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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q112-Q117):

NEW QUESTION # 112
A DevOps engineer is setting up an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) blue/green deployment for an application by using AWS CodeDeploy and AWS CloudFormation. During the deployment window, the application must be highly available and CodeDeploy must shift 10% of traffic to a new version of the application every minute until all traffic is shifted.
Which configuration should the DevOps engineer add in the CloudFormation template to meet these requirements?

- A. Add an AppSpec file with the ECSCanary10Percent5Minutes deployment configuration.
- B. Add an AppSpec file with the CodeDeployDefault.ECSLineaMOPercentEverylMinutes deployment configuration.
- C. Add the AWS::CodeDeployBlueGroen transform and the AWS::CodeDeploy::BlueGreen hook parameter with the ECSCanary10Percent5Minutes deployment configuration.

- D. Add the AWS::CodeDeployBlueGreen transform and the AWS::CodeDeploy::BlueGreen hook parameter with the CodeDeployDefault.ECSLinear10PercentEvery1 Minutes deployment configuration.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Step 1: Using AWS CloudFormation with ECS Blue/Green Deployments
The requirement is to implement an ECS blue/green deployment where traffic is shifted gradually. AWS CodeDeploy supports such blue/green deployments with predefined configurations, like ECSLinear10PercentEvery1Minute, which shifts 10% of traffic every minute.
Action: Use the AWS::CodeDeployBlueGreen transform and the appropriate hooks in the CloudFormation template. The ECSLinear10PercentEvery1Minute deployment configuration meets the requirement of shifting 10% of traffic every minute.
Why: The transform and hook parameters in CloudFormation are essential for configuring the blue/green deployment with the desired traffic-shifting behavior.
Reference:
This corresponds to Option B: Add the AWS::CodeDeployBlueGreen transform and the AWS::CodeDeploy::BlueGreen hook parameter with the CodeDeployDefault.ECSLinear10PercentEvery1Minutes deployment configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 113
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. Delete all objects, including previous versions, from the S3 bucket that contains the static website content.
- D. Configure webpage redirect requests on the S3 bucket with a hostname that redirects to the ALB.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 114
A company is migrating from its on-premises data center to AWS. The company currently uses a custom on-premises CI/CD pipeline solution to build and package software.
The company wants its software packages and dependent public repositories to be available in AWS CodeArtifact to facilitate the creation of application-specific pipelines.
Which combination of steps should the company take to update the CI/CD pipeline solution and to configure CodeArtifact with the LEAST operational overhead? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create a CodeArtifact repository that is configured with a set of external connections to the public repositories. Configure the external connections to be downstream of the repository
- B. Create a new Amazon S3 bucket. Generate a presigned URL that allows the PutObject request. Update the on-premises CI/CD pipeline to use thepresigned URL to publish the packages from the on-premises location to the S3 bucket. Create an AWS Lambda function that runs when packages are created in the bucket through a put command Configure the Lambda function to publish the packages to CodeArtifact
- C. Update the CI/CD pipeline to create a VM image that contains newly packaged software Use AWS Import/Export to make the VM image available as anAmazon EC2 AMI. Launch the AMI with an attached 1AM instance profile that allows CodeArtifact actions. Use AWS CLI commands to publish the packages to a CodeArtifact repository.
- D. For each public repository, create a CodeArtifact repository that is configured with an external connection Configure the dependent repositories as upstream public repositories.
- E. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management Roles Anywhere trust anchor Create an 1AM role that allows CodeArtifact actions and that has a trust relationship on the trust anchor. Update the on-premises CI/CD pipeline to assume the new 1AM role and to publish the packages to CodeArtifact.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
* Create an AWS Identity and Access Management Roles Anywhere trust anchor Create an IAM role that allows CodeArtifact actions and that has a trust relationship on the trust anchor. Update the on-premises CI/CD pipeline to assume the new IAM role and to publish the packages to CodeArtifact:
Roles Anywhere allows on-premises servers to assume IAM roles, making it easier to integrate on-premises environments with AWS services.
Steps:
Create a trust anchor in IAM.
Create an IAM role with permissions for CodeArtifact actions (e.g., publishing packages).
Update the CI/CD pipeline to assume this role using the trust anchor.
* Create a new Amazon S3 bucket. Generate a presigned URL that allows the PutObject request. Update the on-premises CI/CD pipeline to use the presigned URL to publish the packages from the on-premises location to the S3 bucket. Create an AWS Lambda function that runs when packages are created in the bucket through a put command Configure the Lambda function to publish the packages to CodeArtifact:
Using an S3 bucket as an intermediary, you can easily upload packages from on-premises systems.
Steps:
Create an S3 bucket.
Generate presigned URLs to allow the CI/CD pipeline to upload packages.
Configure an AWS Lambda function to trigger on S3 PUT events and publish the packages to CodeArtifact.
References:
IAM Roles Anywhere
Amazon S3 presigned URLs
AWS Lambda function triggers

