Exam Questions AWS-Certified-DevOps-Engineer-Professional

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1
You run a clustered NoSQL database on AWS EC2 using AWS EBS. You need to reduce latency for database response times. Performance is the most important concern, not availability. You did not perform the initial setup, someone without much AWS knowledge did, so you are not sure if they configured everything optimally. Which of the following is NOT likely to be an issue contributing to increased latency?

A. The EC2 instances are not EBS Optimized.
B. The database and requesting system are both in the wrong Availability Zone.
C. The EBS Volumes are not using PIOPS.
D. The database is not running in a placement grou

Answer: B

Explanation:
For the highest possible performance, all instances in a clustered database like this one should be in a single Availability Zone in a placement group, using EBS optimized instances, and using PIOPS SSD EBS Volumes. The particular Availability Zone the system is running in should not be important, as long as it is the same as the requesting resources.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/placement-groups.html

NEW QUESTION 2
Fill the blanks: helps us track AWS API calls and transitions, helps to understand what resources we have now, and allows auditing credentials and logins.

A. AWS Config, CIoudTraiI, IAM Credential Reports
B. CIoudTraiI, IAM Credential Reports, AWS Config
C. CIoudTraiI, AWS Config, IAM Credential Reports
D. AWS Config, IAM Credential Reports, CIoudTraiI

Answer: C

Explanation:
You can use AWS CIoudTraiI to get a history of AWS API calls and related events for your account. This includes calls made by using the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and higher-level AWS services.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-user-guide.html

NEW QUESTION 3
You are creating an application which stores extremely sensitive financial information. All information in
the system must be encrypted at rest and in transit. Which of these is a violation of this policy?

A. ELB SSL termination.
B. ELB Using Proxy Protocol v1.
C. CIoudFront Viewer Protocol Policy set to HTTPS redirection.
D. Telling S3 to use AES256 on the server-sid

Answer: A

Explanation:
Terminating SSL terminates the security of a connection over HTTP, removing the S for "Secure" in HTTPS. This violates the "encryption in transit" requirement in the scenario.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/E|asticLoadBaIancing/latest/DeveIoperGuide/elb-listener-config.htmI

NEW QUESTION 4
You need to scale an RDS deployment. You are operating at 10% writes and 90% reads, based on your logging. How best can you scale this in a simple way?

A. Create a second master RDS instance and peer the RDS groups.
B. Cache all the database responses on the read side with CIoudFront.
C. Create read replicas for RDS since the load is mostly reads.
D. Create a Multi-AZ RDS installs and route read traffic to standb

Answer: C

Explanation:
The high-availability feature is not a scaling solution for read-only scenarios; you cannot use a standby replica to serve read traffic. To service read-only traffic, you should use a Read Replica. For more information, see Working with PostgreSQL, MySQL, and NIariaDB Read Replicas.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Concepts.NIuItiAZ.htmI

NEW QUESTION 5
You need to process long-running jobs once and only once. How might you do this?

A. Use an SNS queue and set the visibility timeout to long enough forjobs to process.
B. Use an SQS queue and set the reprocessing timeout to long enough forjobs to process.
C. Use an SQS queue and set the visibility timeout to long enough forjobs to process.
D. Use an SNS queue and set the reprocessing timeout to long enough forjobs to proces

Answer: C

Explanation:

The message timeout defines how long after a successful receive request SQS waits before allowing jobs to be seen by other components, and proper configuration prevents duplicate processing.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpIeQueueService/latest/SQSDeveIoperGuide/MessageLifecycIe.ht ml

NEW QUESTION 6
You are designing a service that aggregates clickstream data in batch and delivers reports to subscribers via email only once per week. Data is extremely spikey, geographically distributed, high-scale, and unpredictable. How should you design this system?

