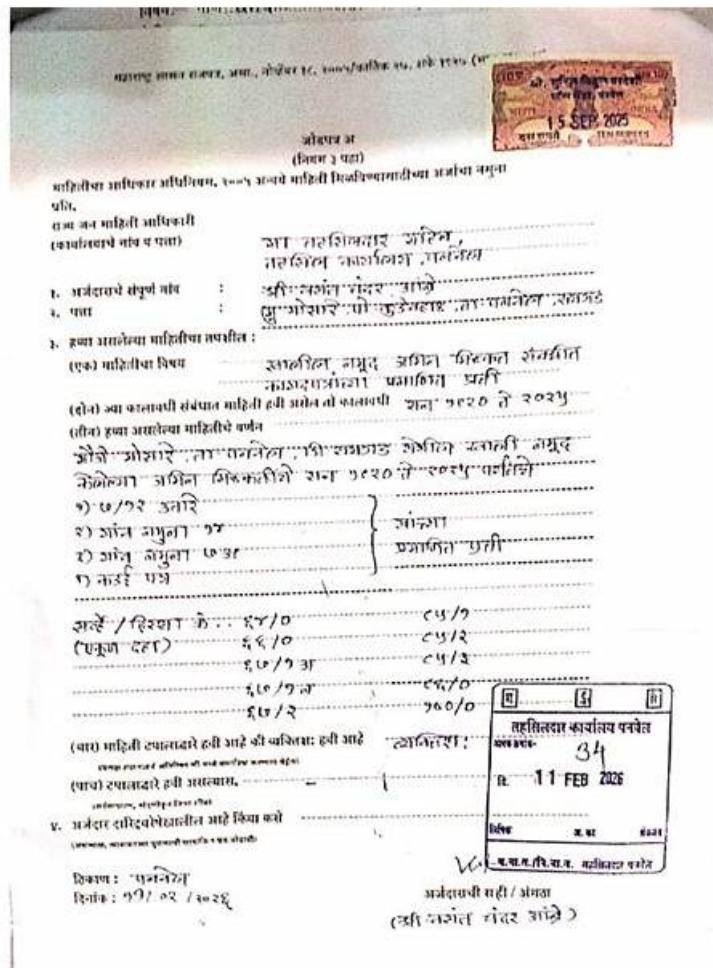


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## Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q337-Q342):

### NEW QUESTION # 337

A company has migrated its container-based applications to Amazon EKS and want to establish automated email notifications. The notifications sent to each email address are for specific activities related to EKS components. The solution will include Amazon SNS topics and an AWS Lambda function to evaluate incoming log events and publish messages to the correct SNS topic. Which logging solution will support these requirements?

- A. Enable Amazon CloudWatch Logs to log the EKS components. Create a CloudWatch subscription filter for each component with Lambda as the subscription feed destination.
- B. Enable Amazon S3 logging for the EKS components. Configure S3 PUT Object event notifications with AWS Lambda as the destination.
- C. Enable Amazon CloudWatch Logs to log the EKS components. Create CloudWatch Logs Insights queries linked to Amazon EventBridge events that invoke Lambda.
- D. Enable Amazon S3 logging for the EKS components. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch subscription filter for each component with Lambda as the subscription feed destination.

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 338

A company has an organization in AWS Organizations. The organization includes workload accounts that contain enterprise applications. The company centrally manages users from an operations account. No users can be created in the workload accounts. The company recently added an operations team and must provide the operations team members with administrator access to each workload account.

Which combination of actions will provide this access? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a SysAdmin role in each workload account. Attach the AdministratorAccess policy to the role. Modify the trust relationship to allow the sts:AssumeRole action from the operations account.
- B. Create a SysAdmin role in the operations account. Attach the AdministratorAccess policy to the role. Modify the trust relationship to allow the sts:AssumeRole action from the workload accounts.
- C. In the operations account, create an IAM user for each operations team member.
- D. In the operations account, create an IAM user group that is named SysAdmins. Add an IAM policy that allows the sts:AssumeRole action for the SysAdmin role in each workload account. Add all operations team members to the group.
- E. Create an Amazon Cognito user pool in the operations account. Create an Amazon Cognito user for each operations team member.
- F. Create an Amazon Cognito identity pool in the operations account. Attach the SysAdmin role as an authenticated role.

