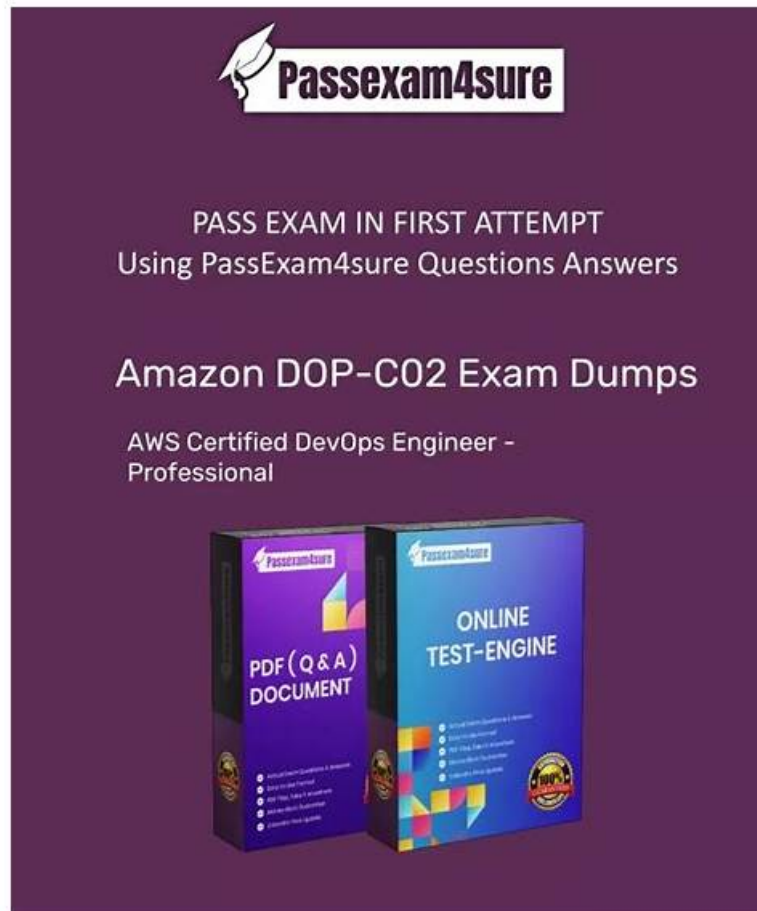


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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q131-Q136):

NEW QUESTION # 131

A DevOps engineer is setting up a container-based architecture. The engineer has decided to use AWS CloudFormation to automatically provision an Amazon ECS cluster and an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group to launch the EC2 container instances. After successfully creating the CloudFormation stack, the engineer noticed that, even though the ECS cluster and the EC2 instances were created successfully and the stack finished the creation, the EC2 instances were associating with a different cluster. How should the DevOps engineer update the CloudFormation template to resolve this issue?

- A. Reference the ECS cluster in the AWS:EC2: Instance resource of the UserData property.
- B. Reference the ECS cluster in the AWS: CloudFormation: CustomResource resource to trigger an AWS Lambda function that registers the EC2 instances with the appropriate ECS cluster.
- **C. Reference the ECS cluster in the AWS: AutoScaling: LaunchConfiguration resource of the UserData property.**
- D. Reference the EC2 instances in the AWS: ECS: Cluster resource and reference the ECS cluster in the AWS: ECS: Service resource.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The UserData property of the AWS: AutoScaling: LaunchConfiguration resource can be used to specify a script that runs when the EC2 instances are launched. This script can include the ECS cluster name as an environment variable for the ECS agent running on the EC2 instances. This way, the EC2 instances will register with the correct ECS cluster. Option A is incorrect because the AWS: ECS: Cluster resource does not have a property to reference the EC2 instances. Option C is incorrect because the EC2 instances are launched by the Auto Scaling group, not by the AWS: EC2: Instance resource. Option D is incorrect because using a custom resource and a Lambda function is unnecessary and overly complex for this scenario. References: AWS::AutoScaling::LaunchConfiguration, Amazon ECS Container Agent Configuration

NEW QUESTION # 132

A company needs to adopt a multi-account strategy to deploy its applications and the associated CI/CD infrastructure. The company has created an organization in AWS Organizations that has all features enabled. The company has configured AWS Control Tower and has set up a landing zone.

