

Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions DOP-C01

AWS Certified DevOps Engineer- Professional



NEW QUESTION 1

Your application is currently running on Amazon EC2 instances behind a load balancer. Your management has decided to use a Blue/Green deployment strategy. How should you implement this for each deployment?

- A. Set up Amazon Route 53 health checks to fail over from any Amazon EC2 instance that is currently being deployed to.
- B. Using AWS CloudFormation, create a test stack for validating the code, and then deploy the code to each production Amazon EC2 instance.
- C. Create a new load balancer with new Amazon EC2 instances, carry out the deployment, and then switch DNS over to the new load balancer using Amazon Route 53 after testing.
- D. Launch more Amazon EC2 instances to ensure high availability, de-register each Amazon EC2 instance from the load balancer, upgrade it, and test it, and then register it again with the load balancer.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The below diagram shows how this can be done

1) First create a new ELB which will be used to point to the new production changes.
2) Use the Weighted Route policy for Route53 to distribute the traffic to the 2 ELB's based on a 80- 20% traffic scenario. This is the normal case, the % can be changed based on the requirement.
3) Finally when all changes have been tested, Route53 can be set to 100% for the new ELB.
Option A is incorrect because this is a failover scenario and cannot be used for Blue green deployments. In Blue Green deployments, you need to have 2 environments running side by side. Option B is incorrect, because you need to have a production stack with the changes which will run side by side. Option D is incorrect because this is not a blue green deployment scenario. You cannot control which users will go to the new EC2 instances.
For more information on blue green deployments, please refer to the below document link: from AWS
https://dOawsstatic.com/whitepapers/AWS_Blue_Green_Deployments.pdf

NEW QUESTION 2

You have just recently deployed an application on EC2 instances behind an ELB. After a couple of weeks, customers are complaining on receiving errors from the application. You want to diagnose the errors and are trying to get errors from the ELB access logs. But the ELB access logs are empty. What is the reason for this.

- A. You do not have the appropriate permissions to access the logs
- B. You do not have your CloudWatch metrics correctly configured
- C. ELB Access logs are only available for a maximum of one week.
- D. Access logging is an optional feature of Elastic Load Balancing that is disabled by default

Answer: D

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing provides access logs that capture detailed information about requests sent to your load balancer. Each log contains information such as the time the request was received, the client's IP address, latencies, request paths, and server responses. You can use these access logs to analyze traffic patterns and to troubleshoot issues. Access logging is an optional feature of Elastic Load Balancing that is disabled by default. After you enable access logging for your load balancer, Elastic Load Balancing captures the logs and stores them in the Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. You can disable access logging at any time. For more information on CLB access logs, please refer to the below document link: from AWS
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/access-log-collection.html>

NEW QUESTION 3

Which Auto Scaling process would be helpful when testing new instances before sending traffic to them, while still keeping them in your Auto Scaling Group?

- A. Suspend the process AZ Rebalance
- B. Suspend the process Health Check
- C. Suspend the process Replace Unhealthy
- D. Suspend the process AddToLoadBalancer

Answer: D

Explanation:

If you suspend AddToLoadBalancer, Auto Scaling launches the instances but does not add them to the load balancer or target group. If you resume the AddToLoadBalancer process, Auto Scaling resumes adding instances to the load balancer or target group when they are launched. However, Auto Scaling does not add the instances that were launched while this process was suspended. You must register those

instances manually.

Option A is invalid because this just balances the number of CC2 instances in the group across the Availability Zones in the region

Option B is invalid because this just checks the health of the instances. Auto Scaling marks an instance as unhealthy if Amazon CC2 or Elastic Load Balancing tells

Auto Scaling that the instance is unhealthy.

Option C is invalid because this process just terminates instances that are marked as unhealthy and later creates new instances to replace them.

For more information on process suspension, please refer to the below document link: from AWS <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/latest/userguide/as-suspend-resume-processes.html>

NEW QUESTION 4

You have an ELB setup in AWS with EC2 instances running behind it. You have been requested to monitor the incoming connections to the ELB. Which of the below options can suffice this requirement?

- A. Use AWS CloudTrail with your load balancer
- B. Enable access logs on the load balancer
- C. Use a CloudWatch Logs Agent
- D. Create a custom metric CloudWatch filter on your load balancer

Answer: B

Explanation:

Elastic Load Balancing provides access logs that capture detailed information about requests sent to your load balancer. Each log contains information such as the

time the request was received, the client's IP address, latencies, request paths, and server responses.

You can use these access logs to analyze traffic patterns and to troubleshoot issues.

Option A is invalid because this service will monitor all AWS services Option C and D are invalid since CLB already provides a logging feature.

For more information on ELB access logs, please refer to the below document link: from AWS

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/access-log-collection.html>

NEW QUESTION 5

Your company has multiple applications running on AWS. Your company wants to develop a tool that notifies on-call teams immediately via email when an alarm is triggered in your environment. You have multiple on-call teams that work different shifts, and the tool should handle notifying the correct teams at the correct times. How should you implement this solution?

- A. Create an Amazon SNS topic and an Amazon SQS queue
- B. Configure the Amazon SQS queue as a subscriber to the Amazon SNS topic. Configure CloudWatch alarms to notify this topic when an alarm is triggered
- C. Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group with both minimum and desired Instances configured to 0. Worker nodes in this group spawn when messages are added to the queue
- D. Workers then use Amazon Simple Email Service to send messages to your on-call teams.
- E. Create an Amazon SNS topic and configure your on-call team email addresses as subscriber
- F. Use the AWS SDK tools to integrate your application with Amazon SNS and send messages to this new topic
- G. Notifications will be sent to on-call users when a CloudWatch alarm is triggered.
- H. Create an Amazon SNS topic and configure your on-call team email addresses as subscriber
- I. Create a secondary Amazon SNS topic for alarms and configure your CloudWatch alarms to notify this topic when triggered
- J. Create an HTTP subscriber to this topic that notifies your application via HTTP POST when an alarm is triggered
- K. Use the AWS SDK tools to integrate your application with Amazon SNS and send messages to the first topic so that on-call engineers receive alerts.
- L. Create an Amazon SNS topic for each on-call group, and configure each of these with the team member emails as subscriber
- M. Create another Amazon SNS topic and configure your CloudWatch alarms to notify this topic when triggered
- N. Create an HTTP subscriber to this topic that notifies your application via HTTP POST when an alarm is triggered
- O. Use the AWS SDK tools to integrate your application with Amazon SNS and send messages to the correct team topic when on shift.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option D fulfills all the requirements

1) First is to create a SNS topic for each group so that the required members get the email addresses.

2) Ensure the application uses the HTTPS endpoint and the SDK to publish messages Option A is invalid because the SQS service is not required.

Option B and C are incorrect. As per the requirement we need to provide notification to only those on-call teams who are working in that particular shift when an alarm is triggered. It need not have to be sent to all the on-call teams of the company. With Option B & C, since we are not configuring the SNS topic for each on-call team the notifications will be sent to all the on-call teams. Hence these 2 options are invalid. For more information on setting up notifications, please refer to the below document link: from AWS http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/US_SetupSNS.html

NEW QUESTION 6

You are responsible for your company's large multi-tiered Windows-based web application running on Amazon EC2 instances situated behind a load balancer. While reviewing metrics, you've started noticing an upwards trend for slow customer page load time. Your manager has asked you to come up with a solution to ensure that customer load time is not affected by too many requests per second. Which technique would you use to solve this issue?

- A. Re-deploy your infrastructure using an AWS CloudFormation template
- B. Configure Elastic Load Balancing health checks to initiate a new AWS CloudFormation stack when health checks return failed.
- C. Re-deploy your infrastructure using an AWS CloudFormation template
- D. Spin up a second AWS CloudFormation stack
- E. Configure Elastic Load Balancing SpillOver functionality to spill over any slow connections to the second AWS CloudFormation stack.
- F. Re-deploy your infrastructure using AWS CloudFormation, Elastic Beanstalk, and Auto Scaling
- G. Setup your Auto Scaling group policies to scale based on the number of requests per second as well as the current customer load time
- H. •>/D- Re-deploy your application using an Auto Scaling template
- I. Configure the Auto Scaling template to spin up a new Elastic Beanstalk application when the customer load time surpasses your threshold.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Auto Scaling helps you ensure that you have the correct number of Amazon EC2 instances available to handle the load for your application. You create collections of EC2 instances, called Auto Scaling groups. You can specify the minimum number of instances in each Auto Scaling group, and Auto Scaling ensures that your group never goes below this size. You can specify the maximum number of instances in each Auto Scaling group, and Auto Scaling ensures that your group never goes above this size. If you specify the desired capacity, either when you create the group or at any time thereafter. Auto Scaling ensures that your group has this many instances. If you specify scaling policies, then Auto Scaling can launch or terminate instances as demand on your application increases or decreases. Option A and B are invalid because Autoscaling is required to solve the issue to ensure the application can handle high traffic loads. Option D is invalid because there is no Autoscaling template. For more information on Autoscaling, please refer to the below document link: from AWS <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/latest/userguide/WhatIsAutoScaling.html>

NEW QUESTION 7

You have an application consisting of a stateless web server tier running on Amazon EC2 instances behind load balancer, and are using Amazon RDS with read replicas. Which of the following methods should you use to implement a self-healing and cost-effective architecture? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

- A. Set up a third-party monitoring solution on a cluster of Amazon EC2 instances in order to emit custom Cloud Watch metrics to trigger the termination of unhealthy Amazon EC2 instances.
- B. Set up scripts on each Amazon EC2 instance to frequently send ICMP pings to the load balancer in order to determine which instance is unhealthy and replace it.
- C. Set up an Auto Scaling group for the web server tier along with an Auto Scaling policy that uses the Amazon RDS DB CPU utilization Cloud Watch metric to scale the instances.
- D. Set up an Auto Scaling group for the web server tier along with an Auto Scaling policy that uses the Amazon EC2 CPU utilization CloudWatch metric to scale the instances.
- E. Use a larger Amazon EC2 instance type for the web server tier and a larger DB instance type for the data storage layer to ensure that they don't become unhealthy.
- F. Set up an Auto Scaling group for the database tier along with an Auto Scaling policy that uses the Amazon RDS read replica lag CloudWatch metric to scale out the Amazon RDS read replicas.
- G. Use an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ deployment.

