

# Exam Questions AWS-Certified-DevOps-Engineer-Professional

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer Professional

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/AWS-Certified-DevOps-Engineer-Professional/>



#### NEW QUESTION 1

What method should I use to author automation if I want to wait for a CloudFormation stack to finish completing in a script?

- A. Event subscription using SQS.
- B. Event subscription using SNS.
- C. Poll using `ListStacks` / `list-stacks`.
- D. Poll using `GetStackStatus` / `get-stack-status`.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Event driven systems are good for IFTTT logic, but only polling will make a script wait to complete. ListStacks / list-stacks is a real method, GetStackStatus / get-stack-status is not.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/cloudformation/list-stacks.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 2

You need to perform ad-hoc business analytics queries on well-structured data. Data comes in constantly at a high velocity. Your business intelligence team can understand SQL. What AWS service(s) should you look to first?

- A. Kinesis Firehose + RDS
- B. Kinesis Firehose + RedShift
- C. EMR using Hive
- D. EMR running Apache Spark

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Kinesis Firehose provides a managed service for aggregating streaming data and inserting it into RedShift. RedShift also supports ad-hoc queries over well-structured data using a SQL-compliant wire protocol, so the business team should be able to adopt this system easily.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/firehose/details/>

#### NEW QUESTION 3

Your system automatically provisions EIPs to EC2 instances in a VPC on boot. The system provisions the whole VPC and stack at once. You have two of them per VPC. On your new AWS account, your attempt to create a Development environment failed, after successfully creating Staging and Production environments in the same region. What happened?

- A. You didn't choose the Development version of the AMI you are using.
- B. You didn't set the Development flag to true when deploying EC2 instances.
- C. You hit the soft limit of 5 EIPs per region and requested a 6th.
- D. You hit the soft limit of 2 VPCs per region and requested a 3r

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

There is a soft limit of 5 EIPs per Region for VPC on new accounts. The third environment could not allocate the 6th EIP.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws\\_service\\_limits.html#limits\\_vpc](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html#limits_vpc)

#### NEW QUESTION 4

To monitor API calls against our AWS account by different users and entities, we can use to create a history of calls in bulk for later review, and use for reacting to AWS API calls in real-time.

- A. AWS Config; AWS Inspector
- B. AWS CloudTrail; AWS Config
- C. AWS CloudTrail; CloudWatch Events
- D. AWS Config; AWS Lambda

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

CloudTrail is a batch API call collection service, CloudWatch Events enables real-time monitoring of calls through the Rules object interface.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/security-at-scale-governance-in-aws/>

#### NEW QUESTION 5

For AWS Auto Scaling, what is the first transition state an instance enters after leaving steady state when scaling in due to health check failure or decreased load?

- A. Terminating
- B. Detaching
- C. Terminating:Wait
- D. EnteringStandby

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

When Auto Scaling responds to a scale in event, it terminates one or more instances. These instances are detached from the Auto Scaling group and enter the Terminating state.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/AutoScalingGroupLifecycle.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 6

You run accounting software in the AWS cloud. This software needs to be online continuously during the day every day of the week, and has a very static requirement for compute resources. You also have other, unrelated batch jobs that need to run once per day at any time of your choosing. How should you minimize cost?

- A. Purchase a Heavy Utilization Reserved Instance to run the accounting softwar
- B. Turn it off after hour
- C. Run the batch jobs with the same instance class, so the Reserved Instance credits are also applied to the batch jobs.
- D. Purchase a Medium Utilization Reserved Instance to run the accounting softwar
- E. Turn it off after hour
- F. Run the batch jobs with the same instance class, so the Reserved Instance credits are also applied to the batch jobs.
- G. Purchase a Light Utilization Reserved Instance to run the accounting softwar
- H. Turn it off after hour
- I. Run the batch jobs with the same instance class, so the Reserved Instance credits are also applied to the batch jobs.
- J. Purchase a Full Utilization Reserved Instance to run the accounting softwar
- K. Turn it off after hour
- L. Run the batch jobs with the same instance class, so the Reserved Instance credits are also applied to the batch jobs.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Because the instance will always be online during the day, in a predictable manner, and there are a sequence of batch jobs to perform at any time, we should run the batch jobs when the account software is off. We can achieve Heavy Utilization by alternating these times, so we should purchase the reservation as such, as this represents the lowest cost. There is no such thing a "Full" level utilization purchases on EC2.

