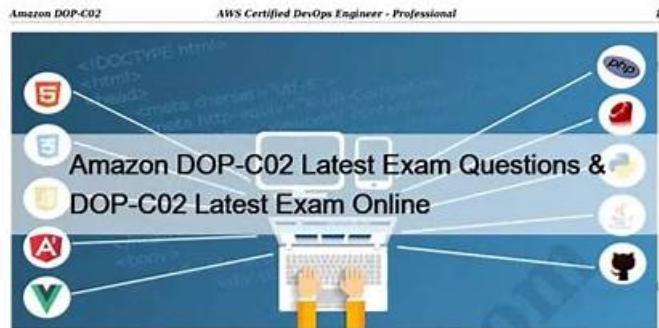


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## Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q338-Q343):

### NEW QUESTION # 338

A company needs to implement failover for its application. The application includes an Amazon CloudFront distribution and a public Application Load Balancer (ALB) in an AWS Region. The company has configured the ALB as the default origin for the distribution.

After some recent application outages, the company wants a zero-second RTO. The company deploys the application to a secondary Region in a warm standby configuration. A DevOps engineer needs to automate the failover of the application to the secondary Region so that HTTP GET requests meet the desired R TO.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create Amazon Route 53 alias records that have a failover policy and Evaluate Target Health set to Yes for both ALBs. Set the TTL of both records to 0. Update the distribution's origin to use the new record set.
- B. Create a new origin on the distribution for the secondary ALB. Create a new origin group. Set the original ALB as the primary origin. Configure the origin group to fail over for HTTP 5xx status codes. Update the default behavior to use the origin group.
- C. Create a second CloudFront distribution that has the secondary ALB as the default origin. Create Amazon Route 53 alias records that have a failover policy and Evaluate Target Health set to Yes for both CloudFront distributions. Update the application to use the new record set.
- D. Create a CloudFront function that detects HTTP 5xx status codes. Configure the function to return a 307 Temporary Redirect error response to the secondary ALB if the function detects 5xx status codes. Update the distribution's default behavior to send origin responses to the function.

### Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

To implement failover for the application to the secondary Region so that HTTP GET requests meet the desired RTO, the DevOps engineer should use the following solution:

Create a new origin on the distribution for the secondary ALB. A CloudFront origin is the source of the content that CloudFront delivers to viewers. By creating a new origin for the secondary ALB, the DevOps engineer can configure CloudFront to route traffic to the secondary Region when the primary Region is unavailable<sup>1</sup>. Create a new origin group. Set the original ALB as the primary origin. Configure the origin group to fail over for HTTP 5xx status codes. An origin group is a logical grouping of two origins: a primary origin and a secondary origin. By creating an origin group, the DevOps engineer can specify which origin CloudFront should use as a fallback when the primary origin fails. The DevOps engineer can also define which HTTP status codes should trigger a failover from the primary origin to the secondary origin. By setting the original ALB as the primary origin and configuring the origin group to fail over for HTTP

5xx status codes, the DevOps engineer can ensure that CloudFront will switch to the secondary ALB when the primary ALB returns server errors<sup>2</sup>. Update the default behavior to use the origin group. A behavior is a set of rules that CloudFront applies when it receives requests for specific URLs or file types. The default behavior applies to all requests that do not match any other behaviors. By updating the default behavior to use the origin group, the DevOps engineer can enable failover routing for all requests that are sent to the distribution<sup>3</sup>. This solution will meet the requirements because it will automate the failover of the application to the secondary Region with zero-second RTO. When CloudFront receives an HTTP GET request, it will first try to route it to the primary ALB in the primary Region. If the primary ALB is healthy and returns a successful response, CloudFront will deliver it to the viewer. If the primary ALB is unhealthy or returns an HTTP 5xx status code, CloudFront will automatically route the request to the secondary ALB in the secondary Region and deliver its response to the viewer.

The other options are not correct because they either do not provide zero-second RTO or do not work as expected. Creating a second CloudFront distribution that has the secondary ALB as the default origin and creating Amazon Route 53 alias records that have a failover policy is not a good option because it will introduce additional latency and complexity to the solution. Route 53 health checks and DNS propagation can take several minutes or longer, which means that viewers might experience delays or errors when accessing the application during a failover event. Creating Amazon Route 53 alias records that have a failover policy and Evaluate Target Health set to Yes for both ALBs and setting the TTL of both records to 0 is not a valid option because it will not work with CloudFront distributions. Route 53 does not support health checks for alias records that point to CloudFront distributions, so it cannot detect if an ALB behind a distribution is healthy or not. Creating a CloudFront function that detects HTTP 5xx status codes and returns a 307 Temporary Redirect error response to the secondary ALB is not a valid option because it will not provide zero-second RTO. A 307 Temporary Redirect error response tells viewers to retry their requests with a different URL, which means that viewers will have to make an additional request and wait for another response from CloudFront before reaching the secondary ALB.

