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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q193-Q198):

NEW QUESTION # 193

A company recently deployed its web application on AWS. The company is preparing for a large-scale sales event and must ensure

that the web application can scale to meet the demand. The application's frontend infrastructure includes an Amazon CloudFront distribution that has an Amazon S3 bucket as an origin. The backend infrastructure includes an Amazon API Gateway API, several AWS Lambda functions, and an Amazon Aurora DB cluster. The company's DevOps engineer conducts a load test and identifies that the Lambda functions can fulfill the peak number of requests. However, the DevOps engineer notices request latency during the initial burst of requests. Most of the requests to the Lambda functions produce queries to the database. A large portion of the invocation time is used to establish database connections. Which combination of steps will provide the application with the required scalability? (Select TWO)

- A. Configure a higher reserved concurrency for the Lambda functions.
- **B. Configure a higher provisioned concurrency for the Lambda functions.**
- C. Convert the DB cluster to an Aurora global database. Add additional Aurora Replicas in AWS Regions based on the locations of the company's customers.
- D. Refactor the Lambda Functions. Move the code blocks that initialize database connections into the function handlers.
- **E. Use Amazon RDS Proxy to create a proxy for the Aurora database. Update the Lambda functions to use the proxy endpoints for database connections.**

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

The correct answer is B and E. Configuring a higher provisioned concurrency for the Lambda functions will ensure that the functions are ready to respond to the initial burst of requests without any cold start latency. Using Amazon RDS Proxy to create a proxy for the Aurora database will enable the Lambda functions to reuse existing database connections and reduce the overhead of establishing new ones. This will also improve the scalability and availability of the database by managing the connection pool size and handling failovers. Option A is incorrect because reserved concurrency only limits the number of concurrent executions for a function, not pre-warms them. Option C is incorrect because converting the DB cluster to an Aurora global database will not address the issue of database connection latency, and may introduce additional costs and complexity. Option D is incorrect because moving the code blocks that initialize database connections into the function handlers will not improve the performance or scalability of the Lambda functions, and may actually worsen the cold start latency. Reference:

AWS Lambda Provisioned Concurrency

Using Amazon RDS Proxy with AWS Lambda

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NEW QUESTION # 194

A DevOps engineer is using AWS CodeDeploy across a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. The associated CodeDeploy deployment group, which is integrated with EC2 Auto Scaling, is configured to perform in-place deployments with `codeDeployDefault.oneAtATime`. During an ongoing new deployment, the engineer discovers that, although the overall deployment finished successfully, two out of five instances have the previous application revision deployed. The other three instances have the newest application revision. What is likely causing this issue?

- **A. A failed Afterinstall lifecycle event hook caused the CodeDeploy agent to roll back to the previous version on the affected instances.**
- B. EC2 Auto Scaling launched two new instances while the new deployment had not yet finished, causing the previous version to be deployed on the affected instances.
- C. The CodeDeploy agent was not installed in two affected instances.
- D. The two affected instances failed to fetch the new deployment.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

When AWS CodeDeploy performs an in-place deployment, it updates the instances with the new application revision one at a time, as specified by the deployment configuration `codeDeployDefault.oneAtATime`. If a lifecycle event hook, such as `AfterInstall`, fails during the deployment, CodeDeploy will attempt to roll back to the previous version on the affected instances. This is likely what happened with the two instances that still have the previous application revision deployed. The failure of the `AfterInstall` lifecycle event hook triggered the rollback mechanism, resulting in those instances reverting to the previous application revision.

References:

- * AWS CodeDeploy documentation on redeployment and rollback procedures¹.
- * Stack Overflow discussions on re-deploying older revisions with AWS CodeDeploy².
- * AWS CLI reference guide for deploying a revision².

NEW QUESTION # 195

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 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.
- **C. Configure image replication for each image from the image's pre-scan repository to the image's post-scan repository.**
- D. 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.
- **E. 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.**

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 # 196

A media company has several thousand Amazon EC2 instances in an AWS account. The company is using Slack and a shared email inbox for team communications and important updates. A DevOps engineer needs to send all AWS-scheduled EC2 maintenance notifications to the Slack channel and the shared inbox. The solution must include the instances' Name and Owner tags.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon EventBridge to monitor for AWS Health Events Configure the maintenance events to target an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic Subscribe an AWS Lambda function to the SNS topic to send notifications to the Slack channel and the shared inbox.
- B. Integrate AWS Trusted Advisor with AWS Config Configure a custom AWS Config rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to publish notifications to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic Subscribe a Slack channel endpoint and the shared inbox to the topic.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function that sends EC2 maintenance notifications to the Slack channel and the shared inbox Monitor EC2 health events by using Amazon CloudWatch metrics Configure a CloudWatch alarm that invokes the Lambda function when a maintenance notification is received.
- D. Configure AWS Support integration with AWS CloudTrail Create a CloudTrail lookup event to invoke an AWS Lambda function to pass EC2 maintenance notifications to Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) Configure Amazon SNS to target the Slack channel and the shared inbox.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/health/latest/ug/cloudwatch-events-health.html>

NEW QUESTION # 197

A company has containerized all of its in-house quality control applications. The company is running Jenkins on Amazon EC2 instances, which require patching and upgrading. The compliance officer has requested a DevOps engineer begin encrypting build artifacts since they contain company intellectual property.

What should the DevOps engineer do to accomplish this in the MOST maintainable manner?

- A. Automate patching and upgrading using AWS Systems Manager on EC2 instances and encrypt Amazon EBS volumes by default.
- B. Deploy Jenkins to an Amazon ECS cluster and copy build artifacts to an Amazon S3 bucket with default encryption enabled.
- C. Leverage AWS CodePipeline with a build action and encrypt the artifacts using AWS Secrets Manager.
- D. Use AWS CodeBuild with artifact encryption to replace the Jenkins instance running on EC2 instances.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The following are the steps involved in accomplishing this in the most maintainable manner:

Use AWS CodeBuild with artifact encryption to replace the Jenkins instance running on EC2 instances.

Configure CodeBuild to encrypt the build artifacts using AWS Secrets Manager.

Deploy the containerized quality control applications to CodeBuild.

This approach is the most maintainable because it eliminates the need to manage Jenkins on EC2 instances. CodeBuild is a managed service, so the DevOps engineer does not need to worry about patching or upgrading the service.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codebuild/latest/userguide/security-encryption.html>

Build artifact encryption - CodeBuild requires access to an AWS KMS CMK in order to encrypt its build output artifacts. By default, CodeBuild uses an AWS Key Management Service CMK for Amazon S3 in your AWS account. If you do not want to use this CMK, you must create and configure a customer-managed CMK. For more information Creating keys.

NEW QUESTION # 198

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