
- S. Add the new Auto Scaling group as the target group for the ALB
- T. Modify the application to use two target groups for critical data and noncritical data.
- . For the noncritical data, create a second Auto Scaling group
- . Choose the predefined memory utilization metric type for the target tracking scaling policy
- . Use Spot Instance
- . Add the new Auto Scaling group as the target group for the ALB
- . Modify the application to use two target groups for critical data and noncritical data.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

? For the critical data, using a warm pool¹ can reduce the scale-out latency by having pre-initialized EC2 instances ready to serve the application traffic. Using On-Demand Instances can ensure that the instances are always available and not interrupted by Spot interruptions².

? For the noncritical data, using a second Auto Scaling group with Spot Instances can reduce the cost and leverage the unused capacity of EC2³. Using a launch template with the CloudWatch agent⁴ can enable the collection of memory utilization metrics, which can be used to scale the group based on the memory demand. Adding the second group as a target group for the ALB and modifying the application to use two target groups can enable routing the traffic based on the data type.

References: 1: Warm pools for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 2: Amazon EC2 On-Demand Capacity Reservations 3: Amazon EC2 Spot Instances 4: Metrics collected by the CloudWatch agent

NEW QUESTION 86

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-hooks-lambda>

NEW QUESTION 89

A company uses AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory as its identity provider (IdP). The company requires all infrastructure to be defined and deployed by AWS CloudFormation.

A DevOps engineer needs to create a fleet of Windows-based Amazon EC2 instances to host an application. The DevOps engineer has created a CloudFormation template that contains an EC2 launch template, IAM role, EC2 security group, and EC2 Auto Scaling group. The DevOps engineer must implement a solution that joins all EC2 instances to the domain of the AWS Managed Microsoft AD directory.

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

- A. In the CloudFormation template, create an AWS::SSM::Document resource that joins the EC2 instance to the AWS Managed Microsoft AD domain by using the parameters for the existing director
- B. Update the launch template to include the SSMAssociation property to use the new SSM document
- C. Attach the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore and AmazonSSMDirectoryServiceAccess AWS managed policies to the IAM role that the EC2 instances use.
- D. In the CloudFormation template, update the launch template to include specific tags that propagate on launch
- E. Create an AWS::SSM::Association resource to associate the AWS- JoinDirectoryServiceDomain Automation runbook with the EC2 instances that have the specified tag
- F. Define the required parameters to join the AWS Managed Microsoft AD director
- G. Attach the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore and AmazonSSMDirectoryServiceAccess AWS managed policies to the IAM role that the EC2 instances use.
- H. Store the existing AWS Managed Microsoft AD domain connection details in AWS Secrets Manager
- I. In the CloudFormation template, create an AWS::SSM::Association resource to associate the AWS-CreateManagedWindowsInstanceWithApproval Automation runbook with the EC2 Auto Scaling group
- J. Pass the ARNs for the parameters from Secrets Manager to join the domain
- K. Attach the AmazonSSMDirectoryServiceAccess and SecretsManagerReadWrite AWS managed policies to the IAM role that the EC2 instances use.
- L. Store the existing AWS Managed Microsoft AD domain administrator credentials in AWS Secrets Manager
- M. In the CloudFormation template, update the EC2 launch template to include user data
- N. Configure the user data to pull the administrator credentials from Secrets Manager and to join the AWS Managed Microsoft AD domain
- O. Attach the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore and SecretsManagerReadWrite AWS managed policies to the IAM role that the EC2 instances use.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To meet the requirements, the DevOps engineer needs to create a solution that joins all EC2 instances to the domain of the AWS Managed Microsoft AD directory with the most operational efficiency. The DevOps engineer can use AWS Systems Manager Automation to automate the domain join process using an existing runbook called AWS- JoinDirectoryServiceDomain. This runbook can join Windows instances to an AWS Managed Microsoft AD or Simple AD directory by using PowerShell commands. The DevOps engineer can create an AWS::SSM::Association resource in the CloudFormation template to associate the runbook with the EC2 instances that have specific tags. The tags can be defined in the launch template and propagated on launch to the EC2 instances. The DevOps engineer can also define the required parameters for the runbook, such as the directory ID, directory name, and organizational unit. The DevOps engineer can attach the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore and AmazonSSMDirectoryServiceAccess AWS managed policies to the IAM role that the EC2 instances use. These policies grant the necessary permissions for Systems Manager and Directory Service operations.