Reference: [https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Cost\\_Optimization\\_with\\_AWS.pdf](https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Cost_Optimization_with_AWS.pdf)

#### NEW QUESTION 7

Which EBS volume type is best for high performance NoSQL cluster deployments?

- A. io1
- B. gp1
- C. standard
- D. gp2

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

io1 volumes, or Provisioned IOPS (PIOPS) SSDs, are best for: Critical business applications that require sustained IOPS performance, or more than 10,000 IOPS or 160 MiB/s of throughput per volume, like large database workloads, such as MongoDB.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumeTypes.htm>

#### NEW QUESTION 8

You need to perform ad-hoc analysis on log data, including searching quickly for specific error codes and reference numbers. Which should you evaluate first?

- A. AWS Elasticsearch Service
- B. AWS RedShift
- C. AWS EMR
- D. AWS DynamoDB

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) is a managed service that makes it easy to deploy, operate, and scale Elasticsearch clusters in the AWS cloud. Elasticsearch is a popular open-source search and analytics engine for use cases such as log analytics, real-time application monitoring, and click stream analytics.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticsearch-service/latest/developerguide/what-is-amazon-elasticsearch-service.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 9

When thinking of AWS Elastic Beanstalk's model, which is true?

- A. Applications have many deployments, deployments have many environments.
- B. Environments have many applications, applications have many deployments.
- C. Applications have many environments, environments have many deployments.
- D. Deployments have many environments, environments have many application

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Applications group logical services. Environments belong to Applications, and typically represent different deployment levels (dev, stage, prod, fo forth). Deployments belong to environments, and are pushes of bundles of code for the environments to run.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/welcome.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 10

There are a number of ways to purchase compute capacity on AWS. Which orders the price per compute or memory unit from LOW to HIGH (cheapest to most expensive), on average?

- (A) On-Demand (B) Spot (C) Reserved

- A. A, B, C
- B. C, B, A
- C. B, C, A
- D. A, C, B

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Spot instances are usually many, many times cheaper than on-demand prices. Reserved instances, depending on their term and utilization, can yield approximately 33% to 66% cost savings. On-Demand prices are the baseline price and are the most expensive way to purchase EC2 compute time. Reference: [https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Cost\\_Optimization\\_with\\_AWS.pdf](https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Cost_Optimization_with_AWS.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 10**

When thinking of DynamoDB, what are true of Local Secondary Key properties?

- A. Either the partition key or the sort key can be different from the table, but not both.
- B. Only the sort key can be different from the table.
- C. The partition key and sort key can be different from the table.
- D. Only the partition key can be different from the table.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Global secondary index — an index with a partition key and a sort key that can be different from those on the table. A global secondary index is considered "global" because queries on the index can span all of the data in a table, across all partitions. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/SecondaryIndexes.html>

**NEW QUESTION 13**

Which deployment method, when using AWS Auto Scaling Groups and Auto Scaling Launch Configurations, enables the shortest time to live for individual servers?

- A. Pre-baking AMIs with all code and configuration on deploys.
- B. Using a Dockerfile bootstrap on instance launch.
- C. Using UserData bootstrapping scripts.
- D. Using AWS EC2 Run Commands to dynamically SSH into fileset

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Note that the bootstrapping process can be slower if you have a complex application or multiple applications to install. Managing a fleet of applications with several build tools and dependencies can be a challenging task during rollouts. Furthermore, your deployment service should be designed to do faster rollouts to take advantage of Auto Scaling. Prebaking is a process of embedding a significant portion of your application artifacts within your base AMI. During the deployment process you can customize application installations by using EC2 instance artifacts such as instance tags, instance metadata, and Auto Scaling groups. Reference: <https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/overview-of-deployment-options-on-aws.pdf>

**NEW QUESTION 15**

Which major database needs a BYO license?

- A. PostgreSQL
- B. MariaDB
- C. MySQL
- D. Oracle

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Oracle is not open source, and requires a bring your own license model. Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP\\_Oracle.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP_Oracle.html)

**NEW QUESTION 18**

You need to grant a vendor access to your AWS account. They need to be able to read protected messages in a private S3 bucket at their leisure. They also use AWS. What is the best way to accomplish this?

