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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q98-Q103):

NEW QUESTION # 98
A DevOps engineer is building a multistage pipeline with AWS CodePipeline to build, verify, stage, test, and deploy an application. A manual approval stage is required between the test stage and the deploy stage. The development team uses a custom chat tool with webhook support that requires near-real-time notifications.
How should the DevOps engineer configure status updates for pipeline activity and approval requests to post to the chat tool?

- A. Modify the pipeline code to send the event details to the chat webhook URL at the end of each stage.Parameterize the URL so that each pipeline can send to a different URL based on the pipeline environment.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function that is invoked by AWS CloudTrail events. When a CodePipeline Pipeline Execution State Change event is detected, send the event details to the chat webhook URL.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs subscription that filters on CodePipeline Pipeline Execution State Change. Publish subscription events to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
  Subscribe the chat webhook URL to the SNS topic, and complete the subscription validation.
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that filters on CodePipeline Pipeline Execution State Change.
  Publish the events to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Create an AWS Lambda function that sends event details to the chat webhook URL. Subscribe the function to the SNS topic.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/sns-lambda-webhooks-chime-slack-teams/

NEW QUESTION # 99
A DevOps engineer has developed an AWS Lambda function The Lambda function starts an AWS CloudFormation drift detection operation on all supported resources for a specific CloudFormation stack The Lambda function then exits Its invocation The DevOps engineer has created an Amazon EventBrdge scheduled rule that Invokes the Lambda function every hour. An Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic already exists In the AWS account. The DevOps engineer has subscribed to the SNS topic to receive notifications The DevOps engineer needs to receive a notification as soon as possible when drift is detected in this specific stack configuration.
Which solution Will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the existing EventBridge rule to also target the SNS topic Configure an SNS subscription filter policy to match the Cloud Formation stack. Attach the subscription filter policy to the SNS tomc
- B. Configure AWS Config in the account. Use the cloudformation-stack-drift-detection-check managed rule. Create a second EventBndge rule that reacts to a compliance change event for the CloudFormaUon stack. Configure the SNS topc as a target of the second EventBridge rule.
- C. Configure Amazon GuardDuty in the account with drift detection for all CloudFormation stacks. Create a second EventBndge rule that reacts to the GuardDuty drift detection event finding for the specific CloudFormation stack. Configure the SNS topic as a target of the second EventBridge rule.
- D. Create a second Lambda function to query the CloudFormation API for the drift detection results for the stack Configure the second Lambda function to publish a message to the SNS topic If drift ts detected Adjust the existing EventBridge rule to also target the second Lambda function

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
A comprehensive and detailed explanation is:
Option A is incorrect because EventBridge rules cannot filter events based on the message body or attributes of the target service. Therefore, configuring an SNS subscription filter policy to match the CloudFormation stack will not work. The SNS topic will receive all events from the EventBridge rule, regardless of the stack name or drift status.
Option B is incorrect because it introduces unnecessary complexity and cost. Creating a second Lambda function to query the CloudFormation API for the drift detection results is redundant, since CloudFormation already publishes drift detection events to EventBridge. Moreover, invoking two Lambda functions every hour will incur more charges than invoking one.
Option C is incorrect because GuardDuty does not provide drift detection for CloudFormation stacks.
GuardDuty is a threat detection service that monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior in AWS accounts and workloads. It does not monitor or report on configuration changes or drifts in CloudFormation stacks.
Option D is correct because it leverages AWS Config and its managed rule for drift detection. AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. It can detect configuration changes and drifts in CloudFormation stacks using the cloudformation-stack-drift-detection-check managed rule. This rule triggers an AWS Config event when a stack drifts from its expected template configuration. By creating a second EventBridge rule that reacts to this event for the specific stack, the DevOps engineer can configure the SNS topic as a target and receive a notification as soon as possible when drift is detected.
References:
AWS Config

Amazon SNS subscription filter policies
Amazon EventBridge rules

NEW QUESTION # 100
A company is running a custom-built application that processes records. All the components run on Amazon EC2 instances that run in an Auto Scaling group. Each record's processing is a multistep sequential action that is compute-intensive. Each step is always completed in 5 minutes or less.
A limitation of the current system is that if any steps fail, the application has to reprocess the record from the beginning The company wants to update the architecture so that the application must reprocess only the failed steps.
What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Create a web application to write records to Amazon S3 Use S3 Event Notifications to publish to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic Use an EC2 instance to poll Amazon SNS and start processing Save intermediate results to Amazon S3 to pass on to the next step
- B. Create a web application to pass records to AWS Step Functions. Decouple the processing into Step Functions tasks and AWS Lambda functions.
- C. Perform the processing steps by using logic in the application. Convert the application code to run in a container. Use AWS Fargate to manage the container Instances. Configure the container to invoke itself to pass the state from one step to the next.
- D. Create a web application to pass records to an Amazon Kinesis data stream. Decouple the processing by using the Kinesis data stream and AWS Lambda functions.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Use AWS Step Functions to Orchestrate Processing:
AWS Step Functions allow you to build distributed applications by combining AWS Lambda functions or other AWS services into workflows.
Decoupling the processing into Step Functions tasks enables you to retry individual steps without reprocessing the entire record.
* Architectural Steps:
Create a web application to pass records to AWS Step Functions:
The web application can be a simple frontend that receives input and triggers the Step Functions workflow.
Define a Step Functions state machine:
Each step in the state machine represents a processing stage. If a step fails, Step Functions can retry the step based on defined conditions.
Use AWS Lambda functions:
Lambda functions can be used to handle each processing step. These functions can be stateless and handle specific tasks, reducing the complexity of error handling and reprocessing logic.
* Operational Efficiency:
Using Step Functions and Lambda improves operational efficiency by providing built-in error handling, retries, and state management.
This architecture scales automatically and isolates failures to individual steps, ensuring only failed steps are retried.
Reference:
AWS Step Functions
Building Workflows with Step Functions

