Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-Certified-DevOps-Engineer-Professional

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer Professional

NEW QUESTION 1
A DevOps engineer is building an application that uses an AWS Lambda function to query an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster. The Lambda function performs only read queries. Amazon EventBridge events invoke the Lambda function.
As more events invoke the Lambda function each second, the database's latency increases and the database's throughput decreases. The DevOps engineer needs to improve the performance of the application.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

A. Use Amazon RDS Proxy to create a prox
B. Connect the proxy to the Aurora cluster reader endpoin
C. Set a maximum connections percentage on the proxy.
D. Implement database connection pooling inside the Lambda cod
E. Set a maximum number of connections on the database connection pool.
F. Implement the database connection opening outside the Lambda event handler code.
G. Implement the database connection opening and closing inside the Lambda event handler code.
H. Connect to the proxy endpoint from the Lambda function.
I. Connect to the Aurora cluster endpoint from the Lambda function.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:
To improve the performance of the application, the DevOps engineer should use Amazon RDS Proxy, implement the database connection opening outside the Lambda event handler code, and connect to the proxy endpoint from the Lambda function. References:
? Amazon RDS Proxy is a fully managed, highly available database proxy for Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) that makes applications more scalable, more resilient to database failures, and more secure1. By using Amazon RDS Proxy, the DevOps engineer can reduce the overhead of opening and closing connections to the database, which can improve latency and throughput2.
? The DevOps engineer should connect the proxy to the Aurora cluster reader
endpoint, which allows read-only connections to one of the Aurora Replicas in the DB cluster3. This can help balance the load across multiple read replicas and improve performance for read-intensive workloads4.
? The DevOps engineer should implement the database connection opening outside the Lambda event handler code, which means using a global variable to store the database connection object5. This can enable connection reuse across multiple invocations of the Lambda function, which can reduce latency and improve performance.
? The DevOps engineer should connect to the proxy endpoint from the Lambda function, which is a unique URL that represents the proxy. This can allow the Lambda function to access the database through the proxy, which can provide benefits such as connection pooling, load balancing, failover handling, and enhanced security.
? The other options are incorrect because:

NEW QUESTION 2
A company is examining its disaster recovery capability and wants the ability to switch over its daily operations to a secondary AWS Region. The company uses AWS CodeCommit as a source control tool in the primary Region.
A DevOps engineer must provide the capability for the company to develop code in the secondary Region. If the company needs to use the secondary Region, developers can add an additional remote URL to their local Git configuration.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create a CodeCommit repository in the secondary Regio
B. Create an AWS CodeBuild project to perform a Git mirror operation of the primary Region's CodeCommit repository to the secondary Region's CodeCommit repositor
C. Create an AWS Lambda function that invokes the CodeBuild projec
D. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to merge events in the primary Region's CodeCommit repositor
E. Configure the EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function.
F. Create an Amazon S3 bucket in the secondary Regio
G. Create an AWS Fargate task to perform a Git mirror operation of the primary Region's CodeCommit repository and copy the result to the S3 bucke
H. Create an AWS Lambda function that initiates the Fargate tas
I. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to merge events in the CodeCommitrepositor
J. Configure the EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function.
K. Create an AWS CodeArtifact repository in the secondary Regio
L. Create an AWS CodePipeline pipeline that uses the primary Region's CodeCommit repository for the source actio
M. Create a Cross-Region stage in the pipeline that packages the CodeCommit repository contents and stores the contents in the CodeArtifact repository when a pull request is merged into the CodeCommit repository.
N. Create an AWS Cloud9 environment and a CodeCommit repository in the secondary Regio
O. Configure the primary Region's CodeCommit repository as a remote repository in the AWS Cloud9 environmen
P. Connect the secondary Region's CodeCommit repository to the AWS Cloud9 environment.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best solution to meet the disaster recovery capability and allow developers to switch over to a secondary AWS Region for code development is option A. This involves creating a CodeCommit repository in the secondary Region and setting up an AWS CodeBuild project to perform a Git mirror operation of the primary Region’s CodeCommit repository to the secondary Region’s repository. An AWS Lambda function is then created to invoke the CodeBuild project. Additionally, an Amazon EventBridge rule is configured to react to merge events in the primary Region’s CodeCommit repository and invoke the Lambda function12. This setup ensures that the secondary Region’s repository is always up-to-date with the primary repository, allowing for a seamless transition in case of a disaster recovery event1.
References:
? AWS CodeCommit User Guide on resilience and disaster recovery1.
? AWS Documentation on monitoring CodeCommit events in Amazon EventBridge and Amazon CloudWatch Events2.

NEW QUESTION 3
A company is developing a new application. The application uses AWS Lambda functions for its compute tier. The company must use a canary deployment for any changes to the Lambda functions. Automated rollback must occur if any failures are reported.
The company’s DevOps team needs to create the infrastructure as code (IaC) and the CI/CD pipeline for this solution.

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

A. Create an AWS CloudFormation template for the applicatio
B. Define each Lambda function in the template by using the AWS::Lambda::Function resource typ
C. In the template, include a version for the Lambda function by using the AWS::Lambda::Version resource typ
D. Declare the CodeSha256 propert
E. Configure an AWS::Lambda::Alias resource that references the latest version of the Lambda function.
F. Create an AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) template for the applicatio
G. Define each Lambda function in the template by using the AWS::Serverless::Function resource typ
H. For each function, include configurations for the AutoPublishAlias property and the DeploymentPreference propert
I. Configure the deployment configuration type to LambdaCanary10Percent10Minutes.
J. Create an AWS CodeCommit repositor
K. Create an AWS CodePipeline pipelin
L. Use the CodeCommit repository in a new source stage that starts the pipelin
M. Create an AWS CodeBuild project to deploy the AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) templat
N. Upload the template and source code to the CodeCommit repositor
O. In the CodeCommit repository, create a buildspec.yml file that includes the commands to build and deploy the SAM application.
P. Create an AWS CodeCommit repositor
Q. Create an AWS CodePipeline pipelin
R. Use the CodeCommit repository in a new source stage that starts the pipelin
S. Create an AWS CodeDeploy deployment group that is configured for canary deployments with a DeploymentPreference type of Canary10Percent10Minute
T. Upload the AWS CloudFormation template and source code to the CodeCommit repositor
. In the CodeCommit repository, create an appspec.yml file that includes the commands to deploy the CloudFormation template.
. Create an Amazon CloudWatch composite alarm for all the Lambda function
. Configure an evaluation period and dimensions for Lambd
. Configure the alarm to enter the ALARMstate if any errors are detected or if there is insufficient data.
. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for each Lambda functio
. Configure the alarms to enter the ALARM state if any errors are detecte
. Configure an evaluation period, dimensions for each Lambda function and version, and the namespace as AWS/Lambda on the Errors metric.

Answer: BCF

Explanation:
The requirement is to create the infrastructure as code (IaC) and the CI/CD pipeline for the Lambda application that uses canary deployment and automated rollback. To do this, the DevOps team needs to use the following steps:
? Create an AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) template for the application. AWS SAM is a framework that simplifies the development and deployment of serverless applications on AWS. AWS SAM allows customers to define Lambda functions and other resources in a template by using a simplified syntax. For each Lambda function, the DevOps team can include configurations for the AutoPublishAlias property and the DeploymentPreference property. The AutoPublishAlias property specifies the name of the alias that points to the latest version of the function. The DeploymentPreference property specifies how CodeDeploy deploys new versions of the function. By configuring the deployment configuration type to LambdaCanary10Percent10Minutes, the DevOps team can enable canary deployment with 10% of traffic shifted to the new version every 10 minutes.
? Create an AWS CodeCommit repository. Create an AWS CodePipeline pipeline.
Use the CodeCommit repository in a new source stage that starts the pipeline. Create an AWS CodeBuild project to deploy the AWS SAM template. CodeCommit is a fully managed source control service that hosts Git repositories. CodePipeline is a fully managed continuous delivery service that automates the release process of software applications. CodeBuild is a fully managed continuous integration service that compiles source code and runs tests. By using these services, the DevOps team can create a CI/CD pipeline for the Lambda application. The pipeline should use the CodeCommit repository as the source stage, where the DevOps team can upload the SAM template and source code. The pipeline should also use a CodeBuild project as the build stage, where the SAM template can be built and deployed.
? Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for each Lambda function. Configure the
alarms to enter the ALARM state if any errors are detected. Configure an evaluation period, dimensions for each Lambda function and version, and the namespace as AWS/Lambda on the Errors metric. CloudWatch is a service that monitors and collects metrics from AWS resources and applications. CloudWatch alarms are actions that are triggered when a metric crosses a specified threshold. By creating CloudWatch alarms for each Lambda function, the DevOps team can monitor the health and performance of each function version during deployment. By configuring the alarms to enter the ALARM state if any errors are detected, the DevOps team can enable automated rollback if any failures are reported.