- A. Create an IAM User with API Access Key
- B. Grant the User permissions to access the bucket
- C. Give the vendor the AWS Access Key ID and AWS Secret Access Key for the User.
- D. Create an EC2 Instance Profile on your account
- E. Grant the associated IAM role full access to the bucket
- F. Start an EC2 instance with this Profile and give SSH access to the instance to the vendor.
- G. Create a cross-account IAM Role with permission to access the bucket, and grant permission to use the Role to the vendor AWS account.
- H. Generate a signed S3 PUT URL and a signed S3 GET URL, both with wildcard values and 2 year duration
- I. Pass the URLs to the vendor.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

When third parties require access to your organization's AWS resources, you can use roles to delegate access to them. For example, a third party might provide a service for managing your AWS resources. With IAM roles, you can grant these third parties access to your AWS resources without sharing your AWS security

credentials. Instead, the third party can access your AWS resources by assuming a role that you create in your AWS account.

Reference:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_roles\\_common-scenarios\\_third-party.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_common-scenarios_third-party.html)

### NEW QUESTION 23

For AWS CloudFormation, which stack state refuses UpdateStack calls?

- A. `UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED`
- B. `UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE`
- C. `UPDATE_COMPLETE`
- D. `CREATE_COMPLETE`

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

When a stack is in the UPDATE\_ROLLBACK\_FAILED state, you can continue rolling it back to return it to a working state (to UPDATE\_ROLLBACK\_COMPLETE). You cannot update a stack that is in the UPDATE\_ROLLBACK\_FAILED state. However, if you can continue to roll it back, you can return the stack to its original settings and try to update it again.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/using-cfn-updating-stacks-continueupdaterollback.html>

### NEW QUESTION 27

Your CTO thinks your AWS account was hacked. What is the only way to know for certain if there was unauthorized access and what they did, assuming your hackers are very sophisticated AWS engineers and doing everything they can to cover their tracks?

- A. Use CloudTrail Log File Integrity Validation.
- B. Use AWS Config SNS Subscriptions and process events in real time.
- C. Use CloudTrail backed up to AWS S3 and Glacier.
- D. Use AWS Config Timeline forensic

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

You must use CloudTrail Log File Validation (default or custom implementation), as any other tracking method is subject to forgery in the event of a full account compromise by sophisticated enough hackers. Validated log files are invaluable in security and forensic investigations. For example, a validated log file enables you to assert positively that the log file itself has not changed, or that particular user credentials performed specific API activity. The CloudTrail log file integrity validation process also lets you know if a log file has been deleted or changed, or assert positively that no log files were delivered to your account during a given period of time.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-log-file-validation-intro.html>

### NEW QUESTION 30

Which of these is not a Pseudo Parameter in AWS CloudFormation?

- A. `AWS::StackName`
- B. `AWS::AccountId`
- C. `AWS::StackArn`
- D. `AWS::NotificationARNs`

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

This is the complete list of Pseudo Parameters: `AWS::AccountId`, `AWS::NotificationARNs`, `AWS::NoValue`, `AWS::Region`, `AWS::StackId`, `AWS::StackName`

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/pseudo-parameter-reference.html>

### NEW QUESTION 31

What is the scope of an EBS volume?

- A. VPC
- B. Region
- C. Placement Group
- D. Availability Zone

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

An Amazon EBS volume is tied to its Availability Zone and can be attached only to instances in the same Availability Zone.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/resources.html>

### NEW QUESTION 36

Which of these is not an intrinsic function in AWS CloudFormation?

- A. `Fn::Split`
- B. `Fn::FindInMap`
- C. `Fn::Select`
- D. `Fn::GetAZs`

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

This is the complete list of Intrinsic Functions...: Fn::Base64, Fn::And, Fn::Equals, Fn::If, Fn::Not, Fn::Or, Fn::FindInMap, Fn::GetAtt, Fn::GetAZs, Fn::Join, Fn::Select, Ref

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 39**

For AWS CloudFormation, which is true?