References:

- 1: Adding, Editing, and Deleting Origins - Amazon CloudFront
- 2: Configuring Origin Failover - Amazon CloudFront
- 3: Creating or Updating a Cache Behavior - Amazon CloudFront

### NEW QUESTION # 339

A SaaS company uses ECS (Fargate) behind an ALB and CodePipeline + CodeDeploy for blue/green deployments. They need automatic, incremental traffic shifting over time with no downtime.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use TimeBasedCanary.
- B. Configure weighted routing on ALB manually.
- **C. Use TimeBasedLinear in appspec.yaml with defined percentage and interval.**
- D. Use AllAtOnce deployment configuration.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

CodeDeploy supports TimeBasedLinear traffic shifting for ECS blue/green deployments. Traffic increments by linearPercentage every linearInterval until 100%. This provides zero-downtime gradual rollout - as per CodeDeploy ECS Blue/Green Traffic Shifting documentation.

### NEW QUESTION # 340

A company's development team uses AVMS Cloud Formation to deploy its application resources. The team must use for an changes to the environment. The team cannot use AWS Management Console or the AWS CLI to make manual changes directly.

The team uses a developer IAM role to access the environment. The role is configured with the Administratoraccess managed policy. The company has created a new Cloudformationdeployment IAM role that has the following policy.

The company wants ensure that only CloudFormation can use the new role. The development team cannot make any manual changes to the deployed resources.

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

- A. Remove the Administratoraccess policy. Assign the ReadOnlyAccess managed IAM policy to the developer role. Instruct the developers to assume the CloudFormationDeployment role when the developers new stacks.
- B. Configure the IAM to be to get and pass the CloudFormationDeployment role if cloudformation actions for resources.
- **C. Remove the AdministratorAccess policy. Assign the ReadOnlyAccess managed IAM policy to the developer role.**  
Instruct the developers to use the CloudFormationDeployment role as a CloudFormation service role when the developers deploy new stacks.
- D. Add an IAM policy to CloudFormationDeployment to allow cloudformation \* on an Add a policy that allows the iamPassR01e action for ARN of if iam PassedT0Service equal cloudformation.amazonaws.com
- **E. Update the trust Of the CloudFormationDeployment role to allow the cloudformation.amazonaws.com AWS principal to perform the iamAssumeR01e action**
- F. Update the trust of CloudFormationDeployment role to allow the developer IAM role to assume the CloudFormationDeployment role.

**Answer: C,D,E**

Explanation:

Explanation

A comprehensive and detailed explanation is:

Option A is correct because removing the AdministratorAccess policy and assigning the ReadOnlyAccess managed IAM policy to the developer role is a valid way to prevent the developers from making any manual changes to the deployed resources. The AdministratorAccess policy grants full access to all AWS resources and actions, which is not necessary for the developers. The ReadOnlyAccess policy grants read-only access to most AWS resources and actions, which is sufficient for the developers to view the status of their stacks. Instructing the developers to use the CloudFormationDeployment role as a CloudFormation service role when they deploy new stacks is also a valid way to ensure that only CloudFormation can use the new role. A CloudFormation service role is an IAM role that allows CloudFormation to make calls to resources in a stack on behalf of the user1.

The user can specify a service role when they create or update a stack, and CloudFormation will use that role's credentials for all operations that are performed on that stack1.

Option B is incorrect because updating the trust of CloudFormationDeployment role to allow the developer IAM role to assume the CloudFormationDeployment role is not a valid solution. This would allow the developers to manually assume the CloudFormationDeployment role and perform actions on the deployed resources, which is not what the company wants. The trust of CloudFormationDeployment role should only allow the cloudformation.amazonaws.com AWS principal to assume the role, as in option D.

Option C is incorrect because configuring the IAM user to be able to get and pass the CloudFormationDeployment role if cloudformation actions for resources is not a valid solution. This would allow the developers to manually pass the CloudFormationDeployment role to other services or resources, which is not what the company wants. The IAM user should only be able to pass the CloudFormationDeployment role as a service role when they create or update a stack with CloudFormation, as in option A.

Option D is correct because updating the trust of CloudFormationDeployment role to allow the cloudformation.amazonaws.com AWS principal to perform the iam:AssumeRole action is a valid solution. This allows CloudFormation to assume the CloudFormationDeployment role and access resources in other services on behalf of the user2. The trust policy of an IAM role defines which entities can assume the role2. By specifying cloudformation.amazonaws.com as the principal, you grant permission only to CloudFormation to assume this role.

Option E is incorrect because instructing the developers to assume the CloudFormationDeployment role when they deploy new stacks is not a valid solution. This would allow the developers to manually assume the CloudFormationDeployment role and perform actions on the deployed resources, which is not what the company wants. The developers should only use the CloudFormationDeployment role as a service role when they deploy new stacks with CloudFormation, as in option A.