NEW QUESTION 4
A company runs an application with an Amazon EC2 and on-premises configuration. A DevOps engineer needs to standardize patching across both environments. Company policy dictates that patching only happens during non-business hours.
Which combination of actions will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

A. Add the physical machines into AWS Systems Manager using Systems Manager Hybrid Activations.
B. Attach an IAM role to the EC2 instances, allowing them to be managed by AWS Systems Manager.
C. Create IAM access keys for the on-premises machines to interact with AWS Systems Manager.
D. Run an AWS Systems Manager Automation document to patch the systems every hour.
E. Use Amazon EventBridge scheduled events to schedule a patch window.
F. Use AWS Systems Manager Maintenance Windows to schedule a patch window.

Answer: ABF

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/sysman-managed-instance-activation.html

NEW QUESTION 5
A company has containerized all of its in-house quality control applications. The company is running Jenkins on Amazon EC2 instances, which require patching and upgrading. The compliance officer has requested a DevOps engineer begin encrypting build artifacts since they contain company intellectual property.
What should the DevOps engineer do to accomplish this in the MOST maintainable manner?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The following are the steps involved in accomplishing this in the most maintainable manner:
? Use AWS CodeBuild with artifact encryption to replace the Jenkins instance
running on EC2 instances.
? Configure CodeBuild to encrypt the build artifacts using AWS Secrets Manager.
? Deploy the containerized quality control applications to CodeBuild.
This approach is the most maintainable because it eliminates the need to manage Jenkins on EC2 instances. CodeBuild is a managed service, so the DevOps engineer does not need to worry about patching or upgrading the service. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codebuild/latest/userguide/security-encryption.html Build artifact encryption - CodeBuild requires access to an AWS KMS CMK in order to encrypt its build output artifacts. By default, CodeBuild uses an AWS Key Management Service CMK for Amazon S3 in your AWS account. If you do not want to use this CMK, you must create and configure a customer-managed CMK. For more information Creating keys.

NEW QUESTION 6
A company is using an Amazon Aurora cluster as the data store for its application. The Aurora cluster is configured with a single DB instance. The application performs read and write operations on the database by using the cluster's instance endpoint.
The company has scheduled an update to be applied to the cluster during an upcoming maintenance window. The cluster must remain available with the least possible interruption during the maintenance window.
What should a DevOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

A. Add a reader instance to the Aurora cluste
B. Update the application to use the Aurora cluster endpoint for write operation
C. Update the Aurora cluster's reader endpoint for reads.
D. Add a reader instance to the Aurora cluste
E. Create a custom ANY endpoint for the cluste
F. Update the application to use the Aurora cluster's custom ANY endpoint for read and write operations.
G. Turn on the Multi-AZ option on the Aurora cluste
H. Update the application to use the Aurora cluster endpoint for write operation
I. Update the Aurora cluster’s reader endpoint for reads.
J. Turn on the Multi-AZ option on the Aurora cluste
K. Create a custom ANY endpoint for the cluste
L. Update the application to use the Aurora cluster's custom ANY endpoint for read and write operations.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To meet the requirements, the DevOps engineer should do the following:
? Turn on the Multi-AZ option on the Aurora cluster.
? Update the application to use the Aurora cluster endpoint for write operations.
? Update the Aurora cluster's reader endpoint for reads.
Turning on the Multi-AZ option will create a replica of the database in a different Availability Zone. This will ensure that the database remains available even if one of the Availability Zones is unavailable.
Updating the application to use the Aurora cluster endpoint for write operations will ensure that all writes are sent to both the primary and replica databases. This will ensure that the data is always consistent.
Updating the Aurora cluster's reader endpoint for reads will allow the application to read data from the replica database. This will improve the performance of the application during the maintenance window.

NEW QUESTION 7
A company is developing an application that will generate log events. The log events consist of five distinct metrics every one tenth of a second and produce a large amount of data The company needs to configure the application to write the logs to Amazon Time stream The company will configure a daily query against the Timestream table.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements with the FASTEST query performance? (Select THREE.)

A. Use batch writes to write multiple log events in a Single write operation
B. Write each log event as a single write operation
C. Treat each log as a single-measure record
D. Treat each log as a multi-measure record
E. Configure the memory store retention period to be longer than the magnetic store retention period
F. Configure the memory store retention period to be shorter than the magnetic store retention period

Answer: ADF

Explanation:
A comprehensive and detailed explanation is:
? Option A is correct because using batch writes to write multiple log events in a single write operation is a recommended practice for optimizing the performance and cost of data ingestion in Timestream. Batch writes can reduce the number of network round trips and API calls, and can also take advantage of parallel processing by Timestream. Batch writes can also improve the compression ratio of data in the memory store and the magnetic store, which can reduce the storage costs and improve the query performance1.
? Option B is incorrect because writing each log event as a single write operation is not a recommended practice for optimizing the performance and cost of data ingestion in Timestream. Writing each log event as a single write operation would increase the number of network round trips and API calls, and would also reduce the compression ratio of data in the memory store and the magnetic store. This would increase the storage costs and degrade the query performance1.
? Option C is incorrect because treating each log as a single-measure record is not a recommended practice for optimizing the query performance in Timestream. Treating each log as a single-measure record would result in creating multiple records for each timestamp, which would increase the storage size and the query latency. Moreover, treating each log as a single-measure record would require using joins to query multiple measures for the same timestamp, which would add complexity and overhead to the query processing2.
? Option D is correct because treating each log as a multi-measure record is a recommended practice for optimizing the query performance in Timestream. Treating each log as a multi-measure record would result in creating a single record for each timestamp, which would reduce the storage size and the query latency. Moreover, treating each log as a multi-measure record would allow querying multiple measures for the same timestamp without using joins, which would simplify and speed up the query processing2.
? Option E is incorrect because configuring the memory store retention period to be longer than the magnetic store retention period is not a valid option in

Timestream. The memory store retention period must always be shorter than or equal to the magnetic store retention period. This ensures that data is moved from the memory store to the magnetic store before it expires out of the memory store3.
? Option F is correct because configuring the memory store retention period to be shorter than the magnetic store retention period is a valid option in Timestream. The memory store retention period determines how long data is kept in the memory store, which is optimized for fast point-in-time queries. The magnetic store retention period determines how long data is kept in the magnetic store, which is optimized for fast analytical queries. By configuring these retention periods appropriately, you can balance your storage costs and query performance according to your application needs3.
References:
? 1: Batch writes
? 2: Multi-measure records vs. single-measure records
? 3: Storage

NEW QUESTION 8
A company uses an organization in AWS Organizations to manage its AWS accounts. The company recently acquired another company that has standalone AWS accounts. The acquiring company's DevOps team needs to consolidate the administration of the AWS accounts for both companies and retain full administrative control of the accounts. The DevOps team also needs to collect and group findings across all the accounts to implement and maintain a security posture.
Which combination of steps should the DevOps team take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

A. Invite the acquired company's AWS accounts to join the organizatio
B. Create an SCP that has full administrative privilege
C. Attach the SCP to the management account.
D. Invite the acquired company's AWS accounts to join the organizatio
E. Create the OrganizationAccountAccessRole 1AM role in the invited account
F. Grant permission to the management account to assume the role.
G. Use AWS Security Hub to collect and group findings across all account
H. Use Security Hub to automatically detect new accounts as the accounts are added to the organization.
I. Use AWS Firewall Manager to collect and group findings across all account
J. Enable all features for the organizatio
K. Designate an account in the organization as the delegated administrator account for Firewall Manager.
L. Use Amazon Inspector to collect and group findings across all account
M. Designate an account in the organization as the delegated administrator account for Amazon Inspector.

