



Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions DOP-C02

AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1

A company has multiple AWS accounts. The company uses AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) that is integrated with AWS Toolkit for Microsoft Azure DevOps. The attributes for access control feature is enabled in IAM Identity Center. The attribute mapping list contains two entries. The department key is mapped to `${path:enterprise.department}`. The costCenter key is mapped to `${path:enterprise.costCenter}`. All existing Amazon EC2 instances have a department tag that corresponds to three company departments (d1, d2, d3). A DevOps engineer must create policies based on the matching attributes. The policies must minimize administrative effort and must grant each Azure AD user access to only the EC2 instances that are tagged with the user's respective department name. Which condition key should the DevOps engineer include in the custom permissions policies to meet these requirements?

- A.

```
"Condition": {
  "ForAllValues:StringEquals": {
    "aws:TagKeys": ["department"]
  }
}
```
- B.

```
"Condition": {
  "StringEquals": {
    "aws:PrincipalTag/department": "${aws:ResourceTag/department}"
  }
}
```
- C.

```
"Condition": {
  "StringEquals": {
    "ec2:ResourceTag/department": "${aws:PrincipalTag/department}"
  }
}
```
- D.

```
"Condition": {
  "ForAllValues:StringEquals": {
    "ec2:ResourceTag/department": ["d1", "d2", "d3"]
  }
}
```

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

A company provides an application to customers. The application has an Amazon API Gateway REST API that invokes an AWS Lambda function. On initialization, the Lambda function loads a large amount of data from an Amazon DynamoDB table. The data load process results in long cold-start times of 8-10 seconds. The DynamoDB table has DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) configured. Customers report that the application intermittently takes a long time to respond to requests. The application receives thousands of requests throughout the day. In the middle of the day, the application experiences 10 times more requests than at any other time of the day. Near the end of the day, the application's request volume decreases to 10% of its normal total. A DevOps engineer needs to reduce the latency of the Lambda function at all times of the day. Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

This solution will ensure that the Lambda function is able to handle the increased load during the middle of the day, while also keeping the cold-start latency low. The following are the reasons why the other options are not correct:

- Option A is incorrect because it will not reduce the cold-start latency of the Lambda function.
- Option B is incorrect because it will not scale the number of Lambda function instances up or down based on demand.
- Option D is incorrect because it will only configure reserved concurrency on the API Gateway API, which will not affect the Lambda function.

NEW QUESTION 3

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-58>

NEW QUESTION 4

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 apigateway.Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to download the SDK from AP
- I. 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 5

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements because it will use a rolling restart to gradually replace the EC2 instances in the green environment with new instances that have the new software version installed. A rolling restart is a process that terminates and launches instances in batches, ensuring that there is always a minimum number of healthy instances in service. This way, the green environment can be updated without affecting the availability or performance of the application. When the rolling restart is complete, the DevOps engineer can use an AWS CLI command to modify the listener rules of the ALB and change the

default action to forward traffic to the green environment's target group. This will switch the traffic from the blue environment to the green environment all at once, as required by the question.

NEW QUESTION 6

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

- 1) An AWS CodeBuild project compiles the deployment artifact and runs unit tests.
- 2) An AWS CodeDeploy deployment group deploys the web service to Amazon EC2 instances in the staging environment.
- 3) A CodeDeploy deployment group deploys the web service to EC2 instances in the production environment. The quality assurance (QA) team requests permission to inspect the build artifact before the deployment to the production environment occurs. The QA team wants to run an internal penetration testing tool to conduct manual tests. The tool will be invoked by a REST API call.

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

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

A DevOps engineer at a company is supporting an AWS environment in which all users use AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On). The company wants to immediately disable credentials of any new IAM user and wants the security team to receive a notification. Which combination of steps should the DevOps engineer take to meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to an IAM CreateUser API call in AWS CloudTrail.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to an IAM GetLoginProfile API call in AWS CloudTrail.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function that is a target of the EventBridge rule.
- D. Configure the Lambda function to disable any access keys and delete the login profiles that are associated with the IAM user.
- E. Create an AWS Lambda function that is a target of the EventBridge rule.
- F. Configure the Lambda function to delete the login profiles that are associated with the IAM user.
- G. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that is a target of the EventBridge rule.
- H. Subscribe the security team's group email address to the topic.
- I. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue that is a target of the Lambda function. Subscribe the security team's group email address to the queue.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

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

Answer: ADF

Explanation:

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

The following steps are required to meet the requirements:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 15

A development team manually builds an artifact locally and then places it in an Amazon S3 bucket. The application has a local cache that must be cleared when a deployment occurs. The team runs a command to do this downloads the artifact from Amazon S3 and unzips the artifact to complete the deployment.