A. Use a large RedShift cluster to perform the analysis, and a fileet of Lambdas to perform record inserts into the RedShift table
B. Lambda will scale rapidly enough for the traffic spikes.
C. Use a CIoudFront distribution with access log delivery to S3. Clicks should be recorded as querystring GETs to the distributio
D. Reports are built and sent by periodically running EMR jobs over the access logs in S3.
E. Use API Gateway invoking Lambdas which PutRecords into Kinesis, and EMR running Spark performing GetRecords on Kinesis to scale with spike
F. Spark on EMR outputs the analysis to S3, which are sent out via email.
G. Use AWS Elasticsearch service and EC2 Auto Scaling group
H. The Autoscaling groups scale based on click throughput and stream into the Elasticsearch domain, which is also scalabl
I. Use Kibana to generate reports periodically.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Because you only need to batch analyze, anything using streaming is a waste of money. CIoudFront is a Gigabit-Scale HTTP(S) global request distribution service, so it can handle scale, geo-spread, spikes, and unpredictability. The Access Logs will contain the GET data and work just fine for batch analysis and email using EMR.
Can I use Amazon CIoudFront if I expect usage peaks higher than 10 Gbps or 15,000 RPS? Yes. Complete our request for higher limits here, and we will add more capacity to your account within two business days.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/Cloudfront/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 7
To monitor API calls against our AWS account by different users and entities, we can use to create a history of calls in bulk for later review, and use for reacting to AWS API calls in real-time.

A. AWS Config; AWS Inspector
B. AWS CIoudTraiI; AWS Config
C. AWS CIoudTraiI; CIoudWatch Events
D. AWS Config; AWS Lambda

Answer: C

Explanation:
CIoudTraiI is a batch API call collection service, CIoudWatch Events enables real-time monitoring of calls through the Rules object interface.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/security-at-scaIe-governance-in-aws/

NEW QUESTION 8
How does Amazon RDS multi Availability Zone model work?

A. A second, standby database is deployed and maintained in a different availability zone from master, using synchronous replication.
B. A second, standby database is deployed and maintained in a different availability zone from master using asynchronous replication.
C. A second, standby database is deployed and maintained in a different region from master using asynchronous replication.
D. A second, standby database is deployed and maintained in a different region from master using synchronous replication.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a Mu|ti-AZ deployment, Amazon RDS automatically provisions and maintains a synchronous standby replica in a different Availability Zone.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Concepts.Mu|tiAZ.htmI

NEW QUESTION 9
Which of these is not an instrinsic function in AWS CloudFormation?

A. Fn::EquaIs
B. Fn::|f
C. Fn::Not
D. Fn::Parse

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is the complete list of Intrinsic Functions...: Fn::Base64, Fn::And, Fn::EquaIs, Fn::If, Fn::Not, Fn::Or, Fn::FindInMap, Fn::GetAtt, Fn::GetAZs, Fn::Join, Fn::Se|ect, Ref
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/intrinsic-function-reference.html

NEW QUESTION 10
What is the scope of an EC2 security group?

A. Availability Zone
B. Placement Group

C. Region
D. VPC

Answer: C

Explanation:
A security group is tied to a region and can be assigned only to instances in the same region. You can't enable an instance to communicate with an instance outside its region using security group rules. Traffic
from an instance in another region is seen as WAN bandwidth.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/resources.html

NEW QUESTION 10
You are building out a layer in a software stack on AWS that needs to be able to scale out to react to increased demand as fast as possible. You are running the code on EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB. Which application code deployment method should you use?

A. SSH into new instances that come online, and deploy new code onto the system by pulling it from an S3 bucket, which is populated by code that you refresh from source control on new pushes.
B. Bake an AMI when deploying new versions of code, and use that AMI for the Auto Scaling Launch Configuration.
C. Create a Dockerfile when preparing to deploy a new version to production and publish it to S3. Use UserData in the Auto Scaling Launch configuration to pull down the Dockerfile from S3 and run it when new instances launch.
D. Create a new Auto Scaling Launch Configuration with UserData scripts configured to pull the latest code at all times.

Answer: B

Explanation:
the bootstrapping process can be slower if you have a complex application or multiple applications to install. Managing a fileet of applications with several build tools and dependencies can be a challenging task during rollouts. Furthermore, your deployment service should be designed to do faster rollouts to take advantage of Auto Scaling.
Reference: https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/overview-of-deployment-options-on-aws.pdf

NEW QUESTION 15
You need to perform ad-hoc analysis on log data, including searching quickly for specific error codes and reference numbers. Which should you evaluate first?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) is a managed service that makes it easy to deploy, operate, and scale Elasticsearch clusters in the AWS cloud. Elasticsearch is a popular open-source search and analytics engine for use cases such as log analytics, real-time application monitoring, and click stream analytics.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticsearch-service/latest/developerguide/what-is-amazon-elasticsearch-s ervice.html

NEW QUESTION 16
When thinking of AWS Elastic BeanstaIk's model, which is true?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Applications group logical services. Environments belong to Applications, and typically represent different deployment levels (dev, stage, prod, fo forth). Deployments belong to environments, and are pushes of bundles of code for the environments to run.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/\NeIcome.html

NEW QUESTION 21
When thinking of DynamoDB, what are true of Local Secondary Key properties?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 26
Which major database needs a BYO license?