Answer: BC

Explanation:
The correct answer is B and C. Option B is correct because inviting the acquired company's AWS accounts to join the organization and creating the OrganizationAccountAccessRole IAM role in the invited accounts allows the management account to assume the role and gain full administrative access to the member accounts. Option C is correct because using AWS Security Hub to collect and group findings across all accounts enables the DevOps team to monitor and improve the security posture of the organization. Security Hub can automatically detect new accounts as the accounts are added to the organization and enable Security Hub for them. Option A is incorrect because creating an SCP that has full administrative privileges and attaching it to the management account does not grant the management account access to the member accounts. SCPs are used to restrict the permissions of the member accounts, not to grant permissions to the management account. Option D is incorrect because using AWS Firewall Manager to collect and group findings across all accounts is not a valid use case for Firewall Manager. Firewall Manager is used to centrally configure and manage firewall rules across the organization, not to collect and group security findings. Option E is incorrect because using Amazon Inspector to collect and group findings across all accounts is not a valid use case for Amazon Inspector. Amazon Inspector is used to assess the security and compliance of applications running on Amazon EC2 instances, not to collect and group security findings across accounts. References:
? Inviting an AWS account to join your organization
? Enabling and disabling AWS Security Hub
? Service control policies
? AWS Firewall Manager
? Amazon Inspector

NEW QUESTION 9
A company is storing 100 GB of log data in csv format in an Amazon S3 bucket SQL developers want to query this data and generate graphs to visualize it. The SQL developers also need an efficient automated way to store metadata from the csv file.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of effort? (Select THREE.)

A. Fitter the data through AWS X-Ray to visualize the data.
B. Filter the data through Amazon QuickSight to visualize the data.
C. Query the data with Amazon Athena.
D. Query the data with Amazon Redshift.
E. Use the AWS Glue Data Catalog as the persistent metadata store.
F. Use Amazon DynamoDB as the persistent metadata store.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/dg/components-overview.html

NEW QUESTION 10
A company is testing a web application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The instances run in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. The company uses a blue green deployment process with immutable instances when deploying new software.
During testing users are being automatically logged out of the application at random times. Testers also report that when a new version of the application is deployed all users are logged out. The development team needs a solution to ensure users remain logged m across scaling events and application deployments.
What is the MOST operationally efficient way to ensure users remain logged in?

A. Enable smart sessions on the load balancer and modify the application to check tor an existing session.
B. Enable session sharing on the toad balancer and modify the application to read from the session store.
C. Store user session information in an Amazon S3 bucket and modify the application to read session information from the bucket.
D. Modify the application to store user session information in an Amazon ElastiCache cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/caching/session-management/

NEW QUESTION 10
A company has configured an Amazon S3 event source on an AWS Lambda function The company needs the Lambda function to run when a new object is created or an existing object IS modified In a particular S3 bucket The Lambda function will use the S3 bucket name and the S3 object key of the incoming event to read the contents of the created or modified S3 object The Lambda function will parse the contents and save the parsed contents to an Amazon DynamoDB table. The Lambda function's execution role has permissions to read from the S3 bucket and to write to the DynamoDB table, During testing, a DevOps engineer discovers that the Lambda
function does not run when objects are added to the S3 bucket or when existing objects are modified.
Which solution will resolve this problem?

A. Increase the memory of the Lambda function to give the function the ability to process large files from the S3 bucket.
B. Create a resource policy on the Lambda function to grant Amazon S3 the permission to invoke the Lambda function for the S3 bucket
C. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue as an OnFailure destination for the Lambda function
D. Provision space in the /tmp folder of the Lambda function to give the function the ability to process large files from the S3 bucket

Answer: B

Explanation:
? Option A is incorrect because increasing the memory of the Lambda function does not address the root cause of the problem, which is that the Lambda function is not triggered by the S3 event source. Increasing the memory of the Lambda function might improve its performance or reduce its execution time, but it does not affect its invocation. Moreover, increasing the memory of the Lambda function might incur higher costs, as Lambda charges based on the amount of memory allocated to the function.
? Option B is correct because creating a resource policy on the Lambda function to grant Amazon S3 the permission to invoke the Lambda function for the S3 bucket is a necessary step to configure an S3 event source. A resource policy is a JSON document that defines who can access a Lambda resource and under what conditions. By granting Amazon S3 permission to invoke the Lambda function, the company ensures that the Lambda function runs when a new object is created or an existing object is modified in the S3 bucket1.
? Option C is incorrect because configuring an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue as an On-Failure destination for the Lambda function does not help with triggering the Lambda function. An On-Failure destination is a feature that allows Lambda to send events to another service, such as SQS or Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS), when a function invocation fails. However, this feature only applies to asynchronous invocations, and S3 event sources use synchronous invocations. Therefore, configuring an SQS queue as an On-Failure destination would have no effect on the problem.
? Option D is incorrect because provisioning space in the /tmp folder of the Lambda function does not address the root cause of the problem, which is that the Lambda function is not triggered by the S3 event source. Provisioning space in the /tmp folder of the Lambda function might help with processing large files from the S3 bucket, as it provides temporary storage for up to 512 MB of data. However, it does not affect the invocation of the Lambda function.
References:
? Using AWS Lambda with Amazon S3
? Lambda resource access permissions
? AWS Lambda destinations
? [AWS Lambda file system]

NEW QUESTION 12
A company plans to use Amazon CloudWatch to monitor its Amazon EC2 instances. The company needs to stop EC2 instances when the average of the NetworkPacketsIn metric is less than 5 for at least 3 hours in a 12-hour time window. The company must evaluate the metric every hour. The EC2 instances must continue to run if there is missing data for the NetworkPacketsIn metric during the evaluation period.
A DevOps engineer creates a CloudWatch alarm for the NetworkPacketsIn metric. The DevOps engineer configures a threshold value of 5 and an evaluation period of 1 hour.
Which set of additional actions should the DevOps engineer take to meet these requirements?

A. Configure the Datapoints to Alarm value to be 3 out of 12. Configure the alarm to treat missing data as breaching the threshol
B. Add an AWS Systems Manager action to stop the instance when the alarm enters the ALARM state.
C. Configure the Datapoints to Alarm value to be 3 out of 12. Configure the alarm to treat missing data as not breaching the threshol
D. Add an EC2 action to stop the instance when the alarm enters the ALARM state.
E. Configure the Datapoints to Alarm value to be 9 out of 12. Configure the alarm to treat missing data as breaching the threshol
F. Add an EC2 action to stop the instance when the alarm enters the ALARM state.
G. Configure the Datapoints to Alarm value to be 9 out of 12. Configure the alarm to treat missing data as not breaching the threshol
H. Add an AWS Systems Manager action to stop the instance when the alarm enters the ALARM state.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To meet the requirements, the DevOps engineer needs to configure the CloudWatch alarm to stop the EC2 instances when the average of the NetworkPacketsIn metric is less than 5 for at least 3 hours in a 12-hour time window. This means that the alarm should trigger when 3 out of 12 datapoints are below the threshold of 5. The alarm should also treat missing data as not breaching the threshold, so that the EC2 instances continue to run if there is no data for the metric during the evaluation period. The DevOps engineer can add an EC2 action to stop the instance when the alarm enters the ALARM state, which is a built-in action type for CloudWatch alarms.

NEW QUESTION 14
A company is using AWS CodePipeline to automate its release pipeline. AWS CodeDeploy is being used in the pipeline to deploy an application to Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) using the blue/green deployment model. The company wants to implement scripts to test the green version of the application before shifting traffic. These scripts will complete in 5 minutes or less. If errors are discovered during these tests, the application must be rolled back.
Which strategy will meet these requirements?

A. Add a stage to the CodePipeline pipeline between the source and deploy stage
B. Use AWS CodeBuild to create a runtime environment and build commands in the buildspec file to invoke test script
C. If errors are found, use the aws deploy stop-deployment command to stop the deployment.
D. Add a stage to the CodePipeline pipeline between the source and deploy stage
E. Use this stage to invoke an AWS Lambda function that will run the test script

F. If errors are found, use the aws deploy stop-deployment command to stop the deployment.
G. Add a hooks section to the CodeDeploy AppSpec fil
H. Use the AfterAllowTestTraffic lifecycle event to invoke an AWS Lambda function to run the test script
I. If errors are found, exit the Lambda function with an error to initiate rollback.
J. Add a hooks section to the CodeDeploy AppSpec fil
K. Use the AfterAllowTraffic lifecycle event to invoke the test script
L. If errors are found, use the aws deploy stop-deployment CLI command to stop the deployment.

