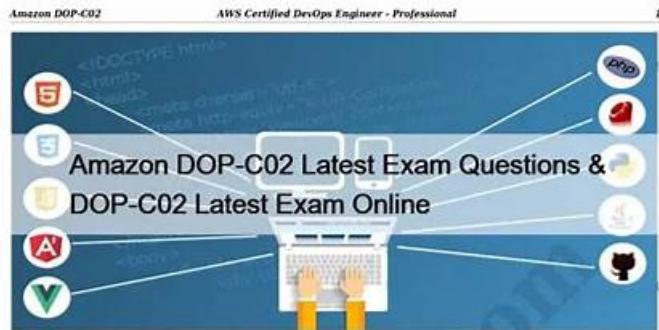


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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q356-Q361):

NEW QUESTION # 356

A company is using AWS CodePipeline to deploy an application. According to a new guideline, a member of the company's security team must sign off on any application changes before the changes are deployed into production. The approval must be recorded and retained.

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

- A. Create an AWS CloudTrail trail to deliver logs to Amazon S3.
- B. Configure CodePipeline to write actions to an Amazon S3 bucket at the end of each pipeline stage.
- C. Create a CodePipeline custom action to invoke an AWS Lambda function for approval. Create a policy that gives the security team access to manage CodePipeline custom actions.
- D. Create a CodePipeline manual approval action before the deployment step. Create a policy that grants the security team access to approve manual approval stages.
- E. Configure CodePipeline to write actions to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

To meet the new guideline for application deployment, the company can use a combination of AWS CodePipeline and AWS CloudTrail. A manual approval action in CodePipeline allows the security team to review and approve changes before they are deployed. This action can be configured to pause the pipeline until approval is granted, ensuring that no changes move to production without the necessary sign-off. Additionally, by creating an AWS CloudTrail trail, all actions taken within CodePipeline, including approvals, are recorded and delivered to an Amazon S3 bucket. This provides an audit trail that can be retained for compliance and review purposes.

Reference:

AWS CodePipeline's manual approval action provides a way to ensure that a member of the security team can review and approve changes before they are deployed¹.

AWS CloudTrail integration with CodePipeline allows for the recording and retention of all pipeline actions, including approvals, which can be stored in Amazon S3 for record-keeping².

NEW QUESTION # 357

A company that uses electronic health records is running a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances with an Amazon Linux operating system. As part of patient privacy requirements, the company must ensure continuous compliance for patches for operating system and applications running on the EC2 instances.

How can the deployments of the operating system and application patches be automated using a default and custom repository?

- A. Use AWS Systems Manager to create a new patch baseline including the custom repository. Run the AWS-RunPatchBaseline document using the run command to verify and install patches.
- B. Use AWS Direct Connect to integrate the corporate repository and deploy the patches using Amazon CloudWatch scheduled events, then use the CloudWatch dashboard to create reports.
- C. Use yum-config-manager to add the custom repository under /etc/yum.repos.d and run yum-config-manager-enable to activate the repository.
- D. Use AWS Systems Manager to create a new patch baseline including the corporate repository. Run the AWS-AmazonLinuxDefaultPatchBaseline document using the run command to verify and install patches.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/patch-manager-how-it-works-alt-source-repository.html>

NEW QUESTION # 358

A company runs a web application that extends across multiple Availability Zones. The company uses an Application Load Balancer

(ALB) for routing. AWS Fargate (or the application and Amazon Aurora for the application data). The company uses AWS CloudFormation templates to deploy the application. The company stores all Docker images in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository in the same AWS account and AWS Region.

A DevOps engineer needs to establish a disaster recovery (DR) process in another Region. The solution must meet an RPO of 8 hours and an RTO of 2 hours. The company sometimes needs more than 2 hours to build the Docker images from the Dockerfile. Which solution will meet the RTO and RPO requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Copy the CloudFormation templates to an Amazon S3 bucket in the DR Region. Deploy a second application CloudFormation stack in the DR Region. Reconfigure Aurora to be a global database. Update both CloudFormation stacks when a new application release in the current Region is needed. In case of DR, update the application DNS records to point to the new ALB.
- B. Copy the CloudFormation templates to an Amazon S3 bucket in the DR Region. Use Amazon EventBridge to schedule an AWS Lambda function to take an hourly snapshot of the Aurora database and of the most recent Docker image in the ECR repository. Copy the snapshot and the Docker image to the DR Region in case of DR, use the CloudFormation template with the most recent Aurora snapshot and the Docker image from the local ECR repository to launch a new CloudFormation stack in the DR Region
- C. **Copy the CloudFormation templates to an Amazon S3 bucket in the DR Region. Configure Aurora automated backup Cross-Region Replication. Configure ECR Cross-Region Replication. In case of DR use the CloudFormation template with the most recent Aurora snapshot and the Docker image from the local ECR repository to launch a new CloudFormation stack in the DR Region. Update the application DNS records to point to the new ALB**
- D. Copy the CloudFormation templates and the Dockerfile to an Amazon S3 bucket in the DR Region. Use AWS Backup to configure automated Aurora cross-Region hourly snapshots. In case of DR, build the most recent Docker image and upload the Docker image to an ECR repository in the DR Region. Use the CloudFormation template that has the most recent Aurora snapshot and the Docker image from the ECR repository to launch a new CloudFormation stack in the DR Region. Update the application DNS records to point to the new ALB

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most cost-effective solution to meet the RTO and RPO requirements is option B. This option involves copying the CloudFormation templates to an Amazon S3 bucket in the DR Region, configuring Aurora automated backup Cross-Region Replication, and configuring ECR Cross-Region Replication. In the event of a disaster, the CloudFormation template with the most recent Aurora snapshot and the Docker image from the local ECR repository can be used to launch a new CloudFormation stack in the DR Region. This approach avoids the need to build Docker images from the Dockerfile, which can sometimes take more than 2 hours, thus meeting the RTO requirement. Additionally, the use of automated backups and replication ensures that the RPO of 8 hours is met.