The company needs to use AWS Control Tower controls (guardrails) in all AWS accounts in the organization. The company must create the accounts for a multi-environment application and must ensure that all accounts are configured to an initial baseline. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Organizations to provision a multi-environment AWS account and a CI/CD account. In the Organizations management account, create an AWS Lambda function that assumes the Organizations access role to apply the baseline configuration to the new accounts.
- **B. Create an AWS Control Tower Account Factory Customization (AFC) blueprint that uses the baseline configuration. Use AWS Control Tower Account Factory to provision a dedicated AWS account for each environment and a CI/CD account by using the blueprint.**
- C. Use AWS Control Tower Account Factory to provision a dedicated AWS account for each environment and a CI/CD account. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to apply the baseline configuration to the new accounts.
- D. Use Organizations to provision a dedicated AWS account for each environment, an audit account, and a CI/CD account. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to apply the baseline configuration to the new accounts.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive & Detailed Explanation (150-250 words):

AWS Control Tower provides Account Factory and Account Factory Customizations (AFC) as the lowest-overhead and most scalable method for creating and configuring new accounts. AFC allows you to define blueprints that include mandatory baseline resources such as IAM roles, logging configurations, guardrails, network settings, and tagging standards. When accounts are created through Account Factory using a customization blueprint, all controls and baseline configurations are applied automatically during provisioning, without any additional automation steps or StackSet deployments.

Option B requires running StackSets after the account is created, which adds manual management overhead and defeats the built-in automation advantages of Control Tower. Options C and D rely on manually provisioning accounts via AWS Organizations, which bypasses Control Tower's governance and would require custom Lambda or StackSet automation to replicate controls that Control Tower already provides automatically.

Because the question explicitly asks for the least operational overhead, the correct answer is to use the Control Tower AFC blueprint, ensuring every account is born compliant with the required guardrails and baseline configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 133

A video-sharing company stores its videos in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company needs to analyze user access patterns such as the number of users who access a specific video each month.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Invoke an AWS Lambda function for every S3 object access event. Configure the Lambda function to write the file access information, including user ID, S3 bucket ID, and file key, to an Amazon Aurora database. Run SQL queries on the Aurora database to analyze the user access patterns.
- B. Enable Amazon S3 server access logging. Load the access logs into an Amazon Aurora database. Run SQL queries on the Aurora database to analyze the user access patterns.
- **C. Enable Amazon S3 server access logging. Use Amazon Athena to create an external table that contains the access logs. Run SQL queries on the Athena table to analyze the user access patterns.**
- D. Record a log message in Amazon CloudWatch Logs for every S3 object access event. Configure a log stream in CloudWatch Logs to write the file access information, including user ID, S3 bucket ID, and file key, to an Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink application. Perform a sliding window analysis on the user access patterns.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon S3 can generate server access logs that record detailed information about each request, including requester, bucket, key, operation, time, and status. These logs are written as objects to an S3 bucket. To analyze access patterns, the simplest and most serverless approach is to use Amazon Athena directly on those logs without building ingestion pipelines or databases.

Option B enables S3 server access logging and then creates an Athena external table over the log bucket.

AWS provides standard log formats and even example schemas for S3 access logs. The analytics team can run ad hoc SQL queries to count the number of accesses per object per time period, filter by user, and perform aggregations, all without provisioning compute or managing databases.

Option A requires ingesting logs into Aurora, which adds ETL complexity and ongoing database management. Option C requires a Lambda function for every access event plus DB writes, which is more complex and potentially expensive at scale. Option D uses CloudWatch Logs and Managed Flink, which is more suited for streaming analytics and is significantly more complex than necessary for monthly summary reports.