A DevOps team wants to migrate to a CI/CD process and build in checks to stop and roll back the deployment when a failure occurs. This requires the team to track the progression of the deployment.

Which combination of actions will accomplish this? (Select THREE)

- A. Allow developers to check the code into a code repository Using Amazon EventBridge on every pull into the main branch invoke an AWS Lambda function to build the artifact and store it in Amazon S3.
- B. Create a custom script to clear the cache Specify the script in the BeforeInstall lifecycle hook in the AppSpec file.
- C. Create user data for each Amazon EC2 instance that contains the clear cache script Once deployed test the application If it is not successful deploy it again.
- D. Set up AWS CodePipeline to deploy the application Allow developers to check the code into a code repository as a source for the pipeline.
- E. Use AWS CodeBuild to build the artifact and place it in Amazon S3 Use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy the artifact to Amazon EC2 instances.
- F. Use AWS Systems Manager to fetch the artifact from Amazon S3 and deploy it to all the instances.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 17

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

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

What should the DevOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 18

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 23

A company's production environment uses an AWS CodeDeploy blue/green deployment to deploy an application. The deployment includes Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups that launch instances that run Amazon Linux 2. A working appspec. yml file exists in the code repository and contains the following text.

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 24

An application running on a set of Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group requires a configuration file to operate. The instances are created and maintained with AWS CloudFormation. A DevOps engineer wants the instances to have the latest configuration file when launched and wants changes to the configuration file to be reflected on all the instances with a minimal delay when the CloudFormation template is updated. Company policy requires that application configuration files be maintained along with AWS infrastructure configuration files in source control. Which solution will accomplish this?

- A. In the CloudFormaiion template add an AWS Config rul
- B. Place the configuration file content in the rule's InputParameters property and set the Scope property to the EC2 Auto Scaling grou
- C. Add an AWS Systems Manager Resource Data Sync resource to the template to poll for updates to the configuration.
- D. In the CloudFormation template add an EC2 launch template resourc
- E. Place the configuration file content in the launch templat

- F. Configure the cfn-init script to run when the instance is launched and configure the cfn-hup script to poll for updates to the configuration.
- G. In the CloudFormation template add an EC2 launch template resource
- H. Place the configuration file content in the launch template
- I. Add an AWS Systems Manager Resource Data Sync resource to the template to poll for updates to the configuration.
- J. In the CloudFormation template add CloudFormation metadata
- K. Place the configuration file content in the metadata
- L. Configure the cfn-init script to run when the instance is launched and configure the cfn-hup script to poll for updates to the configuration.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Use the AWS::CloudFormation::Init type to include metadata on an Amazon EC2 instance for the cfn-init helper script. If your template calls the cfn-init script, the script looks for resource metadata rooted in the AWS::CloudFormation::Init metadata key. Reference:
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-resource-init.html>

NEW QUESTION 29

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 31

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

- A. Launch the instances in a public subnet with Elastic IP addresses attached
- B. Once the application is installed and running, run a script to disassociate the Elastic IP addresses afterwards.
- C. Set up a NAT gateway
- D. Deploy the EC2 instances to a private subnet
- E. Update the private subnet's route table to use the NAT gateway as the default route.
- F. Publish the application artifacts to an Amazon S3 bucket and create a VPC endpoint for S3. Assign an IAM instance profile to the EC2 instances so they can read the application artifacts from the S3 bucket.
- G. Create a security group for the application instances and allow only outbound traffic to the artifact repository
- H. Remove the security group rule once the install is complete.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 33

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


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

Which type of events will match this event pattern?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Action-level states in events Action state Description