- A. Custom resources using SNS have a default timeout of 3 minutes.
- B. Custom resources using SNS do not need a `ServiceToken` property.
- C. Custom resources using Lambda and `Code.ZipFile` allow inline nodejs resource composition.
- D. Custom resources using Lambda do not need a `ServiceToken` property

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Code is a property of the AWS::Lambda::Function resource that enables to you specify the source code of an AWS Lambda (Lambda) function. You can point to a file in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket or specify your source code as inline text (for nodejs runtime environments only). Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/template-custom-resources.html>

**NEW QUESTION 41**

You run a 2000-engineer organization. You are about to begin using AWS at a large scale for the first time. You want to integrate with your existing identity management system running on Microsoft Active Directory, because your organization is a power-user of Active Directory. How should you manage your AWS identities in the most simple manner?

- A. Use a large AWS Directory Service Simple AD.
- B. Use a large AWS Directory Service AD Connector.
- C. Use an Sync Domain running on AWS Directory Service.
- D. Use an AWS Directory Sync Domain running on AWS Lambda

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

You must use AD Connector as a power-user of Microsoft Active Directory. Simple AD only works with a subset of AD functionality. Sync Domains do not exist; they are made up answers.

AD Connector is a directory gateway that allows you to proxy directory requests to your on-premises Microsoft Active Directory, without caching any information in the cloud. AD Connector comes in 2 sizes; small and large. A small AD Connector is designed for smaller organizations of up to 500 users. A large AD Connector is designed for larger organizations of up to 5,000 users.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/directoryservice/details/>

**NEW QUESTION 43**

When thinking of AWS OpsWorks, which of the following is not an instance type you can allocate in a stack layer?

- A. 24/7 instances
- B. Spot instances
- C. Time-based instances
- D. Load-based instances

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AWS OpsWorks supports the following instance types, which are characterized by how they are started and stopped. 24/7 instances are started manually and run until you stop them. Time-based instances are run by AWS OpsWorks on a specified daily and weekly schedule. They allow your stack to automatically adjust the number of instances to accommodate predictable usage patterns. Load-based instances are automatically started and stopped by AWS OpsWorks, based on specified load metrics, such as CPU utilization. They allow your stack to automatically adjust the number of instances to accommodate variations in incoming traffic. Load-based instances are available only for Linux-based stacks. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/welcome.html>

**NEW QUESTION 48**

Which of these is not a CloudFormation Helper Script?

- A. cfn-signal
- B. cfn-hup
- C. cfn-request
- D. cfn-get-metadata

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

This is the complete list of CloudFormation Helper Scripts: cfn-init, cfn-signal, cfn-get-metadata, cfn-hup Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/cfn-helper-scripts-reference.html>

**NEW QUESTION 53**

Your team wants to begin practicing continuous delivery using CloudFormation, to enable automated builds and deploys of whole, versioned stacks or stack layers. You have a 3-tier, mission-critical system. Which of the following is NOT a best practice for using CloudFormation in a continuous delivery environment?

- A. Use the AWS CloudFormation `ValidateTemplate` call before publishing changes to AWS.
- B. Model your stack in one template, so you can leverage CloudFormation's state management and dependency resolution to propagate all changes.
- C. Use CloudFormation to create brand new infrastructure for all stateless resources on each push, and run integration tests on that set of infrastructure.
- D. Parametrize the template and use `Mappings` to ensure your template works in multiple Regions.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Putting all resources in one stack is a bad idea, since different tiers have different life cycles and frequencies of change. For additional guidance about organizing your stacks, you can use two common frameworks: a multi-layered architecture and service-oriented architecture (SOA).

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html#organizingstack>

**NEW QUESTION 54**

You are building a Ruby on Rails application for internal, non-production use which uses MySQL as a database. You want developers without very much AWS experience to be able to deploy new code with a single command line push. You also want to set this up as simply as possible. Which tool is ideal for this setup?

- A. AWS CloudFormation
- B. AWS OpsWorks
- C. AWS ELB + EC2 with CLI Push
- D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Elastic Beanstalk's primary mode of operation exactly supports this use case out of the box. It is simpler than all the other options for this question.

With Elastic Beanstalk, you can quickly deploy and manage applications in the AWS cloud without worrying about the infrastructure that runs those applications.