**Answer: A,B,D**

### NEW QUESTION # 339

A company is launching an application. The application must use only approved AWS services. The account that runs the application was created less than 1 year ago and is assigned to an AWS Organizations OU.

The company needs to create a new Organizations account structure. The account structure must have an appropriate SCP that supports the use of only services that are currently active in the AWS account.

The company will use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) Access Analyzer in the solution.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an SCP that allows the services that IAM Access Analyzer identifies. Create an OU for the account. Move the account into the new OU. Attach the new SCP to the new OU. Detach the default FullAWSAccess SCP from the new OU.
- B. Create an SCP that allows the services that IAM Access Analyzer identifies. Create an OU for the account. Move the account into the new OU. Attach the new SCP to the management account. Detach the default FullAWSAccess SCP from the new OU.

- C. Create an SCP that allows the services that IAM Access Analyzer identifies. Attach the new SCP to the organization's root.
- D. Create an SCP that denies the services that IAM Access Analyzer identifies. Create an OU for the account. Move the account into the new OIJ. Attach the new SCP to the new OU.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of creating a new Organizations account structure with an appropriate SCP that supports the use of only services that are currently active in the AWS account, the company should use the following solution:

Create an SCP that allows the services that IAM Access Analyzer identifies. IAM Access Analyzer is a service that helps identify potential resource-access risks by analyzing resource-based policies in the AWS environment. IAM Access Analyzer can also generate IAM policies based on access activity in the AWS CloudTrail logs. By using IAM Access Analyzer, the company can create an SCP that grants only the permissions that are required for the application to run, and denies all other services. This way, the company can enforce the use of only approved AWS services and reduce the risk of unauthorized access<sup>12</sup> Create an OU for the account. Move the account into the new OU. An OU is a container for accounts within an organization that enables you to group accounts that have similar business or security requirements. By creating an OU for the account, the company can apply policies and manage settings for the account as a group. The company should move the account into the new OU to make it subject to the policies attached to the OU<sup>3</sup> Attach the new SCP to the new OU. Detach the default FullAWSAccess SCP from the new OU. An SCP is a type of policy that specifies the maximum permissions for an organization or organizational unit (OU). By attaching the new SCP to the new OU, the company can restrict the services that are available to all accounts in that OU, including the account that runs the application. The company should also detach the default FullAWSAccess SCP from the new OU, because this policy allows all actions on all AWS services and might override or conflict with the new SCP<sup>45</sup> The other options are not correct because they do not meet the requirements or follow best practices. Creating an SCP that denies the services that IAM Access Analyzer identifies is not a good option because it might not cover all possible services that are not approved or required for the application. A deny policy is also more difficult to maintain and update than an allow policy. Creating an SCP that allows the services that IAM Access Analyzer identifies and attaching it to the organization's root is not a good option because it might affect other accounts and OUs in the organization that have different service requirements or approvals. Creating an SCP that allows the services that IAM Access Analyzer identifies and attaching it to the management account is not a valid option because SCPs cannot be attached directly to accounts, only to OUs or roots.

References:

1: Using AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer - AWS Identity and Access Management  
 2: Generate a policy based on access activity - AWS Identity and Access Management

3: Organizing your accounts into OUs - AWS Organizations

4: Service control policies - AWS Organizations

5: How SCPs work - AWS Organizations

**NEW QUESTION # 340**

A DevOps engineer needs to configure a blue green deployment for an existing three-tier application. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances and uses an Amazon RDS database. The EC2 instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and are in an Auto Scaling group.

The DevOps engineer has created a launch template and an Auto Scaling group for the blue environment. The DevOps engineer also has created a launch template and an Auto Scaling group for the green environment. Each Auto Scaling group deploys to a matching blue or green target group. The target group also specifies which software blue or green gets loaded on the EC2 instances. The ALB can be configured to send traffic to the blue environments target group or the green environments target group. An Amazon Route 53 record for www.example.com points to the ALB.

