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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

A company is launching an application that stores raw data in an Amazon S3 bucket. Three applications need to access the data to

generate reports. The data must be redacted differently for each application before the applications can access the data. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon Kinesis data stream. Create an AWS Lambda function that is invoked by object creation events in the raw data's S3 bucket. Program the Lambda function to redact data for each application. Publish the data on the Kinesis data stream. Configure each application to consume data from the Kinesis data stream.
- B. For each application, create an S3 access point that uses the raw data's S3 bucket as the destination. Create an AWS Lambda function that is invoked by object creation events in the raw data's S3 bucket. Program the Lambda function to redact data for each application. Store the data in each application's S3 access point. Configure each application to consume data from its own S3 access point.
- **C. Create an S3 access point that uses the raw data's S3 bucket as the destination. For each application, create an S3 Object Lambda access point that uses the S3 access point. Configure the AWS Lambda function for each S3 Object Lambda access point to redact data when objects are retrieved. Configure each application to consume data from its own S3 Object Lambda access point.**
- D. Create an S3 bucket for each application. Configure S3 Same-Region Replication (SRR) from the raw data's S3 bucket to each application's S3 bucket. Configure each application to consume data from its own S3 bucket.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* The best solution is to use S3 Object Lambda¹, which allows you to add your own code to S3 GET, LIST, and HEAD requests to modify and process data as it is returned to an application². This way, you can redact the data differently for each application without creating and storing multiple copies of the data or running proxies.

* The other solutions are less efficient or scalable because they require replicating the data to multiple buckets, streaming the data through Kinesis, or storing the data in S3 access points.

References: 1: Amazon S3 Features | Object Lambda | AWS 2: Transforming objects with S3 Object Lambda - Amazon Simple Storage Service

NEW QUESTION # 51

A company runs a microservices application on Amazon EKS. Users report delays accessing an account summary feature during peak hours. CloudWatch metrics and logs show normal CPU and memory utilization on EKS nodes. The DevOps engineer cannot identify where delays occur within the microservices.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Increase the timeout settings in the application code for network operations.
- B. Create alarms based on existing CloudWatch metrics. Set up SNS email alerts.
- **C. Deploy the AWS X-Ray daemon as a DaemonSet in the EKS cluster. Use the X-Ray SDK to instrument the application code. Redeploy the application.**
- D. Enable CloudWatch Container Insights for the EKS cluster. Use the Container Insights data to diagnose delays.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* AWS X-Ray provides distributed tracing, which allows visualization of latencies and errors within microservices, pinpointing bottlenecks or delays.

* Instrumenting application code with the X-Ray SDK and running the X-Ray daemon as a DaemonSet in EKS ensures tracing data is collected cluster-wide.

* Container Insights (Option B) provides resource-level metrics but not detailed request tracing.

* CloudWatch alarms and alerts (Option C) detect symptoms but don't provide root cause tracing.

* Increasing timeouts (Option D) only masks the issue and does not diagnose it.

References:

AWS X-Ray for Amazon EKS

Distributed Tracing in Microservices

NEW QUESTION # 52

A company has configured Amazon RDS storage autoscaling for its RDS DB instances. A DevOps team needs to visualize the autoscaling events on an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create a trail by using AWS CloudTrail with data events configured. Configure the trail to send the data events to Amazon

CloudWatch Logs. Create a metric filter in CloudWatch Logs to match the RDS storage autoscaling events. Visualize the metric filter by using the CloudWatch dashboard.

- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to RDS storage autoscaling events (from the RDS events). Create a CloudWatch alarm. Configure the EventBridge rule to change the status of the CloudWatch alarm. Visualize the alarm status by using the CloudWatch dashboard.
- **C. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to RDS storage autoscaling events from RDS events. Create an AWS Lambda function that publishes a CloudWatch custom metric. Configure the EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function. Visualize the custom metric by using the CloudWatch dashboard.**
- D. Create a trail by using AWS CloudTrail with management events configured. Configure the trail to send the management events to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Create a metric filter in CloudWatch Logs to match the RDS storage autoscaling events. Visualize the metric filter by using the CloudWatch dashboard.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Step 1: Reacting to RDS Storage Autoscaling Events Using Amazon EventBridge Amazon RDS emits events when storage autoscaling occurs. To visualize these events in a CloudWatch dashboard, you can create an EventBridge rule that listens for these specific autoscaling events.

Action: Create an EventBridge rule that reacts to RDS storage autoscaling events from the RDS event stream.

