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## Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q162-Q167):

### NEW QUESTION # 162

A company has multiple AWS accounts. The company uses AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) that is integrated with AWS Toolkit for Microsoft Azure DevOps. The attributes for access control feature is enabled in IAM Identity Center. The attribute mapping list contains two entries. The department key is mapped to \${path:enterprise.department}. The costCenter key is mapped to \${path:enterprise.costCenter}.

All existing Amazon EC2 instances have a department tag that corresponds to three company departments (d1, d2, d3). A DevOps engineer must create policies based on the matching attributes. The policies must minimize administrative effort and must grant each Azure AD user access to only the EC2 instances that are tagged with the user's respective department name.

Which condition key should the DevOps engineer include in the custom permissions policies to meet these requirements?

- A. To control access based on the department tag, the DevOps engineer must use a condition key in the custom policies. The

condition key will allow the policy to check if the EC2 instance is tagged with the same department as the user.

- B. The tag:Department condition key matches the department tag of EC2 instances with the value of the user's department attribute from Azure AD (which is mapped as \${path:enterprise.department}).  
The correct condition key to use in the custom policy is:  
"aws:RequestTag/Department": "\${aws:PrincipalTag/department}"  
This condition key ensures that users can only access EC2 instances where the Department tag matches their department attribute.
- C. assuming "C" refers to the correct policy condition key matching aws:RequestTag/Department with \${aws:PrincipalTag/department}

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/singlesignon/latest/userguide/configure-abac.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 163

A company uses AWS Storage Gateway in file gateway mode in front of an Amazon S3 bucket that is used by multiple resources. In the morning when business begins, users do not see the objects processed by a third party the previous evening. When a DevOps engineer looks directly at the S3 bucket, the data is there, but it is missing in Storage Gateway.

Which solution ensures that all the updated third-party files are available in the morning?

- A. Use S3 Same-Region Replication to replicate any changes made directly in the S3 bucket to Storage Gateway.
- B. Instruct the third party to put data into the S3 bucket using AWS Transfer for SFTP.
- C. Modify Storage Gateway to run in volume gateway mode.
- D. Configure a nightly Amazon EventBridge event to invoke an AWS Lambda function to run the RefreshCache command for Storage Gateway.

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 164

A company is migrating its container-based workloads to an AWS Organizations multi-account environment. The environment consists of application workload accounts that the company uses to deploy and run the containerized workloads. The company has also provisioned a shared services account for shared workloads in the organization.

The company must follow strict compliance regulations. All container images must receive security scanning before they are deployed to any environment. Images can be consumed by downstream deployment mechanisms after the images pass a scan with no critical vulnerabilities. Pre-scan and post-scan images must be isolated from one another so that a deployment can never use pre-scan images.

A DevOps engineer needs to create a strategy to centralize this process.

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

- A. Create a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline for each pre-scan repository. Create a source stage that runs when new images are pushed to the pre-scan repositories. Create a stage that uses AWS CodeBuild as the action provider. Write a buildspec.yaml definition that determines the image scanning status and pushes images without critical vulnerabilities to the post-scan repositories.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to image scanning completed events and invokes the Lambda function. Write function code that determines the image scanning status and pushes images without critical vulnerabilities to the post-scan repositories.
- C. Create Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repositories in the shared services account: one repository for each pre-scan image and one repository for each post-scan image. Configure Amazon ECR image scanning to run on new image pushes to the pre-scan repositories. Use resource-based policies to grant the organization write access to the pre-scan repositories and read access to the post-scan repositories.
- D. Create pre-scan Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repositories in each account that publishes container images. Create repositories for post-scan images in the shared services account. Configure Amazon ECR image scanning to run on new image pushes to the pre-scan repositories. Use resource-based policies to grant the organization read access to the post-scan repositories.
- E. Configure image replication for each image from the image's pre-scan repository to the image's post-scan repository.

**Answer: C,E**

Explanation:

\* Step 1: Centralizing Image Scanning in a Shared Services Account

The first requirement is to centralize the image scanning process, ensuring pre-scan and post-scan images are stored separately. This can be achieved by creating separate pre-scan and post-scan repositories in the shared services account, with the appropriate resource-based policies to control access.

Action: Create separate ECR repositories for pre-scan and post-scan images in the shared services account. Configure resource-based policies to allow write access to pre-scan repositories and read access to post-scan repositories.

Why: This ensures that images are isolated before and after the scan, following the compliance requirements.

Reference:

This corresponds to Option A: Create Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repositories in the shared services account: one repository for each pre-scan image and one repository for each post-scan image. Configure Amazon ECR image scanning to run on new image pushes to the pre-scan repositories. Use resource-based policies to grant the organization write access to the pre-scan repositories and read access to the post-scan repositories.

\* Step 2: Replication between Pre-Scan and Post-Scan Repositories

To automate the transfer of images from the pre-scan repositories to the post-scan repositories (after they pass the security scan), you can configure image replication between the two repositories.