A. PostgreSQL
B. NIariaDB
C. MySQL
D. Oracle

Answer: D

Explanation:
Oracle is not open source, and requires a bring your own license model.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP_OracIe.htm|

NEW QUESTION 30
You need to know when you spend $1000 or more on AWS. What's the easy way for you to see that notification?

A. AWS CIoudWatch Events tied to API calls, when certain thresholds are exceeded, publish to SNS.
B. Scrape the billing page periodically and pump into Kinesis.
C. AWS CIoudWatch Metrics + Billing Alarm + Lambda event subscriptio
D. When a threshold is exceeded, email the manager.
E. Scrape the billing page periodically and publish to SN

Answer: C

Explanation:
Even if you're careful to stay within the free tier, it's a good idea to create a billing alarm to notify you if you exceed the limits of the free tier. Billing alarms can help to protect you against unknowingly accruing charges if you inadvertently use a service outside of the free tier or if traffic exceeds your expectations. Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/free-tier-aIarms.htmI

NEW QUESTION 35
You need to grant a vendor access to your AWS account. They need to be able to read protected messages in a private S3 bucket at their leisure. They also use AWS. What is the best way to accomplish this?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
When third parties require access to your organization's AWS resources, you can use roles to delegate access to them. For example, a third party might provide a service for managing your AWS resources. With IAM roles, you can grant these third parties access to your AWS resources without sharing your AWS security credentials. Instead, the third party can access your AWS resources by assuming a role that you create in your AWS account.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roIes_common-scenarios_third-party.html

NEW QUESTION 39
Your serverless architecture using AWS API Gateway, AWS Lambda, and AWS DynamoDB experienced a large increase in traffic to a sustained 400 requests per second, and dramatically increased in failure rates. Your requests, during normal operation, last 500 milliseconds on average. Your DynamoDB table did not exceed 50% of provisioned throughput, and Table primary keys are designed correctly. What is the most likely issue?

A. Your API Gateway deployment is throttling your requests.
B. Your AWS API Gateway Deployment is bottlenecking on request (de)seriaIization.
C. You did not request a limit increase on concurrent Lambda function executions.
D. You used Consistent Read requests on DynamoDB and are experiencing semaphore loc

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS API Gateway by default throttles at 500 requests per second steady-state, and 1000 requests per second at spike. Lambda, by default, throttles at 100 concurrent requests for safety. At 500 milliseconds (half of a second) per request, you can expect to support 200 requests per second at 100 concurrency. This is less than the 400 requests per second your system now requires. Make a limit increase request via the AWS Support Console.
AWS Lambda: Concurrent requests safety throttle per account -> 100
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/generaI/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.htm|#|imits_|ambda

NEW QUESTION 43
You are experiencing performance issues writing to a DynamoDB table. Your system tracks high scores for video games on a marketplace. Your most popular game experiences all of the performance issues. What is the most likely problem?

A. DynamoDB's vector clock is out of sync, because of the rapid growth in request for the most popular game.
B. You selected the Game ID or equivalent identifier as the primary partition key for the table.
C. Users of the most popular video game each perform more read and write requests than average.

D. You did not provision enough read or write throughput to the tabl

Answer: B

Explanation:
The primary key selection dramatically affects performance consistency when reading or writing to DynamoDB. By selecting a key that is tied to the identity of the game, you forced DynamoDB to create a hotspot in the table partitions, and over-request against the primary key partition for the popular game. When it stores data, DynamoDB dMdes a tabIe's items into multiple partitions, and distributes the data primarily based upon the partition key value. The provisioned throughput associated with a table is also dMded evenly among the partitions, with no sharing of provisioned throughput across partitions. Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/GuideIinesForTabIes.htmI#GuideIi nesForTabIes.UniformWorkIoad

NEW QUESTION 48
Your API requires the ability to stay online during AWS regional failures. Your API does not store any state, it only aggregates data from other sources - you do not have a database. What is a simple but effective way to achieve this uptime goal?

