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## Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q318-Q323):

### NEW QUESTION # 318

A company uses AWS CloudFormation stacks to deploy updates to its application. The stacks consist of different resources. The

resources include AWS Auto Scaling groups, Amazon EC2 instances, Application Load Balancers (ALBs), and other resources that are necessary to launch and maintain independent stacks. Changes to application resources outside of CloudFormation stack updates are not allowed.

The company recently attempted to update the application stack by using the AWS CLI. The stack failed to update and produced the following error message: "ERROR: both the deployment and the CloudFormation stack rollback failed. The deployment failed because the following resource(s) failed to update: [AutoScalingGroup]." The stack remains in a status of UPDATE\_ROLLBACK\_FAILED. \* Which solution will resolve this issue?

- A. Delete the Auto Scaling group resource. Run the aws cloudformation rollback-stack AWS CLI command.
- B. **Update the IAM role by providing the necessary permissions to update the stack. Run the aws cloudformation continue-update-rollback AWS CLI command.**
- C. Submit a request for a quota increase for the number of EC2 instances for the account. Run the aws cloudformation cancel-update-stack AWS CLI command.
- D. Update the subnet mappings that are configured for the ALBs. Run the aws cloudformation update-stack-set AWS CLI command.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 319

A company's DevOps team manages a set of AWS accounts that are in an organization in AWS Organizations. The company needs a solution that ensures that all Amazon EC2 instances use approved AMIs that the DevOps team manages. The solution also must remediate the usage of AMIs that are not approved. The individual account administrators must not be able to remove the restriction to use approved AMIs.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function that processes AWS CloudTrail events for Amazon EC2. Configure the Lambda function to send a notification to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the DevOps team to the SNS topic. Deploy the Lambda function in each account in the organization. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule in each account. Configure the EventBridge rules to react to AWS CloudTrail events for Amazon EC2 and to invoke the Lambda function.
- B. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to deploy the approved-amis-by-id AWS Config managed rule to each account. Configure the rule with the list of approved AMIs. Configure the rule to run the AWS-StopEC2Instance AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook for the noncompliant EC2 instances.
- C. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to deploy an Amazon EventBridge rule to each account. Configure the rule to react to AWS CloudTrail events for Amazon EC2 and to send a notification to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the DevOps team to the SNS topic.
- D. **Enable AWS Config across the organization. Create a conformance pack that uses the approved-amis-by-id AWS Config managed rule with the list of approved AMIs. Deploy the conformance pack across the organization. Configure the rule to run the AWS-StopEC2Instance AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook for the noncompliant EC2 instances.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

\* Enable AWS Config Across the Organization:

\* AWS Config provides a detailed view of the configuration of AWS resources in your AWS account. It can be used to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your resources.

\* Enabling AWS Config across the organization ensures that all accounts are monitored for compliance.

\* Create a Conformance Pack Using the approved-amis-by-id AWS Config Managed Rule:

\* A conformance pack is a collection of AWS Config rules and remediation actions that can be easily deployed across an organization.

\* The approved-amis-by-id managed rule checks whether running instances are using approved AMIs.

\* Deploy the Conformance Pack Across the Organization:

\* Deploying the conformance pack across the organization ensures that all accounts adhere to the policy of using only approved AMIs.

\* The conformance pack can be deployed via the AWS Management Console, CLI, or SDKs.

\* Configure the Rule to Run the AWS-StopEC2Instance AWS Systems Manager Automation Runbook for Non-Compliant EC2 Instances:

\* The AWS-StopEC2Instance runbook can be configured to automatically stop any EC2 instances that are found to be non-compliant (i.e., not using approved AMIs).

\* This remediation action ensures that any unauthorized instances are promptly stopped, enforcing the policy without manual

intervention.

By following these steps, the solution ensures that all EC2 instances across the organization use approved AMIs, and any non-compliant instances are remediated automatically.

References:

- \* AWS Config Conformance Packs
- \* AWS Config Managed Rules
- \* AWS Systems Manager Automation Runbooks

## NEW QUESTION # 320

A DevOps engineer is deploying a new version of a company's application in an AWS CodeDeploy deployment group associated with its Amazon EC2 instances. After some time, the deployment fails. The engineer realizes that all the events associated with the specific deployment ID are in a Skipped status and code was not deployed in the instances associated with the deployment group. What are valid reasons for this failure? (Select TWO.).

- A. An instance profile with proper permissions was not attached to the target EC2 instances.
- B. The IAM user who triggered the application deployment does not have permission to interact with the CodeDeploy endpoint.
- C. The appspec. yml file was not included in the application revision.
- D. The target EC2 instances were not properly registered with the CodeDeploy endpoint.
- E. The networking configuration does not allow the EC2 instances to reach the internet via a NAT gateway or internet gateway and the CodeDeploy endpoint cannot be reached.

**Answer: A,E**

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/userguide/troubleshooting-deployments.html#troubleshooting-skipped-lifecycle-events>

## NEW QUESTION # 321

A company needs a strategy for failover and disaster recovery of its data and application. The application uses a MySQL database and Amazon EC2 instances. The company requires a maximum RPO of 2 hours and a maximum RTO of 10 minutes for its data and application at all times.