Answer: DG

Explanation:

The scaling of EC2 Instances in the Autoscaling group is normally done with the metric of the CPU utilization of the current instances in the Autoscaling group. For more information on scaling in your Autoscaling Group, please refer to the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/latest/userguide/as-scaling-simple-step.html>

Amazon RDS Multi-AZ deployments provide enhanced availability and durability for Database (DB) Instances, making them a natural fit for production database workloads. When you provision a Multi-AZ DB Instance, Amazon RDS automatically creates a primary DB Instance and synchronously replicates the data to a standby instance in a different Availability Zone (AZ). Each AZ runs on its own physically distinct, independent infrastructure, and is engineered to be highly reliable. In case of an infrastructure failure, Amazon RDS performs an automatic failover to the standby (or to a read replica in the case of Amazon Aurora), so that you can resume database operations as soon as the failover is complete. For more information on RDS Multi-AZ please refer to the below link:

<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/details/multi-az/>

Option A is invalid because if you already have in-built metrics from Cloudwatch, why would you want to spend more in using a third-party monitoring solution.

Option B is invalid because health checks are already a feature of AWS CLB

Option C is invalid because the database CPU usage should not be used to scale the web tier.

Option D is invalid because increasing the instance size does not always guarantee that the solution will not become unhealthy.

Option F is invalid because increasing Read-Replica's will not suffice for write operations if the primary DB fails.

NEW QUESTION 8

The project you are working on currently uses a single AWS CloudFormation template to deploy its AWS infrastructure, which supports a multi-tier web application. You have been tasked with organizing the AWS CloudFormation resources so that they can be maintained in the future, and so that different departments such as Networking and Security can review the architecture before it goes to Production. How should you do this in a way that accommodates each department, using their existing workflows?

- A. Organize the AWS CloudFormation template so that related resources are next to each other in the template, such as VPC subnets and routing rules for Networking and security groups and IAM information for Security.
- B. Separate the AWS CloudFormation template into a nested structure that has individual templates for the resources that are to be governed by different departments, and use the outputs from the networking and security stacks for the application template that you control.
- C. ^/
- D. Organize the AWS CloudFormation template so that related resources are next to each other in the template for each department's use, leverage your existing continuous integration tool to constantly deploy changes from all parties to the Production environment, and then run tests for validation.
- E. Use a custom application and the AWS SDK to replicate the resources defined in the current AWS CloudFormation template, and use the existing code review system to allow other departments to approve changes before altering the application for future deployments.

Answer: B

Explanation:

As your infrastructure grows, common patterns can emerge in which you declare the same components in each of your templates. You can separate out these common components and create dedicated templates for them. That way, you can mix and match different templates but use nested stacks to create a single, unified stack. Nested stacks are stacks that create other stacks. To create nested stacks, use the `AWS::CloudFormation::Stack` resource in your template to reference other templates.

For more information on best practices for CloudFormation please refer to the below link: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html>

NEW QUESTION 9

You have the following application to be setup in AWS

- 1) A web tier hosted on EC2 Instances
- 2) Session data to be written to DynamoDB
- 3) Log files to be written to Microsoft SQL Server

How can you allow an application to write data to a DynamoDB table?

- A. Add an IAM user to a running EC2 instance.
- B. Add an IAM user that allows write access to the DynamoDB table.
- C. Create an IAM role that allows read access to the DynamoDB table.
- D. Create an IAM role that allows write access to the DynamoDB table.

Answer: D

Explanation:

IAM roles are designed so that your applications can securely make API requests from your instances, without requiring you to manage the security credentials that the applications use. Instead of creating and distributing your AWS credentials. For more information on IAM Roles please refer to the below link:
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCC2/latest/UserGuide/iam-roles-for-amazon-ec2.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

Your mobile application includes a photo-sharing service that is expecting tens of thousands of users at launch. You will leverage Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) for storage of the user images, and you must decide how to authenticate and authorize your users for access to these images. You also need to manage the storage of these images. Which two of the following approaches should you use? Choose two answers from the options below

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket per user, and use your application to generate the S3 URI for the appropriate content.
- B. Use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user accounts as your application-level user database, and offload the burden of authentication from your application code.
- C. Authenticate your users at the application level, and use AWS Security Token Service (STS) to grant token-based authorization to S3 objects.
- D. Authenticate your users at the application level, and send an SMS token message to the user.
- E. Create an Amazon S3 bucket with the same name as the SMS message token, and move the user's objects to that bucket.
- F. Use a key-based naming scheme comprised from the user IDs for all user objects in a single Amazon S3 bucket.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

The AWS Security Token Service (STS) is a web service that enables you to request temporary, limited-privilege credentials for AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) users or for users that you authenticate (federated users). The token can then be used to grant access to the objects in S3. You can then provide access to the objects based on the key values generated via the user ID. Option A is possible but then becomes a maintenance overhead because of the number of buckets. Option B is invalid because IAM users is not a good security practice. Option D is invalid because SMS tokens are not efficient for this requirement. For more information on the Security Token Service please refer to the below link: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/STS/latest/APIReference/Welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

You are administering a continuous integration application that polls version control for changes and then launches new Amazon EC2 instances for a full suite of build tests. What should you do to ensure the lowest overall cost while being able to run as many tests in parallel as possible?

- A. Perform syntax checking on the continuous integration system before launching a new Amazon EC2 instance for build test, unit and integration tests.
- B. Perform syntax and build tests on the continuous integration system before launching the new Amazon EC2 instance unit and integration test.
- C. Perform all tests on the continuous integration system, using AWS OpsWorks for unit, integration, and build tests.
- D. Perform syntax checking on the continuous integration system before launching a new AWS Data Pipeline for coordinating the output of unit, integration, and build tests.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Continuous Integration (CI) is a development practice that requires developers to integrate code into a shared repository several times a day. Each check-in is then verified by an automated build, allowing teams to detect problems early.

Option A and D are invalid because you can do build tests on a CI system and not only Syntax tests. And Syntax tests are normally done during coding time and not during the build time.

Option C is invalid because Opsworks is ideally not used for build and integration tests.

For an example of a Continuous integration system, please refer to the Jenkins system via the URL below

- <https://jenkins.io/>

NEW QUESTION 14

You have an Auto Scaling group with an Elastic Load Balancer. You decide to suspend the Auto Scaling AddToLoadBalancer for a short period of time. What will happen to the instances launched during the suspension period?

- A. The instances will be registered with ELB once the process has resumed.
- B. Auto Scaling will not launch the instances during this period because of the suspension.
- C. The instances will not be registered with ELB.
- D. You must manually register when the process is resumed.
- E. It is not possible to suspend the AddToLoadBalancer process.

Answer: C

Explanation:

If you suspend AddToLoadBalancer, Auto Scaling launches the instances but does not add them to the load balancer or target group. If you resume the AddToLoadBalancer process, Auto Scaling resumes adding instances to the load balancer or target group when they are launched. However, Auto Scaling does

not add the instances that were launched while this process was suspended. You must register those instances manually.

For more information on the Suspension and Resumption process, please visit the below URL: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/latest/userguide/as-suspend-resume-processes.html>

NEW QUESTION 17

After reviewing the last quarter's monthly bills, management has noticed an increase in the overall bill from Amazon. After researching this increase in cost, you discovered that one of your new services is doing a lot of GET Bucket API calls to Amazon S3 to build a metadata cache of all objects in the applications bucket. Your boss has asked you to come up with a new cost-effective way to help reduce the amount of these new GET Bucket API calls. What process should you use to help mitigate the cost?

- A. Update your Amazon S3 buckets' lifecycle policies to automatically push a list of objects to a new bucket, and use this list to view objects associated with the application's bucket.
- B. Create a new DynamoDB tabl
- C. Use the new DynamoDB table to store all metadata about all objects uploaded to Amazon S3. Any time a new object is uploaded, update the application's internal Amazon S3 object metadata cache from DynamoDB.
- C Using Amazon SNS, create a notification on any new Amazon S3 objects that automatical ly updates a new DynamoDB table to store all metadata about the new objec
- D. Subscribe the application to the Amazon SNS topic to update its internal Amazon S3 object metadata cache from the DynamoDB tabl
- E. ^/
- F. Upload all files to an ElastiCache file cache serve
- G. Update your application to now read all file metadata from the ElastiCache file cache server, and configure the ElastiCache policies to push all files to Amazon S3 for long-term storage.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A is an invalid option since Lifecycle policies are normally used for expiration of objects or archival of objects.

Option B is partially correct where you store the data in DynamoDB, but then the number of GET requests would still be high if the entire DynamoDB table had to be

traversed and each object compared and updated in S3.

Option D is invalid because uploading all files to Clastic Cache is not an ideal solution.

The best option is to have a notification which can then trigger an update to the application to update the DynamoDB table accordingly.

For more information on SNS triggers and DynamoDB please refer to the below link:

? <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/619/>

NEW QUESTION 19

As part of your continuous deployment process, your application undergoes an I/O load performance test before it is deployed to production using new AMIs. The application uses one Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS) PIOPS volume per instance and requires consistent I/O performance. Which of the following must be carried out to ensure that I/O load performance tests yield the correct results in a repeatable manner?

- A. Ensure that the I/O block sizes for the test are randomly selected.
- B. Ensure that the Amazon EBS volumes have been pre-warmed by reading all the blocks before the test.
- C. Ensure that snapshots of the Amazon EBS volumes are created as a backup.
- D. Ensure that the Amazon EBS volume is encrypted.

Answer: B

Explanation:

During the AMI-creation process, Amazon CC2 creates snapshots of your instance's root volume and any other CBS volumes attached to your instance

New CBS volumes receive their maximum performance the moment that they are available and do not require initialization (formerly known as pre-warming).

However, storage blocks on volumes that were restored from snapshots must to initialized (pulled

down from Amazon S3 and written to the volume) before you can access the block. This preliminary action takes time and can cause a significant increase in the latency of an I/O operation the first time each block is accessed. For most applications, amortizing this cost over the lifetime of the volume is acceptable.

Option A is invalid because block sizes are predetermined and should not be randomly selected. Option C is invalid because this is part of continuous integration and hence volumes can be destroyed after the test and hence there should not be snapshots created unnecessarily

Option D is invalid because the encryption is a security feature and not part of load tests normally. For more information on CBS initialization please refer to the below link:

• <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-initialize.html>

NEW QUESTION 20

You are using CloudFormation to launch an EC2 instance and then configure an application after the instance is launched. You need the stack creation of the ELB and Auto Scaling to wait until the EC2 instance is launched and configured properly. How do you do this?

- A. It is not possible for the stack creation to wait until one service is created and launched
- B. Use the WaitCondition resource to hold the creation of the other dependent resources
- C. Use a CreationPolicy to wait for the creation of the other dependent resources >/
- D. Use the HoldCondition resource to hold the creation of the other dependent resources

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you provision an Amazon EC2 instance in an AWS Cloud Formation stack, you might specify additional actions to configure the instance, such as install software packages or bootstrap applications. Normally, CloudFormation proceeds with stack creation after the instance has been successfully created. However, you can use a Creation Policy so that CloudFormation proceeds with stack creation only after your configuration actions are done. That way you'll know your applications are ready to go after stack creation succeeds.