NEW QUESTION 93

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

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

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

- A. Download the Amazon CloudWatch Logs container instance from AWS
- B. Configure this instance as a task
- C. Update the application service definitions to include the logging task.

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

Answer: BDF

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 97

A company that uses electronic health records is running a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances with an Amazon Linux operating system. As part of patient privacy requirements, the company must ensure continuous compliance for patches for operating system and applications running on the EC2 instances. How can the deployments of the operating system and application patches be automated using a default and custom repository?

- A. Use AWS Systems Manager to create a new patch baseline including the custom repository
- B. Run the AWS-RunPatchBaseline document using the run command to verify and install patches.
- C. Use AWS Direct Connect to integrate the corporate repository and deploy the patches using Amazon CloudWatch scheduled events, then use the CloudWatch dashboard to create reports.
- D. Use yum-config-manager to add the custom repository under /etc/yum.repos.d and run yum-config-manager enable to activate the repository.
- E. Use AWS Systems Manager to create a new patch baseline including the corporate repository
- F. Run the AWS-AmazonLinuxDefaultPatchBaseline document using the run command to verify and install patches.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/patch-manager-how-it-works-alt-source-repository.html>

NEW QUESTION 98

A company has an application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling group. When the application starts up, the application needs to process data from an Amazon S3 bucket before the application can start to serve requests.

The size of the data that is stored in the S3 bucket is growing. When the Auto Scaling group adds new instances, the application now takes several minutes to download and process the data before the application can serve requests. The company must reduce the time that elapses before new EC2 instances are ready to serve requests.

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 102

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
- E. Inspector assessment target to evaluate code deployment issues and create an Amazon Simple
- 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 107

A space exploration company receives telemetry data from multiple satellites. Small packets of data are received through Amazon API Gateway and are placed directly into an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue. A custom application is subscribed to the queue and transforms the data into a standard format.

Because of inconsistencies in the data that the satellites produce, the application is occasionally unable to transform the data. In these cases, the messages remain in the SQS queue. A DevOps engineer must develop a solution that retains the failed messages and makes them available to scientists for review and future processing.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure AWS Lambda to poll the SQS queue and invoke a Lambda function to check whether the queue messages are valid
- B. If validation fails, send a copy of the data that is not valid to an Amazon S3 bucket so that the scientists can review and correct the data
- C. When the data is corrected, amend the message in the SQS queue by using a replay Lambda function with the corrected data.
- D. Convert the SQS standard queue to an SQS FIFO queue
- E. Configure AWS Lambda to poll the SQS queue every 10 minutes by using an Amazon EventBridge schedule
- F. Invoke the Lambda function to identify any messages with a SentTimestamp value that is older than 5 minutes, push the data to the same location as the application's output location, and remove the messages from the queue.
- G. Create an SQS dead-letter queue
- H. Modify the existing queue by including a redrive policy that sets the Maximum Receives setting to 1 and sets the dead-letter queue ARN to the ARN of the newly created queue
- I. Instruct the scientists to use the dead-letter queue to review the data that is not valid
- J. Reprocess this data at a later time.
- K. Configure API Gateway to send messages to different SQS virtual queues that are named for each of the satellites
- L. Update the application to use a new virtual queue for any data that it cannot transform, and send the message to the new virtual queue
- M. Instruct the scientists to use the virtual queue to review the data that is not valid
- N. Reprocess this data at a later time.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Create an SQS dead-letter queue. Modify the existing queue by including a redrive policy that sets the Maximum Receives setting to 1 and sets the dead-letter queue ARN to the ARN of the newly created queue. Instruct the scientists to use the dead-letter queue to review the data that is not valid. Reprocess this data at a later time.

NEW QUESTION 111

A company runs an application on Amazon EC2 instances. The company uses a series of AWS CloudFormation stacks to define the application resources. A developer performs updates by building and testing the application on a laptop and then uploading the build output and CloudFormation stack templates to Amazon S3. The developer's peers review the changes before the developer performs the CloudFormation stack update and installs a new version of the application onto the EC2 instances.

The deployment process is prone to errors and is time-consuming when the developer updates each EC2 instance with the new application. The company wants to automate as much of the application deployment process as possible while retaining a final manual approval step before the modification of the application or resources.

The company already has moved the source code for the application and the CloudFormation templates to AWS CodeCommit. The company also has created an AWS CodeBuild project to build and test the application.