NEW QUESTION # 101
A company deploys a web application on Amazon EC2 instances that are behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company stores the application code in an AWS CodeCommit repository. When code is merged to the main branch, an AWS Lambda function invokes an AWS CodeBuild project. The CodeBuild project packages the code, stores the packaged code in AWS CodeArtifact, and invokes AWS Systems Manager Run Command to deploy the packaged code to the EC2 instances.
Previous deployments have resulted in defects, EC2 instances that are not running the latest version of the packaged code, and inconsistencies between instances.
Which combination of actions should a DevOps engineer take to implement a more reliable deployment solution? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket. Modify the CodeBuild project to store the packages in the S3 bucket instead of in CodeArtifact. Use deploy actions in CodeDeploy to deploy the artifact to the EC2 instances.
- B. Create an AWS CodeDeploy application and a deployment group to deploy the packaged code to the EC2 instances.

Configure the ALB for the deployment group.

- C. Create a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline that uses the CodeCommit repository as a source provider.
  Create separate pipeline stages that run a CodeBuild project to build and then test the application. In the pipeline, pass the CodeBuild project output artifact to an AWS CodeDeploy action.
- D. Create a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline that uses the CodeCommit repository as a source provider.
  Configure pipeline stages that run the CodeBuild project in parallel to build and test the application. In the pipeline, pass the CodeBuild project output artifact to an AWS CodeDeploy action.
- E. Create individual Lambda functions that use AWS CodeDeploy instead of Systems Manager to run build, test, and deploy actions.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
To implement a more reliable deployment solution, a DevOps engineer should take the following actions:
* Create a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline that uses the CodeCommit repository as a source provider.
Configure pipeline stages that run the CodeBuild project in parallel to build and test the application. In the pipeline, pass the CodeBuild project output artifact to an AWS CodeDeploy action. This action will improve the deployment reliability by automating the entire process from code commit to deployment, reducing human errors and inconsistencies. By running the build and test stages in parallel, the pipeline can also speed up the delivery time and provide faster feedback. By using CodeDeploy as the deployment action, the pipeline can leverage the features of CodeDeploy, such as traffic shifting, health checks, rollback, and deployment configuration123
* Create an AWS CodeDeploy application and a deployment group to deploy the packaged code to the EC2 instances. Configure the ALB for the deployment group. This action will improve the deployment reliability by using CodeDeploy to orchestrate the deployment across multiple EC2 instances behind an ALB. CodeDeploy can perform blue/green deployments or in-place deployments with traffic shifting, which can minimize downtime and reduce risks. CodeDeploy can also monitor the health of the instances during and after the deployment, and automatically roll back if any issues are detected. By configuring the ALB for the deployment group, CodeDeploy can register and deregister instances from the load balancer as needed, ensuring that only healthy instances receive traffic45 The other options are not correct because they do not improve the deployment reliability or follow best practices. Creating separate pipeline stages that run aCodeBuild project to build and then test the application is not a good option because it will increase the pipeline execution time and delay the feedback loop. Creating individual Lambda functions that use CodeDeploy instead of Systems Manager to run build, test, and deploy actions is not a valid option because it will add unnecessary complexity and cost to the solution. Lambda functions are not designed for long-running tasks such as building or deploying applications. Creating an Amazon S3 bucket and modifying the CodeBuild project to store the packages in the S3 bucket instead of in CodeArtifact is not a necessary option because it will not affect the deployment reliability. CodeArtifact is a secure, scalable, and cost-effective package management service that can store and share software packages for application development67 References:
* 1: What is AWS CodePipeline? - AWS CodePipeline
* 2: Create a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline - AWS CodePipeline
* 3: Deploy an application with AWS CodeDeploy - AWS CodePipeline
* 4: What is AWS CodeDeploy? - AWS CodeDeploy
* 5: Configure an Application Load Balancer for your blue/green deployments - AWS CodeDeploy
* 6: What is AWS Lambda? - AWS Lambda
* 7: What is AWS CodeArtifact? - AWS CodeArtifact

NEW QUESTION # 102
A DevOps engineer updates an AWS CloudFormation stack to add a nested stack that includes several Amazon EC2 instances. When the DevOps engineer attempts to deploy the updated stack, the nested stack fails to deploy. What should the DevOps engineer do to determine the cause of the failure?

- A. Activate AWS Systems Manager for the AWS account where the application runs. Use the AWS Systems Manager Automation AWSSupport-TroubleshootCFNCustomResource runbook to determine the reason the nested stack failed to deploy.
- B. Query failed stacks by specifying the root stack as the ParentId property. Examine the StackStatusReason property for all returned stacks to determine the reason the nested stack failed to deploy.
- C. Use the CloudFormation detect root cause capability for the failed stack to analyze the failure and return the event that is the most likely cause for the failure.
- D. Configure the CloudFormation template to publish logs to Amazon CloudWatch. View the CloudFormation logs for the failed stack in the CloudWatch console to determine the reason the nested stack failed to deploy.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 103
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