A. Use a CloudFront distribution to serve up your AP
B. Even if the region your API is in goes down, the edge locations CIoudFront uses will be fine.
C. Use an ELB and a cross-zone ELB deployment to create redundancy across datacenter
D. Even if a region fails, the other AZ will stay online.
E. Create a Route53 Weighted Round Robin record, and if one region goes down, have that region redirect to the other region.
F. Create a Route53 Latency Based Routing Record with Failover and point it to two identical deployments of your stateless API in two different region
G. Make sure both regions use Auto Scaling Groups behind ELBs.

Answer: D

Explanation:
standard volumes, or Magnetic volumes, are best for: Cold workloads where data is infrequently accessed, or scenarios where the lowest storage cost is important.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVoIumeTypes.htmI

NEW QUESTION 51
When thinking of AWS OpsWorks, which of the following is not an instance type you can allocate in a stack layer?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 55
You need to replicate API calls across two systems in real time. What tool should you use as a buffer and transport mechanism for API call events?

A. AWS SQS
B. AWS Lambda
C. AWS Kinesis
D. AWS SNS

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS Kinesis is an event stream service. Streams can act as buffers and transport across systems for in-order programmatic events, making it ideal for replicating API calls across systems.
A typical Amazon Kinesis Streams application reads data from an Amazon Kinesis stream as data records. These applications can use the Amazon Kinesis Client Library, and they can run on Amazon EC2 instances. The processed records can be sent to dashboards, used to generate alerts, dynamically change pricing and advertising strategies, or send data to a variety of other AWS services. For information about Streams features and pricing, see Amazon Kinesis Streams.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/kinesis/Iatest/dev/introduction.htmI

NEW QUESTION 58
You are building a Ruby on Rails application for internal, non-production use which uses IV|ySQL as a database. You want developers without very much AWS experience to be able to deploy new code with a single command line push. You also want to set this up as simply as possible. Which tool is ideal for this setup?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Elastic BeanstaIk's primary mode of operation exactly supports this use case out of the box. It is simpler than all the other options for this question.
With Elastic Beanstalk, you can quickly deploy and manage applications in the AWS cloud without worrying about the infrastructure that runs those applications.
AWS Elastic Beanstalk reduces management complexity without restricting choice or control. You simply upload your application, and Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the details of capacity provisioning, load balancing, scaling, and application health monitoring.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstaIk/Iatest/dg/create_deploy_Ruby_raiIs.html

NEW QUESTION 61
From a compliance and security perspective, which of these statements is true?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
IAM Role Access Keys are auto-rotated by AWS on your behalf; you do not need to rotate them.
The application is granted the permissions for the actions and resources that you've defined for the role through the security credentials associated with the role. These security credentials are temporary and we
rotate them automatically. We make new credentials available at least five minutes prior to the expiration of the old credentials.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/iam-roles-for-amazon-ec2.html

NEW QUESTION 64
Which of these configuration or deployment practices is a security risk for RDS?

A. Storing SQL function code in plaintext
B. Non-MuIti-AZ RDS instance
C. Having RDS and EC2 instances exist in the same subnet
D. RDS in a public subnet

Answer: D

Explanation:
Making RDS accessible to the public internet in a public subnet poses a security risk, by making your database directly addressable and spammable.
DB instances deployed within a VPC can be configured to be accessible from the Internet or from EC2 instances outside the VPC. If a VPC security group specifies a port access such as TCP port 22, you would not be able to access the DB instance because the firewall for the DB instance provides access only via the IP addresses specified by the DB security groups the instance is a member of and the port defined when the DB instance was created.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.RDSSecurityGroups.htmI

NEW QUESTION 67
You need your API backed by DynamoDB to stay online during a total regional AWS failure. You can tolerate a couple minutes of lag or slowness during a large failure event, but the system should recover with normal operation after those few minutes. What is a good approach?