Why: EventBridge allows you to listen to RDS events and route them to specific AWS services for processing.

Step 2: Creating a Custom CloudWatch Metric via Lambda Once the EventBridge rule detects a storage autoscaling event, you can use a Lambda function to publish a custom metric to CloudWatch. This metric can then be visualized in a CloudWatch dashboard.

Action: Use a Lambda function to publish custom metrics to CloudWatch based on the RDS storage autoscaling events.

Why: Custom metrics allow you to track specific events like autoscaling and visualize them easily on a CloudWatch dashboard.

Reference:

This corresponds to Option A: Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to RDS storage autoscaling events from RDS events. Create an AWS Lambda function that publishes a CloudWatch custom metric. Configure the EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function. Visualize the custom metric by using the CloudWatch dashboard.

NEW QUESTION # 53

A company is developing an application that uses AWS Lambda functions. A DevOps engineer must create an AWS CloudFormation template that defines a deployment configuration for gradual traffic shifting to new Lambda function versions. Which CloudFormation resource configuration will meet this requirement?

- A. Use an `AWS::CodeDeploy::DeploymentConfig` resource. Define a `TimeBasedCanary` configuration. Specify values for percentage and minutes for traffic shifting.
- B. Use an `AWS::CodeDeploy::DeploymentGroup` resource. Define the `DeploymentStyle` property as `BLUE_GREEN`. Configure the `TrafficRoutingConfig` data type for linear traffic shifting.
- C. Use an `AWS::Lambda::Version` resource with the `VersionWeight` property to control the percentage of traffic that is routed to the new Lambda function versions.
- **D. Use an `AWS::Lambda::Alias` resource with the `RoutingConfig` property to specify weights for gradual traffic shifting between the Lambda function versions.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

For gradual traffic shifting in Lambda deployments, AWS Lambda aliases support the `RoutingConfig` property, which specifies the percentage of traffic routed to different versions of the Lambda function. This enables weighted traffic shifting between versions as part of deployment strategies.

The `AWS::Lambda::Alias` resource's `RoutingConfig` can specify multiple versions with weights, enabling canary or linear deployment strategies without needing `CodeDeploy` resources explicitly.

AWS `CodeDeploy` resources like `DeploymentConfig` and `DeploymentGroup` are used primarily for blue/green deployments and managing deployment strategies outside Lambda aliases.

Lambda versions themselves do not have a `VersionWeight` property; instead, weighted routing is managed via aliases.

Reference:

`AWS::Lambda::Alias` - `RoutingConfig`

"Specifies the versions of the function and the percentage of traffic to send to each version." (AWS CloudFormation Lambda Alias)

AWS Lambda Deployment Preferences:

"Weighted aliases enable gradual traffic shifting between Lambda function versions." (AWS Lambda Deployment Preferences)

NEW QUESTION # 54

A company runs a workload on Amazon EC2 instances. The company needs a control that requires the use of Instance Metadata Service Version 2 (IMDSv2) on all EC2 instances in the AWS account. If an EC2 instance does not prevent the use of Instance Metadata Service Version 1 (IMDSv1), the EC2 instance must be terminated.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set up AWS Config in the account. Use a managed rule to check EC2 instances. Configure the rule to remediate the findings by using AWS Systems Manager Automation to terminate the instance.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for the EC2 instance launch successful event. Send the event to an AWS Lambda function to inspect the EC2 metadata and to terminate the instance.
- C. Create a permissions boundary that prevents the `ec2:RunInstance` action if the `ec2:MetadataHttpTokens` condition key is not set to a value of `required`. Attach the permissions boundary to the IAM role that was used to launch the instance.
- D. Set up Amazon Inspector in the account. Configure Amazon Inspector to activate deep inspection for EC2 instances. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for an Inspector2 finding. Set an AWS Lambda function as the target to terminate the instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

To implement a control that requires the use of IMDSv2 on all EC2 instances in the account, the DevOps engineer can use a permissions boundary. A permissions boundary is a policy that defines the maximum permissions that an IAM entity can have. The DevOps engineer can create a permissions boundary that prevents the `ec2:RunInstance` action if the `ec2:MetadataHttpTokens` condition key is not set to a value of `required`. This condition key enforces the use of IMDSv2 on EC2 instances. The DevOps engineer can attach the permissions boundary to the IAM role that was used to launch the instance. This way, any attempt to launch an EC2 instance without using IMDSv2 will be denied by the permissions boundary.

NEW QUESTION # 55

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