

AWS-DevOps Exam Reviews - AWS-DevOps Real Brain Dumps



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Perhaps you worry about that you have difficulty in understanding our AWS-DevOps training questions. Frankly speaking, we have taken all your worries into account. Firstly, all knowledge of the AWS-DevOps exam materials have been simplified a lot. Also, we have tested many volunteers who are common people. The results show that our AWS-DevOps study braindumps are easy for them to understand. So you don't have to worry that at all and you will pass the exam for sure.

To be eligible for the AWS-DevOps Exam, candidates must have at least two years of experience in provisioning, operating, and managing AWS environments. They should also have a strong understanding of DevOps methodologies and practices, including continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD), infrastructure as code (IaC), and monitoring and logging. AWS-DevOps exam consists of 75 multiple-choice and multiple-response questions, and candidates have 180 minutes to complete it.

The AWS-DevOps certification is an advanced level certification that validates the skills of experienced DevOps engineers. AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to automate the delivery of applications, infrastructure, and services on the Amazon Web Services platform. AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification is recognized by organizations around the world and is a valuable asset for professionals seeking career advancement in the field of DevOps.

AWS DevOps Engineer Professional Exam certified salary below

- Europe: 97902 Euro
- England: 82930 Pound
- India: 712503 INR
- United States: 107,786 USD

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Guide, which is always forward-thinking, convenient, current, and dependable.

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q210-Q215):

NEW QUESTION # 210

A company's legacy application uses IAM user credentials to access resources in the company's AWS Organizations organization. A DevOps engineer needs to ensure new IAM users cannot be created unless the employee creating the IAM user is on an exception list.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with a pattern that matches the `iamCreateUser` action with an AWS Lambda function target. The function will check the user name and account against an exception list. If the user is not in the exception list, the function will delete the user.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with a pattern that matches the `iamCreateAccessKey` action with an AWS Lambda function target. The function will check the user name account against an exception list. If the user is not in the exception list, the function will delete the user.
- C. Attach an Organizations SCP with an explicit deny for all `iamCreateUser` actions with a condition that includes `StringEquals` for `aws:username` with a value of the exception list.
- D. Attach an Organizations SCP with an explicit deny for all `iamCreateAccessKey` actions with a condition that excludes `StringNotEquals` for `aws:username` with a value of the exception list.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 211

Which status represents a failure state in AWS CloudFormation?

- A. `ROLLBACK_FAILED`
- B. `DELETE_COMPLETE_WITH_ARTIFACTS`
- C. `ROLLBACK_IN_PROGRESS`
- D. `UPDATE_COMPLETE_CLEANUP_IN_PROGRESS`

Answer: C

Explanation:

`ROLLBACK_IN_PROGRESS` means an `UpdateStack` operation failed and the stack is in the process of trying to return to the valid, pre-update state.

`UPDATE_COMPLETE_CLEANUP_IN_PROGRESS` means an update was successful, and CloudFormation is deleting any replaced, no longer used resources. `ROLLBACK_FAILED` is not a CloudFormation state (but `UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED` is).

`DELETE_COMPLETE_WITH_ARTIFACTS` does not exist at all.

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/using-cfn-updating-stacks.html>

NEW QUESTION # 212

A DevOps Engineer is deploying a new web application. The company chooses AWS Elastic Beanstalk for deploying and managing the web application, and Amazon RDS MySQL to handle persistent data. The company requires that new deployments have minimal impact if they fail. The application resources must be at full capacity during deployment, and rolling back a deployment must also be possible.

Which deployment sequence will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy the application using Elastic Beanstalk and connect to an external RDS MySQL instance using Elastic Beanstalk environment properties. Use Elastic Beanstalk features for a blue/green deployment to deploy the new release to a separate environment, and then swap the CNAME in the two environments to redirect traffic to the new version.
- B. Deploy the application using Elastic Beanstalk, and include RDS MySQL as part of the environment. Use default Elastic Beanstalk behavior to deploy changes to the application, and let rolling updates deploy changes to the application.
- C. Deploy the application using Elastic Beanstalk, and include RDS MySQL as part of the environment. Use Elastic Beanstalk immutable updates for application deployments.

- D. Deploy the application using Elastic Beanstalk, and connect to an external RDS MySQL instance using Elastic Beanstalk environment properties. Use Elastic Beanstalk immutable updates for application deployments.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 213

You are hired as the new head of operations for a SaaS company. Your CTO has asked you to make debugging any part of your entire operation simpler and as fast as possible. She complains that she has no idea what is going on in the complex, service-oriented architecture, because the developers just log to disk, and it's very hard to find errors in logs on so many services. How can you best meet this requirement and satisfy your CTO?

- A. Begin using CloudWatch Logs on every service. Stream all Log Groups into an AWS Elasticsearch Service Domain running Kibana 4 and perform log analysis on a search cluster.
- B. Copy all log files into AWS S3 using a cron job on each instance. Use an S3 Notification Configuration on the `PutBucket` event and publish events to AWS Lambda. Use the Lambda to analyze logs as soon as they come in and flag issues.
- C. Begin using CloudWatch Logs on every service. Stream all Log Groups into S3 objects. Use AWS EMR cluster jobs to perform ad-hoc MapReduce analysis and write new queries when needed.
- D. Copy all log files into AWS S3 using a cron job on each instance. Use an S3 Notification Configuration on the `PutBucket` event and publish events to AWS Kinesis. Use Apache Spark on AWS EMR to perform at-scale stream processing queries on the log chunks and flag issues.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Elasticsearch and Kibana 4 combination is called the ELK Stack, and is designed specifically for real-time, ad-hoc log analysis and aggregation. All other answers introduce extra delay or require pre-defined queries.

Amazon Elasticsearch Service is a managed service that makes it easy to deploy, operate, and scale Elasticsearch in the AWS Cloud. Elasticsearch is a popular open-source search and analytics engine for use cases such as log analytics, real-time application monitoring, and click stream analytics.

<https://aws.amazon.com/elasticsearch-service/>

NEW QUESTION # 214

A DevOps Engineer must create a Linux AMI in an automated fashion. The newly created AMI identification must be stored in a location where other build pipelines can access the new identification programmatically. What is the MOST cost-effective way to do this?

- A. Build a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline to take a snapshot of an Amazon EC2 instance running the latest version of the application. Then start a new EC2 instance from the snapshot and update the running instance using an AWS Lambda function. Take a snapshot of the updated instance, then convert it to an AMI. Store the AMI identification output in an Amazon DynamoDB table.
- B. Build a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline to download and save the latest operating system Open Virtualization Format (OVF) image to an Amazon S3 bucket, then customize the image using the guestfish utility. Use the virtual machine (VM) import command to convert the OVF to an AMI, and store the AMI identification output as an AWS Systems Manager parameter.
- C. Create an AWS Systems Manager automation document with values instructing how the image should be created. Then build a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline to execute the automation document to build the AMI when triggered. Store the AMI identification output as a Systems Manager parameter.
- D. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance and install Packer. Then configure a Packer build with values defining how the image should be created. Build a Jenkins pipeline to invoke the Packer build when triggered to build an AMI. Store the AMI identification output in an Amazon DynamoDB table.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Working with Automation Documents : `aws:executeAwsApi > CreateImage`

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/automation-aws-apis-calling.html>

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