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問題 #84

A company's AWS accounts are in an organization in AWS Organizations. The organization has all features enabled. The accounts use Amazon EC2 instances to host applications. The company manages the EC2 instances manually by using the AWS Management Console. The company applies updates to the EC2 instances by using an SSH connection to each EC2 instance. The company needs a solution that uses AWS Systems Manager to manage all the organization's current and future EC2 instances. The latest version of Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) is running on the EC2 instances. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Configure a home AWS Region in Systems Manager Quick Setup in the organization's management account. Deploy the Systems Manager Default Host Management Configuration Quick Setup from the management account.**
- B. Create an AWS CloudFormation stack set that contains an EC2 instance profile with the AmazonSSMManagedEC2InstanceDefaultPolicy IAM policy attached. Use the organization's management account to deploy the stack set to every account in the organization.
- C. Configure a home AWS Region in Systems Manager Quick Setup in the organization's management account. Create a Systems Manager Run Command that attaches the AmazonSSMServiceRolePolicy IAM policy to every IAM role that the EC2 instances use. Invoke the command in every account in the organization.
- D. Create an AWS CloudFormation stack set that contains a Systems Manager parameter to define the Default Host Management Configuration role. Use the organization's management account to deploy the stack set to every account in the organization.

答案： A

解題說明：

AWS CloudOps automation best practices recommend using AWS Systems Manager Quick Setup for organization-wide management and configuration of EC2 instances. The Default Host Management Configuration Quick Setup automatically enables Systems Manager capabilities such as Patch Manager, Inventory, Session Manager, and Automation across all managed instances within the organization.

When deployed from the management account, Quick Setup automatically integrates with AWS Organizations to propagate configuration and permissions to existing and future accounts. This meets the requirement for organization-wide management with no manual configuration or SSH access. AWS documentation notes:

"You can use Quick Setup in the management account of an organization in AWS Organizations to configure Systems Manager capabilities for all accounts and Regions. Quick Setup automatically keeps configurations up to date." Options B, C, and D require custom deployments or manual IAM updates, lacking centralized automation. Therefore, Option A fully satisfies CloudOps standards for automated provisioning and ongoing management of EC2 instances across an organization.

References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):

- * AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Domain 3: Deployment, Provisioning and Automation
- * AWS Systems Manager - Quick Setup and Default Host Management Configuration
- * AWS Organizations Integration with Systems Manager
- * AWS Well-Architected Framework - Operational Excellence Pillar

問題 #85

A company is using an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster that has point-in-time recovery, backtracking, and automatic backup enabled. A CloudOps engineer needs to roll back the DB cluster to a specific recovery point within the previous 72 hours. Restores must be completed in the same production DB cluster.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Use backtracking to rewind the existing DB cluster to the desired recovery point.**
- B. Create an Aurora Replica. Promote the replica to replace the primary DB instance.
- C. Use point-in-time recovery to restore the existing DB cluster to the desired recovery point.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to restore an automatic backup to the existing DB cluster.

答案： A

解題說明：

As documented in AWS Cloud Operations and Database Recovery, Aurora Backtrack allows you to rewind the existing database cluster to a chosen point in time without creating a new cluster. This feature supports fine-grained rollback for accidental data changes, making it ideal for scenarios like table deletions or logical corruption.

Backtracking maintains continuous transaction logs and permits rewinding within a configurable window (up to 72 hours). It does not require creating a new cluster or endpoint, and it preserves the same production environment, fulfilling the operational requirement for in-place recovery.

In contrast, Point-in-Time Recovery (Option D) always creates a new cluster, while replica promotion (Option A) and Lambda restoration (Option B) are unrelated to immediate rollback operations.

Therefore, Option C, using Aurora Backtrack, best meets the requirement for same-cluster restoration and minimal downtime.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Database Management Guide - Section: Using Aurora Backtrack for Fast In-Place Recovery

問題 #86

A company has an AWS CloudFormation template that includes an AWS::EC2::Instance resource and a custom resource (Lambda function). The Lambda function fails because it runs before the EC2 instance is launched. Which solution will resolve this issue?