A Creation Policy instructs CloudFormation to wait on an instance until CloudFormation receives the specified number of signals

Option A is invalid because this is possible

Option B is invalid because this is used make AWS CloudFormation pause the creation of a stack and wait for a signal before it continues to create the stack

For more information on this, please visit the below URL:

• <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/devops/use-a-creationpolicy-to-wait-for-on-instance-configurations/>

NEW QUESTION 21

One of the instances in your Auto Scaling group health check returns the status of Impaired to Auto Scaling. What will Auto Scaling do in this case.

- A. Terminate the instance and launch a new instance

- B. Send an SNS notification
- C. Perform a health check until cool down before declaring that the instance has failed
- D. Wait for the instance to become healthy before sending traffic

Answer: A

Explanation:

Auto Scaling periodically performs health checks on the instances in your Auto Scaling group and identifies any instances that are unhealthy. You can configure Auto Scaling to determine the health status of an instance using Amazon EC2 status checks. Elastic Load Balancing health checks, or custom health checks. By default, Auto Scaling health checks use the results of the EC2 status checks to determine the health status of an instance. Auto Scaling marks an instance as unhealthy if its instance fails one or more of the status checks.

For more information monitoring in Autoscaling, please visit the below URL: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/latest/userguide/as-monitoring-features.html>

NEW QUESTION 24

You have enabled Elastic Load Balancing HTTP health checking. After looking at the AWS Management Console, you see that all instances are passing health checks, but your customers are reporting that your site is not responding. What is the cause?

- A. The HTTP health checking system is misreporting due to latency in inter-instance metadata synchronization.
- B. The health check in place is not sufficiently evaluating the application function.
- C. The application is returning a positive health check too quickly for the AWS Management Console to respond.
- D. Latency in DNS resolution is interfering with Amazon EC2 metadata retrieval.

Answer: B

Explanation:

You need to have a custom health check which will evaluate the application functionality. It's not enough using the normal health checks. If the application functionality does not work and if you don't have custom health checks, the instances will still be deemed as healthy.

If you have custom health checks, you can send the information from your health checks to Auto Scaling so that Auto Scaling can use this information. For example, if you determine that an instance is not functioning as expected, you can set the health status of the instance to Unhealthy. The next time that Auto Scaling performs a health check on the instance, it will determine that the instance is unhealthy and then launch a replacement instance.

For more information on Autoscaling health checks, please refer to the below document link: from AWS

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/latest/userguide/healthcheck.html>

NEW QUESTION 26

Your development team wants account-level access to production instances in order to do live debugging of a highly secure environment. Which of the following should you do?

- A. Place the credentials provided by Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) into a secure Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) bucket with encryption enabled.
- B. Assign AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) users to each developer so they can download the credentials file.
- C. Place an internally created private key into a secure S3 bucket with server-side encryption using customer keys and configuration management, create a service account on all the instances using this private key, and assign IAM users to each developer so they can download the file.
- D. Place each developer's own public key into a private S3 bucket, use instance profiles and configuration management to create a user account for each developer on all instances, and place the user's public keys into the appropriate account.
- E. ^/
- F. Place the credentials provided by Amazon EC2 onto an MFA encrypted USB drive, and physically share it with each developer so that the private key never leaves the office.

Answer: C

Explanation:

An instance profile is a container for an IAM role that you can use to pass role information to an EC2 instance when the instance starts.

A private S3 bucket can be created for each developer, the keys can be stored in the bucket and then assigned to the instance profile.

Option A and D are invalid, because the credentials should not be provided by a AWS EC2 Instance. Option B is invalid because you would not create a service account, instead you should create an instance profile.

For more information on Instance profiles, please refer to the below document link: from AWS

- http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_use_switch-role-ec2_instance-profiles.html

NEW QUESTION 31

You have been tasked with deploying a scalable distributed system using AWS OpsWorks. Your distributed system is required to scale on demand. As it is distributed, each node must hold a configuration file that includes the hostnames of the other instances within the layer. How should you configure AWS OpsWorks to manage scaling this application dynamically?

- A. Create a Chef Recipe to update this configuration file, configure your AWS OpsWorks stack to use custom cookbooks, and assign this recipe to the Configure Lifecycle Event of the specific layer.
- B. Update this configuration file by writing a script to poll the AWS OpsWorks service API for new instances.
- C. Configure your base AMI to execute this script on Operating System startup.
- D. Create a Chef Recipe to update this configuration file, configure your AWS OpsWorks stack to use custom cookbooks, and assign this recipe to execute when instances are launched.
- E. Configure your AWS OpsWorks layer to use the AWS-provided recipe for distributed host configuration, and configure the instance hostname and file path parameters in your recipes settings.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Please check the following AWS Docs which provides details on the scenario. Check the example of "configure".

? <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/workingcookbook-events.html> You can use the Configure Lifecycle event

This event occurs on all of the stack's instances when one of the following occurs:

- An instance enters or leaves the online state.
- You associate an Elastic IP address with an instance or disassociate one from an instance.
- You attach an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer to a layer, or detach one from a layer. Ensure the Opsworks layer uses a custom Cookbook

For more information on Opswork stacks, please refer to the below document link: from AWS

- http://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/welcome_classic.html

NEW QUESTION 32

You have a set of EC2 instances hosted in AWS. You have created a role named DemoRole and assigned that role to a policy, but you are unable to use that role with an instance. Why is this the case.

- A. You need to create an instance profile and associate it with that specific role.
- B. You are not able to associate an IAM role with an instance
- C. You won't be able to use that role with an instance unless you also create a user and associate it with that specific role
- D. You won't be able to use that role with an instance unless you also create a usergroup and associate it with that specific role.

Answer: A

Explanation:

An instance profile is a container for an IAM role that you can use to pass role information to an EC2 instance when the instance starts.

Option B is invalid because you can associate a role with an instance

Option C and D are invalid because using users or user groups is not a pre-requisite For more information on instance profiles, please visit the link:

- http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_use_switch-role-ec2-instance-profiles.html

NEW QUESTION 36

As an architect you have decided to use CloudFormation instead of OpsWorks or Elastic Beanstalk for deploying the applications in your company. Unfortunately, you have discovered that there is a resource type that is not supported by CloudFormation. What can you do to get around this.

- A. Specify more mappings and separate your template into multiple templates by using nested stacks.
- B. Create a custom resource type using template developer, custom resource template, and CloudFormation
- C. */
- D. Specify the custom resource by separating your template into multiple templates by using nested stacks.
- E. Use a configuration management tool such as Chef, Puppet, or Ansible.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Custom resources enable you to write custom provisioning logic in templates that AWS CloudFormation runs anytime you create, update (if you changed the custom resource), or delete stacks. For example, you might want to include resources that aren't available as AWS CloudFormation resource types. You can include those resources by using custom resources. That way you can still manage all your related resources in a single stack.

For more information on custom resources in CloudFormation please visit the below URL:

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

NEW QUESTION 39

You work for a startup that has developed a new photo-sharing application for mobile devices. Over recent months your application has increased in popularity; this has resulted in a decrease in the performance of the application due to the increased load. Your application has a two-tier architecture that is composed of an Auto Scaling PHP application tier and a MySQL RDS instance initially deployed with AWS CloudFormation. Your Auto Scaling group has a min value of 4 and a max value of 8. The desired capacity is now at 8 because of the high CPU utilization of the instances. After some analysis, you are confident that the performance

issues stem from a constraint in CPU capacity, although memory utilization remains low. You therefore decide to move from the general-purpose M3 instances to the compute-optimized C3 instances. How would you deploy this change while minimizing any interruption to your end users?

- A. Sign into the AWS Management Console, copy the old launch configuration, and create a new launch configuration that specifies the C3 instance
- B. Update the Auto Scaling group with the new launch configuration
- C. Auto Scaling will then update the instance type of all running instances.
- D. Sign into the AWS Management Console, and update the existing launch configuration with the new C3 instance type
- E. Add an UpdatePolicy attribute to your Auto Scaling group that specifies AutoScalingRollingUpdate.
- F. Update the launch configuration specified in the AWS CloudFormation template with the new C3 instance type
- G. Run a stack update with the new template
- H. Auto Scaling will then update the instances with the new instance type.
- I. Update the launch configuration specified in the AWS CloudFormation template with the new C3 instance type
- J. Also add an UpdatePolicy attribute to your Auto Scaling group that specifies AutoScalingRollingUpdate
- K. Run a stack update with the new template.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS::AutoScaling::AutoScalingGroup resource supports an UpdatePolicy attribute. This is used to define how an Auto Scaling group resource is updated when an update to the CloudFormation stack occurs. A common approach to updating an Auto Scaling group is to perform a rolling update, which is done by specifying the AutoScalingRollingUpdate policy. This retains the same Auto Scaling group and replaces old instances with new ones, according to the parameters specified. For more information on rolling updates, please visit the below link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/auto-scaling-group-rolling-updates/>

NEW QUESTION 41

You have an application running on Amazon EC2 in an Auto Scaling group. Instances are being bootstrapped dynamically, and the bootstrapping takes over 15 minutes to complete. You find that instances are reported by Auto Scaling as being In Service before bootstrapping has completed. You are receiving application alarms related to new instances before they have completed bootstrapping, which is causing confusion. You find the cause: your application monitoring tool is polling the Auto Scaling Service API for instances that are In Service, and creating alarms for new previously unknown instances. Which of the following will ensure that new instances are not added to your application monitoring tool before bootstrapping is completed?

- A. Create an Auto Scaling group lifecycle hook to hold the instance in a pending: wait state until your bootstrapping is complete
- B. Once bootstrapping is complete, notify Auto Scaling to complete the lifecycle hook and move the instance into a pending: proceed state.
- C. Use the default Amazon CloudWatch application metrics to monitor your application's health
- D. Configure an Amazon SNS topic to send these CloudWatch alarms to the correct recipients.
- E. Tag all instances on launch to identify that they are in a pending state
- F. Change your application monitoring tool to look for this tag before adding new instances, and then use the Amazon API to set the instance state to 'pending' until bootstrapping is complete.
- G. Increase the desired number of instances in your Auto Scaling group configuration to reduce the time it takes to bootstrap future instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Auto Scaling lifecycle hooks enable you to perform custom actions as Auto Scaling launches or terminates instances. For example, you could install or configure software on newly launched instances, or download log files from an instance before it terminates. After you add lifecycle hooks to your Auto Scaling group, they work as follows:

1. Auto Scaling responds to scale out events by launching instances and scale in events by terminating instances.
2. Auto Scaling puts the instance into a wait state (Pending:Wait or Terminating:Wait). The instance remains in this state until either you tell Auto Scaling to continue or the timeout period ends.

