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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q135-Q140):

NEW QUESTION # 135

A CloudOps engineer is maintaining a web application using an Amazon CloudFront web distribution, an Application Load Balancer (ALB), Amazon RDS, and Amazon EC2 in a VPC. All services have logging enabled. The CloudOps engineer needs to investigate HTTP Layer 7 status codes from the web application.

Which log sources contain the status codes? (Choose two.)

- A. AWS CloudTrail logs
- B. ALB access logs
- C. CloudFront access logs
- D. VPC Flow Logs
- E. RDS logs

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

ALB access logs include detailed HTTP Layer 7 information such as request paths, user agents, and status codes returned by the application.

CloudFront access logs record all viewer requests served through CloudFront distributions, including HTTP status codes (2xx, 4xx, 5xx).

These two log sources together provide complete visibility into HTTP status code behavior from both the edge (CloudFront) and origin (ALB) layers, allowing the CloudOps engineer to investigate web application performance and errors effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 136

A finance company uses AWS Secrets Manager to store Amazon RDS credentials that are periodically rotated. A database team must receive a notification when the credentials are rotated to ensure compliance with security policies. The database team creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for the notifications.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable notifications for secret rotation in AWS Secrets Manager. Configure Secrets Manager to publish notifications to the SNS topic when secrets are rotated.
- B. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to filter for RotationSucceeded events. Route notifications for all matches to the SNS topic.
- C. Use Amazon EventBridge to filter Amazon CloudWatch Logs for RotationSucceeded events. Route notifications for all matches to the SNS topic.
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to match AWS CloudTrail events for the RotateSecret API call with a RotationSucceeded result. Configure the rule to route matching events to the SNS topic.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Secrets Manager rotation is an API-driven activity that is recorded as an audit event. When the secret rotation workflow is initiated, AWS API activity is captured by AWS CloudTrail, which provides an authoritative source of "who did what and when" for compliance evidence. By creating an Amazon EventBridge rule that matches the relevant CloudTrail event for the rotation operation, the company can automatically detect rotation activity and trigger downstream actions without building a polling system.

EventBridge can route matched events directly to Amazon SNS, which then fan-outs the notification to email, SMS, chat integrations, or incident tooling used by the database team.

Option A fits the requirement because it creates an event-driven compliance notification path specifically tied to the rotation operation. It also allows more precise filtering than log scanning: the rule can match the event name and include conditions that reflect successful completion, reducing noise and false positives.

EventBridge rules are managed, highly available, and require minimal operational work once configured.

Option B is not the best fit because Secrets Manager does not rely on a "native SNS rotation notification toggle" as a primary mechanism for compliance notifications in the way described; the standard event-driven pattern is to use EventBridge/CloudTrail signals rather than expecting Secrets Manager to publish directly to SNS for every rotation outcome. Options C and D propose filtering CloudWatch Logs, which adds operational overhead (log ingestion, metric filters or subscription filters, and parsing) and is less direct than matching structured API events. CloudWatch Logs filtering is also more brittle because it depends on log formats

and correct log routing for the relevant services.

Therefore, using EventBridge to match CloudTrail rotation events and forward them to SNS is the most reliable and low-maintenance solution.

NEW QUESTION # 137

A company runs applications on Amazon EC2 instances. The company wants to ensure that SSH ports on the EC2 instances are never open. The company has enabled AWS Config and has set up the restricted-ssh AWS managed rule.

A CloudOps engineer must implement a solution to remediate SSH port access for noncompliant security groups.

What should the engineer do to meet this requirement with the MOST operational efficiency?