The deployment must move traffic all at once between the software on the blue environment's EC2 instances to the newly deployed software on the green environments EC2 instances. What should the DevOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Update the launch template to deploy the green environment's software on the blue environment's EC2 instances. Keep the target groups and Auto Scaling groups unchanged in both environments. Perform a rolling restart of the blue environment's EC2 instances.
- B. Start a rolling restart of the Auto Scaling group for the green environment to deploy the new software on the green environment's EC2 instances. When the rolling restart is complete, update the Route 53 DNS to point to the green environments endpoint on the ALB.
- C. Use an AWS CLI command to update the ALB to send traffic to the green environment's target group. Then start a rolling restart of the Auto Scaling group for the green environment to deploy the new software on the green environment's EC2 instances.
- D. Start a rolling restart to the Auto Scaling group for the green environment to deploy the new software on the green environment's EC2 instances. When the rolling restart is complete, use an AWS CLI command to update the ALB to send

traffic to the green environment's target group.

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements because it will use a rolling restart to gradually replace the EC2 instances in the green environment with new instances that have the new software version installed. A rolling restart is a process that terminates and launches instances in batches, ensuring that there is always a minimum number of healthy instances in service. This way, the green environment can be updated without affecting the availability or performance of the application. When the rolling restart is complete, the DevOps engineer can use an AWS CLI command to modify the listener rules of the ALB and change the default action to forward traffic to the green environment's target group. This will switch the traffic from the blue environment to the green environment all at once, as required by the question.

#### NEW QUESTION # 341

A company produces builds for an open source project every day. The company hosts the open source project in a public code repository that the company supports. The company manually invokes a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline to build artifacts for the project. The company wants to make the build artifacts publicly available on a website that the company hosts in an Amazon S3 bucket.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Add a new stage to the end of the pipeline. Configure the stage to include an action to publish artifacts to the S3 bucket. Update the pipeline to run in response to pull requests to the public repository.
- B. Add a new stage to the end of the pipeline. Configure the stage to include an action to publish artifacts to the S3 bucket. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to initiate the pipeline on a daily schedule.
- C. Create an AWS CodeBuild project. Set the public repository as the source. Configure the artifacts section of the project to use the S3 bucket as the destination. Ensure that artifact encryption is enabled in the artifacts configuration. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule to initiate the CodeBuild project on a daily schedule.
- D. Create an AWS CodeBuild project. Set the public repository as the source. Use a webhook to rebuild when the company pushes a code change. Configure the artifacts section of the project to use the S3 bucket as the destination. Set up an appropriate path to store build outputs in the bucket. Disable artifact encryption.

#### Answer: C

Explanation:

The company's primary goals are to produce daily builds, publish artifacts to an Amazon S3-hosted website, and do so with the least operational overhead. Because the source repository is public and builds are produced on a fixed daily schedule, there is no requirement for complex multi-stage orchestration or manual pipeline invocations.

Option B provides the most streamlined and AWS-recommended solution. By using AWS CodeBuild directly with the public repository as the source, the company eliminates the need to manage an AWS CodePipeline altogether. CodeBuild can natively compile the project and publish build artifacts directly to an Amazon S3 bucket through its artifacts configuration. This minimizes service dependencies and operational complexity.

Using an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule to trigger the CodeBuild project daily ensures builds occur automatically without manual intervention. Enabling artifact encryption is the AWS best practice, even for public artifacts, because encryption at rest does not prevent public read access when bucket policies allow it.

Option A relies on webhooks and push-based triggers, which do not meet the "build every day" requirement and introduce unnecessary coupling to repository activity. Options C and D retain CodePipeline, which adds extra configuration and maintenance overhead without providing additional value for this simple build-and- publish workflow.

Therefore, Option B meets all requirements with the least operational effort while following AWS- recommended CI/CD design principles.

#### NEW QUESTION # 342

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