Action: Set up image replication between the pre-scan and post-scan repositories to move images that have passed the security scan.

Why: Replication ensures that only scanned and compliant images are available for deployment, streamlining the process with minimal administrative overhead.

This corresponds to Option C: Configure image replication for each image from the image's pre-scan repository to the image's post-scan repository.

## NEW QUESTION # 165

An IT team has built an AWS CloudFormation template so others in the company can quickly and reliably deploy and terminate an application. The template creates an Amazon EC2 instance with a user data script to install the application and an Amazon S3 bucket that the application uses to serve static webpages while it is running.

All resources should be removed when the CloudFormation stack is deleted. However, the team observes that CloudFormation reports an error during stack deletion, and the S3 bucket created by the stack is not deleted.

How can the team resolve the error in the MOST efficient manner to ensure that all resources are deleted without errors?

- A. Replace the EC2 and S3 bucket resources with a single AWS OpsWorks Stacks resource. Define a custom recipe for the stack to create and delete the EC2 instance and the S3 bucket.
- B. Add a `DeletePolicy` attribute to the S3 bucket resource, with the value `Delete` forcing the bucket to be removed when the stack is deleted.
- C. Identify the resource that was not deleted. Manually empty the S3 bucket and then delete it.
- D. Add a custom resource with an AWS Lambda function with the `DependsOn` attribute specifying the S3 bucket, and an IAM role. Write the Lambda function to delete all objects from the bucket when `RequestType` is `Delete`.

## Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cloudformation-s3-custom-resources/>

## NEW QUESTION # 166

A company's application teams use AWS CodeCommit repositories for their applications. The application teams have repositories in multiple AWS accounts. All accounts are in an organization in AWS Organizations.

Each application team uses AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) configured with an external IdP to assume a developer IAM role. The developer role allows the application teams to use Git to work with the code in the repositories.

A security audit reveals that the application teams can modify the main branch in any repository. A DevOps engineer must implement a solution that allows the application teams to modify the main branch of only the repositories that they manage.

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

- A. Update the SAML assertion to pass the user's team name. Update the IAM role's trust policy to add an access-team session tag that has the team name.
- B. For each CodeCommit repository, add an access-team tag that has the value set to the name of the associated team.
- C. Create an IAM permissions boundary in each account. Include the following statement: A computer code with black text AI-generated content may be incorrect.

- D. Attach an SCP to the accounts. Include the following statement: A computer code with text AI-generated content may be incorrect.
- E. Create an approval rule template for each team in the Organizations management account. Associate the template with all the repositories. Add the developer role ARN as an approver.
- F. Create an approval rule template for each account. Associate the template with all repositories. Add the "aws:ResourceTag/access-team": "\$ ; {aws:PrincipalTag/access-team}" condition to the approval rule template.

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

Short Explanation: To meet the requirements, the DevOps engineer should update the SAML assertion to pass the user's team name, update the IAM role's trust policy to add an access-team session tag that has the team name, create an IAM permissions boundary in each account, and for each CodeCommit repository, add an access-team tag that has the value set to the name of the associated team.

Updating the SAML assertion to pass the user's team name allows the DevOps engineer to use IAM tags to identify which team a user belongs to. This can help enforce fine-grained access control based on the user's team membership1.

Updating the IAM role's trust policy to add an access-team session tag that has the team name allows the DevOps engineer to use IAM condition keys to restrict access based on the session tag value2. For example, the DevOps engineer can use the aws:PrincipalTag condition key to match the access-team tag of the user with the access-team tag of the repository3.

Creating an IAM permissions boundary in each account allows the DevOps engineer to set the maximum permissions that an identity-based policy can grant to an IAM entity. An entity's permissions boundary allows it to perform only the actions that are allowed by both its identity-based policies and its permissions boundaries4. For example, the DevOps engineer can use a permissions boundary policy to limit the actions that a user can perform on CodeCommit repositories based on their access-team tag5.

For each CodeCommit repository, adding an access-team tag that has the value set to the name of the associated team allows the DevOps engineer to use resource tags to identify which team manages a repository. This can help enforce fine-grained access control based on the resource tag value6.

The other options are incorrect because:

Creating an approval rule template for each team in the Organizations management account is not a valid option, as approval rule templates are not supported by AWS Organizations. Approval rule templates are specific to CodeCommit and can only be associated with one or more repositories in the same AWS Region where they are created7.

Creating an approval rule template for each account is not a valid option, as approval rule templates are not designed to restrict access to modify branches. Approval rule templates are designed to require approvals from specified users or groups before merging pull requests8.

Attaching an SCP to the accounts is not a valid option, as SCPs are not designed to restrict access based on tags. SCPs are designed to restrict access based on service actions and resources across all users and roles in an organization's account9.

## NEW QUESTION # 167

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