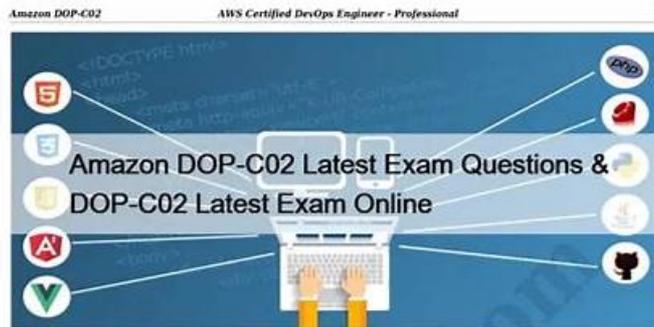


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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q378-Q383):

NEW QUESTION # 378

A company is hosting a static website from an Amazon S3 bucket. The website is available to customers at example.com. The company uses an Amazon Route 53 weighted routing policy with a TTL of 1 day. The company has decided to replace the existing static website with a dynamic web application. The dynamic web application uses an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in front of a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances.

On the day of production launch to customers, the company creates an additional Route 53 weighted DNS record entry that points to the ALB with a weight of 255 and a TTL of 1 hour. Two days later, a DevOps engineer notices that the previous static website is displayed sometimes when customers navigate to example.com.

How can the DevOps engineer ensure that the company serves only dynamic content for example.com?

- **A. Remove the weighted DNS record entry that points to the S3 bucket from the example.com hosted zone. Wait for DNS propagation to become complete.**
- B. Update the weighted DNS record entry that points to the S3 bucket. Apply a weight of 0. Specify the domain reset option to propagate changes immediately.
- C. Configure webpage redirect requests on the S3 bucket with a hostname that redirects to the ALB.
- D. Delete all objects, including previous versions, from the S3 bucket that contains the static website content.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 379

A company has chosen AWS to host a new application. The company needs to implement a multi-account strategy. A DevOps engineer creates a new AWS account and an organization in AWS Organizations. The DevOps engineer also creates the OU structure for the organization and sets up a landing zone by using AWS Control Tower.

The DevOps engineer must implement a solution that automatically deploys resources for new accounts that users create through AWS Control Tower Account Factory. When a user creates a new account, the solution must apply AWS CloudFormation templates and SCPs that are customized for the OU or the account to automatically deploy all the resources that are attached to the account. All the OUs are enrolled in AWS Control Tower.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST automated way?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to detect the CreateManagedAccount event. Configure AWS Service Catalog as the target to deploy resources to any new accounts. Deploy SCPs by using the AWS CLI and JSON documents.
- B. Deploy CloudFormation stack sets by using the required templates. Enable automatic deployment. Deploy stack instances to the required accounts. Deploy a CloudFormation stack set to the organization's management account to deploy SCPs.
- **C. Deploy the Customizations for AWS Control Tower (CfCT) solution. Use an AWS CodeCommit repository as the source. In the repository, create a custom package that includes the CloudFormation templates and the SCP JSON documents.**
- D. Use AWS Service Catalog with AWS Control Tower. Create portfolios and products in AWS Service Catalog. Grant granular permissions to provision these resources. Deploy SCPs by using the AWS CLI and JSON documents.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 380

A company wants to deploy a workload on several hundred Amazon EC2 instances. The company will provision the EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group by using a launch template.

The workload will pull files from an Amazon S3 bucket, process the data, and put the results into a different S3 bucket. The EC2 instances must have least-privilege permissions and must use temporary security credentials.

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

- **A. Create an IAM role that has the appropriate permissions for S3 buckets. Add the IAM role to an instance profile.**

- B. Create a trust anchor and profile. Attach the IAM role to the profile.
- **C. Update the launch template to include the IAM instance profile.**
- D. Update the launch template. Modify the user data to use the new secret key and token.
- E. Create an IAM user that has the appropriate permissions for Amazon S3. Generate a secret key and token.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of deploying a workload on several hundred EC2 instances with least-privilege permissions and temporary security credentials, the company should use an IAM role and an instance profile.

An IAM role is a way to grant permissions to an entity that you trust, such as an EC2 instance. 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. By using an IAM role and an instance profile, the EC2 instances can automatically receive temporary security credentials from the AWS Security Token Service (STS) and use them to access the S3 buckets. This way, the company does not need to manage or rotate any long-term credentials, such as IAM users or access keys.

To use an IAM role and an instance profile, the company should create an IAM role that has the appropriate permissions for S3 buckets. The permissions should allow the EC2 instances to read from the source S3 bucket and write to the destination S3 bucket. The company should also create a trust policy for the IAM role that specifies that EC2 is allowed to assume the role. Then, the company should add the IAM role to an instance profile. An instance profile can have only one IAM role, so the company does not need to create multiple roles or profiles for this scenario.

Next, the company should update the launch template to include the IAM instance profile. A launch template is a way to save launch parameters for EC2 instances, such as the instance type, security group, user data, and IAM instance profile. By using a launch template, the company can ensure that all EC2 instances in the Auto Scaling group have consistent configuration and permissions. The company should specify the name or ARN of the IAM instance profile in the launch template. This way, when the Auto Scaling group launches new EC2 instances based on the launch template, they will automatically receive the IAM role and its permissions through the instance profile.

The other options are not correct because they do not meet the requirements or follow best practices. Creating an IAM user and generating a secret key and token is not a good option because it involves managing long-term credentials that need to be rotated regularly. Moreover, embedding credentials in user data is not secure because user data is visible to anyone who can describe the EC2 instance. Creating a trust anchor and profile is not a valid option because trust anchors are used for certificate-based authentication, not for IAM roles or instance profiles. Modifying user data to use a new secret key and token is also not a good option because it requires updating user data every time the credentials change, which is not scalable or efficient.