AWS Elastic Beanstalk reduces management complexity without restricting choice or control. You simply upload your application, and Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the details of capacity provisioning, load balancing, scaling, and application health monitoring.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/create\\_deploy\\_Ruby\\_rails.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/create_deploy_Ruby_rails.html)

**NEW QUESTION 58**

What is the scope of AWS IAM?

- A. Global
- B. Availability Zone
- C. Region
- D. Placement Group

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

IAM resources are all global; there is not regional constraint. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/iam/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 63**

You need to deploy a new application version to production. Because the deployment is high-risk, you need to roll the new version out to users over a number of hours, to make sure everything is working correctly. You need to be able to control the proportion of users seeing the new version of the application down to the percentage point.

You use ELB and EC2 with Auto Scaling Groups and custom AMIs with your code pre-installed assigned to Launch Configurations. There are no database-level changes during your deployment. You have been told you cannot spend too much money, so you must not increase the number of EC2 instances much at all during the deployment, but you also need to be able to switch back to the original version of code quickly if something goes wrong. What is the best way to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a second ELB, Auto Scaling Launch Configuration, and Auto Scaling Group using the Launch Configuration
- B. Create AMIs with all code pre-installed
- C. Assign the new AMI to the second Auto Scaling Launch Configuration
- D. Use Route53 Weighted Round Robin Records to adjust the proportion of traffic hitting the two ELBs.
- E. Use the Blue-Green deployment method to enable the fastest possible rollback if needed
- F. Create a full second stack of instances and cut the DNS over to the new stack of instances, and change the DNS back if a rollback is needed.
- G. Create AMIs with all code pre-installed
- H. Assign the new AMI to the Auto Scaling Launch Configuration, to replace the old one
- I. Gradually terminate instances running the old code (launched with the old Launch Configuration) and allow the new AMIs to boot to adjust the traffic balance to the new code
- J. On rollback, reverse the process by doing the same thing, but changing the AMI on the Launch Config back to the original code.
- K. Migrate to use AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- L. Use the established and well-tested Rolling Deployment setting AWS provides on the new Application Environment, publishing a zip bundle of the new code and adjusting the wait period to spread the deployment over time
- M. Re-deploy the old code bundle to rollback if needed.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Only Weighted Round Robin DNS Records and reverse proxies allow such fine-grained tuning of traffic splits. The Blue-Green option does not meet the requirement that we mitigate costs and keep overall EC2 fleet size consistent, so we must select the 2 ELB and ASG option with WRR DNS tuning. This method is called A/B deployment and/or Canary deployment.

Reference: <https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/overview-of-deployment-options-on-aws.pdf>

**NEW QUESTION 66**

What does it mean if you have zero IOPS and a non-empty I/O queue for all EBS volumes attached to a running EC2 instance?

- A. The I/O queue is buffer flushing.
- B. Your EBS disk head(s) is/are seeking magnetic stripes.
- C. The EBS volume is unavailable.
- D. You need to re-mount the EBS volume in the O

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

This is the definition of Unavailable from the EC2 and EBS SLA.

"Unavailable" and "Unavail|ability" mean... For Amazon EBS, when all of your attached volumes perform zero read write IO, with pending IO in the queue.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/s/a/>

**NEW QUESTION 71**

From a compliance and security perspective, which of these statements is true?

- A. You do not ever need to rotate access keys for AWS IAM Users.
- B. You do not ever need to rotate access keys for AWS IAM Roles, nor AWS IAM Users.
- C. None of the other statements are true.
- D. You do not ever need to rotate access keys for AWS IAM Role

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

IAM Role Access Keys are auto-rotated by AWS on your behalf; you do not need to rotate them.

The application is granted the permissions for the actions and resources that you've defined for the role through the security credentials associated with the role.

These security credentials are temporary and we

rotate them automatically. We make new credentials available at least five minutes prior to the expiration of the old credentials.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/iam-roles-for-amazon-ec2.html>

**NEW QUESTION 73**

You have an asynchronous processing application using an Auto Scaling Group and an SQS Queue. The Auto Scaling Group scales according to the depth of the job queue. The completion velocity of the jobs has gone down, the Auto Scaling Group size has maxed out, but the inbound job velocity did not increase. What is a possible issue?