Which combination of steps will meet the company's requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an application group and a deployment group in AWS CodeDeploy
- B. Install the CodeDeploy agent on the EC2 instances.
- C. Create an application revision and a deployment group in AWS CodeDeploy
- D. Create an environment in CodeDeploy
- E. Register the EC2 instances to the CodeDeploy environment.
- F. Use AWS CodePipeline to invoke the CodeBuild job, run the CloudFormation update, and pause for a manual approval step
- G. After approval, start the AWS CodeDeploy deployment.
- H. Use AWS CodePipeline to invoke the CodeBuild job, create CloudFormation change sets for each of the application stacks, and pause for a manual approval step
- I. After approval, run the CloudFormation change sets and start the AWS CodeDeploy deployment.
- J. Use AWS CodePipeline to invoke the CodeBuild job, create CloudFormation change sets for each of the application stacks, and pause for a manual approval step
- K. After approval, start the AWS CodeDeploy deployment.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

A- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/userguide/codedeploy-agent.html> D - This option correctly utilizes AWS CodePipeline to invoke the CodeBuild job and create CloudFormation change sets. It adds a manual approval step before executing the change sets and starting the AWS CodeDeploy deployment. This ensures that the deployment process is automated while retaining the final manual approval step.

NEW QUESTION 113

A DevOps engineer is planning to deploy a Ruby-based application to production. The application needs to interact with an Amazon RDS for MySQL database and should have automatic scaling and high availability. The stored data in the database is critical and should persist regardless of the state of the application stack.

The DevOps engineer needs to set up an automated deployment strategy for the application with automatic rollbacks. The solution also must alert the application team when a deployment fails.

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

- A. Deploy the application on AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- B. Deploy an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance as part of the Elastic Beanstalk configuration.
- C. Deploy the application on AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- D. Deploy a separate Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance outside of Elastic Beanstalk.
- E. Configure a notification email address that alerts the application team in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk configuration.
- F. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule to monitor AWS Health event
- G. Use an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target to alert the application team.
- H. Use the immutable deployment method to deploy new application versions.
- I. Use the rolling deployment method to deploy new application versions.

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

For deploying a Ruby-based application with requirements for interaction with an Amazon RDS for MySQL database, automatic scaling, high availability, and data persistence, the following steps will meet the requirements:

? B. Deploy the application on AWS Elastic Beanstalk. Deploy a separate Amazon

RDS for MySQL DB instance outside of Elastic Beanstalk. This approach ensures that the database persists independently of the Elastic Beanstalk environment, which can be torn down and recreated without affecting the database¹²³.

? E. Use the immutable deployment method to deploy new application

versions. Immutable deployments provide a zero-downtime deployment method that ensures that if any part of the deployment process fails, the environment is rolled back to the original state automatically⁴.

? D. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule to monitor AWS Health events. Use an

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target to alert the application team. This setup allows for automated monitoring and alerting of the application team in case of deployment failures or other health events⁵⁶.

References:

? AWS Elastic Beanstalk documentation on deploying Ruby applications¹.

? AWS documentation on application auto-scaling⁷.

? AWS documentation on automated deployment strategies with automatic rollbacks and alerts⁴⁵⁶.

NEW QUESTION 116

A company builds a container image in an AWS CodeBuild project by running Docker commands. After the container image is built, the CodeBuild project uploads the container image to an Amazon S3 bucket. The CodeBuild project has an IAM service role that has permissions to access the S3 bucket.

A DevOps engineer needs to replace the S3 bucket with an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository to store the container images. The DevOps engineer creates an ECR private image repository in the same AWS Region of the CodeBuild project. The DevOps engineer adjusts the IAM service role with the permissions that are necessary to work with the new ECR repository. The DevOps engineer also places new repository information into the docker build command and the docker push command that are used in the buildspec.yml file.

When the CodeBuild project runs a build job, the job fails when the job tries to access the ECR repository.

Which solution will resolve the issue of failed access to the ECR repository?

- A. Update the buildspec.yml file to log in to the ECR repository by using the `aws ecr get-login-password` AWS CLI command to obtain an authentication token
- B. Update the docker login command to use the authentication token to access the ECR repository.
- C. Add an environment variable of type `SECRETS_MANAGER` to the CodeBuild project
- D. In the environment variable, include the ARN of the CodeBuild project's IAM service role
- E. Update the buildspec.yml file to use the new environment variable to log in with the docker login command to access the ECR repository.
- F. Update the ECR repository to be a public image repository
- G. Add an ECR repository policy that allows the IAM service role to have access.
- H. Update the buildspec.yml file to use the AWS CLI to assume the IAM service role for ECR operation
- I. Add an ECR repository policy that allows the IAM service role to have access.

