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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q332-Q337):

NEW QUESTION # 332

A company has an organization in AWS Organizations for its multi-account environment. A DevOps engineer is developing an AWS CodeArtifact based strategy for application package management across the organization. Each application team at the company has its own account in the organization. Each application team also has limited access to a centralized shared services account. Each application team needs full access to download, publish, and grant access to its own packages. Some common library packages that the application teams use must also be shared with the entire organization.

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

- A. For teams that require shared packages, create resource-based policies that allow read access to the repository from

other application teams' accounts.

- B. Create a repository in each application team's account. Grant each application team's account full read access and write access to its own repository.
- C. Create a domain in each application team's account. Grant each application team's account full read access and write access to the application team's domain
- D. Set the other application teams' repositories as upstream repositories.
- E. Create a domain in the shared services account. Grant the organization read access and CreateRepository access.
- F. Create a repository in the shared services account. Grant the organization read access to the repository in the shared services account. Set the repository as the upstream repository in each application team's repository.

Answer: A,E,F

Explanation:

* Step 1: Creating a Centralized Domain in the Shared Services Account

To manage application package dependencies across multiple accounts, the most efficient solution is to create a centralized domain in the shared services account. This allows all application teams to access and manage package repositories within the same domain, ensuring consistency and centralization.

Action: Create a domain in the shared services account.

Why: A single, centralized domain reduces the need for redundant management in each application team's account.

Reference:

This corresponds to Option B: Create a domain in the shared services account. Grant the organization read access and CreateRepository access.

* Step 2: Sharing Repositories Across Teams with Upstream Configurations To share common library packages across the organization, each application team's repository can point to the shared services repository as an upstream repository. This enables teams to access shared packages without managing them individually in each team's account.

Action: Create a repository in the shared services account and set it as the upstream repository for each application team.

Why: Upstream repositories allow package sharing while maintaining individual team repositories for managing their own packages.

This corresponds to Option D: Create a repository in the shared services account. Grant the organization read access to the repository in the shared services account. Set the repository as the upstream repository in each application team's repository.

* Step 3: Using Resource-Based Policies for Cross-Account Access

For teams that need to share their packages with other application teams, resource-based policies can be applied to grant the necessary permissions. These policies allow cross-account access without having to manage permissions at the individual account level.

Action: Create resource-based policies that allow read access to the repositories across application teams.

Why: This simplifies management by centralizing permissions in the shared services account while allowing cross-team collaboration.

This corresponds to Option E: For teams that require shared packages, create resource-based policies that allow read access to the repository from other application teams' accounts.

NEW QUESTION # 333

A company has deployed an application in a production VPC in a single AWS account. The application is popular and is experiencing heavy usage. The company's security team wants to add additional security, such as AWS WAF, to the application deployment. However, the application's product manager is concerned about cost and does not want to approve the change unless the security team can prove that additional security is necessary.

The security team believes that some of the application's demand might come from users that have IP addresses that are on a deny list. The security team provides the deny list to a DevOps engineer. If any of the IP addresses on the deny list access the application, the security team wants to receive automated notification in near real time so that the security team can document that the application needs additional security. The DevOps engineer creates a VPC flow log for the production VPC.

Which set of additional steps should the DevOps engineer take to meet these requirements MOST cost- effectively?

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket for log files. Configure the VPC flow log to capture all traffic and to send the data to the S3 bucket. Configure Amazon Athena to return all log files in the S3 bucket for IP addresses on the deny list. Configure Amazon QuickSight to accept data from Athena and to publish the data as a dashboard that the security team can access. Create a threshold alert of 1 for successful access.
Configure the alert to automatically notify the security team as frequently as possible when the alert threshold is met.
- B. Create an Amazon S3 bucket for log files. Configure the VPC flow log to capture accepted traffic and to send the data to the S3 bucket. Configure an Amazon OpenSearch Service cluster and domain for the log files. Create an AWS Lambda function to retrieve the logs from the S3 bucket, format the logs, and load the logs into the OpenSearch Service cluster. Schedule the Lambda function to run every 5 minutes. Configure an alert and condition in OpenSearch Service to send alerts to the security team through an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when access from the IP addresses on the deny list is detected.

- C. Create a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to hold query results. Configure the VPC flow log to capture all traffic and to send the data to the log group. Deploy an Amazon Athena CloudWatch connector in AWS Lambda. Connect the connector to the log group. Configure Athena to periodically query for all accepted traffic from the IP addresses on the deny list and to store the results in the S3 bucket. Configure an S3 event notification to automatically notify the security team through an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when new objects are added to the S3 bucket.
- D. Create a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Configure the VPC flow log to capture accepted traffic and to send the data to the log group. Create an Amazon CloudWatch metric filter for IP addresses on the deny list. Create a CloudWatch alarm with the metric filter as input. Set the period to 5 minutes and the datapoints to alarm to 1. Use an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to send alarm notices to the security team.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 334

A company uses AWS CloudFormation stacks to deploy updates to its application. The stacks consist of different resources. The resources include AWS Auto Scaling groups, Amazon EC2 instances, Application Load Balancers (ALBs), and other resources that are necessary to launch and maintain independent stacks.

Changes to application resources outside of CloudFormation stack updates are not allowed.

The company recently attempted to update the application stack by using the AWS CLI. The stack failed to update and produced the following error message: "ERROR: both the deployment and the CloudFormation stack rollback failed. The deployment failed because the following resource(s) failed to update: [AutoScalingGroup]."

The stack remains in a status of UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED.*
Which solution will resolve this issue?

- A. Delete the Auto Scaling group resource. Run the aws cloudformation rollback-stack AWS CLI command.
- B. Submit a request for a quota increase for the number of EC2 instances for the account. Run the aws cloudformation cancel-update-stack AWS CLI command.
- C. Update the IAM role by providing the necessary permissions to update the stack. Run the aws cloudformation continue-update-rollback AWS CLI command.
- D. Update the subnet mappings that are configured for the ALBs. Run the aws cloudformation update- stack-set AWS CLI command.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://repost.aws/knowledge-center/cloudformation-update-rollback-failed> If your stack is stuck in the UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED state after a failed update, then the only actions that you can perform on the stack are the ContinueUpdateRollback or DeleteStack operations.

NEW QUESTION # 335

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 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.
- 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 IAM policy that allows the developers to provision the required resources. Attach the policy to the developer IAM role.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 336

A company is implementing an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster to run its workload.

The company architecture will run multiple ECS services on the cluster. The architecture includes an Application Load Balancer on the front end and uses multiple target groups to route traffic.

A DevOps engineer must collect application and access logs. The DevOps engineer then needs to send the logs to an Amazon S3 bucket for near-real-time analysis.

Which combination of steps must the DevOps engineer take to meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Use Amazon EventBridge to schedule an AWS Lambda function that will run every 60 seconds and will run the Amazon CloudWatch Logs create-export-task command. Then point the output to the logging S3 bucket.
- B. Activate access logging on the target groups that the ECS services use. Then send the logs directly to the logging S3 bucket.
- C. Download the Amazon CloudWatch Logs container instance from AWS. Configure this instance as a task. Update the application service definitions to include the logging task.
- D. **Install the Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent on the ECS instances. Change the logging driver in the ECS task definition to awslogs.**
- E. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream that has a destination of the logging S3 bucket. Then create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs subscription filter for Kinesis Data Firehose.
- F. Activate access logging on the ALB. Then point the ALB directly to the logging S3 bucket.

Answer: D,E,F

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonECS/latest/developerguide/ecs-logging-monitoring.html>

NEW QUESTION # 337

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