- A. Some of the newjobs coming in are malformed and unprocessable.
- B. The routing tables changed and none of the workers can process events anymore.
- C. Someone changed the IAM Role Policy on the instances in the worker group and broke permissions to access the queue.
- D. The scaling metric is not functioning correctl

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The IAM Role must be fine, as if it were broken, NO jobs would be processed since the system would never be able to get any queue messages. The same reasoning applies to the routing table change. The scaling metric is fine, as instance count increased when the queue depth increased due to more messages entering than exiting. Thus, the only reasonable option is that some of the recent messages must be malformed and unprocessable.

Reference:

[https://github.com/andrew-templeton/cloudacademy/blob/fca920b45234bbe99cc0e8efb9c65134884dd48\\_9/questions/null](https://github.com/andrew-templeton/cloudacademy/blob/fca920b45234bbe99cc0e8efb9c65134884dd48_9/questions/null)

**NEW QUESTION 74**

There is a very serious outage at AWS. EC2 is not affected, but your EC2 instance deployment scripts stopped working in the region with the outage. What might be the issue?

- A. The AWS Console is down, so your CLI commands do not work.
- B. S3 is unavailable, so you can't create EBS volumes from a snapshot you use to deploy new volumes.
- C. AWS turns off the `DeployCode` API call when there are major outages, to protect from system floods.
- D. None of the other answers make sens
- E. If EC2 is not affected, it must be some other issu

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

S3 stores all snapshots. If S3 is unavailable, snapshots are unavailable.

Amazon EC2 also uses Amazon S3 to store snapshots (backup copies) of the data volumes. You can use snapshots for recovering data quickly and reliably in case of application or system failures. You can also use snapshots as a baseline to create multiple new data volumes, expand the size of an existing data volume, or move data volumes across multiple Availability Zones, thereby making your data usage highly scalable. For more information about using data volumes and snapshots, see Amazon Elastic Block Store.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/AmazonS3.html>

**NEW QUESTION 77**

Which of the following tools does not directly support AWS OpsWorks, for monitoring your stacks?

- A. AWS Config
- B. Amazon CloudWatch Nletrics
- C. AWS CloudTrail
- D. Amazon CloudWatch Logs

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You can monitor your stacks in the following ways: AWS OpsWorks uses Amazon CloudWatch to provide thirteen custom metrics with detailed monitoring for each instance in the stack; AWS OpsWorks integrates with AWS CloudTrail to log every AWS OpsWorks API call and store the data in an Amazon S3 bucket; You can use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to monitor your stack's system, application, and custom logs. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/monitoring.html>

**NEW QUESTION 78**

What is a circular dependency in AWS CloudFormation?

- A. When a Template references an earlier version of itself.
- B. When Nested Stacks depend on each other.
- C. When Resources form a DependOn loop.
- D. When a Template references a region, which references the original Template.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

To resolve a dependency error, add a DependsOn attribute to resources that depend on other resources in your template. In some cases, you must explicitly declare dependencies so that AWS CloudFormation can create or delete resources in the correct order. For example, if you create an Elastic IP and a VPC with an Internet gateway in the same stack, the Elastic IP must depend on the Internet gateway attachment. For additional information, see DependsOn Attribute. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/troubleshooting.html#troubleshooting-errors-dependence-error>

**NEW QUESTION 80**

What is true of the way that encryption works with EBS?

- A. Snapshotting an encrypted volume makes an encrypted snapshot; restoring an encrypted snapshot creates an encrypted volume when specified / requested.
- B. Snapshotting an encrypted volume makes an encrypted snapshot when specified / requested; restoring an encrypted snapshot creates an encrypted volume when specified / requested.
- C. Snapshotting an encrypted volume makes an encrypted snapshot; restoring an encrypted snapshot always creates an encrypted volume.
- D. Snapshotting an encrypted volume makes an encrypted snapshot when specified / requested; restoring an encrypted snapshot always creates an encrypted volume.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Snapshots that are taken from encrypted volumes are automatically encrypted. Volumes that are created from encrypted snapshots are also automatically encrypted. Your encrypted volumes and any associated snapshots always remain protected. For more information, see Amazon EBS Encryption. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSEncryption.html>

**NEW QUESTION 83**

You are designing a system which needs, at minimum, 8 m4.large instances operating to service traffic. When designing a system for high availability in the us-east-1 region, which has 6 Availability Zones, your company needs to be able to handle death of a full availability zone. How should you distribute the servers, to save as much cost as possible, assuming all of the EC2 nodes are properly linked to an ELB? Your VPC account can utilize us-east-1's AZ's a through f, inclusive.