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 38

A development team wants to use AWS CloudFormation stacks to deploy an application. However, the developer IAM role does not have the required permissions to provision the resources that are specified in the AWS CloudFormation template. A DevOps engineer needs to implement a solution that allows the developers to deploy the stacks. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an IAM policy that allows the developers to provision the required resource
- B. Attach the policy to the developer IAM role.
- C. Create an IAM policy that allows full access to AWS CloudFormatio
- D. Attach the policy to the developer IAM role.
- E. Create an AWS CloudFormation service role that has the required permission
- F. Grant the developer IAM role a cloudformation:* actio
- G. Use the new service role during stack deployments.
- H. Create an AWS CloudFormation service role that has the required permission
- I. Grant the developer IAM role the iam:PassRole permissio
- J. Use the new service role during stack deployments.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/using-iam-servicerole.html>

NEW QUESTION 39

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 44

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49

A company's security team requires that all external Application Load Balancers (ALBs) and Amazon API Gateway APIs are associated with AWS WAF web ACLs. The company has hundreds of AWS accounts, all of which are included in a single organization in AWS Organizations. The company has configured AWS Config for the organization. During an audit, the company finds some externally facing ALBs that are not associated with AWS WAF web ACLs.

Which combination of steps should a DevOps engineer take to prevent future violations? (Choose two.)

- A. Delegate AWS Firewall Manager to a security account.
- B. Delegate Amazon GuardDuty to a security account.
- C. Create an AWS Firewall Manager policy to attach AWS WAF web ACLs to any newly created ALBs and API Gateway APIs.

- D. Create an Amazon GuardDuty policy to attach AWS WAF web ACLs to any newly created ALBs and API Gateway APIs.
- E. Configure an AWS Config managed rule to attach AWS WAF web ACLs to any newly created ALBs and API Gateway APIs.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

If instead you want to automatically apply the policy to existing in-scope resources, choose Auto remediate any noncompliant resources. This option creates a web ACL in each applicable account within the AWS organization and associates the web ACL with the resources in the accounts. When you choose Auto remediate any noncompliant resources, you can also choose to remove existing web ACL associations from in-scope resources, for the web ACLs that aren't managed by another active Firewall Manager policy. If you choose this option, Firewall Manager first associates the policy's web ACL with the resources, and then removes the prior associations. If a resource has an association with another web ACL that's managed by a different active Firewall Manager policy, this choice doesn't affect that association.

NEW QUESTION 50

A security review has identified that an AWS CodeBuild project is downloading a database population script from an Amazon S3 bucket using an unauthenticated request. The security team does not allow unauthenticated requests to S3 buckets for this project. How can this issue be corrected in the MOST secure manner?

- A. Add the bucket name to the AllowedBuckets section of the CodeBuild project setting
- B. Update the build spec to use the AWS CLI to download the database population script.
- C. Modify the S3 bucket settings to enable HTTPS basic authentication and specify a token
- D. Update the build spec to use cURL to pass the token and download the database population script.
- E. Remove unauthenticated access from the S3 bucket with a bucket policy
- F. Modify the service role for the CodeBuild project to include Amazon S3 access
- G. Use the AWS CLI to download the database population script.
- H. Remove unauthenticated access from the S3 bucket with a bucket policy
- I. Use the AWS CLI to download the database population script using an IAM access key and a secret access key.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A bucket policy is a resource-based policy that defines who can access a specific S3 bucket and what actions they can perform on it. By removing unauthenticated access from the bucket policy, you can prevent anyone without valid credentials from accessing the bucket. A service role is an IAM role that allows an AWS service, such as CodeBuild, to perform actions on your behalf. By modifying the service role for the CodeBuild project to include Amazon S3 access, you can grant the project permission to read and write objects in the S3 bucket. The AWS CLI is a command-line tool that allows you to interact with AWS services, such as S3, using commands in your terminal. By using the AWS CLI to download the database population script, you can leverage the service role credentials and encryption to secure the data transfer.

For more information, you can refer to these web pages:

- > [Using bucket policies and user policies - Amazon Simple Storage Service]
- > [Create a service role for CodeBuild - AWS CodeBuild]
- > [AWS Command Line Interface]

NEW QUESTION 52

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 57

The security team depends on AWS CloudTrail to detect sensitive security issues in the company's AWS account. The DevOps engineer needs a solution to auto-remediate CloudTrail being turned off in an AWS account.

What solution ensures the LEAST amount of downtime for the CloudTrail log deliveries?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 61

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 64

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 68

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/>

NEW QUESTION 73

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