A. Set up DynamoDB cross-region replication in a master-standby configuration, with a single standby in another regio
B. Create an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB in each of the two regions DynamoDB is running i
C. Add a Route53 Latency DNS Record with DNS Failover, using the ELBs in the two regions as the resource records.
D. Set up a DynamoDB MuIti-Region tabl
E. Create an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB in each of the two regions DynamoDB is running i
F. Add a Route53 Latency DNS Record with DNS Failover, using the ELBs in the two regions as the resource records.
G. Set up a DynamoDB Mu|ti-Region tabl
H. Create a cross-region ELB pointing to a cross-region Auto Scaling Group, and direct a Route53 Latency DNS Record with DNS Failover to the cross-region ELB.
I. Set up DynamoDB cross-region replication in a master-standby configuration, with a single standby in another regio
J. Create a cross-region ELB pointing to a cross-region Auto Scaling Group, and direct a Route53 Latency DNS Record with DNS Failover to the cross-region ELB.

Answer: A

Explanation:
There is no such thing as a cross-region ELB, nor such thing as a cross-region Auto Scaling Group, nor such thing as a DynamoDB Multi-Region Table. The only option that makes sense is the cross-regional replication version with two ELBs and ASGs with Route53 Failover and Latency DNS.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Streams.CrossRegionRepI.htmI

NEW QUESTION 69
There is a very serious outage at AWS. EC2 is not affected, but your EC2 instance deployment scripts stopped working in the region with the outage. What might be the issue?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
S3 stores all snapshots. If S3 is unavailable, snapshots are unavailable.
Amazon EC2 also uses Amazon S3 to store snapshots (backup copies) of the data volumes. You can use snapshots for recovering data quickly and reliably in

case of application or system failures. You can also use snapshots as a baseline to create multiple new data volumes, expand the size of an existing data volume, or move data volumes across multiple Availability Zones, thereby making your data usage highly scalable. For more information about using data volumes and snapshots, see Amazon Elastic Block Store.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/AmazonS3.html

NEW QUESTION 73
What is a circular dependency in AWS CloudFormation?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 78
You need to run a very large batch data processing job one time per day. The source data exists entirely in S3, and the output of the processing job should also be written to S3 when finished. If you need to version control this processing job and all setup and teardown logic for the system, what approach should you use?

A. Model an AWS EMR job in AWS Elastic Beanstalk.
B. Model an AWS EMR job in AWS CloudFormation.
C. Model an AWS EMR job in AWS OpsWorks.
D. Model an AWS EMR job in AWS CLI Compose

Answer: B

Explanation:
To declaratively model build and destroy of a cluster, you need to use AWS CloudFormation. OpsWorks and Elastic Beanstalk cannot directly model EMR Clusters. The CLI is not declarative, and CLI Composer does not exist.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-resource-emr-cluster.html

NEW QUESTION 81
You need to create a Route53 record automatically in CloudFormation when not running in production during all launches of a Template. How should you implement this?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best way to do this is with one template, and a Condition on the resource. Route53 does not allow null strings for records.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/conditions-section-structure.html

NEW QUESTION 84
What is web identity federation?

A. Use of an identity provider like Google or Facebook to become an AWS IAM User.
B. Use of an identity provider like Google or Facebook to exchange for temporary AWS security credentials.
C. Use of AWS IAM User tokens to log in as a Google or Facebook user.
D. Use of AWS STS Tokens to log in as a Google or Facebook use

Answer: B

Explanation:
users of your app can sign in using a well-known identity provider (|dP) -such as Login with Amazon, Facebook, Google, or any other OpenID Connect (OIDC)-compatible IdP, receive an authentication token, and then exchange that token for temporary security credentials in AWS that map to an IAM role with permissions to use the resources in your AWS account.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IANI/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_providers_oidc.html

NEW QUESTION 86
You were just hired as a DevOps Engineer for a startup. Your startup uses AWS for 100% of their infrastructure. They currently have no automation at all for deployment, and they have had many failures while trying to deploy to production. The company has told you deployment process risk mitigation is the most important thing now, and you have a lot of budget fortools and AWS resources.

Their stack: 2-tier API
Data stored in DynamoDB or S3, depending on type Compute layer is EC2 in Auto Scaling Groups They use Route53 for DNS pointing to an ELB
An ELB balances load across the EC2 instances
The scaling group properly varies between 4 and 12 EC2 sewers.
Which of the following approaches, given this company's stack and their priorities, best meets the company's needs?

