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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q280-Q285):

NEW QUESTION # 280

A company deploys an application to Amazon EC2 instances. The application runs Amazon Linux 2 and uses AWS CodeDeploy. The application has the following file structure for its code repository:

The appspec.yml file has the following contents in the files section:

```
files:
  - source: config/config.txt
    destination: /usr/local/src/config.txt
  - source: /
    destination: /var/www/html
```

What will the result be for the deployment of the config.txt file?

- A. The config.txt file will be deployed to only /usr/local/src/config.txt
- B. The config.txt file will be deployed to /usr/local/src/config.txt and to /var/www/html/application/web/config.txt
- C. The config.txt file will be deployed to /usr/local/src/config.txt and to /var/www/html/config/config.txt.
- D. The config.txt file will be deployed to only /var/www/html/config/config.txt

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Deployment of config.txt file based on the appspec.yml:

* The appspec.yml file specifies that config/config.txt should be copied to /usr/local/src/config.txt.

* The source: / directive in the appspec.yml indicates that the entire directory structure starting from the root of the application source should be copied to the specified destination, which is /var/www/html.

* Result of the Deployment:

* The config.txt file will be specifically deployed to /usr/local/src/config.txt as per the explicit file mapping.

* The entire directory structure including application/web will be copied to /var/www/html, but this does not include config/config.txt since it has a specific destination defined.

* Thus, the config.txt file will be deployed only to /usr/local/src/config.txt.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

C: The config.txt file will be deployed to only /usr/local/src/config.txt.

References:

* AWS CodeDeploy AppSpec File Reference

* AWS CodeDeploy Deployment Process

NEW QUESTION # 281

A development team wants to use AWS CloudFormation stacks to deploy an application. However, the developer IAM role does not have the required permissions to provision the resources that are specified in the AWS CloudFormation template. A DevOps engineer needs to implement a solution that allows the developers to deploy the stacks. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an IAM policy that allows the developers to provision the required resources. Attach the policy to the developer IAM role.
- B. Create an IAM policy that allows full access to AWS CloudFormation. Attach the policy to the developer IAM role.
- C. Create an AWS CloudFormation service role that has the required permissions. Grant the developer IAM role a cloudformation:* action. Use the new service role during stack deployments.
- D. Create an AWS CloudFormation service role that has the required permissions. Grant the developer IAM role the iam:PassRole permission. Use the new service role during stack deployments.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 282

A company detects unusual login attempts in many of its AWS accounts. A DevOps engineer must implement a solution that sends a notification to the company's security team when multiple failed login attempts occur.

The DevOps engineer has already created an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and has subscribed the security team to the SNS topic.

Which solution will provide the notification with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Configure AWS CloudTrail to send data events to an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group. Create a CloudWatch Logs metric filter to match failed ConsoleLogin events. Create a CloudWatch alarm that is based on the metric filter. Configure an alarm action to send messages to the SNS topic.
- B. Configure AWS CloudTrail to send management events to an Amazon S3 bucket. Create an Amazon Athena query that returns a failure if the query finds failed logins in the logs in the S3 bucket. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to periodically run the query. Create a second EventBridge rule to detect when the query fails and to send a message to the SNS topic.
- C. Configure AWS CloudTrail to send data events to an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure an Amazon S3 event notification for the s3:ObjectCreated event type. Filter the event type by ConsoleLogin failed events. Configure the event notification to forward to the SNS topic.
- D. Configure AWS CloudTrail to send management events to an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group. Create a CloudWatch Logs metric filter to match failed ConsoleLogin events. Create a CloudWatch alarm that is based on the metric filter. Configure an alarm action to send messages to the SNS topic.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Failed interactive logins such as ConsoleLogin are part of CloudTrail management events, not data events.

The most direct, low-overhead design is to stream management events to CloudWatch Logs, then create a metric filter that matches failed ConsoleLogin events (for example, \$.eventName = "ConsoleLogin" and \$.

responseElements.ConsoleLogin = "Failure" or \$.errorMessage). That metric is then used as the basis for a CloudWatch alarm.

When the alarm threshold (e.g., N failures in a period) is breached, the alarm triggers and sends a notification to the already created SNS topic, which alerts the security team.

Option A follows this recommended pattern: CloudTrail # CloudWatch Logs # Metric Filter # Alarm # SNS.

It is fully managed, near real-time, and requires minimal custom logic.

Option B uses Athena with EventBridge to periodically query CloudTrail logs in S3. This introduces more moving parts, more configuration, higher latency, and more operational overhead.

Options C and D incorrectly reference CloudTrail data events and S3 event notifications, which are not the right mechanisms to detect ConsoleLogin failures. Console logins are not S3 events, and using data events would miss these management actions.

Therefore, Option A is the correct and simplest solution.

NEW QUESTION # 283

A company uses AWS Organizations to manage multiple AWS accounts. The company needs a solution to improve the company's management of AWS resources in a production account.