Answer: A

Explanation:

(A) When Docker communicates with an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) repository, it requires authentication. You can authenticate your Docker client to the Amazon ECR registry with the help of the AWS CLI (Command Line Interface). Specifically, you can use the `"aws ecr get-login-password"` command to get an authorization token and then use Docker's `"docker login"` command with that token to authenticate to the registry. You would need to perform these steps in your buildspec.yml file before attempting to push or pull images from/to the ECR repository.

NEW QUESTION 117

A company uses AWS and has a VPC that contains critical compute infrastructure with predictable traffic patterns. The company has configured VPC flow logs that are published to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

The company's DevOps team needs to configure a monitoring solution for the VPC flow logs to identify anomalies in network traffic to the VPC over time. If the monitoring solution detects an anomaly, the company needs the ability to initiate a response to the anomaly.

How should the DevOps team configure the monitoring solution to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon Kinesis data stream
- B. Subscribe the log group to the data stream
- C. Configure Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics to detect log anomalies in the data stream
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to use as the output of the data stream
- E. Configure the Lambda function to write to the default Amazon EventBridge event bus in the event of an anomaly finding.
- F. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream that delivers events to an Amazon S3 bucket
- G. Subscribe the log group to the delivery stream
- H. Configure Amazon Lookout for Metrics to monitor the data in the S3 bucket for anomalies
- I. Create an AWS Lambda function to run in response to Lookout for Metrics anomaly finding
- J. Configure the Lambda function to publish to the default Amazon EventBridge event bus.
- K. Create an AWS Lambda function to detect anomalies
- L. Configure the Lambda function to publish an event to the default Amazon EventBridge event bus if the Lambda function detects an anomaly
- M. Subscribe the Lambda function to the log group.
- N. Create an Amazon Kinesis data stream
- O. Subscribe the log group to the data stream
- P. Create an AWS Lambda function to detect anomalies
- Q. Configure the Lambda function to write to the default Amazon EventBridge event bus if the Lambda function detects an anomaly

R. Set the Lambda function as the processor for the data stream.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To meet the requirements, the DevOps team needs to configure a monitoring solution for the VPC flow logs that can detect anomalies in network traffic over time and initiate a response to the anomaly. The DevOps team can use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to ingest and process streaming data from CloudWatch Logs. The DevOps team can subscribe the log group to a Kinesis data stream, which will deliver log events from CloudWatch Logs to Kinesis Data Streams in near real-time. The DevOps team can then create an AWS Lambda function to detect log anomalies using machine learning or statistical methods. The Lambda function can be set as a processor for the data stream, which means that it will process each record from the stream before sending it to downstream applications or destinations. The Lambda function can also write to the default Amazon EventBridge event bus if it detects an anomaly, which will allow other AWS services or custom applications to respond to the anomaly event.

NEW QUESTION 121

A development team uses AWS CodeCommit for version control for applications. The development team uses AWS CodePipeline, AWS CodeBuild, and AWS CodeDeploy for CI/CD infrastructure. In CodeCommit, the development team recently merged pull requests that did not pass long-running tests in the code base. The development team needed to perform rollbacks to branches in the codebase, resulting in lost time and wasted effort.

A DevOps engineer must automate testing of pull requests in CodeCommit to ensure that reviewers more easily see the results of automated tests as part of the pull request review.

What should the DevOps engineer do to meet this requirement?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to the pullRequestStatusChanged event
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function that invokes a CodePipeline pipeline with a CodeBuild action that runs the tests for the applicatio
- C. Program the Lambda function to post the CodeBuild badge as a comment on the pull request so that developers will see the badge in their code review.
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to the pullRequestCreated event
- E. Create an AWS Lambda function that invokes a CodePipeline pipeline with a CodeBuild action that runs the tests for the applicatio
- F. Program the Lambda function to post the CodeBuild test results as a comment on the pull request when the test results are complete.
- G. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to pullRequestCreated and pullRequestSourceBranchUpdated event
- H. Create an AWS Lambda function that invokes a CodePipeline pipeline with a CodeBuild action that runs the tests for the applicatio
- I. Program the Lambda function to post the CodeBuild badge as a comment on the pull request so that developers will see the badge in their code review.
- J. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to the pullRequestStatusChanged event
- K. Create an AWS Lambda function that invokes a CodePipeline pipeline with a CodeBuild action that runs the tests for the applicatio
- L. Program the Lambda function to post the CodeBuild test results as a comment on the pull request when the test results are complete.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/es/blogs/devops/complete-ci-cd-with-aws-codecommit-aws-codebuild-aws-codedeploy-and-aws-codepipeline/>

NEW QUESTION 125

A company has deployed an application in a production VPC in a single AWS account. The application is popular and is experiencing heavy usage. The company's security team wants to add additional security, such as AWS WAF, to the application deployment. However, the application's product manager is concerned about cost and does not want to approve the change unless the security team can prove that additional security is necessary.