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 16
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 account
I. Use Amazon Athena to analyze the AWS CloudTrail output, looking for events that deny an ec2: RunInstances action.
J. Deploy an IAM role to all accounts from a single trusted accoun
K. Build a pipeline withAWS CodePipeline with a stage in AWS Lambda to assume the IAM role, and list all EBS volumes in the accoun
L. 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 19
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 AWSC loud Formation FullAccess IAM policy to the AWS CtoudFormation 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 24
A company must encrypt all AMIs that the company shares across accounts. A DevOps engineer has access to a source account where an unencrypted custom AMI has been built. The DevOps engineer also has access to a target account where an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group will launch EC2 instances from the AMI. The DevOps engineer must share the AMI with the target account.
The company has created an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key in the source account.
Which additional steps should the DevOps engineer perform to meet the requirements? (Choose three.)

A. In the source account, copy the unencrypted AMI to an encrypted AM
B. Specify the KMS key in the copy action.
C. In the source account, copy the unencrypted AMI to an encrypted AM
D. Specify the default Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption key in the copy action.
E. In the source account, create a KMS grant that delegates permissions to the Auto Scaling group service-linked role in the target account.
F. In the source account, modify the key policy to give the target account permissions to create a gran
G. In the target account, create a KMS grant that delegates permissions to the Auto Scaling 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 25
AnyCompany is using AWS Organizations to create and manage multiple AWS accounts AnyCompany recently acquired a smaller company, Example Corp. During the acquisition process, Example Corp's single AWS account joined AnyCompany's management account through an Organizations invitation. AnyCompany moved the new member account under an OU that is dedicated to Example Corp.
AnyCompany's DevOps eng•neer has an IAM user that assumes a role that is named OrganizationAccountAccessRole to access member accounts. This role is configured with a full access policy When the DevOps engineer tries to use the AWS Management Console to assume the role in Example Corp's new member account, the DevOps engineer receives the following error message "Invalid information in one or more fields. Check your information or contact your administrator."
Which solution will give the DevOps engineer access to the new member account?

A. In the management account, grant the DevOps engineer's IAM user permission to assume the OrganzatlonAccountAccessR01e IAM role in the new member account.
B. In the management account, create a new SCR In the SCP, grant the DevOps engineer's IAM user full access to all resources in the new member accoun
C. Attach the SCP to the OU that contains the new member account,
D. In the new member account, create a new IAM role that is named OrganizationAccountAccessRol
E. Attach the AdmInistratorAccess AVVS managed policy to the rol
F. In the role's trust policy, grant the management account permission to assume the role.
G. In the new member account edit the trust policy for the Organ zationAccountAccessRole IAM rol
H. Grant the management account permission to assume the role.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The problem is that the DevOps engineer cannot assume the OrganizationAccountAccessRole IAM role in the new member account that joined AnyCompany's management account through an Organizations invitation. The solution is to create a new IAM role with the same name and trust policy in the new member account.
? Option A is incorrect, as it does not address the root cause of the error. The DevOps engineer's IAM user already has permission to assume the OrganizationAccountAccessRole IAM role in any member account, as this is the default role name that AWS Organizations creates when a new account joins an organization. The error occurs because the new member account does not have this role, as it was not created by AWS Organizations.
? Option B is incorrect, as it does not address the root cause of the error. An SCP is a policy that defines the maximum permissions for account members of an organization or organizational unit (OU). An SCP does not grant permissions to IAM users or roles, but rather limits the permissions that identity-based policies or resource-based policies grant to them. An SCP also does not affect how IAM roles are assumed by other principals.
? Option C is correct, as it addresses the root cause of the error. By creating a new IAM role with the same name and trust policy as the OrganizationAccountAccessRole IAM role in the new member account, the DevOps engineer can assume this role and access the account. The new role should have the AdministratorAccess AWS managed policy attached, which grants full access to all AWS resources in the account. The trust policy should allow the management account to assume the role, which can be done by specifying the management account ID as a principal in the policy statement.
? Option D is incorrect, as it assumes that the new member account already has the OrganizationAccountAccessRole IAM role, which is not true. The new member account does not have this role, as it was not created by AWS Organizations. Editing the trust policy of a non-existent role will not solve the problem.

NEW QUESTION 30
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 toke
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 projec
D. In the environment variable, include the ARN of the CodeBuild project's IAM service rol
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 repositor
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:
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 authentica-tion token. Update the docker login command to use the authentication token to access the ECR repository.
This is the correct solution. The aws ecr get-login-password AWS CLI command retrieves and displays an authentication token that can be used to log in to an ECR repository. The docker login command can use this token as a password to authenticate with the ECR repository. This way, the CodeBuild project can push and pull images from the ECR repository without any errors. For more information, see Using Amazon ECR with the AWS CLI and get-login-password.

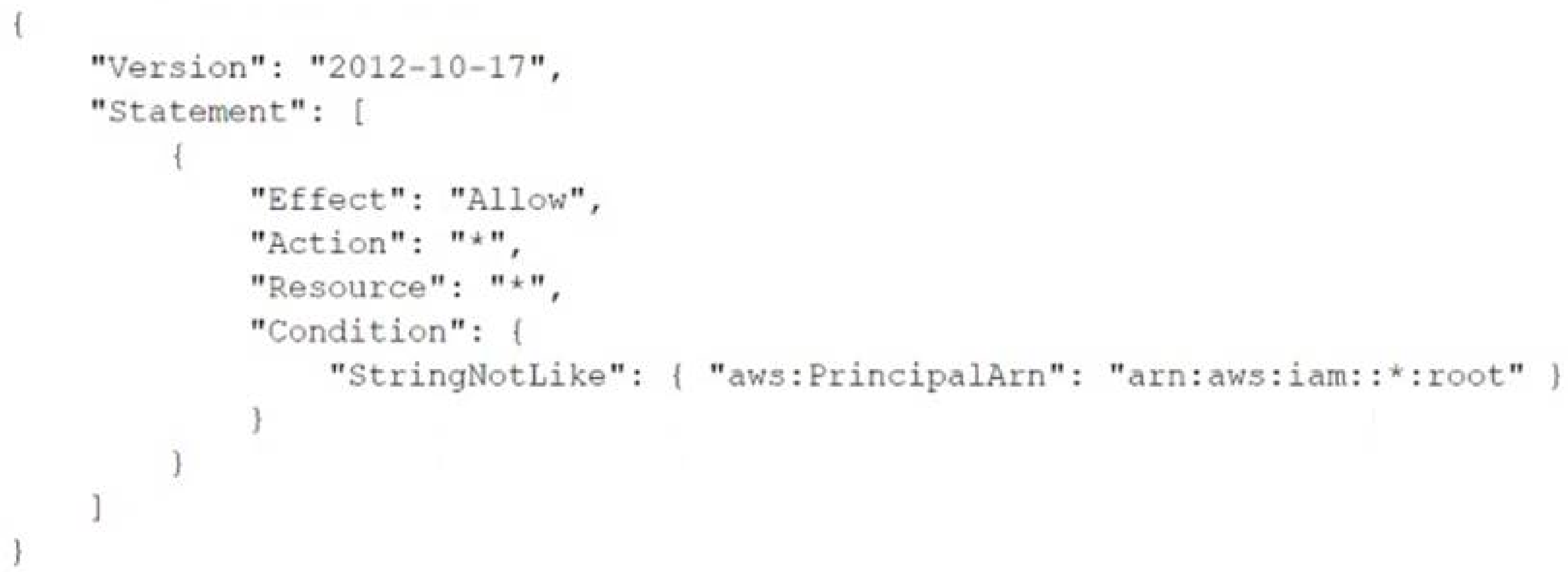
NEW QUESTION 33
An application running on a set of Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group requires a configuration file to operate. The instances are created and maintained with AWS CloudFormation. A DevOps engineer wants the instances to have the latest configuration file when launched and wants 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 m 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-mit 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 resourc
H. Place the configuration file content in the launch templat
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 imt metadat
K. Place the configuration file content m the metadat
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