References:

- * 1: AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Certification | AWS Certification | AWS
- * 2: DevOps Resources - Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- * 3: Exam Readiness: AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional
- * : IAM Roles for Amazon EC2 - AWS Identity and Access Management
- * : Working with Instance Profiles - AWS Identity and Access Management
- * : Launching an Instance Using a Launch Template - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
- * : Temporary Security Credentials - AWS Identity and Access Management

NEW QUESTION # 381

A company runs a web application that extends across multiple Availability Zones. The company uses an Application Load Balancer (ALB) for routing, AWS Fargate (or the application and Amazon Aurora for the application data). The company uses AWS CloudFormation templates to deploy the application. The company stores all Docker images in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository in the same AWS account and AWS Region.

A DevOps engineer needs to establish a disaster recovery (DR) process in another Region. The solution must meet an RPO of 8 hours and an RTO of 2 hours. The company sometimes needs more than 2 hours to build the Docker images from the Dockerfile. Which solution will meet the RTO and RPO requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Copy the CloudFormation templates to an Amazon S3 bucket in the DR Region. Use Amazon EventBridge to schedule an AWS Lambda function to take an hourly snapshot of the Aurora database and of the most recent Docker image in the ECR repository. Copy the snapshot and the Docker image to the DR Region. In case of DR, use the CloudFormation template with the most recent Aurora snapshot and the Docker image from the local ECR repository to launch a new CloudFormation stack in the DR Region.
- **B. Copy the CloudFormation templates to an Amazon S3 bucket in the DR Region. Configure Aurora automated backup. Cross-Region Replication. Configure ECR Cross-Region Replication. In case of DR, use the CloudFormation template with the most recent Aurora snapshot and the Docker image from the local ECR repository to launch a new CloudFormation stack in the DR Region. Update the application DNS records to point to the new ALB.**
- C. Copy the CloudFormation templates and the Dockerfile to an Amazon S3 bucket in the DR Region. Use AWS Backup to

configure automated Aurora cross-Region hourly snapshots In case of DR, build the most recent Docker image and upload the Docker image to an ECR repository in the DR Region Use the CloudFormation template that has the most recent Aurora snapshot and the Docker image from the ECR repository to launch a new CloudFormation stack in the DR Region Update the application DNS records to point to the new ALB

- D. Copy the CloudFormation templates to an Amazon S3 bucket in the DR Region. Deploy a second application CloudFormation stack in the DR Region. Reconfigure Aurora to be a global database Update both CloudFormation stacks when a new application release in the current Region is needed. In case of DR. update, the application DNS records to point to the new ALB.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most cost-effective solution to meet the RTO and RPO requirements is option B. This option involves copying the CloudFormation templates to an Amazon S3 bucket in the DR Region, configuring Aurora automated backup Cross-Region Replication, and configuring ECR Cross-Region Replication. In the event of a disaster, the CloudFormation template with the most recent Aurora snapshot and the Docker image from the local ECR repository can be used to launch a new CloudFormation stack in the DR Region. This approach avoids the need to build Docker images from the Dockerfile, which can sometimes take more than 2 hours, thus meeting the RTO requirement. Additionally, the use of automated backups and replication ensures that the RPO of 8 hours is met.

References:

- * AWS Documentation on Disaster Recovery: Plan for Disaster Recovery (DR) - Reliability Pillar
- * AWS Blog on Establishing RPO and RTO Targets: Establishing RPO and RTO Targets for Cloud Applications
- * AWS Documentation on ECR Cross-Region Replication: Amazon ECR Cross-Region Replication
- * AWS Documentation on Aurora Cross-Region Replication: Replicating Amazon Aurora DB Clusters Across AWS Regions

NEW QUESTION # 382

A company uses an organization in AWS Organizations that has all features enabled. The company uses AWS Backup in a primary account and uses an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key to encrypt the backups.

The company needs to automate a cross-account backup of the resources that AWS Backup backs up in the primary account. The company configures cross-account backup in the Organizations management account.

The company creates a new AWS account in the organization and configures an AWS Backup backup vault in the new account.

The company creates a KMS key in the new account to encrypt the backups. Finally, the company configures a new backup plan in the primary account. The destination for the new backup plan is the backup vault in the new account.

When the AWS Backup job in the primary account is invoked, the job creates backups in the primary account.

However, the backups are not copied to the new account's backup vault.

Which combination of steps must the company take so that backups can be copied to the new account's backup vault? (Select TWO.)

- A. Edit the backup vault access policy in the new account to allow access to the primary account.
- B. Edit the key policy of the KMS key in the new account to share the key with the primary account.
- C. Edit the backup vault access policy in the primary account to allow access to the KMS key in the new account.
- D. Edit the key policy of the KMS key in the primary account to share the key with the new account.
- E. Edit the backup vault access policy in the primary account to allow access to the new account.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

To enable cross-account backup, the company needs to grant permissions to both the backup vault and the KMS key in the destination account. The backup vault access policy in the destination account must allow the primary account to copy backups into the vault. The key policy of the KMS key in the destination account must allow the primary account to use the key to encrypt and decrypt the backups. These steps are described in the AWS documentation¹². Therefore, the correct answer is A and E.

References:

- * 1: Creating backup copies across AWS accounts - AWS Backup
- * 2: Using AWS Backup with AWS Organizations - AWS Backup

NEW QUESTION # 383

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Whereas the other two AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional (DOP-C02) exam questions formats are concerned both