For more information on rolling updates, please visit the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/latest/userguide/lifecycle-hooks.htm>

NEW QUESTION 44

You work for an insurance company and are responsible for the day-to-day operations of your company's online quote system used to provide insurance quotes to members of the public. Your company wants to use the application logs generated by the system to better understand customer behavior. Industry regulations also require that you retain all application logs for the system indefinitely in order to investigate fraudulent claims in the future. You have been tasked with designing a log management system with the following requirements:

- All log entries must be retained by the system, even during unplanned instance failure.
- The customer insight team requires immediate access to the logs from the past seven days.
- The fraud investigation team requires access to all historic logs, but will wait up to 24 hours before these logs are available.

How would you meet these requirements in a cost-effective manner? Choose three answers from the options below

- A. Configure your application to write logs to the instance's ephemeral disk, because this storage is free and has good write performance
- B. Create a script that moves the logs from the instance to Amazon S3 once an hour.
- C. Write a script that is configured to be executed when the instance is stopped or terminated and that will upload any remaining logs on the instance to Amazon S3.
- D. Create an Amazon S3 lifecycle configuration to move log files from Amazon S3 to Amazon Glacier after seven days.
- E. Configure your application to write logs to the instance's default Amazon EBS boot volume, because this storage already exists
- F. Create a script that moves the logs from the instance to Amazon S3 once an hour.
- G. Configure your application to write logs to a separate Amazon EBS volume with the "delete on termination" field set to false
- H. Create a script that moves the logs from the instance to Amazon S3 once an hour.
- I. Create a housekeeping script that runs on a T2 micro instance managed by an Auto Scaling group for high availability
- J. The script uses the AWS API to identify any unattached Amazon EBS volumes containing log files
- K. Your housekeeping script will mount the Amazon EBS volume, upload all logs to Amazon S3, and then delete the volume.

Answer: CEF

Explanation:

Since all logs need to be stored indefinitely, Glacier is the best option for this. One can use Lifecycle events to stream the data from S3 to Glacier. Lifecycle configuration enables you to specify the lifecycle management of objects in a bucket. The configuration is a set of one or more rules, where each rule defines an action for Amazon S3 to apply to a group of objects. These actions can be classified as

follows:

- Transition actions - In which you define when objects transition to another storage class. For example, you may choose to transition objects to the STANDARDIA (for infrequent access) storage class 30 days after creation, or archive objects to the GLACIER storage class one year after creation.
- Expiration actions - In which you specify when the objects expire. Then Amazon S3 deletes the expired objects on your behalf. For more information on Lifecycle events, please refer to the below link:
- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/object-lifecycle-mgmt.html> | You can use scripts to put the logs onto a new volume and then transfer those logs to S3.

Note:

Moving the logs from CBS volume to S3 we have some custom scripts running in the background. In order to ensure the minimum memory requirements for the OS and the applications for the script to execute we can use a cost effective ec2 instance.

Considering the computing resource requirements of the instance and the cost factor a t2.micro instance can be used in this case.

The following link provides more information on various t2 instances. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/t2-instances.html>

Question is "How would you meet these requirements in a cost-effective manner? Choose three answers from the options below"

So here user has to choose the 3 options so that the requirement is fulfilled. So in the given 6 options, options C, C and F fulfill the requirement.

"The EC2s use CBS volumes and the logs are stored on CBS volumes those are marked for non-termination" - is one of the ways to fulfill requirement. So this shouldn't be an issue.

NEW QUESTION 48

You need to implement Blue/Green Deployment for several multi-tier web applications. Each of them has its individual infrastructure:

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) front-end servers, Amazon ElastiCache clusters, Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) queues, and Amazon Relational Database (RDS) Instances.

Which combination of services would give you the ability to control traffic between different deployed versions of your application?

- A. Create one AWS Elastic Beanstalk application and all AWS resources (using configuration files inside the application source bundle) for each web application.
- B. New versions would be deployed using Elastic Beanstalk environments and using the Swap URLs feature.
- C. Using AWS CloudFormation templates, create one Elastic Beanstalk application and all AWS resources (in the same template) for each web application.
- D. New versions would be deployed using AWS CloudFormation templates to create new Elastic Beanstalk environments, and traffic would be balanced between them using weighted Round Robin (WRR) records in Amazon Route 53. >/
- E. Using AWS CloudFormation templates, create one Elastic Beanstalk application and all AWS resources (in the same template) for each web application.
- F. New versions would be deployed updating a parameter on the CloudFormation template and passing it to the cfn-hup helper daemon, and traffic would be balanced between them using Weighted Round Robin (WRR) records in Amazon Route 53.
- G. Create one Elastic Beanstalk application and all AWS resources (using configuration files inside the application source bundle) for each web application.
- H. New versions would be deployed updating the Elastic Beanstalk application version for the current Elastic Beanstalk environment.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This is an example of Blue green deployment.

With Amazon Route 53, you can define a percentage of traffic to go to the green environment and gradually update the weights until the green environment carries the full production traffic. A weighted distribution provides the ability to perform canary analysis where a small percentage of production traffic is introduced to a new environment. You can test the new code and monitor for errors, limiting the blast radius if any issues are encountered. It also allows the green environment to scale out to support the full production load if you're using Elastic Load Balancing.

When it's time to promote the green environment/stack into production, update DNS records to point to the green environment/stack's load balancer. You can also do this DNS flip gradually by using the Amazon Route 53 weighted routing policy. For more information on Blue green deployment, please refer to the link:

- https://dOawsstatic.com/whitepapers/AWS_Blue_Green_Deployments.pdf

NEW QUESTION 53

You currently have an Auto Scaling group with an Elastic Load Balancer and need to phase out all instances and replace with a new instance type. What are 2 ways in which this can be achieved.

- A. Use Newest Instance to phase out all instances that use the previous configuration.
- B. Attach an additional ELB to your Auto Scaling configuration and phase in newer instances while removing older instances.
- C. Use OldestLaunchConfiguration to phase out all instances that use the previous configuration.
- D. V
- E. Attach an additional Auto Scaling configuration behind the ELB and phase in newer instances while removing older instances.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

When using the OldestLaunchConfiguration policy, Auto Scaling terminates instances that have the oldest launch configuration. This policy is useful when you're updating a group and phasing out the instances from a previous configuration.

For more information on Autoscaling instance termination, please visit the below URL: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/latest/userguide/as-instance-termination.html> Option D is an example of Blue Green Deployments.

A blue group carries the production load while a green group is staged and deployed with the new code. When it's time to deploy, you simply attach the green group to the existing load balancer to introduce traffic to the new environment. For HTTP/HTTPS listeners, the load balancer favors the green Auto Scaling group because it uses a least outstanding requests routing algorithm.

As you scale up the green Auto Scaling group, you can take blue Auto Scaling group instances out of service by either terminating them or putting them in Standby state.

For more information on Blue Green Deployments, please refer to the below document link: from

AWS

- https://dOawsstatic.com/whitepapers/AWS_Blue_Green_Deployments.pdf

NEW QUESTION 54

You have been asked to de-risk deployments at your company. Specifically, the CEO is concerned about outages that occur because of accidental inconsistencies between Staging and Production, which sometimes cause unexpected behaviors in Production even when Staging tests pass. You already use Docker to get high consistency between Staging and Production for the application environment on your EC2 instances. How do you further de-risk the rest of the execution environment, since in AWS, there are many service components you may use beyond EC2 virtual machines?

- A. Develop models of your entire cloud system in CloudFormation
- B. Use this model in Staging and Production to achieve greater parity
- C. */
- D. Use AWS Config to force the Staging and Production stacks to have configuration parity
- E. Any differences will be detected for you so you are aware of risks.
- F. Use AMIs to ensure the whole machine, including the kernel of the virtual machines, is consistent, since Docker uses Linux Container (LXC) technology, and we need to make sure the container environment is consistent.
- G. Use AWS ECS and Docker cluster in
- H. This will make sure that the AMIs and machine sizes are the same across both environments.

Answer: A

Explanation:

After you have your stacks and resources set up, you can reuse your templates to replicate your infrastructure in multiple environments. For example, you can create environments for development, testing, and production so that you can test changes before implementing them into production. To make templates reusable, use the parameters, mappings, and conditions sections so that you can customize your stacks when you create them. For example, for your development environments, you can specify a lower-cost instance type compared to your production environment, but all other configurations and settings remain the same

For more information on CloudFormation best practices please refer to the below link: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html>

NEW QUESTION 58

You have a development team that is continuously spending a lot of time rolling back updates for an application. They work on changes, and if the change fails, they spend more than 5-6h in rolling back the update. Which of the below options can help reduce the time for rolling back application versions.

- A. Use Elastic Beanstalk and re-deploy using Application Versions
- B. Use S3 to store each version and then re-deploy with Elastic Beanstalk
- C. Use CloudFormation and update the stack with the previous template
- D. Use OpsWorks and re-deploy using rollback feature.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option B is invalid because Elastic Beanstalk already has the facility to manage various versions and you don't need to use S3 separately for this.

Option C is invalid because in CloudFormation you will need to maintain the versions. Elastic Beanstalk can do that automatically for you.

Option D is good for production scenarios and Elastic Beanstalk is great for development scenarios. AWS Beanstalk is the perfect solution for developers to maintain application versions.

With AWS 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 AWS Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the details of capacity provisioning, load balancing, scaling, and application health monitoring.

For more information on AWS Beanstalk please refer to the below link: <https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/elastic-beanstalk/>

NEW QUESTION 61

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The first step in using Elastic Beanstalk is to create an application, which represents your web application in AWS. In Elastic Beanstalk an application serves as a container for the environments that run your web app, and versions of your web app's source code, saved configurations, logs and other artifacts that you create while using Elastic Beanstalk.

For more information on Applications, please refer to the below link: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/applications.html>

Deploying a new version of your application to an environment is typically a fairly quick process. The new source bundle is deployed to an instance and extracted, and the web container or application server picks up the new version and restarts if necessary. During deployment, your application might still become unavailable to users for a few seconds. You can prevent this by configuring your environment to use rolling deployments to deploy the new version to instances in batches. For more information on deployment, please refer to the below link: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features.deploy-existing-version.html>

NEW QUESTION 64

You are hired as the new head of operations for a SaaS company. Your CTO has asked you to make debugging any part of your entire operation simpler and as fast as possible. She complains that she has no idea what is going on in the complex, service-oriented architecture, because the developers just log to disk, and it's very hard to find errors in logs on so many services. How can you best meet this requirement and satisfy your CTO?