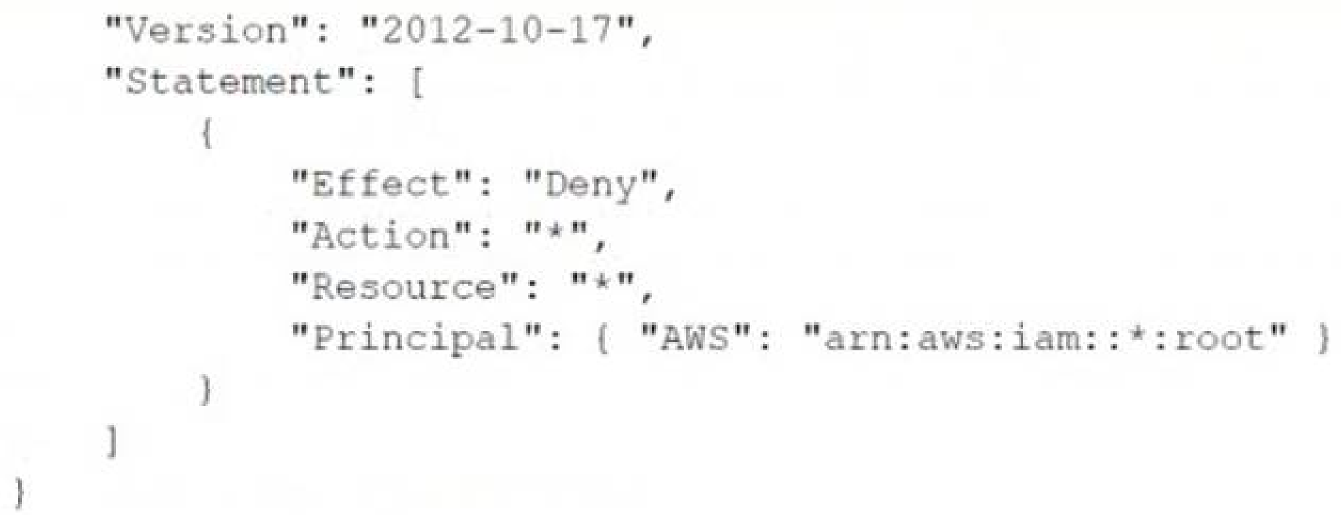
Explanation:
Use the AWS::CloudFormation::Init type to include metadata on an Amazon EC2 instance for the cfn-init helper script. If your template calls the cfn-init script, the script looks for resource metadata rooted in the AWS::CloudFormation::Init metadata key. Reference:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-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

NEW QUESTION 34
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)