A. Model the stack in AWS Elastic Beanstalk as a single Application with multiple Environment
B. Use Elastic BeanstaIk's Rolling Deploy option to progressively roll out application code changes when promoting across environments.
C. Model the stack in 3 CIoudFormation templates: Data layer, compute layer, and networking laye
D. Write stack deployment and integration testing automation following Blue-Green methodologies.
E. Model the stack in AWS OpsWorks as a single Stack, with 1 compute layer and its associated EL
F. Use Chef and App Deployments to automate Rolling Deployment.
G. Model the stack in 1 CIoudFormation template, to ensure consistency and dependency graph resolutio
H. Write deployment and integration testing automation following Rolling Deployment methodologies.

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS recommends Blue-Green for zero-downtime deploys. Since you use DynamoDB, and neither AWS OpsWorks nor AWS Elastic Beanstalk directly supports DynamoDB, the option selecting CloudFormation and Blue-Green is correct.
You use various strategies to migrate the traffic from your current application stack (blue) to a new version of the application (green). This is a popular technique for deploying applications with zero downtime. The deployment services like AWS Elastic Beanstalk, AWS CIoudFormation, or AWS OpsWorks are particularly useful as they provide a simple way to clone your running application stack. You can set up a
new version of your application (green) by simply cloning current version of the application (blue). Reference: https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/overview-of-deployment-options-on-aws.pdf

NEW QUESTION 91
What is the scope of an EBS snapshot?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
An EBS snapshot is tied to its region and can only be used to create volumes in the same region. You can copy a snapshot from one region to another. For more information, see Copying an Amazon EBS Snapshot.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/resources.html

NEW QUESTION 92
You need the absolute highest possible network performance for a cluster computing application. You already selected homogeneous instance types supporting 10 gigabit enhanced networking, made sure that your workload was network bound, and put the instances in a placement group. What is the last optimization you can make?

A. Use 9001 MTU instead of 1500 for Jumbo Frames, to raise packet body to packet overhead ratios.
B. Segregate the instances into different peered VPCs while keeping them all in a placement group, so each one has its own Internet Gateway.
C. Bake an AMI for the instances and relaunch, so the instances are fresh in the placement group and donot have noisy neighbors.
D. Turn off SYN/ACK on your TCP stack or begin using UDP for higher throughpu

Answer: A

Explanation:
For instances that are collocated inside a placement group, jumbo frames help to achieve the maximum network throughput possible, and they are recommended in this case. For more information, see Placement Groups.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/network_mtu.htm|#jumbo_frame_instances

NEW QUESTION 97
If you're trying to configure an AWS Elastic Beanstalk worker tier for easy debugging if there are problems finishing queue jobs, what should you configure?

A. Configure Rolling Deployments.
B. Configure Enhanced Health Reporting
C. Configure Blue-Green Deployments.
D. Configure a Dead Letter Queue

Answer: D

Explanation:
Elastic Beanstalk worker environments support Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) dead letter queues. A dead letter queue is a queue where other (source) queues can send messages that for some reason could not be successfully processed. A primary benefit of using a dead letter queue is the ability to sideline and isolate the unsuccessfully processed messages. You can then analyze any messages sent
to the dead letter queue to try to determine why they were not successfully processed. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstaIk/latest/dg/using-features-managing-env-tiers.htmI#worker-d eadletter

NEW QUESTION 99
You have a high security requirement for your AWS accounts. What is the most rapid and sophisticated setup you can use to react to AWS API calls to your account?

A. Subscription to AWS Config via an SNS Topi
B. Use a Lambda Function to perform in-flight analysis and reactMty to changes as they occur.
C. Global AWS CloudTraiI setup delivering to S3 with an SNS subscription to the deliver notifications, pushing into a Lambda, which inserts records into an ELK stack for analysis.
D. Use a CloudWatch Rule ScheduIeExpression to periodically analyze IAM credential log
E. Push the deltas for events into an ELK stack and perform ad-hoc analysis there.
F. CloudWatch Events Rules which trigger based on all AWS API calls, submitting all events to an AWS Kinesis Stream for arbitrary downstream analysis.

Answer: D

Explanation:
CloudWatch Events allow subscription to AWS API calls, and direction of these events into Kinesis Streams. This allows a unified, near real-time stream for all API calls, which can be analyzed with any tooI(s) of your choosing downstream.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/EventTypes.htmI#api_event_ty pe

NEW QUESTION 100
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