- A. Copy all log files into AWS S3 using a cron job on each instance
- B. Use an S3 Notification Configuration on the PutBucket event and publish events to AWS Lambda
- C. Use the Lambda to analyze logs as soon as they come in and flag issues.
- D. Begin using CloudWatch Logs on every service
- E. Stream all Log Groups into S3 object
- F. Use AWS EMR cluster jobs to perform ad-hoc MapReduce analysis and write new queries when needed.
- G. Copy all log files into AWS S3 using a cron job on each instance
- H. Use an S3 Notification Configuration on the PutBucket event and publish events to AWS Kinesis
- I. Use Apache Spark on AWS EMR to perform at-scale stream processing queries on the log chunks and flag issues.
- J. Begin using CloudWatch Logs on every service
- K. Stream all Log Groups into an AWS Elasticsearch Service Domain running Kibana 4 and perform log analysis on a search cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Dasticsearch Service makes it easy to deploy, operate, and scale dasticsearch for log analytics, full text search, application monitoring, and more. Amazon

Oasticsearch Service is a fully managed service that delivers Dasticsearch's easy-to-use APIs and real- time capabilities along with the availability, scalability, and security required by production workloads. The service offers built-in integrations with Kibana, Logstash, and AWS services including Amazon Kinesis Firehose, AWS Lambda, and Amazon Cloud Watch so that you can go from raw data to actionable insights quickly. For more information on Elastic Search, please refer to the below link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticsearch-service/>

NEW QUESTION 69

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The below diagram shows the Lifecycle policy. When the scale-in happens, the first action is the Terminating action.

For more information on Autoscaling Lifecycle, please refer to the below link:
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/latest/userguide/AutoScaingGroupLifecycle.html>

NEW QUESTION 71

You have an application running on an Amazon EC2 instance and you are using 1AM roles to securely access AWS Service APIs. How can you configure your application running on that instance to retrieve the API keys for use with the AWS SDKs?

- A. When assigning an EC2IAM role to your instance in the console, in the "Chosen SDK" drop-down list, select the SDK that you are using, and the instance will configure the correct SDK on launch with the API keys.
- B. Within your application code, make a GET request to the 1AM Service API to retrieve credentials for your user.
- C. When using AWS SDKs and Amazon EC2 roles, you do not have to explicitly retrieve API keys, because the SDK handles retrieving them from the Amazon EC2 MetaData service.
- D. Within your application code, configure the AWS SDK to get the API keys from environment variables, because assigning an Amazon EC2 role stores keys in environment variables on launch.

Answer: C

Explanation:

IAM roles are designed so that your applications can securely make API requests from your instances, without requiring you to manage the security credentials that

the applications use. Instead of creating and distributing your AWS credentials, you can delegate permission to make API requests using 1AM roles

For more information on Roles for EC2 please refer to the below link: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSC2/latest/UserGuide/iam-roles-for-amazon-ec2.html>

NEW QUESTION 76

For AWS Auto Scaling, what is the first transition state an existing instance enters after leaving Standby state?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The below diagram shows the Lifecycle policy. When the stand-by state is exited, the next state is pending.

For more information on Autoscaling Lifecycle, please refer to the below link:
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/latest/userguide/AutoScaingGroupLifecycle.html>

NEW QUESTION 78

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:

Since the time required to spin up an instance is required to be fast, its better to create an AMI rather than use User Data. When you use User Data, the script will be run during boot up, and hence this will be slower.

An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) provides the information required to launch an instance, which is a virtual server in the cloud. You specify an AMI when you launch

an instance, and you can launch as many instances from the AMI as you need. You can also launch instances from as many different AMIs as you need.

For more information on the AMI, please refer to the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/AMIs.html>

NEW QUESTION 83

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 CloudFront.
- C. Create read replicas for RDS since the load is mostly reads.
- D. Create a Multi-AZ RDS installs and route read traffic to standby.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon RDS Read Replicas provide enhanced performance and durability for database (DB) instances. This replication feature makes it easy to elastically scale out beyond the capacity constraints of a single DB Instance for read-heavy database workloads. You can create one or more replicas of a given source DB Instance and serve high-volume application read traffic from multiple copies of your data, thereby increasing aggregate read throughput. Read replicas can also be promoted when needed to become standalone DB instances.

Option A is invalid because you would need to maintain the synchronization yourself with a secondary instance.

Option B is invalid because you are introducing another layer unnecessarily when you already have read replica's Option D is invalid because you only use this for Standby's

For more information on Read Replica's, please refer to the below link: <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/details/read-replicas/>

NEW QUESTION 86

Your application's Auto Scaling Group scales up too quickly, too much, and stays scaled when traffic decreases. What should you do to fix this?

- A. Set a longer cooldown period on the Group, so the system stops overshooting the target capacity
- B. The issue is that the scaling system doesn't allow enough time for new instances to begin servicing requests before measuring aggregate load again.
- C. Calculate the bottleneck or constraint on the compute layer, then select that as the new metric, and set the metric thresholds to the bounding values that begin to affect response latency.
- D. Raise the CloudWatch Alarms threshold associated with your autoscaling group, so the scaling takes more of an increase in demand before beginning.
- E. Use larger instances instead of lots of smaller ones, so the Group stops scaling out so much and wasting resources as the OS level, since the OS uses a higher proportion of resources on smaller instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The ideal case is that the right metric is not being used for the scale up and down.

Option A is not valid because it mentions that the cooldown is not happening when the traffic decreases, that means the metric threshold for the scale down is not occurring in Cloudwatch

Option C is not valid because increasing the Cloudwatch alarm metric will not ensure that the instances scale down when the traffic decreases.

Option D is not valid because the question does not mention any constraints that points to the instance size. For an example on using custom metrics for scaling in and out, please follow the below link for a use case.

- <https://blog.powerupcloud.com/aws-autoscaling-based-on-database-query-custom-metrics- f396c16e5e6a>

NEW QUESTION 87

You are planning on using encrypted snapshots in the design of your AWS Infrastructure. Which of the following statements are true with regards to EBS Encryption

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon EBS encryption offers you a simple encryption solution for your EBS volumes without the need for you to build, maintain, and secure your own key management infrastructure. When you create an encrypted EBS volume and attach it to a supported instance type, the following types of data are encrypted:

- Data at rest inside the volume
- All data moving between the volume and the instance
- All snapshots created from the volume

Snapshots that are taken from encrypted volumes are automatically encrypted. Volumes that are created from encrypted snapshots are also automatically encrypted.

For more information on CBS encryption, please visit the below URL:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCC2/latest/UserGuide/CBSCncryption.html>

NEW QUESTION 88

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 AWSEMRjob in AWS Elastic Beanstalk.
- B. Model an AWSEMRjob in AWS CloudFormation.
- C. Model an AWS EMRjob in AWS OpsWorks.
- D. Model an AWS EMRjob in AWS CLI Composer.

Answer: B

Explanation:

With AWS Cloud Formation, you can update the properties for resources in your existing stacks.

These changes can range from simple configuration changes, such

as updating the alarm threshold on a Cloud Watch alarm, to more complex changes, such as updating the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) running on an Amazon EC2

instance. Many of the AWS resources in a template can be updated, and we continue to add support for more.

For more information on Cloudformation version control, please visit the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/updating.stacks.wa I kthrough.htm I>

NEW QUESTION 91

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

- A. AWSConfig
- B. Amazon CloudWatch Metrics
- C. AWSCloudTrail
- D. Amazon CloudWatch Logs

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can monitor your stacks in the following ways.

- AWS OpsWorks Stacks uses Amazon CloudWatch to provide thirteen custom metrics with detailed monitoring for each instance in the stack.
- AWS OpsWorks Stacks integrates with AWS CloudTrail to log every AWS OpsWorks Stacks API call and store the data in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- You can use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to monitor your stack's system, application, and custom logs.

For more information on Opswork monitoring, please visit the below URL:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/monitoring.html>

NEW QUESTION 93

Your company wants to understand where cost is coming from in the company's production AWS account. There are a number of applications and services running at any given time. Without expending too much initial development time, how best can you give the business a good understanding of which applications cost the most per month to operate?

- A. Create an automation script which periodically creates AWS Support tickets requesting detailed intra-month information about your bill.
- B. Use custom CloudWatch Metrics in your system, and put a metric data point whenever cost is incurred.
- C. Use AWS Cost Allocation Tagging for all resources which support it.
- D. Use the Cost Explorer to analyze costs throughout the month.
- E. Use the AWS Price API and constantly running resource inventory scripts to calculate total price based on multiplication of consumed resources over time.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A tag is a label that you or AWS assigns to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and a value. A key can have more than one value. You can use tags to organize your resources, and cost allocation tags to track your AWS costs on a detailed level. After you activate cost allocation tags, AWS uses the cost allocation tags to organize your resource costs on your cost allocation report, to make it easier

for you to categorize and track your AWS costs. AWS provides two types of cost allocation tags, an AWS-generated tag and user-defined tags. AWS defines, creates, and applies the AWS-generated tag for you, and you define, create, and apply user-defined tags. You must activate both types of tags separately before they can appear in Cost Explorer or on a cost allocation report.

For more information on Cost Allocation tags, please visit the below URL: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/cost-allocotags.html>

NEW QUESTION 97

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 region.
- B. Create an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB in each of the two regions for your application layer in which DynamoDB is running.
- 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 Global table.
- E. Create an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB in each of the two regions for your application layer in which the DynamoDB is running.
- 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 Multi-Region table.
- 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 region.
- 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: B

Explanation:

Updated based on latest AWS updates

Option A is invalid because using Latency based routing will sent traffic on the region with the standby instance. This is an active/passive replication and you can't write to the standby table unless there is a failover. Answer A can work only if you use a failover routing policy.

Option D is invalid because there is no concept of a cross region CLB.

Amazon DynamoDB global tables provide a fully managed solution for deploying a multi-region, multi-master database, without having to build and maintain your own replication solution. When you create a global table, you specify the AWS regions where you want the table to be available. DynamoDB performs all of the necessary tasks to create identical tables in these regions, and propagate ongoing data changes to all of them.

For more information on DynamoDB Global Tables, please visit the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/GlobalTables.html>

NEW QUESTION 98

What is required to achieve gigabit network throughput on EC2? You already selected cluster- compute, 10GB instances with enhanced networking, and your workload is already network-bound, but you are not seeing 10 gigabit speeds.