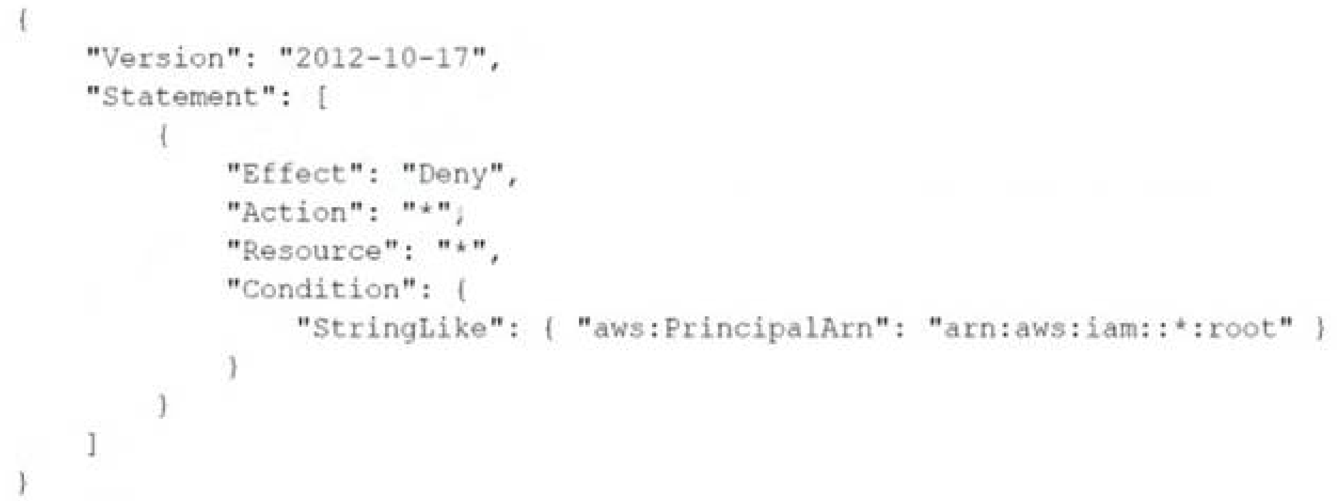
```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": "*",
            "Resource": "*",
            "Condition": {
                "StringNotLike": { "aws:PrincipalArn": "arn:aws:iam::*:root" }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

B)



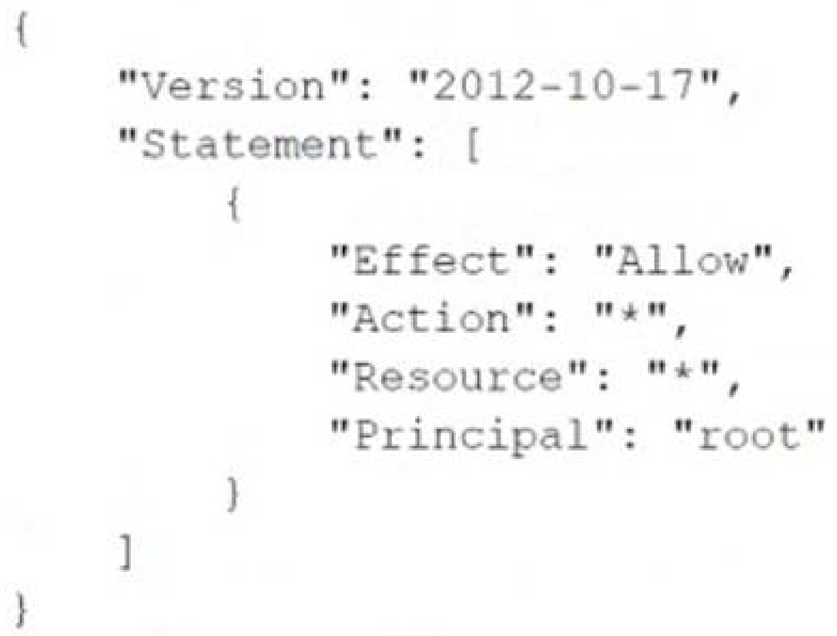
```
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Deny",
            "Action": "*",
            "Resource": "*",
            "Principal": { "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::*:root" }
        }
    ]
}
```

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 38
A company hosts a security auditing application in an AWS account. The auditing application uses an IAM role to access other AWS accounts. All the accounts are in the same organization in AWS Organizations.
A recent security audit revealed that users in the audited AWS accounts could modify or delete the auditing application's IAM role. The company needs to prevent any modification to the auditing application's IAM role by any entity other than a trusted administrator IAM role.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps. html?icmpid=docs_orgs_console
SCPs (Service Control Policies) are the best way to restrict permissions at the organizational level, which in this case would be used to restrict modifications to the IAM role used by the auditing application, while still allowing trusted administrators to make changes to it. Options C and D are not as effective because IAM permission boundaries are applied to IAM entities (users, groups, and roles), not the account itself, and must be applied to all IAM entities in the account.

NEW QUESTION 42
A company is deploying a new application that uses Amazon EC2 instances. The company needs a solution to query application logs and AWS account API activity Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Use the Amazon CloudWatch agent to send logs from the EC2 instances to Amazon CloudWatch Logs Configure AWS CloudTrail to deliver the API logs to Amazon S3 Use CloudWatch to query both sets of logs.
B. Use the Amazon CloudWatch agent to send logs from the EC2 instances to Amazon CloudWatch Logs Configure AWS CloudTrail to deliver the API logs to CloudWatch Logs Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to query both sets of logs.
C. Use the Amazon CloudWatch agent to send logs from the EC2 instances to Amazon Kinesis Configure AWS CloudTrail to deliver the API logs to Kinesis Use Kinesis to load the data into Amazon Redshift Use Amazon Redshift to query both sets of logs.
D. Use the Amazon CloudWatch agent to send logs from the EC2 instances to Amazon S3 Use AWS CloudTrail to deliver the API togs to Amazon S3 Use Amazon Athena to query both sets of logs in Amazon S3.

Answer: D

Explanation:
This solution will meet the requirements because it will use Amazon S3 as a common data lake for both the application logs and the API logs. Amazon S3 is a service that provides scalable, durable, and secure object storage for any type of data. You can use the Amazon CloudWatch agent to send logs from your EC2 instances to S3 buckets, and use AWS CloudTrail to deliver the API logs to S3 buckets as well. You can also use Amazon Athena to query both sets of logs in S3 using standard SQL, without loading or transforming them. Athena is a serverless interactive query service that allows you to analyze data in S3 using a variety of data formats, such as JSON, CSV, Parquet, and ORC.

NEW QUESTION 44
A DevOps engineer is building a continuous deployment pipeline for a serverless application that uses AWS Lambda functions. The company wants to reduce the

customer impact of an unsuccessful deployment. The company also wants to monitor for issues.
Which deploy stage configuration will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Use routing configuration on an alias to send a portion of traffic to a second function version. For example, you can reduce the risk of deploying a new version by configuring the alias to send most of the traffic to the existing version, and only a small percentage of traffic to the new version.
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/configuration-aliases.html
The following are the steps involved in the deploy stage configuration that will meet the requirements:
? Use AWS CodeBuild to add sample event payloads for testing to the Lambda
functions.
? Publish a new version of the functions, and include Amazon CloudWatch alarms.
? Update the production alias to point to the new version.
? Configure rollbacks to occur when an alarm is in the ALARM state.
This configuration will help to reduce the customer impact of an unsuccessful deployment
by deploying the new version of the functions to a staging environment first. This will allow the DevOps engineer to test the new version of the functions before deploying it to production.
The configuration will also help to monitor for issues by including Amazon CloudWatch alarms. These alarms will alert the DevOps engineer if there are any problems with the new version of the functions.

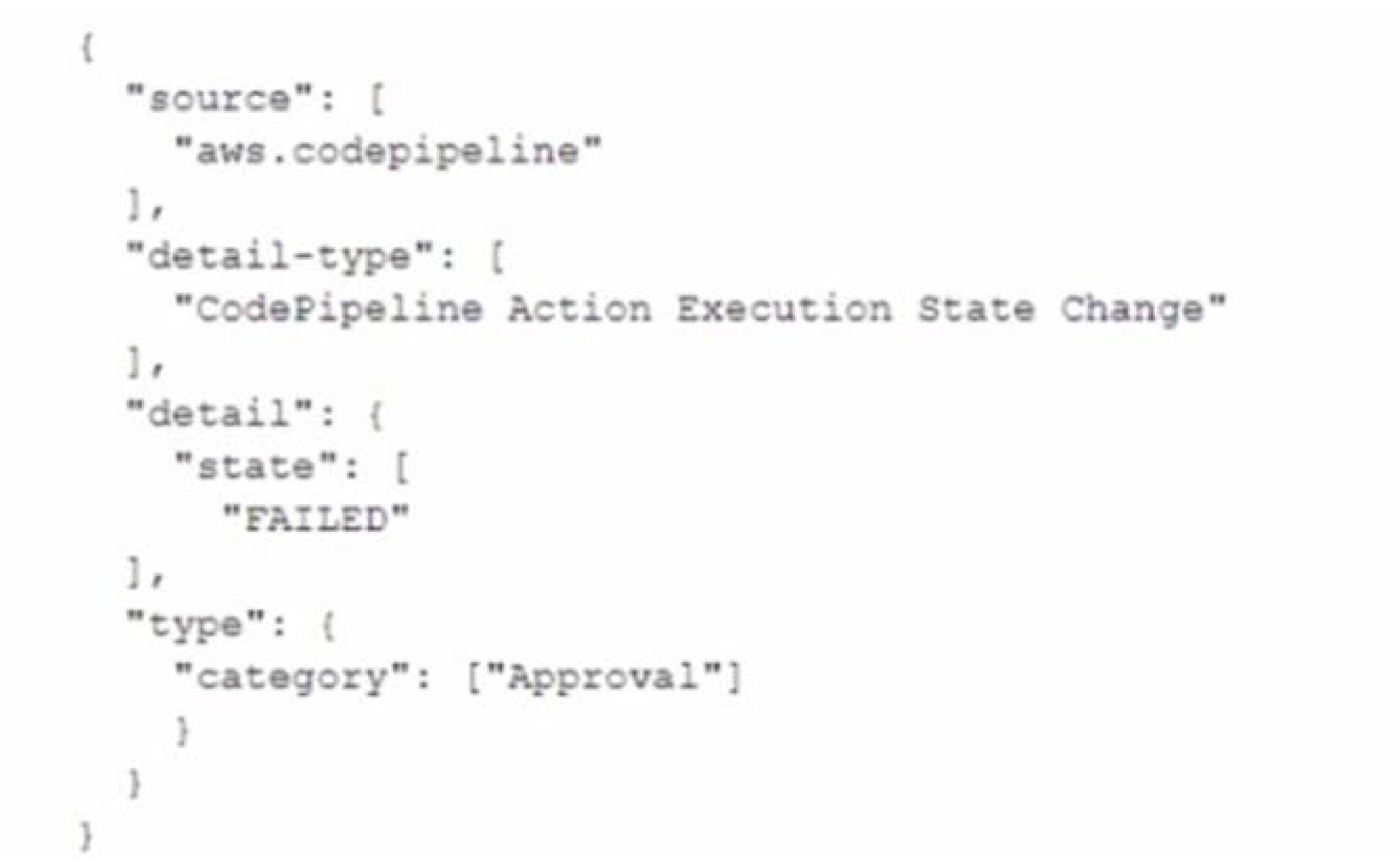
NEW QUESTION 47
A DevOps engineer is working on a data archival project that requires the migration of on- premises data to an Amazon S3 bucket. The DevOps engineer develops a script that incrementally archives on-premises data that is older than 1 month to Amazon S3. Data that is transferred to Amazon S3 is deleted from the on-premises location The script uses the S3 PutObject operation.
During a code review the DevOps engineer notices that the script does not verity whether the data was successfully copied to Amazon S3. The DevOps engineer must update the script to ensure that data is not corrupted during transmission. The script must use MD5 checksums to verify data integrity before the on-premises data is deleted.
Which solutions for the script will meet these requirements'? (Select TWO.)

A. Check the returned response for the Versioned Compare the returned Versioned against the MD5 checksum.
B. Include the MD5 checksum within the Content-MD5 paramete
C. Check the operationcall's return status to find out if an error was returned.
D. Include the checksum digest within the tagging parameter as a URL query parameter.
E. Check the returned response for the ETa
F. Compare the returned ETag against the MD5 checksum.
G. Include the checksum digest within the Metadata parameter as a name-value pair After upload use the S3 HeadObject operation to retrieve metadata from the object.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/checking-object- integrity.html

NEW QUESTION 51
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 55
A company runs its container workloads in AWS App Runner. A DevOps engineer manages the company's container repository in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR).
The DevOps engineer must implement a solution that continuously monitors the container repository. The solution must create a new container image when the solution detects an operating system vulnerability or language package vulnerability.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Use EC2 Image Builder to create a container image pipelin
B. Use Amazon ECR as the target repositor
C. Turn on enhanced scanning on the ECR repositor
D. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to capture an Inspector2 finding even
E. Use the event to invoke the image pipelin
F. Re-upload the container to the repository.
G. Use EC2 Image Builder to create a container image pipelin
H. Use Amazon ECR as the target repositor
I. Enable Amazon GuardDuty Malware Protection on the container workloa
J. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to capture a GuardDuty finding even
K. Use the event to invoke the image pipeline.
L. Create an AWS CodeBuild project to create a container imag
M. Use Amazon ECR as the target repositor
N. Turn on basic scanning on the repositor
O. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to capture an ECR image action even
P. Use the event to invoke the CodeBuild projec
Q. Re-upload the container to the repository.
R. Create an AWS CodeBuild project to create a container imag
S. Use Amazon ECR as the target repositor
T. Configure AWS Systems Manager Compliance to scan all managed node
. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to capture a configuration compliance state change even
. Use the event to invoke the CodeBuild project.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The solution that meets the requirements is to use EC2 Image Builder to create a container image pipeline, use Amazon ECR as the target repository, turn on enhanced scanning on the ECR repository, create an Amazon EventBridge rule to capture an Inspector2 finding event, and use the event to invoke the image pipeline. Re-upload the container to the repository.
This solution will continuously monitor the container repository for vulnerabilities using enhanced scanning, which is a feature of Amazon ECR that provides detailed information and guidance on how to fix security issues found in your container images. Enhanced scanning uses Inspector2, a security assessment service that integrates with Amazon ECR and generates findings for any vulnerabilities detected in your images. You can use Amazon EventBridge to create a rule that triggers an action when an Inspector2 finding event occurs. The action can be to invoke an EC2 Image Builder pipeline, which is a
service that automates the creation of container images. The pipeline can use the latest patches and updates to build a new container image and upload it to the same ECR repository, replacing the vulnerable image.

The other options are not correct because they do not meet all the requirements or use services that are not relevant for the scenario.
Option B is not correct because it uses Amazon GuardDuty Malware Protection, which is a feature of GuardDuty that detects malicious activity and unauthorized behavior on your AWS accounts and resources. GuardDuty does not scan container images for vulnerabilities, nor does it integrate with Amazon ECR or EC2 Image Builder.