- **A. Configure the AWS Config rule to identify noncompliant security groups. Configure the rule to use the AWS-DisableIncomingSSHOOnPort22 AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to remediate noncompliant resources.**
- B. Configure the AWS Config rule to identify noncompliant security groups. Manually update each noncompliant security group to remove the Allow rule.
- C. Make an AWS Config API call to search for noncompliant security groups. Disable SSH access for noncompliant security groups by using a Deny rule.
- D. Configure the AWS Config rule to identify noncompliant security groups. Configure the rule to use the AWS-PublishSNSNotification AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to send notifications about noncompliant resources.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Governance documentation specifies that AWS Config can be paired with AWS Systems Manager Automation runbooks for automatic remediation of noncompliant resources.

For SSH restrictions, the restricted-ssh managed rule detects any security group allowing inbound traffic on port 22. To automatically remediate these findings, AWS provides the AWS-DisableIncomingSSHOOnPort22 runbook. This runbook programmatically removes inbound rules that allow port 22 traffic from affected security groups.

This approach achieves continuous compliance with minimal human intervention. By contrast, sending notifications (Option A) does not enforce remediation, API-based scripts (Option C) add operational overhead, and manual remediation (Option D) violates automation best practices.

Therefore, the most efficient CloudOps solution is Option B, using AWS Config with the AWS-DisableIncomingSSHOOnPort22 automation runbook for automatic, scalable enforcement.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Governance Guide - Automated Security Remediation Using Config Managed Rules and Systems Manager Runbooks

NEW QUESTION # 138

A company's CloudOps engineer monitors multiple AWS accounts in an organization and checks each account's AWS Health Dashboard. After adding 10 new accounts, the engineer wants to consolidate health alerts from all accounts.

Which solution meets this requirement with the least operational effort?

- **A. Enable organizational view in AWS Health.**
- B. Use the AWS Health API to write events to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to query the AWS Health API and write all events to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
- D. Configure the Health Dashboard in each account to forward events to a central AWS CloudTrail log.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Governance documentation defines that enabling Organizational View in AWS Health allows the management account in AWS Organizations to view and aggregate health events from all member accounts.

This feature provides a single-pane-of-glass view of service health issues, account-specific events, and planned maintenance across the organization - without requiring additional automation or data pipelines.

Alternative options (B, C, and D) require custom integration and ongoing maintenance. CloudTrail does not natively forward AWS Health events, and custom Lambda or DynamoDB approaches increase complexity.

Therefore, Option A - enabling the Organizational View feature in AWS Health - is the most operationally efficient and AWS-recommended solution.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Governance Guide - Consolidating Multi-Account Health Events with AWS Health Organizational View

NEW QUESTION # 139

A company runs custom statistical analysis software on a cluster of Amazon EC2 instances. The software is highly sensitive to network latency between nodes, although network throughput is not a limitation. Which solution will minimize network latency?

- A. Configure jumbo frames on all the EC2 instances in the cluster.
- B. Place all the EC2 instances into a spread placement group in the same AWS Region.
- C. Configure and assign two Elastic IP addresses for each EC2 instance.
- **D. Place all the EC2 instances into a cluster placement group.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Compute documentation explains that placement groups control how EC2 instances are physically arranged within AWS data centers to optimize network performance.

Among the available placement strategies:

* Cluster placement groups place instances physically close together within a single Availability Zone, connected through high-bandwidth, low-latency networking (ideal for tightly coupled, HPC, or distributed workloads).

* Spread placement groups distribute instances across distinct racks or Availability Zones for fault tolerance, increasing latency.

* Partition placement groups separate instances into partitions for isolation, not latency reduction.

Therefore, to minimize latency for workloads such as computational clusters, the CloudOps engineer should use a cluster placement group. This placement ensures single-digit microsecond latency and enhanced packet rate performance between instances.

Elastic IPs (Option B) do not influence internal networking. Jumbo frames (Option C) can marginally improve throughput but do not reduce propagation latency. Spread placement (Option D) increases distance, worsening latency.

Hence, Option A - using a cluster placement group - delivers the lowest possible network latency and is AWS's best-practice design for HPC-style clusters.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Compute Optimization Guide - Optimizing EC2 Networking with Cluster Placement Groups for Low Latency Workloads

NEW QUESTION # 140

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