- A. Enable bplex networking on your servers, so packets are non-blocking in both directions and there's no switching overhead.
- B. Ensure the instances are in different VPCs so you don't saturate the Internet Gateway on any one VPC.
- C. Select PIOPS for your drives and mount several, so you can provision sufficient disk throughput.
- D. Use a placement group for your instances so the instances are physically near each other in the same Availability Zone.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone. Placement groups are recommended for applications that benefit from low network latency, high network throughput, or both. To provide the lowest latency, and the highest packet-per-second network performance for your placement group, choose an instance type that supports enhanced networking. For more information on Placement Groups, please visit the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/placement-groups.html>

NEW QUESTION 101

You need to deploy a new application version to production. Because the deployment is high-risk, you need to roll the new version out to users over a number of hours, to make sure everything is working correctly. You need to be able to control the proportion of users seeing the new version of the application down to the percentage point. You use ELB and EC2 with Auto Scaling Groups and custom AMIs with your code pre-installed assigned to Launch Configurations. There are no database-level changes during your deployment. You have been told you cannot spend too much money, so you must not increase the number of EC2 instances much at all during the deployment, but you also need to be able to switch back to the original version of code quickly if something goes wrong. What is the best way to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is an example of a Blue Green Deployment

You can shift traffic all at once or you can do a weighted distribution. With Amazon Route 53, you can define a percentage of traffic to go to the green environment and gradually update the weights until the green environment carries the full production traffic. A weighted distribution provides the ability to perform canary analysis where a small percentage of production traffic is introduced to a new environment. You can test the new code and monitor for errors, limiting the blast radius if any issues are encountered. It also allows the green environment to scale out to support the full production load if you're using Elastic Load Balancing

For more information on Blue Green Deployments, please visit the below URL:

- https://dOawsstatic.com/whitepapers/AWS_Blue_Green_Deployments.pdf

NEW QUESTION 103

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

AD Connector is a directory gateway with which you can redirect directory requests to your on-premises Microsoft Active Directory without caching any information

in the cloud. AD Connector comes in two sizes, small and large. A small AD Connector is designed for smaller organizations of up to 500 users. A large AD Connector

can support larger organizations of up to 5,000 users. Once set up, AD Connector offers the following benefits:

- Your end users and IT administrators can use their existing corporate credentials to log on to AWS applications such as Amazon Workspaces, Amazon WorkDocs, or Amazon WorkMail.
- You can manage AWS resources like Amazon EC2 instances or Amazon S3 buckets through 1AM role-based access to the AWS Management Console.
- You can consistently enforce existing security policies (such as password expiration, password history, and account lockouts) whether users or IT administrators are accessing resources in your on- premises infrastructure or in the AWS Cloud.
- You can use AD Connector to enable multi-factor authentication by integrating with your existing RADIUS-based MFA infrastructure to provide an additional layer of security when users access AWS applications.

For more information on the AD Connector, please visit the below URL:

- http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directoryservice/latest/admin-guide/directory_ad_connector.htm

NEW QUESTION 107

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 CloudFront 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:

Failover routing lets you route traffic to a resource when the resource is healthy or to a different resource when the first resource is unhealthy. The primary and secondary resource record sets can route traffic to anything from an Amazon S3 bucket that is configured as a website to a complex tree of records.

For more information on Route53 Failover Routing, please visit the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-policy.html>

NEW QUESTION 112

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

To determine whether a log file was modified, deleted, or unchanged after CloudTrail delivered it, you can use CloudTrail log file integrity validation. This feature is built using industry standard algorithms: SHA-256 for hashing and SHA-256 with RSA for digital signing. This makes it computationally infeasible to modify, delete or forge CloudTrail log files without detection. You can use the AWS CLI to validate the files in the location where CloudTrail delivered them

Validated log files are invaluable in security and forensic investigations. For example, a validated log file enables you to assert positively that the log file itself has not changed, or that particular user credentials performed specific API activity. The CloudTrail log file integrity validation process also lets you know if a log file has been deleted or changed, or assert positively that no log files were delivered to your account during a given period of time.

For more information on Cloudtrail log file validation, please visit the below URL:

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

NEW QUESTION 117

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles and AWS Security Token Service (STS) to set up cross-account access between AWS accounts. When you assume an IAM role in another AWS account to obtain cross-account access to services and resources in that account, AWS CloudTrail logs the cross-account activity. For more information on Cross Account Access, please visit the below URL:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/tag/cross-account-access/>

NEW QUESTION 122

You have an application hosted in AWS, which sits on EC2 Instances behind an Elastic Load Balancer. You have added a new feature to your application and are now receiving complaints from users that the site has a slow response. Which of the below actions can you carry out to help you pinpoint the issue

- A. Use Cloudtrail to log all the API calls, and then traverse the log files to locate the issue
- B. Use Cloudwatch, monitor the CPU utilization to see the times when the CPU peaked
- C. Review the Elastic Load Balancer logs
- D. Create some custom Cloudwatch metrics which are pertinent to the key features of your application

Answer: D

Explanation:

Since the issue is occurring after the new feature has been added, it could be relevant to the new feature. Enabling Cloudtrail will just monitor all the API calls of all services and will not benefit the cause. The monitoring of CPU utilization will just verify that there is an issue but will not help pinpoint the issue. The Elastic Load Balancer logs will also just verify that there is an issue but will not help pinpoint the issue. For more information on custom Cloudwatch metrics, please refer to the below link:
<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/publishingMetrics.html>

NEW QUESTION 124

Which of the following is the default deployment mechanism used by Elastic Beanstalk when the application is created via Console or EB CLI?

- A. All at Once
- B. Rolling Deployments
- C. Rolling with additional batch
- D. Immutable

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS documentation mentions AWS Elastic Beanstalk provides several options for how deployments are processed, including deployment policies (All at once. Rolling, Rolling with additional batch, and Immutable) and options that let you configure batch size and health check behavior during deployments. By default, your environment uses rolling deployments if you created it with the console or EB CLI, or all at once deployments if you created it with a different client (API, SDK or AWS CLI). For more information on Elastic Beanstalk deployments, please refer to the below link:
• <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features.rolling-version-deploy.html>

NEW QUESTION 125

You currently have EC2 Instances hosting an application. These instances are part of an AutoScaling Group. You now want to change the instance type of the EC2 Instances. How can you manage the deployment with the least amount of downtime

- A. Terminate the existing Auto Scaling group
- B. Create a new launch configuration with the new Instance type
- C. Attach that to the new AutoScaling Group.
- D. Use the AutoScalingRollingUpdate policy on CloudFormation Template Auto Scaling group
- E. Use the Rolling Update feature which is available for EC2 Instances.
- F. Manually terminate the instances, launch new instances with the new instance type and attach them to the AutoScaling group

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS::AutoScaling::AutoScalingGroup resource supports an UpdatePolicy attribute. This is used to define how an Auto Scaling group resource is updated when an update to the Cloud Formation stack occurs. A common approach to updating an Auto Scaling group is to perform a rolling update, which is done by specifying the AutoScalingRollingUpdate policy. This retains the same Auto Scaling group and replaces old instances with new ones, according to the parameters specified. For more information on AutoScaling Rolling Update, please refer to the below link:
• <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/auto-scaling-group-rolling-updates/>

NEW QUESTION 126

An EC2 instance has failed a health check. What will the ELB do?

- A. The ELB will terminate the instance
- B. The ELB stops sending traffic to the instance that failed its health check
- C. The ELB does nothing
- D. The ELB will replace the instance

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions The load balancer routes requests only to the healthy instances. When the load balancer determines that an instance is unhealthy, it stops routing requests to that instance. The load balancer resumes routing requests to the instance when it has been restored to a healthy state. For more information on ELB health checks, please refer to the below link: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/elb-healthchecks.html>

NEW QUESTION 129

Which of the following services can be used in conjunction with Cloudwatch Logs. Choose the 3 most viable services from the options given below

- A. Amazon Kinesis
- B. Amazon S3
- C. Amazon SQS

D. Amazon Lambda

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation the following products which can be integrated with Cloudwatch logs

1) Amazon Kinesis - Here data can be fed for real time analysis

2) Amazon S3 - You can use CloudWatch Logs to store your log data in highly durable storage such as S3.

3) Amazon Lambda - Lambda functions can be designed to work with Cloudwatch log For more information on Cloudwatch Logs, please refer to the below link:

link:<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/WhatIsCloudWatchLogs.html>

NEW QUESTION 130

You have launched a cloudformation template, but are receiving a failure notification after the template was launched. What is the default behavior of Cloudformation in such a case

A. It will rollback all the resources that were created up to the failure point.

B. It will keep all the resources that were created up to the failure point.

C. It will prompt the user on whether to keep or terminate the already created resources

D. It will continue with the creation of the next resource in the stack

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions

AWS Cloud Formation ensures all stack resources are created or deleted as appropriate. Because AWS CloudFormation treats the stack resources as a single unit,

they must all be created or deleted successfully for the stack to be created or deleted. If a resource cannot be created, AWS CloudFormation rolls the stack back and automatically deletes any resources that were created.

For more information on Cloudformation, please refer to the below link: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/stacks.html>

NEW QUESTION 134

You currently have an application with an Auto Scalinggroup with an Elastic Load Balancer configured in AWS. After deployment users are complaining of slow response time for your application. Which of the following can be used as a start to diagnose the issue

A. Use Cloudwatch to monitor the HealthyHostCount metric

B. Use Cloudwatch to monitor the ELB latency

C. Use Cloudwatch to monitor the CPU Utilization

D. Use Cloudwatch to monitor the Memory Utilization

Answer: B

Explanation:

High latency on the ELB side can be caused by several factors, such as:

- Network connectivity

- ELB configuration

- Backend web application server issues

For more information on ELB latency, please refer to the below link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/elb-latency-troubleshooting/>

NEW QUESTION 135

Which of the below services can be used to deploy application code content stored in Amazon S3 buckets, GitHub repositories, or Bitbucket repositories

A. CodeCommit

B. CodeDeploy

C. S3Lifecycle

D. Route53

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS documentation mentions

AWS CodeDeploy is a deployment service that automates application deployments to Amazon EC2 instances or on-premises instances in your own facility.

For more information on Code Deploy please refer to the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/userguide/welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 137

Which of the following credentials types are supported by AWSCodeCommit? Select 3 Options

A. Git Credentials

B. SSH Keys

C. User name/password

D. AWS Access Keys

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

The AWS documentation mentions

I AM supports AWS CodeCommit with three types of credentials:

Git credentials, an IAM-generated user name and password pair you can use to communicate with AWS CodeCommit repositories over HTTPS.
SSH keys, a locally generated public-private key pair that you can associate with your IAM user to communicate with AWS CodeCommit repositories over SSH.
AWS access keys, which you can use with the credential helper included with the AWS CLI to communicate with AWS CodeCommit repositories over HTTPS.
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_ssh-keys.html

NEW QUESTION 138

You need to investigate one of the instances which is part of your Autoscaling Group. How would you implement this.