Reference:

[AWS Documentation on Disaster Recovery: Plan for Disaster Recovery \(DR\) - Reliability Pillar AWS Blog](#) on Establishing RPO and RTO Targets: Establishing RPO and RTO Targets for Cloud Applications [AWS Documentation on ECR Cross-Region Replication: Amazon ECR Cross-Region Replication](#) [AWS Documentation on Aurora Cross-Region Replication: Replicating Amazon Aurora DB Clusters Across AWS Regions](#)

NEW QUESTION # 359

A company is using AWS CodePipeline to automate its release pipeline. AWS CodeDeploy is being used in the pipeline to deploy an application to Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) using the blue/green deployment model. The company wants to implement scripts to test the green version of the application before shifting traffic. These scripts will complete in 5 minutes or less. If errors are discovered during these tests, the application must be rolled back.

Which strategy will meet these requirements?

- A. Add a stage to the CodePipeline pipeline between the source and deploy stages. Use AWS CodeBuild to create a runtime environment and build commands in the buildspec file to invoke test scripts. If errors are found, use the aws deploy stop-deployment command to stop the deployment.
- B. Add a hooks section to the CodeDeploy AppSpec file. Use the AfterAllowTraffic lifecycle event to invoke the test scripts. If errors are found, use the aws deploy stop-deployment CLI command to stop the deployment.
- C. **Add a hooks section to the CodeDeploy AppSpec file. Use the AfterAllowTestTraffic lifecycle event to invoke an AWS Lambda function to run the test scripts. If errors are found, exit the Lambda function with an error to initiate rollback.**
- D. Add a stage to the CodePipeline pipeline between the source and deploy stages. Use this stage to invoke an AWS Lambda function that will run the test scripts. If errors are found, use the aws deploy stop-deployment command to stop the deployment.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 360

A company wants to deploy a workload on several hundred Amazon EC2 instances. The company will provision the EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group by using a launch template.

The workload will pull files from an Amazon S3 bucket, process the data, and put the results into a different S3 bucket. The EC2 instances must have least-privilege permissions and must use temporary security credentials.

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

- A. Create an IAM role that has the appropriate permissions for S3 buckets. Add the IAM role to an instance profile.
- B. Update the launch template. Modify the user data to use the new secret key and token.
- C. Create a trust anchor and profile. Attach the IAM role to the profile.
- D. Create an IAM user that has the appropriate permissions for Amazon S3. Generate a secret key and token.
- E. Update the launch template to include the IAM instance profile.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of deploying a workload on several hundred EC2 instances with least-privilege permissions and temporary security credentials, the company should use an IAM role and an instance profile.

An IAM role is a way to grant permissions to an entity that you trust, such as an EC2 instance. An instance profile is a container for an IAM role that you can use to pass role information to an EC2 instance when the instance starts. By using an IAM role and an instance profile, the EC2 instances can automatically receive temporary security credentials from the AWS Security Token Service (STS) and use them to access the S3 buckets. This way, the company does not need to manage or rotate any long-term credentials, such as IAM users or access keys.

To use an IAM role and an instance profile, the company should create an IAM role that has the appropriate permissions for S3 buckets. The permissions should allow the EC2 instances to read from the source S3 bucket and write to the destination S3 bucket. The company should also create a trust policy for the IAM role that specifies that EC2 is allowed to assume the role. Then, the company should add the IAM role to an instance profile. An instance profile can have only one IAM role, so the company does not need to create multiple roles or profiles for this scenario.

Next, the company should update the launch template to include the IAM instance profile. A launch template is a way to save launch parameters for EC2 instances, such as the instance type, security group, user data, and IAM instance profile. By using a launch template, the company can ensure that all EC2 instances in the Auto Scaling group have consistent configuration and permissions. The company should specify the name or ARN of the IAM instance profile in the launch template. This way, when the Auto Scaling group launches new EC2 instances based on the launch template, they will automatically receive the IAM role and its permissions through the instance profile.

The other options are not correct because they do not meet the requirements or follow best practices. Creating an IAM user and generating a secret key and token is not a good option because it involves managing long-term credentials that need to be rotated regularly. Moreover, embedding credentials in user data is not secure because user data is visible to anyone who can describe the EC2 instance. Creating a trust anchor and profile is not a valid option because trust anchors are used for certificate-based authentication, not for IAM roles or instance profiles. Modifying user data to use a new secret key and token is also not a good option because it requires updating user data every time the credentials change, which is not scalable or efficient.

1: AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Certification | AWS Certification | AWS

2: DevOps Resources - Amazon Web Services (AWS)

3: Exam Readiness: AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional

IAM Roles for Amazon EC2 - AWS Identity and Access Management

Working with Instance Profiles - AWS Identity and Access Management

Launching an Instance Using a Launch Template - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud Temporary Security Credentials - AWS Identity and Access Management

NEW QUESTION # 361

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