Option C is not correct because it uses basic scanning on the ECR repository, which only provides a summary of the vulnerabilities found in your container images. Basic scanning does not use Inspector2 or generate findings that can be captured by Amazon EventBridge. Moreover, basic scanning does not provide guidance on how to fix the vulnerabilities.
Option D is not correct because it uses AWS Systems Manager Compliance, which is a feature of Systems Manager that helps you monitor and manage the compliance status of your AWS resources based on AWS Config rules and AWS Security Hub standards. Systems Manager Compliance does not scan container images for vulnerabilities, nor does it integrate with Amazon ECR or EC2 Image Builder.

NEW QUESTION 59
An IT team has built an AWS CloudFormation template so others in the company can quickly and reliably deploy and terminate an application. The template creates an Amazon EC2 instance with a user data script to install the application and an Amazon S3 bucket that the application uses to serve static webpages while it is running.
All resources should be removed when the CloudFormation stack is deleted. However, the team observes that CloudFormation reports an error during stack deletion, and the S3 bucket created by the stack is not deleted.
How can the team resolve the error in the MOST efficient manner to ensure that all resources are deleted without errors?

A. Add a DelelionPolicy attribute to the S3 bucket resource, with the value Delete forcing the bucket to be removed when the stack is deleted.
B. Add a custom resource with an AWS Lambda function with the DependsOn attribute specifying the S3 bucket, and an IAM rol
C. Write the Lambda function to delete all objects from the bucket when RequestType is Delete.
D. Identify the resource that was not delete
E. Manually empty the S3 bucket and then delete it.
F. Replace the EC2 and S3 bucket resources with a single AWS OpsWorks Stacks resourc
G. Define a custom recipe for the stack to create and delete the EC2 instance and the S3 bucket.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cloudformation-s3-custom-resources/

NEW QUESTION 60
A company requires its developers to tag all Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes in an account to indicate a desired backup frequency. This requirement Includes EBS volumes that do not require backups. The company uses custom tags named Backup_Frequency that have values of none, dally, or weekly that correspond to the desired backup frequency. An audit finds that developers are occasionally not tagging the EBS volumes.
A DevOps engineer needs to ensure that all EBS volumes always have the Backup_Frequency tag so that the company can perform backups at least weekly unless a different value is specified.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The following are the steps that the DevOps engineer should take to ensure that all EBS volumes always have the Backup_Frequency tag so that the company can perform backups at least weekly unless a different value is specified:
? Set up AWS Config in the account.
? Use a managed rule that returns a compliance failure for EC2::Volume resources that do not have a Backup Frequency tag applied.
? Configure a remediation action that uses a custom AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to apply the Backup_Frequency tag with a value of weekly.
The managed rule AWS::Config::EBSVolumesWithoutBackupTag will return a compliance failure for any EBS volume that does not have the Backup_Frequency tag applied. The remediation action will then use the Systems Manager Automation runbook to apply the Backup_Frequency tag with a value of weekly to the EBS volume.

NEW QUESTION 65
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 67
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 origi
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 grou
F. Set the original ALB as the primary origi
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 O 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 71
A company has many applications. Different teams in the company developed the applications by using multiple languages and frameworks. The applications run on premises and on different servers with different operating systems. Each team has its own release protocol and process. The company wants to reduce the complexity of the release and maintenance of these applications.
The company is migrating its technology stacks, including these applications, to AWS. The
company wants centralized control of source code, a consistent and automatic delivery pipeline, and as few maintenance tasks as possible on the underlying infrastructure.
What should a DevOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

A. Create one AWS CodeCommit repository for all application
B. Put each application's code in a different branc
C. Merge the branches, and use AWS CodeBuild to build the application
D. Use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy the applications to one centralized application server.
E. Create one AWS CodeCommit repository for each of the application
F. Use AWS CodeBuild to build the applications one at a tim
G. Use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy the applications to one centralized application server.

H. Create one AWS CodeCommit repository for each of the application
I. Use AWS CodeBuild to build the applications one at a time and to create one AMI for each serve
J. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to automatically provision and decommission Amazon EC2 fleets by using these AMIs.
K. Create one AWS CodeCommit repository for each of the application
L. Use AWS CodeBuild to build one Docker image for each application in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). Use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy the applications to Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) on infrastructure that AWS Fargate manages.

Answer: D

Explanation:
because of "as few maintenance tasks as possible on the underlying infrastructure". Fargate does that better than "one centralized application server"

NEW QUESTION 76
A company sells products through an ecommerce web application The company wants a dashboard that shows a pie chart of product transaction details. The company wants to integrate the dashboard With the company's existing Amazon CloudWatch dashboards
Which solution Will meet these requirements With the MOST operational efficiency?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A.
A comprehensive and detailed explanation is:
? Option A is correct because it meets the requirements with the most operational efficiency. Updating the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to a CloudWatch log group for each processed transaction is a simple and cost- effective way to collect the data needed for the dashboard. Using CloudWatch Logs Insights to query the log group and to visualize the results in a pie chart format is also a convenient and integrated solution that leverages the existing CloudWatch dashboards. Attaching the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard is straightforward and does not require any additional steps or services.
? Option B is incorrect because it introduces unnecessary complexity and cost.
Updating the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to an Amazon S3 bucket for each processed transaction is a valid way to store the data, but it requires creating and managing an S3 bucket and its permissions. Using Amazon Athena to query the S3 bucket and to visualize the results in a pie chart format is also a valid way to analyze the data, but it incurs charges based on the amount of
data scanned by each query. Exporting the results from Athena and attaching them to the desired CloudWatch dashboard is also an extra step that adds more overhead and latency.
? Option C is incorrect because it uses AWS X-Ray for an inappropriate purpose.
Updating the ecommerce application to use AWS X-Ray for instrumentation is a good practice for monitoring and tracing distributed applications, but it is not designed for aggregating product transaction details. Creating a new X-Ray subsegment and adding an annotation for each processed transaction is possible, but it would clutter the X-Ray service map and make it harder to debug performance issues. Using X-Ray traces to query the data and to visualize the results in a pie chart format is also possible, but it would require custom code and logic that are not supported by X-Ray natively. Attaching the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard is also not supported by X-Ray directly, and would require additional steps or services.
? Option D is incorrect because it introduces unnecessary complexity and cost.
Updating the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to a CloudWatch log group for each processed transaction is a simple and cost-effective way to collect the data needed for the dashboard, as in option A. However, creating an AWS Lambda function to aggregate and write the results to Amazon DynamoDB is redundant, as CloudWatch Logs Insights can already perform aggregation queries on log data. Creating a Lambda subscription filter for the log file is also redundant, as CloudWatch Logs Insights can already access log data directly. Attaching the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard would also require additional steps or services, as DynamoDB does not support native integration with CloudWatch dashboards.
References:
? CloudWatch Logs Insights
? Amazon Athena
? AWS X-Ray
? AWS Lambda
? Amazon DynamoDB

NEW QUESTION 80
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 I AM role in each member account to allow the sts:AssumeRole action against the management account IAM role's ARN.
E. Create an I AM 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 82

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 accoun
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 accoun
G. Configure Amazon Inspector to activate deep inspection for EC2 instance
H. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for an Inspector2 findin
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 even
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 83