Option F is correct because adding an IAM policy to CloudFormationDeployment that allows cloudformation.\* on all resources and adding a policy that allows the iam:PassRole action for ARN of CloudFormationDeployment if iam:PassedToService equals cloudformation.amazonaws.com are valid solutions. The first policy grants permission for CloudFormationDeployment to perform any action with any resource using cloudformation.amazonaws.com as a service principal3. The second policy grants permission for passing this role only if it is passed by cloudformation.amazonaws.com as a service principal4. This ensures that only CloudFormation can use this role.

References:

- 1: AWS CloudFormation service roles
- 2: How to use trust policies with IAM roles
- 3: AWS::IAM::Policy
- 4: IAM: Pass an IAM role to a specific AWS service

## NEW QUESTION # 341

A company containerized its Java app and uses CodePipeline. They want to scan images in ECR for vulnerabilities and reject images with critical vulnerabilities in a manual approval stage.

Which solution meets these?

- A. Enhanced scanning, Lambda invokes Inspector for SBOM, exports to S3, Athena queries SBOM, rejects manual approval on critical findings.
- B. Enhanced scanning, EventBridge listens to Detective scan findings, Lambda rejects manual approval on critical vulnerabilities.
- C. Enhanced scanning, EventBridge listens to Inspector scan findings, Lambda rejects manual approval on critical vulnerabilities.
- D. Basic scanning with EventBridge for Inspector findings and Lambda to reject manual approval if critical vulnerabilities found.

## Answer: C

Explanation:

\* Amazon ECR enhanced scanning uses Amazon Inspector for vulnerability detection.

\* EventBridge can capture Inspector scan findings.

\* Lambda can process scan findings and reject manual approval if critical vulnerabilities exist.

\* Options A and C use incorrect or less integrated services (basic scanning or Detective).

\* Option B adds unnecessary complexity with SBOM and Athena.

References:

Amazon ECR Image Scanning

Integrating ECR Scanning with CodePipeline

### NEW QUESTION # 342

A company runs its container workloads in AWS App Runner. A DevOps engineer manages the company's container repository in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR).

The DevOps engineer must implement a solution that continuously monitors the container repository. The solution must create a new container image when the solution detects an operating system vulnerability or language package vulnerability.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use EC2 Image Builder to create a container image pipeline. Use Amazon ECR as the target repository. Enable Amazon GuardDuty Malware Protection on the container workload. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to capture a GuardDuty finding event. Use the event to invoke the image pipeline.
- B. Create an AWS CodeBuild project to create a container image. Use Amazon ECR as the target repository. Configure AWS Systems Manager Compliance to scan all managed nodes. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to capture a configuration compliance state change event. Use the event to invoke the CodeBuild project.
- C. Create an AWS CodeBuild project to create a container image. Use Amazon ECR as the target repository. Turn on basic scanning on the repository. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to capture an ECR image action event. Use the event to invoke the CodeBuild project. Re-upload the container to the repository.
- D. Use EC2 Image Builder to create a container image pipeline. Use Amazon ECR as the target repository. Turn on enhanced scanning on the ECR repository. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to capture an Inspector2 finding event. Use the event to invoke the image pipeline. Re-upload the container to the repository.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

The solution that meets the requirements is to use EC2 Image Builder to create a container image pipeline, use Amazon ECR as the target repository, turn on enhanced scanning on the ECR repository, create an Amazon EventBridge rule to capture an Inspector2 finding event, and use the event to invoke the image pipeline.

Re-upload the container to the repository.

This solution will continuously monitor the container repository for vulnerabilities using enhanced scanning, which is a feature of Amazon ECR that provides detailed information and guidance on how to fix security issues found in your container images.

Enhanced scanning uses Inspector2, a security assessment service that integrates with Amazon ECR and generates findings for any vulnerabilities detected in your images. You can use Amazon EventBridge to create a rule that triggers an action when an Inspector2 finding event occurs. The action can be to invoke an EC2 Image Builder pipeline, which is a service that automates the creation of container images. The pipeline can use the latest patches and updates to build a new container image and upload it to the same ECR repository, replacing the vulnerable image.

The other options are not correct because they do not meet all the requirements or use services that are not relevant for the scenario. Option B is not correct because it uses Amazon GuardDuty Malware Protection, which is a feature of GuardDuty that detects malicious activity and unauthorized behavior on your AWS accounts and resources.

GuardDuty does not scan container images for vulnerabilities, nor does it integrate with Amazon ECR or EC2 Image Builder.

Option C is not correct because it uses basic scanning on the ECR repository, which only provides a summary of the vulnerabilities found in your container images. Basic scanning does not use Inspector2 or generate findings that can be captured by Amazon EventBridge. Moreover, basic scanning does not provide guidance on how to fix the vulnerabilities.

Option D is not correct because it uses AWS Systems Manager Compliance, which is a feature of Systems Manager that helps you monitor and manage the compliance status of your AWS resources based on AWS Config rules and AWS Security Hub standards. Systems Manager Compliance does not scan container images for vulnerabilities, nor does it integrate with Amazon ECR or EC2 Image Builder.

### NEW QUESTION # 343

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