- A. Suspend the AZRebalance process so that Autoscaling will not terminate the instance
- B. Put the instance in a standby state
- C. Put the instance in a InService state
- D. Suspend the AddToLoadBalancer process

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions

Auto Scaling enables you to put an instance that is in the InService state into the Standby state, update or troubleshoot the instance, and then return the instance to service. Instances that are on standby are still part of the Auto Scaling group, but they do not actively handle application traffic.

For more information on the standby state please refer to the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/latest/userguide/as-enter-exit-standby.html>

NEW QUESTION 141

You have an Opswork stack setup in AWS. You want to install some updates to the Linux instances in the stack. Which of the following can be used to publish those updates. Choose 2 answers from the options given below

- A. Create and start new instances to replace your current online instance
- B. Then delete the current instances.
- C. Use Auto-scaling to launch new instances and then delete the older instances
- D. On Linux-based instances in Chef 11.10 or older stacks, run the Update Dependencies stack command
- E. Delete the stack and create a new stack with the instances and their relevant updates

Answer: AC

Explanation:

As per AWS documentation.

By default, AWS OpsWorks Stacks automatically installs the latest updates during setup, after an instance finishes booting. AWS OpsWorks Stacks does not automatically install updates after an instance is online, to avoid interruptions such as restarting application servers. Instead, you manage updates to your online instances yourself, so you can minimize any disruptions.

We recommend that you use one of the following to update your online instances.

- Create and start new instances to replace your current online instances. Then delete the current instances.

The new instances will have the latest set of security patches installed during setup.

- On Linux-based instances in Chef 11.10 or older stacks, run the Update Dependencies stack command, which installs the current set of security patches and other updates

on the specified instances.

More information is available at: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/workingsecurity-updates.html>

NEW QUESTION 146

Which of the following Cache Engines does Opswork have built in support for?

- A. Redis
- B. Memcached
- C. Both Redis and Memcached
- D. There is no built in support as of yet for any cache engine

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions

AWS OpsWorks Stacks provides built-in support for Memcached. However, if Redis better suits your requirements, you can customize your stack so that your application servers use OastlCache Redis. Although it works with Redis clusters, AWS clearly specifies that AWS Opsworks stacks provide built in support for Memcached.

Amazon OastlCache is an AWS service that makes it easy to provide caching support for your application server, using either the Memcached or Redis caching engines. OastlCache can be used to improve the application server performance running on AWS Opsworks stacks.

For more information on Opswork and Cache engines please refer to the below link:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/other-services-redis.html>

NEW QUESTION 151

Which of the following services can be used to implement DevOps in your company.

- A. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- B. AWSOpswork
- C. AWS Cloudformation
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

All of the services can be used to implement Devops in your company

- 1) AWS Elastic Beanstalk, an easy-to-use service for deploying and scaling web applications and services developed with Java, .NET, PHP, Node.js, Python, Ruby, Go, and Docker on servers such as Apache, Nginx, Passenger, and IIS.
 - 2) AWS Ops Works, a configuration management service that helps you configure and operate applications of all shapes and sizes using Chef
 - 3) AWS Cloud Formation, which is an easy way to create and manage a collection of related AWS resources, provisioning and updating them in an orderly and predictable fashion.
- For more information on AWS Devops please refer to the below link:
- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/devops/latest/gsg/welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 156

You need to deploy a multi-container Docker environment on to Elastic beanstalk. Which of the following files can be used to deploy a set of Docker containers to Elastic beanstalk

- A. Dockerfile
- B. DockerMultifile
- C. Dockerrun.aws.json
- D. Dockerrun

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation specifies

A Dockerrun.aws.json file is an Elastic Beanstalk-specific JSON file that describes how to deploy a set of Docker containers as an Elastic Beanstalk application. You can use a Dockerrun.aws.json file for a multicontainer Docker environment.

Dockerrun.aws.json describes the containers to deploy to each container instance in the environment as well as the data volumes to create on the host instance for the containers to mount.

For more information on this, please visit the below URL:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/create_deploy_docker_v2config.html

NEW QUESTION 159

Which of the following is not a rolling type update which is present for Configuration Updates when it comes to the Elastic Beanstalk service

- A. Rolling based on Health
- B. Rolling based on Instances
- C. Immutable
- D. Rolling based on time

Answer: B

Explanation:

When you go to the configuration of your Elastic Beanstalk environment, below are the updates that are possible

The AWS Documentation mentions

- 1) With health-based rolling updates. Elastic Beanstalk waits until instances in a batch pass health checks before moving on to the next batch.
- 2) For time-based rolling updates, you can configure the amount of time that Elastic Beanstalk waits after completing the launch of a batch of instances before moving on to the next batch. This pause time allows your application to bootstrap and start serving requests.
- 3) Immutable environment updates are an alternative to rolling updates that ensure that configuration changes that require replacing instances are applied efficiently and safely. If an immutable environment update fails, the rollback process requires only terminating an Auto Scaling group. A failed rolling update, on the other hand, requires performing an additional rolling update to roll back the changes.

For more information on Rolling updates for Elastic beanstalk configuration updates, please visit the below URL:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features.ro11ingupdates.html>

NEW QUESTION 162

Your company has a set of EC2 resources hosted on AWS. Your new IT procedures state that AWS EC2 Instances must be of a particular Instance type. Which of the following can be used to get the list of EC2 Instances which currently don't match the instance type specified in the new IT procedures

- A. Use AWS Cloudwatch alarms to check which EC2 Instances don't match the intended instance type.
- B. Use AWS Config to create a rule to check the EC2 Instance type
- C. Use Trusted Advisor to check which EC2 Instances don't match the intended instance type.
- D. Use VPC Flow Logs to check which EC2 Instances don't match the intended instance type.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In AWS Config, you can create a rule which can be used to check if EC2 Instances follow a particular instance type. Below is a snapshot of the output of a rule to check if EC2 instances matches the type of t2micro.

For more information on AWS Config, please visit the below URL:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/config/>

NEW QUESTION 166

Which of the following design strategies is ideal when designing loosely coupled systems. Choose 2 answers from the options given below

- A. Having the web and worker roles running on the same set of EC2 Instances
- B. Having the web and worker roles running on separate EC2 Instances
- C. Using SNS to establish communication between the web and worker roles
- D. Using SQS to establish communication between the web and worker roles

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The below diagram shows the ideal design which uses SQS and separate environments for web and worker processes. The SQS queue manages the communication between the web and worker roles.

One example is the way Elastic beanstalk manages worker environments. For more information on this, please visit the below URL:

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

NEW QUESTION 167

Your company has the requirement to set up instances running as part of an Autoscaling Group. Part of the requirement is to use Lifecycle hooks to setup custom based software's and do the necessary configuration on the instances. The time required for this setup might take an hour, or might finish before the hour is up. How should you setup lifecycle hooks for the Autoscaling Group. Choose 2 ideal actions you would include as part of the lifecycle hook.

- A. Configure the lifecycle hook to record heartbeat
- B. If the hour is up, restart the timeout period.
- C. Configure the lifecycle hook to record heartbeat
- D. If the hour is up, choose to terminate the current instance and start a new one
- E. If the software installation and configuration is complete, then restart the time period.
- F. If the software installation and configuration is complete, then send a signal to complete the launch of the instance.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation provides the following information on lifecycle hooks

By default, the instance remains in a wait state for one hour, and then Auto Scaling continues the launch or terminate process (Pending: Proceed or Terminating: Proceed). If you need more time, you can restart the timeout period by recording a heartbeat. If you finish before the timeout period ends, you can complete the lifecycle action, which continues the launch or termination process

For more information on AWS Lifecycle hooks, please visit the below URL:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/latest/userguide/lifecycle-hooks.html>

NEW QUESTION 171

Your application is having a very high traffic, so you have enabled autoscaling in multi availability zone to suffice the needs of your application but you observe that one of the availability zone is not receiving any traffic. What can be wrong here?

- A. Autoscaling only works for single availability zone
- B. Autoscaling can be enabled for multi AZ only in north Virginia region
- C. Availability zone is not added to Elastic load balancer
- D. Instances need to manually added to availability zone

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you add an Availability Zone to your load balancer. Elastic Load Balancing creates a load balancer node in the Availability Zone. Load balancer nodes accept traffic from clients and forward requests to the healthy registered instances in one or more Availability Zones.

For more information on adding AZ's to CLB, please refer to the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/enable-disable-az.html>

NEW QUESTION 175

Your company has an on-premise Active Directory setup in place. The company has extended their footprint on AWS, but still want to have the ability to use their

on-premise Active Directory for authentication. Which of the following AWS services can be used to ensure that AWS resources such as AWS Workspaces can continue to use the existing credentials stored in the on-premise Active Directory.

- A. Use the Active Directory service on AWS
- B. Use the AWS Simple AD service
- C. Use the Active Directory connector service on AWS
- D. Use the ClassicLink feature on AWS

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

AD Connector is a directory gateway with which you can redirect directory requests to your on-premises Microsoft Active Directory without caching any information in the cloud. AD Connector comes in two sizes, small and large. A small AD Connector is designed for smaller organizations of up to 500 users. A large AD Connector can support larger organizations of up to 5,000 users.

For more information on the AD connector, please refer to the below URL: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directoryservice/latest/admin-guide/directory_ad_connector.html

NEW QUESTION 176

You have a legacy application running that uses an m4.large instance size and cannot scale with Auto Scaling, but only has peak performance 5% of the time. This is a huge waste of resources and money so your Senior Technical Manager has set you the task of trying to reduce costs while still keeping the legacy application running as it should. Which of the following would best accomplish the task your manager has set you? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- A. Use a T2burstable performance instance.
- B. Use a C4.large instance with enhanced networking.
- C. Use two t2.nano instances that have single Root I/O Visualization.
- D. Use t2.nano instance and add spot instances when they are required.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS documentation clearly indicates using T2 CC2 instance types for those instances which don't use CPU that often.

T2

T2 instances are Burstable Performance Instances that provide a baseline level of CPU performance with the ability to burst above the baseline.

T2 Unlimited instances can sustain high CPU performance for as long as a workload needs it. For most general-purpose workloads, T2 Unlimited instances will provide ample performance without any additional charges. If the instance needs to run at higher CPU utilization for a prolonged period, it can also do so at a flat additional charge of 5 cents per vCPU-hour.