- A. 3 servers in each of AZ's a through d, inclusive.
- B. 8 servers in each of AZ's a and b.
- C. 2 servers in each of AZ's a through e, inclusive.
- D. 4 servers in each of AZ's a through c, inclusive.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

You need to design for N+1 redundancy on Availability Zones.  $ZONE\_COUNT = (REQUIRED\_INSTANCES / INSTANCE\_COUNT\_PER\_ZONE) + 1$ . To minimize cost, spread the instances across as many possible zones as you can. By using a through e, you are allocating 5 zones. Using 2 instances, you have 10 total instances. If a single zone fails, you have 4 zones left, with 2 instances each, for a total of 8 instances. By spreading out as much as possible, you have increased cost by only 25% and significantly de-risked an availability zone failure.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-regions-availability-zones.html#concepts-regions-availability-zones>

**NEW QUESTION 84**

You need to create a Route53 record automatically in CloudFormation when not running in production during all launches of a Template. How should you implement this?

- A. Use a `Parameter` for `environment`, and add a `Condition` on the Route53 `Resource` in the template to create the record only when `environment` is not `production`.
- B. Create two templates, one with the Route53 record value and one with a null value for the record.
- C. Use the one without it when deploying to production.
- D. Use a `Parameter` for `environment`, and add a `Condition` on the Route53 `Resource` in the template to create the record with a null string when `environment` is `production`.
- E. Create two templates, one with the Route53 record and one without it.
- F. Use the one without it when deploying to production.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The best way to do this is with one template, and a Condition on the resource. Route53 does not allow null strings for records.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/conditions-section-structure.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 86

What is the scope of an EBS snapshot?

- A. Availability Zone
- B. Placement Group
- C. Region
- D. VPC

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

An EBS snapshot is tied to its region and can only be used to create volumes in the same region. You can copy a snapshot from one region to another. For more information, see Copying an Amazon EBS Snapshot.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/resources.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 89

Your system uses a multi-master, multi-region DynamoDB configuration spanning two regions to achieve high availability. For the first time since launching your system, one of the AWS Regions in which you operate over went down for 3 hours, and the failover worked correctly. However, after recovery, your users are experiencing strange bugs, in which users on different sides of the globe see different data. What is a likely design issue that was not accounted for when launching?

- A. The system does not have Lambda Functor Repair Automations, to perform table scans and check for corrupted partition blocks inside the Table in the recovered Region.
- B. The system did not implement DynamoDB Table Defragmentation for restoring partition performance in the Region that experienced an outage, so data is served stale.
- C. The system did not include repair logic and request replay buffering logic for post-failure, to re-synchronize data to the Region that was unavailable for a number of hours.
- D. The system did not use DynamoDB Consistent Read requests, so the requests in different areas are not utilizing consensus across Regions at runtime.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

When using multi-region DynamoDB systems, it is of paramount importance to make sure that all requests made to one Region are replicated to the other. Under normal operation, the system in question would correctly perform write replays into the other Region. If a whole Region went down, the system would be unable to perform these writes for the period of downtime. Without buffering write requests somehow, there would be no way for the system to replay dropped cross-region writes, and the requests would be serviced differently depending on the Region from which they were served after recovery. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Streams.CrossRegionRepl.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 91

When thinking of AWS Elastic Beanstalk, which statement is true?

- A. Worker tiers pull jobs from SNS.
- B. Worker tiers pull jobs from HTTP.
- C. Worker tiers pull jobs from JSON.
- D. Worker tiers pull jobs from SQ

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Elastic Beanstalk installs a daemon on each Amazon EC2 instance in the Auto Scaling group to process Amazon SQS messages in the worker environment. The daemon pulls data off the Amazon SQS queue, inserts it into the message body of an HTTP POST request, and sends it to a user-configurable URL path on the local host. The content type for the message body within an HTTP POST request is application/json by default.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features-managing-env-tiers.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 96

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