The security team believes that some of the application's demand might come from users that have IP addresses that are on a deny list. The security team provides the deny list to a DevOps engineer. If any of the IP addresses on the deny list access the application, the security team wants to receive automated notification in near real time so that the security team can document that the application needs additional security. The DevOps engineer creates a VPC flow log for the production VPC.

Which set of additional steps should the DevOps engineer take to meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Log
- B. Configure the VPC flow log to capture accepted traffic and to send the data to the log grou
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch metric filter for IP addresses on the deny lis
- D. Create a CloudWatch alarm with the metric filter as input
- E. Set the period to 5 minutes and the datapoints to alarm to 1. Use an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to send alarm notices to the security team.
- F. Create an Amazon S3 bucket for log file
- G. Configure the VPC flow log to capture all traffic and to send the data to the S3 bucke
- H. Configure Amazon Athena to return all log files in the S3 bucket for IP addresses on the deny lis
- I. Configure Amazon QuickSight to accept data from Athena and to publish the data as a dashboard that the security team can acces
- J. Create a threshold alert of 1 for successful acces
- K. Configure the alert to automatically notify the security team as frequently as possible when the alert threshold is met.
- L. Create an Amazon S3 bucket for log file
- M. Configure the VPC flow log to capture accepted traffic and to send the data to the S3 bucke
- N. Configure an Amazon OpenSearch Service cluster and domain for the log file
- O. Create an AWS Lambda function to retrieve the logs from the S3 bucket, format the logs, and load the logs into the OpenSearch Service cluste
- P. Schedule the Lambda function to run every 5 minute
- Q. Configure an alert and condition in OpenSearch Service to send alerts to the security team through an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when access from the IP addresses on the deny list is detected.
- R. Create a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Log
- S. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to hold query result
- T. Configure the VPC flow log to capture all traffic and to send the data to the log grou
- . Deploy an Amazon Athena CloudWatch connector in AWS Lambd
- . Connect the connector to the log grou
- . Configure Athena to periodically query for all accepted traffic from the IP addresses on the deny list and to store the results in the S3 bucke
- . Configure an S3 event notification to automatically notify the security team through an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when new objects are added to the S3 bucket.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 129

A company has a legacy application A DevOps engineer needs to automate the process of building the deployable artifact for the legacy application. The solution must store the deployable artifact in an existing Amazon S3 bucket for future deployments to reference Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Create a custom Docker image that contains all the dependencies for the legacy application Store the custom Docker image in a new Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository Configure a new AWS CodeBuild project to use the custom Docker image to build the deployable artifact and to save the artifact to the S3 bucket.
- B. Launch a new Amazon EC2 instance Install all the dependencies (or the legacy application on the EC2 instance Use the EC2 instance to build the deployable artifact and to save the artifact to the S3 bucket.
- C. Create a custom EC2 Image Builder image Install all the dependencies for the legacy application on the image Launch a new Amazon EC2 instance from the image Use the new EC2 instance to build the deployable artifact and to save the artifact to the S3 bucket.
- D. Create an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster with an AWS Fargate profile that runs in multiple Availability Zones Create a custom Docker image that contains all the dependencies for the legacy application Store the custom Docker image in a new Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository Use the custom Docker image inside the EKS cluster to build the deployable artifact and to save the artifact to the S3 bucket.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This approach is the most operationally efficient because it leverages the benefits of containerization, such as isolation and reproducibility, as well as AWS managed services. AWS CodeBuild is a fully managed build service that can compile your source code, run tests, and produce deployable software packages. By using a custom Docker image that includes all dependencies, you can ensure that the environment in which your code is built is consistent. Using Amazon ECR to store Docker images lets you easily deploy the images to any environment. Also, you can directly upload the build artifacts to Amazon S3 from AWS CodeBuild, which is beneficial for version control and archival purposes.

NEW QUESTION 130

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