The baseline performance and ability to burst are governed by CPU Credits. T2 instances receive CPU Credits continuously at a set rate depending on the instance size, accumulating CPU Credits when they are idle, and consuming CPU credits when they are active. T2 instances are a good choice for a variety of general-purpose workloads including micro-services, low-latency interactive applications, small and medium databases, virtual desktops, development, build and stage environments, code repositories, and product prototypes. For more information see Burstable Performance Instances.

For more information on F_C2 instance types please see the below link: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/>

NEW QUESTION 180

The company you work for has a huge amount of infrastructure built on AWS. However there has been some concerns recently about the security of this infrastructure, and an external auditor has been given the task of running a thorough check of all of your company's AWS assets. The auditor will be in the USA while your company's infrastructure resides in the Asia Pacific (Sydney) region on AWS. Initially, he needs to check all of your VPC assets, specifically, security groups and NACLs. You have been assigned the task of providing the auditor with a login to be able to do this. Which of the following would be the best and most secure solution to provide the auditor with so he can begin his initial investigations? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- A. Create an IAM user tied to an administrator role
- B. Also provide an additional level of security with MFA.
- C. Give him root access to your AWS Infrastructure, because he is an auditor he will need access to every service.
- D. Create an IAM user who will have read-only access to your AWS VPC infrastructure and provide the auditor with those credentials.
- E. Create an IAM user with full VPC access but set a condition that will not allow him to modify anything if the request is from any IP other than his own.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Generally you should refrain from giving high level permissions and give only the required permissions. In this case option C fits well by just providing the relevant access which is required.

For more information on IAM please see the below link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/iam/>

NEW QUESTION 182

You're building a mobile application game. The application needs permissions for each user to communicate and store data in DynamoDB tables. What is the best method for granting each mobile device that installs your application to access DynamoDB tables for storage when required? Choose the correct answer from the options below

- A. During the install and game configuration process, have each user create an IAM credential and assign the IAM user to a group with proper permissions to communicate with DynamoDB.
- B. Create an IAM group that only gives access to your application and to the DynamoDB table
- C. Then, when writing to DynamoDB, simply include the unique device ID to associate the data with that specific user.
- D. Create an IAM role with the proper permission policy to communicate with the DynamoDB table
- E. Use web identity federation, which assumes the IAM role using AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity, when the user signs in, granting temporary security credentials using STS.
- F. Create an Active Directory server and an AD user for each mobile application use
- G. When the user signs in to the AD sign-on, allow the AD server to federate using SAML 2.0 to IAM and assign a role to the AD user which is the assumed with AssumeRoleWithSAML

Answer: C

Explanation:

Answer - C

For access to any AWS service, the ideal approach for any application is to use Roles. This is the first preference.

For more information on IAM policies please refer to the below link:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_policies.html

Next for any web application, you need to use web identity federation. Hence option D is the right option. This along with the usage of roles is highly stressed in the aws documentation.

The AWS documentation mentions the following

When developing a web application it is recommend not to embed or distribute long-term AWS credentials with apps that a user downloads to a device, even in an encrypted store. Instead, build your app so that it requests temporary AWS security credentials dynamically when needed using web identity federation. The supplied temporary credentials map to an AWS role that has only the permissions needed to perform the tasks required by the mobile app.

For more information on web identity federation please refer to the below link: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_providers_oidc.html

NEW QUESTION 185

You are in charge of creating a Cloudformation template that will be used to spin our resources on demand for your Devops team. The requirement is that this cloudformation template should be able to spin up resources in different regions. Which of the following aspects of Cloudformation templates can help you design the template to spin up resources based on the region.

- A. Use mappings section in the Cloudformation template, so that based on the relevant region, the relevant resource can be spinned up.
- B. Use the outputs section in the Cloudformation template, so that based on the relevant region, the relevant resource can be spinned up.
- C. Use the parameters section in the Cloudformation template, so that based on the relevant region, the relevant resource can be spinned up.
- D. Use the metadata section in the Cloudformation template, so that based on the relevant region, the relevant resource can be spinned up.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Documentation mentions

The optional Mappings section matches a key to a corresponding set of named values. For example, if you want to set values based on a region, you can create a mapping that uses the region name as a key and contains the values you want to specify for each specific region. You use the Fn::FindInMap intrinsic function to retrieve values in a map.

For more information on mappings please refer to the below link:

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

NEW QUESTION 186

You are working as an AWS Devops admin for your company. You are in-charge of building the infrastructure for the company's development teams using Cloudformation. The template will include building the VPC and networking components, installing a LAMP stack and securing the created resources. As per the AWS best practices what is the best way to design this template

- A. Create a single cloudformation template to create all the resources since it would be easier from the maintenance perspective.
- B. Create multiple cloudformation templates based on the number of VPC's in the environment.
- C. Create multiple cloudformation templates based on the number of development groups in the environment.
- D. Create multiple cloudformation templates for each set of logical resources, one for networking, the other for LAMP stack creation.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Creating multiple cloudformation templates is an example of using nested stacks. The advantage of using nested stacks is given below as per the AWS documentation

As your infrastructure grows, common patterns can emerge in which you declare the same components in each of your templates. You can separate out these common components and create dedicated templates for them. That way, you can mix and match different templates but use nested stacks to create a single, unified stack. Nested stacks are stacks that create other stacks. To create nested stacks, use the AWS::CloudFormation::Stack resource in your template to reference

other templates.

For more information on Cloudformation best practices, please refer to the below link: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html>

NEW QUESTION 191

You are in charge of designing Cloudformation templates for your company. One of the key requirements is to ensure that if a Cloudformation stack is deleted, a snapshot of the relational database is created which is part of the stack. How can you achieve this in the best possible way?

- A. Create a snapshot of the relational database beforehand so that when the cloudformation stack is deleted, the snapshot of the database will be present.
- B. Use the Update policy of the cloudformation template to ensure a snapshot is created of the relational database.
- C. Use the Deletion policy of the cloudformation template to ensure a snapshot is created of the relational database.
- D. Create a new cloudformation template to create a snapshot of the relational database.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AWS documentation mentions the following

With the Deletion Policy attribute you can preserve or (in some cases) backup a resource when its stack is deleted. You specify a DeletionPolicy attribute for each resource that you want to control. If a resource has no DeletionPolicy attribute, AWS Cloud Formation deletes the resource by default. Note that this capability also applies to update operations that lead to resources being removed.

For more information on the Deletion policy, please visit the below URL: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-attr-bute-deletionpolicy.html>

NEW QUESTION 195

An enterprise wants to use a third-party SaaS application running on AWS.. The SaaS application needs to have access to issue several API commands to

discover Amazon EC2 resources running within the enterprise's account. The enterprise has internal security policies that require any outside access to their environment must conform to the principles of least privilege and there must be controls in place to ensure that the credentials used by the SaaS vendor cannot be used by any other third party. Which of the following would meet all of these conditions?

- A. From the AWS Management Console, navigate to the Security Credentials page and retrieve the access and secret key for your account.
- B. Create an IAM user within the enterprise account assign a user policy to the IAM user that allows only the actions required by the SaaS application.
- C. Create a new access and secret key for the user and provide these credentials to the SaaS provider.
- D. Create an IAM role for cross-account access allows the SaaS provider's account to assume the role and assign it a policy that allows only the actions required by the SaaS application.
- E. Create an IAM role for EC2 instances, assign it a policy that allows only the actions required for the SaaS application to work, provide the role ARN to the SaaS provider to use when launching their application instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Many SaaS platforms can access AWS resources via a Cross account access created in AWS. If you go to Roles in your identity management, you will see the ability to add a cross account role.

For more information on cross account role, please visit the below URL:

- http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/tutorial_cross-account-with-roles.html

NEW QUESTION 199

Your company is getting ready to do a major public announcement of a social media site on AWS. The website is running on EC2 instances deployed across multiple Availability Zones with a Multi-AZ RDS MySQL Extra Large DB Instance. The site performs a high number of small reads and writes per second and relies on an eventual consistency model. After comprehensive tests you discover that there is read contention on RDS MySQL. Which are the best approaches to meet these requirements? Choose 2 answers from the options below

- A. Deploy ElastiCache in-memory cache running in each availability zone
- B. Implement sharding to distribute load to multiple RDS MySQL instances
- C. Increase the RDS MySQL Instance size and implement provisioned IOPS
- D. Add an RDS MySQL read replica in each availability zone

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Implement Read Replicas and ElastiCache

Amazon RDS Read Replicas provide enhanced performance and durability for database (DB) instances. This replication feature makes it easy to elastically scale out beyond the capacity constraints of a single DB Instance for read-heavy database workloads. You can create one or more replicas of a given source DB Instance and serve high-volume application read traffic from multiple copies of your data, thereby increasing aggregate read throughput.

For more information on Read Replica's, please visit the below link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/details/read-replicas/>

Amazon ElastiCache is a web service that makes it easy to deploy, operate, and scale an in-memory data store or cache in the cloud. The service improves the performance of web applications by allowing you to retrieve information from fast, managed, in-memory data stores, instead of relying entirely on slower disk-based databases.

For more information on Amazon ElastiCache, please visit the below link:

- <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticache/>

NEW QUESTION 204

Which of the following features of the AutoScaling Group ensures that additional instances are neither launched or terminated before the previous scaling activity takes effect

- A. Termination policy
- B. Cool down period
- C. Ramp up period
- D. Creation policy

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS documentation mentions

The Auto Scaling cooldown period is a configurable setting for your Auto Scaling group that helps to ensure that Auto Scaling doesn't launch or terminate additional

instances before the previous scaling activity takes effect. After the Auto Scaling group dynamically scales using a simple scaling policy. Auto Scaling waits for the cooldown period to complete before resuming scaling activities. When you manually scale your Auto Scaling group, the default is not to wait for the cooldown

period,
but you can override the default and honor the cooldown period. If an instance becomes unhealthy.
Auto Scaling does not wait for the cooldown period to complete before replacing the unhealthy instance
For more information on the Cool down period, please refer to the below URL:
• <http://docs.ws.amazon.com/autoscaling/latest/userguide/Cooldown.html>

NEW QUESTION 207

A custom script needs to be passed to a new Amazon Linux instances created in your Auto Scalinggroup. Which feature allows you to accomplish this?

- A. User data
- B. EC2Config service
- C. IAM roles
- D. AWSConfig

Answer: A

Explanation:

When you configure an instance during creation, you can add custom scripts to the User data section. So in Step 3 of creating an instance, in the Advanced Details section, we can enter custom scripts in the User Data section. The below script installs Perl during the instance creation of the CC2 instance.

For more information on user data please refer to the URL:

- <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-instance-metadata.html>

NEW QUESTION 212

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