NEW QUESTION # 115
A company is developing a new application. The application uses AWS Lambda functions for its compute tier.
The company must use a canary deployment for any changes to the Lambda functions. Automated rollback must occur if any failures are reported.
The company's DevOps team needs to create the infrastructure as code (IaC) and the CI/CD pipeline for this solution.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for each Lambda function. Configure the alarms to enter the ALARM state if any errors are detected. Configure an evaluation period, dimensions for each Lambda function and version, and the namespace as AWS/Lambda on the Errors metric.
- B. Create an AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) template for the application. Define each Lambda function in the template by using the AWS::Serverless::Function resource type. For each function, include configurations for the AutoPublishAlias property and the DeploymentPreference property. Configure the deployment configuration type to LambdaCanary10Percent10Minutes.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch composite alarm for all the Lambda functions. Configure an evaluation period and dimensions for Lambda. Configure the alarm to enter the ALARM state if any errors are detected or if there is insufficient data.
- D. Create an AWS CodeCommit repository. Create an AWS CodePipeline pipeline. Use the CodeCommit repository in a new source stage that starts the pipeline. Create an AWS CodeBuild project to deploy the AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) template. Upload the template and source code to the CodeCommit repository. In the CodeCommit repository, create a buildspec.yml file that includes the commands to build and deploy the SAM application.
- E. Create an AWS CloudFormation template for the application. Define each Lambda function in the template by using the AWS::Lambda::Function resource type. In the template, include a version for the Lambda function by using the AWS::Lambda::Version resource type. Declare the CodeSha256 property.
  Configure an AWS::Lambda::Alias resource that references the latest version of the Lambda function.
- F. Create an AWS CodeCommit repository. Create an AWS CodePipeline pipeline. Use the CodeCommit repository in a new source stage that starts the pipeline. Create an AWS CodeDeploy deployment group that is configured for canary deployments with a DeploymentPreference type of Canary10Percent10Minutes. Upload the AWS CloudFormation template and source code to the CodeCommit repository. In the CodeCommit repository, create an appspec.yml file that includes the commands to deploy the CloudFormation template.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
Explanation
The requirement is to create the infrastructure as code (IaC) and the CI/CD pipeline for the Lambda application that uses canary deployment and automated rollback. To do this, the DevOps team needs to use the following steps:
Create an AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) template for the application. AWS SAM is a framework that simplifies the development and deployment of serverless applications on AWS. AWS SAM allows customers to define Lambda functions and other resources in a template by using a simplified syntax. For each Lambda function, the DevOps team can include configurations for the AutoPublishAlias property and the DeploymentPreference property. The AutoPublishAlias property specifies the name of the alias that points to the latest version of the function. The DeploymentPreference property specifies how CodeDeploy deploys new versions of the function. By configuring the deployment configuration type to LambdaCanary10Percent10Minutes, the DevOps team can enable canary deployment with 10% of traffic shifted to the new version every 10 minutes.
Create an AWS CodeCommit repository. Create an AWS CodePipeline pipeline. Use the CodeCommit repository in a new source stage that starts the pipeline. Create an AWS CodeBuild project to deploy the AWS SAM template. CodeCommit is a fully managed source control service that hosts Git repositories.
CodePipeline is a fully managed continuous delivery service that automates the release process of software applications. CodeBuild is a fully managed continuous integration service that compiles source code and runs tests. By using these services, the DevOps team can create a CI/CD pipeline for the Lambda application. The pipeline should use the CodeCommit repository as the source stage, where the DevOps team can upload the SAM template and source code. The pipeline should also use a CodeBuild project as the build stage, where the SAM template can be built and deployed.
Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for each Lambda function. Configure the alarms to enter the ALARM state if any errors are detected. Configure an evaluation period, dimensions for each Lambda function and version, and the namespace as AWS/Lambda on the Errors metric. CloudWatch is a service that monitors and collects metrics from AWS resources and applications.
CloudWatch alarms are actions that are triggered when a metric crosses a specified threshold. By creating CloudWatch alarms for each Lambda function, the DevOps team can monitor the health and performance of each function version during deployment. By configuring the alarms to enter the ALARM state if any errors are detected, the DevOps team can enable automated rollback if any failures are reported.

NEW QUESTION # 116
An application running on a set of Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group requires a configuration file to operate. The instances are created and maintained with AWS CloudFormation. A DevOps engineer wants the instances to have the latest configuration file when launched and wants changes to the configuration file to be reflected on all the instances with a minimal delay when the CloudFormation template is updated. Company policy requires that application configuration files be maintained along with AWS infrastructure configuration files m source control.
Which solution will accomplish this?

- A. In the CloudFormaiion template add an AWS Config rule. Place the configuration file content in the rule's InputParameters property and set the Scope property to the EC2 Auto Scaling group. Add an AWS Systems Manager Resource Data Sync resource to the template to poll for updates to the configuration.
- B. In the CloudFormation template add an EC2 launch template resource. Place the configuration file content in the launch template. Add an AWS Systems Manager Resource Data Sync resource to the template to poll for updates to the configuration.
- C. In the CloudFormation template add CloudFormation imt metadata. Place the configuration file content m the metadata. Configure the cfn-init script to run when the instance is launched and configure the cfn-hup script to poll for updates to the configuration.
- D. In the CloudFormation template add an EC2 launch template resource. Place the configuration file content in the launch template. Configure the cfn-mit script to run when the instance is launched and configure the cfn-hup script to poll for updates to the configuration.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Use the AWS::CloudFormation::Init type to include metadata on an Amazon EC2 instance for the cfn-init helper script. If your template calls the cfn-init script, the script looks for resource metadata rooted in the AWS::CloudFormation::Init metadata key.
Reference: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-resource-init.html

NEW QUESTION # 117
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