A healthcare services company is concerned about the growing costs of software licensing for an application for monitoring patient wellness. The company wants to create an audit process to ensure that the application is running exclusively on Amazon EC2 Dedicated Hosts. A DevOps engineer must create a workflow to audit the application to ensure compliance.
What steps should the engineer take to meet this requirement with the LEAST administrative overhead?

A. Use AWS Systems Manager Configuration Complianc
B. Use calls to the put- compliance-items API action to scan and build a database of noncompliant EC2 instances based on their host placement configuratio
C. Use an Amazon DynamoDB table to store these instance IDs for fast acces
D. Generate a report through Systems Manager by calling the list-compliance-summaries API action.
E. Use custom Java code running on an EC2 instanc
F. Set up EC2 Auto Scaling for the instance depending on the number of instances to be checke
G. Send the list of noncompliant EC2 instance IDs to an Amazon SQS queu
H. Set up another worker instance to process instance IDs from the SQS queue and write them to Amazon DynamoD
I. Use an AWS Lambda function to terminate noncompliant instance IDs obtained from the queue, and send them to an Amazon SNS email topic for distribution.
J. Use AWS Confi
K. Identify all EC2 instances to be audited by enabling Config Recording on all Amazon EC2 resources for the regio
L. Create a custom AWS Config rule that triggers an AWS Lambda function by using the "config-rule-change-triggered" blueprint.Modify the LambdaevaluateCompliance () function to verify host placement to return a NON_COMPLIANT result if the instance is not running on an EC2 Dedicated Hos
M. Use the AWS Config report to address noncompliant instances.
N. Use AWS CloudTrai
O. Identify all EC2 instances to be audited by analyzing all calls to the EC2 RunCommand API actio
P. Invoke a AWS Lambda function that analyzes the host placement of the instanc
Q. Store the EC2 instance ID of noncompliant resources in an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instanc
R. Generate a report by querying the RDS instance and exporting the query results to a CSV text file.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Using AWS Config to identify and audit all EC2 instances based on their host placement configuration is the most efficient and scalable solution to ensure compliance with the software licensing requirement. AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. By creating a custom AWS Config rule that triggers a Lambda function to verify host placement, the DevOps engineer can automate the process of checking whether the instances are running on EC2 Dedicated Hosts or not. The Lambda function can return a NON_COMPLIANT result if the instance is not running on an EC2 Dedicated Host, and the AWS Config report can provide a summary of the compliance status of the instances. This solution requires the least administrative overhead compared to the other options.
Option A is incorrect because using AWS Systems Manager Configuration Compliance to scan and build a database of noncompliant EC2 instances based on their host placement configuration is a more complex and costly solution than using AWS Config. AWS Systems Manager Configuration Compliance is a feature of AWS Systems Manager that enables you to scan your managed instances for patch compliance and configuration inconsistencies. To use this feature, the DevOps engineer would need to install the Systems Manager Agent on each EC2 instance, create a State Manager association to run the put-compliance-items API action periodically, and use a DynamoDB table to store the instance IDs of noncompliant resources. This solution would also require more API calls and storage costs than using AWS Config.
Option B is incorrect because using custom Java code running on an EC2 instance to check and terminate noncompliant EC2 instances is a more cumbersome and error-prone solution than using AWS Config. This solution would require the DevOps engineer to write and maintain the Java code, set up EC2 Auto Scaling for the instance, use an SQS queue and another worker instance to process the instance IDs, use a Lambda function and an SNS topic to terminate and notify the noncompliant instances, and handle any potential failures or exceptions in the workflow. This solution would also incur more compute,
storage, and messaging costs than using AWS Config.
Option D is incorrect because using AWS CloudTrail to identify and audit EC2 instances by analyzing the EC2 RunCommand API action is a less reliable and accurate solution than using AWS Config. AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables you to monitor and log the API activity in your AWS account. The EC2 RunCommand API action is used to execute commands on one or more EC2 instances. However, this API action does not necessarily indicate the host placement of the instance, and it may not capture all the instances that are running on EC2 Dedicated Hosts or not. Therefore, option D would not provide a comprehensive and consistent audit of the EC2 instances.

NEW QUESTION 84

A company is implementing a well-architected design for its globally accessible API stack. The design needs to ensure both high reliability and fast response times for users located in North America and Europe.
The API stack contains the following three tiers: Amazon API Gateway
AWS Lambda Amazon DynamoDB
Which solution will meet the requirements?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 85
A company requires an RPO of 2 hours and an RTO of 10 minutes for its data and application at all times. An application uses a MySQL database and Amazon EC2 web servers. The development team needs a strategy for failover and disaster recovery.
Which combination of deployment strategies will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 88
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 appspe
B. yml file contains an invalid script that runs in the AllowTraffic lifecycle hook.
C. The user who initiated the deployment does not have the necessary permissions tointeract with the ALB.
D. The health checks specified for the ALB target group are misconfigured.
E. The CodeDeploy agent was not installed in the EC2 instances that are pad 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 93
A company recently created a new AWS Control Tower landing zone in a new organization in AWS Organizations. The landing zone must be able to demonstrate compliance with the Center tor Internet Security (CIS) Benchmarks tor AWS Foundations.
The company's security team wants to use AWS Security Hub to view compliance across all accounts Only the security team can be allowed to view aggregated Security Hub Findings. In addition specific users must be able to view findings from their own accounts within the organization All accounts must be enrolled m Security Hub after the accounts are created.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements in the MOST automated way? (Select THREE.)

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

K. Configure the EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function.

Answer: ACE

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

NEW QUESTION 97
A DevOps engineer manages a company's Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster. The cluster runs on several Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling group. The DevOps
engineer must implement a solution that logs and reviews all stopped tasks for errors. Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to capture task state change
B. Send the event to Amazon CloudWatch Log
C. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to investigate stopped tasks.
D. Configure tasks to write log data in the embedded metric forma
E. Store the logs in Amazon CloudWatch Log
F. Monitor the ContainerInstanceCount metric for changes.
G. Configure the EC2 instances to store logs in Amazon CloudWatch Log
H. Create a CloudWatch Contributor Insights rule that uses the EC2 instance log dat
I. Use the Contributor Insights rule to investigate stopped tasks.
J. Configure an EC2 Auto Scaling lifecycle hook for the EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING scale-in even
K. Write the SystemEventLog file to Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena to query the log file for errors.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best solution to log and review all stopped tasks for errors is to use Amazon EventBridge and Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Amazon EventBridge allows the DevOps engineer to create a rule that matches task state change events from Amazon ECS. The rule can then send the event data to Amazon CloudWatch Logs as the target. Amazon CloudWatch Logs can store and monitor the log data, and also provide CloudWatch Logs Insights, a feature that enables the DevOps engineer to interactively search and analyze the log data. Using CloudWatch Logs Insights, the DevOps engineer can filter and aggregate the log data based on various fields, such as cluster, task, container, and reason. This way, the DevOps engineer can easily identify and investigate the stopped tasks and their errors.
The other options are not as effective or efficient as the solution in option A. Option B is not suitable because the embedded metric format is designed for custom metrics, not for logging task state changes. Option C is not feasible because the EC2 instances do not store the task state change events in their logs. Option D is not relevant because the EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING lifecycle hook is triggered when an EC2 instance is terminated by the Auto Scaling group, not when a task is stopped by Amazon ECS. References:
? : Creating a CloudWatch Events Rule That Triggers on an Event - Amazon Elastic
Container Service
? : Sending and Receiving Events Between AWS Accounts - Amazon EventBridge
? : Working with Log Data - Amazon CloudWatch Logs
? : Analyzing Log Data with CloudWatch Logs Insights - Amazon CloudWatch Logs
? : Embedded Metric Format - Amazon CloudWatch
? : Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling Lifecycle Hooks - Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

NEW QUESTION 99
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