Therefore, Option B provides the required analysis with the least development and operational effort.

NEW QUESTION # 134

A company uses AWS Organizations to manage its AWS accounts. A DevOps engineer must ensure that all users who access the AWS Management Console are authenticated through the company's corporate identity provider (IdP).

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

- A. Create a permissions boundary in AWS IAM Identity Center to deny password logins for IAM users.
- **B. Use AWS IAM Identity Center to configure identity federation with SAML 2.0.**
- C. Create IAM groups in the Organizations management account to apply consistent permissions for all IAM users.
- **D. Create an SCP in Organizations to deny password creation for IAM users.**
- E. Use Amazon GuardDuty with a delegated administrator account. Use GuardDuty to enforce denial of IAM user logins

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

* Step 1: Using AWS IAM Identity Center for SAML-based Identity Federation To ensure that all users accessing the AWS Management Console are authenticated via the corporate identity provider (IdP), the best approach is to set up identity federation with AWS IAM Identity Center (formerly AWS SSO) using SAML 2.0.

Action: Use AWS IAM Identity Center to configure identity federation with the corporate IdP that supports SAML 2.0.

Why: SAML 2.0 integration enables single sign-on (SSO) for users, allowing them to authenticate through the corporate IdP and gain access to AWS resources.

Reference:

This corresponds to Option B: Use AWS IAM Identity Center to configure identity federation with SAML 2.0.

* Step 2: Creating an SCP to Deny Password Logins for IAM Users

To enforce that IAM users do not create passwords or access the Management Console directly without going through the

corporate IdP, you can create a Service Control Policy (SCP) in AWS Organizations that denies password creation for IAM users.
Action: Create an SCP that denies password creation for IAM users.

Why: This ensures that users cannot set passwords for their IAM user accounts, forcing them to use federated access through the corporate IdP for console login.

This corresponds to Option E: Create an SCP in Organizations to deny password creation for IAM users.

NEW QUESTION # 135

A company's DevOps engineer uses AWS Systems Manager to perform maintenance tasks during maintenance windows. The company has a few Amazon EC2 instances that require a restart after notifications from AWS Health. The DevOps engineer needs to implement an automated solution to remediate these notifications. The DevOps engineer creates an Amazon EventBridge rule. How should the DevOps engineer configure the EventBridge rule to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an event source of Systems Manager and an event type that indicates a maintenance window. Target a Systems Manager document to restart the EC2 instance.
- B. Configure an event source of AWS Health, a service of EC2, and an event type that indicates instance maintenance. Target a Systems Manager document to restart the EC2 instance.
- C. Configure an event source of AWS Health, a service of EC2, and an event type that indicates instance maintenance. Target a newly created AWS Lambda function that registers an automation task to restart the EC2 instance during a maintenance window.
- D. Configure an event source of EC2 and an event type that indicates instance maintenance. Target a newly created AWS Lambda function that registers an automation task to restart the EC2 instance during a maintenance window.

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Health provides real-time events and information related to your AWS infrastructure. It can be integrated with Amazon EventBridge to act upon the health events automatically. If the maintenance notification from AWS Health indicates that an EC2 instance requires a restart, you can set up an EventBridge rule to respond to such events. In this case, the target of this rule would be a Lambda function that would trigger a Systems Manager automation to restart the EC2 instance during a maintenance window. Remember, AWS Health is the source of the events (not EC2 or Systems Manager), and AWS Lambda can be used to execute complex remediation tasks, such as scheduling maintenance tasks via Systems Manager.

The following are the steps involved in configuring the EventBridge rule to meet these requirements:

* Configure an event source of AWS Health, a service of EC2, and an event type that indicates instance maintenance.

* Target a newly created AWS Lambda function that registers an automation task to restart the EC2 instance during a maintenance window.

The AWS Lambda function will be triggered by the event from AWS Health. The function will then register an automation task to restart the EC2 instance during the next maintenance window.

NEW QUESTION # 136

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