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

- A. Create an Amazon Aurora global database in two AWS Regions as the data store. In the event of a failure, promote the secondary Region to the primary for the application. Update the application to use the Aurora cluster endpoint in the secondary Region.
- B. Create an Amazon Aurora cluster in multiple AWS Regions as the data store. Use a Network Load Balancer to balance the database traffic in different Regions.
- C. Create an Amazon Aurora Single-AZ cluster in multiple AWS Regions as the data store. Use Aurora's automatic recovery capabilities in the event of a disaster.
- D. Set up the application in two AWS Regions. Configure AWS Global Accelerator to point to Application Load Balancers (ALBs) in both Regions. Add both ALBs to a single endpoint group. Use health checks and Auto Scaling groups in each Region.
- E. Set up the application in two AWS Regions. Use Amazon Route 53 failover routing that points to Application Load Balancers in both Regions. Use health checks and Auto Scaling groups in each Region.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Verified answer: B and E

Short To meet the requirements of failover and disaster recovery, the company should use the following deployment strategies: Create an Amazon Aurora global database in two AWS Regions as the data store. In the event of a failure, promote the secondary Region to the primary for the application. Update the application to use the Aurora cluster endpoint in the secondary Region. This strategy can provide a low RPO and RTO for the data, as Aurora global database replicates data with minimal latency across Regions and allows fast and easy failover<sup>12</sup>. The company can use the Amazon Aurora cluster endpoint to connect to the current primary DB cluster without needing to change any application code<sup>13</sup>.

Set up the application in two AWS Regions. Configure AWS Global Accelerator to point to Application Load Balancers (ALBs) in both Regions. Add both ALBs to a single endpoint group. Use health checks and Auto Scaling groups in each Region. This strategy

can provide high availability and performance for the application, as AWS Global Accelerator uses the AWS global network to route traffic to the closest healthy endpoint<sup>3</sup>. The company can also use static IP addresses that are assigned by Global Accelerator as a fixed entry point for their application<sup>1</sup>. By using health checks and Auto Scaling groups, the company can ensure that their application can scale up or down based on demand and handle any instance failures<sup>4</sup>.

The other options are incorrect because:

Creating an Amazon Aurora Single-AZ cluster in multiple AWS Regions as the data store would not provide a fast failover or disaster recovery solution, as the company would need to manually restore data from backups or snapshots in another Region in case of a failure.

Creating an Amazon Aurora cluster in multiple AWS Regions as the data store and using a Network Load Balancer to balance the database traffic in different Regions would not work, as Network Load Balancers do not support cross-Region routing. Moreover, this strategy would not provide a consistent view of the data across Regions, as Aurora clusters do not replicate data automatically between Regions unless they are part of a global database.

Setting up the application in two AWS Regions and using Amazon Route 53 failover routing that points to Application Load Balancers in both Regions would not provide a low RTO, as Route 53 failover routing relies on DNS resolution, which can take time to propagate changes across different DNS servers and clients. Moreover, this strategy would not provide deterministic routing, as Route 53 failover routing depends on DNS caching behavior, which can vary depending on different factors.

### NEW QUESTION # 322

A company releases a new application in a new AWS account. The application includes an AWS Lambda function that processes messages from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SOS) standard queue. The Lambda function stores the results in an Amazon S3 bucket for further downstream processing. The Lambda function needs to process the messages within a specific period of time after the messages are published. The Lambda function has a batch size of 10 messages and takes a few seconds to process a batch of messages.

As load increases on the application's first day of service, messages in the queue accumulate at a greater rate than the Lambda function can process the messages. Some messages miss the required processing timelines.

The logs show that many messages in the queue have data that is not valid. The company needs to meet the timeline requirements for messages that have valid data.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Increase the Lambda function's batch size. Configure S3 Transfer Acceleration on the S3 bucket. Configure an SOS dead-letter queue.
- B. Reduce the Lambda function's batch size. Increase the SOS message throughput quota. Request a Lambda concurrency increase in the AWS Region.
- C. **Keep the Lambda function's batch size the same. Configure the Lambda function to report failed batch items. Configure an SOS dead-letter queue.**
- D. Increase the Lambda function's batch size. Change the SOS standard queue to an SOS FIFO queue. Request a Lambda concurrency increase in the AWS Region.

### Answer: C

Explanation:

\* Step 1: Handling Invalid Data with Failed Batch Items The Lambda function is processing batches of messages, and some messages contain invalid data, causing processing delays. Lambda provides the capability to report failed batch items, which allows valid messages to be processed while skipping invalid ones. This functionality ensures that the valid messages are processed within the required timeline.

\* Action: Keep the Lambda function's batch size the same and configure it to report failed batch items.

\* Why: By reporting failed batch items, the Lambda function can skip invalid messages and continue processing valid ones, ensuring that they meet the processing timeline.

### NEW QUESTION # 323

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