The company wants to use AWS CloudFormation to manage all manually created infrastructure. The company must have the ability to strictly control who can make manual changes to AWS infrastructure. The solution must ensure that users can deploy new infrastructure only by making changes to a CloudFormation template that is stored in an AWS CodeConnections compatible Git provider.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements with the LEAST implementation effort? (Select THREE).

- A. Use CodeConnections to establish a connection between the Git provider and AWS CodePipeline. Push the CloudFormation template to the Git repository. Run a pipeline in CodePipeline that deploys the CloudFormation stack for every merge into the Git repository.
- B. Create an IAM role, and set CloudFormation as the principal. Grant the IAM role access to manage the stack resources. Create an SCP that denies all actions to all the principals except by the IAM role. Link the SCP with the production OU.
- C. Configure the CloudFormation infrastructure as code (IaC) generator to scan for existing resources in the AWS account. Create a CloudFormation template that includes the scanned resources. Import the CloudFormation template into a new CloudFormation stack.
- D. Use CodeConnections to establish a connection between the Git provider and CloudFormation. Push the CloudFormation template to the Git repository. Sync the Git repository with the CloudFormation stack.
- E. Create an IAM role, and set CloudFormation as the principal. Grant the IAM role access to manage the stack resources. Create an SCP that allows all actions to only the IAM role. Link the SCP with the production OU.
- F. Configure AWS Config to scan for existing resources in the AWS account. Create a CloudFormation template that includes the scanned resources. Import the CloudFormation template into a new CloudFormation stack.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

* Step A: Using a tool like CloudFormation resource import or IaC generator to scan and create a template from existing resources is efficient to bring current infrastructure under management.

* Step C: Using CodeConnections (AWS's solution to connect Git repositories) with AWS CodePipeline ensures any changes to CloudFormation templates in the Git repo automatically deploy infrastructure changes, enforcing infrastructure as code workflows.

* Step E: Creating an IAM role with CloudFormation as the principal ensures CloudFormation has permissions to manage resources. Using an SCP to deny all actions except by this role enforces strict control, preventing manual changes outside the pipeline. Option B uses AWS Config which is more for compliance and auditing, not direct resource import. Option D is invalid because CloudFormation does not natively sync with Git; CodePipeline does. Option F is less secure than denying all except the IAM role.

Reference:

AWS CloudFormation Resource Import: "Import existing resources into CloudFormation stacks for management." (CloudFormation Resource Import) AWS CodePipeline and CodeConnections Integration: "Use CodeConnections to connect Git providers with AWS CodePipeline for continuous deployment." (AWS CodePipeline Git Integration) AWS Organizations SCP and IAM Role Best Practices: "Use SCPs to restrict actions and IAM roles with limited principals to enforce secure management." (AWS Organizations Best Practices)

NEW QUESTION # 284

A company plans to use Amazon CloudWatch to monitor its Amazon EC2 instances. The company needs to stop EC2 instances when the average of the NetworkPacketsIn metric is less than 5 for at least 3 hours in a 12-hour time window. The company must evaluate the metric every hour. The EC2 instances must continue to run if there is missing data for the NetworkPacketsIn metric during the evaluation period.

A DevOps engineer creates a CloudWatch alarm for the NetworkPacketsIn metric. The DevOps engineer configures a threshold value of 5 and an evaluation period of 1 hour.

Which set of additional actions should the DevOps engineer take to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the Datapoints to Alarm value to be 3 out of 12. Configure the alarm to treat missing data as breaching the threshold. Add an AWS Systems Manager action to stop the instance when the alarm enters the ALARM state.
- B. Configure the Datapoints to Alarm value to be 9 out of 12. Configure the alarm to treat missing data as not breaching the threshold. Add an AWS Systems Manager action to stop the instance when the alarm enters the ALARM state.
- C. Configure the Datapoints to Alarm value to be 9 out of 12. Configure the alarm to treat missing data as breaching the threshold. Add an EC2 action to stop the instance when the alarm enters the ALARM state.
- **D. Configure the Datapoints to Alarm value to be 3 out of 12. Configure the alarm to treat missing data as not breaching the threshold. Add an EC2 action to stop the instance when the alarm enters the ALARM state.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To meet the requirements, the DevOps engineer needs to configure the CloudWatch alarm to stop the EC2 instances when the average of the NetworkPacketsIn metric is less than 5 for at least 3 hours in a 12-hour time window. This means that the alarm should trigger when 3 out of 12 datapoints are below the threshold of 5.

The alarm should also treat missing data as not breaching the threshold, so that the EC2 instances continue to run if there is no data for the metric during the evaluation period. The DevOps engineer can add an EC2 action to stop the instance when the alarm enters the ALARM state, which is a built-in action type for CloudWatch alarms.

NEW QUESTION # 285

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