- A. Add a DependsOn attribute to the custom resource. Specify the EC2 instance in the DependsOn attribute.
- B. Use the Fn::If intrinsic function to check for the EC2 instance before the custom resource runs.
- C. Update the Lambda function to use the cfn-response module to send a response to the custom resource.
- D. Update the custom resource's service token to point to a valid Lambda function.

答案： A

解題說明：

The AWS Cloud Operations and Infrastructure-as-Code documentation specifies that when using AWS CloudFormation, resources are created in parallel by default unless explicitly ordered using DependsOn.

If a custom resource (Lambda) depends on another resource (like an EC2 instance) to exist before execution, a DependsOn attribute must be added to enforce creation order. This ensures the EC2 instance is launched and available before the custom resource executes its automation logic.

Updating the service token (Option B) doesn't affect order of execution. The cfn-response module (Option C) handles callback communication but not sequencing. Fn::If (Option D) is for conditional creation, not dependency control.

Therefore, Option A is correct - adding a DependsOn attribute guarantees that CloudFormation provisions the EC2 instance before executing the Lambda custom resource.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Infrastructure-as-Code Guide - Using DependsOn for Resource Creation Order in CloudFormation Templates

問題 #87

A company has a critical serverless application that uses multiple AWS Lambda functions. Each Lambda function generates 1 GB of log data daily in its own Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group. The company's security team asks for a count of application errors, grouped by type, across all of the log groups.

What should a CloudOps engineer do to meet this requirement?

- A. Perform a CloudWatch Logs search that uses the groupby keyword and count function.
- B. Perform an Amazon Athena query that uses the SELECT and GROUP BY keywords.
- C. Perform a CloudWatch Logs Insights query that uses the stats command and count function.
- D. Perform an Amazon RDS query that uses the SELECT and GROUP BY keywords.

答案： C

解題說明：

CloudWatch Logs Insights is purpose-built for interactive querying and analysis across log data that is stored in CloudWatch Logs. It supports selecting multiple log groups at once (including many Lambda log groups), filtering events to match error patterns, extracting fields, and aggregating results. The requirement is to produce a count of application errors grouped by type across all log groups, which aligns directly with Logs Insights capabilities.

With Logs Insights, a CloudOps engineer can query all relevant Lambda log groups, parse or extract an "error type" field from structured JSON logs (or use pattern parsing for unstructured logs), and then aggregate using the stats command with count() grouped by the parsed error type field. This approach is fast to implement, requires no data pipeline, and scales well for large volumes because Logs Insights is optimized for CloudWatch Logs data. It also supports time-range selection so the security team can request daily or incident- window reporting.

Option B is incorrect because CloudWatch Logs "search" is a basic filtering feature and does not provide the same structured aggregation and grouping features as Logs Insights for large-scale, cross-log-group analytics.

Option C (Athena) would require exporting logs to Amazon S3 (for example, via subscription filters, Kinesis Data Firehose, or scheduled exports) and maintaining a schema and partitions, which adds operational overhead not required here. Option D is not applicable because CloudWatch log data is not queried through Amazon RDS, and using an RDS database for log analytics would introduce significant ingestion and operational complexity.

Therefore, running a CloudWatch Logs Insights query using stats and count() to group errors by type across all Lambda log groups is the correct solution.

問題 #88

A company has an AWS CloudFormation template that includes an AWS::EC2::Instance resource and a custom resource (Lambda function). The Lambda function fails because it runs before the EC2 instance is launched.

Which solution will resolve this issue?

- A. Add a DependsOn attribute to the custom resource. Specify the EC2 instance in the DependsOn attribute.
- B. Use the Fn::If intrinsic function to check for the EC2 instance before the custom resource runs.
- C. Update the Lambda function to use the cfn-response module to send a response to the custom resource.
- D. Update the custom resource's service token to point to a valid Lambda function.

答案： A

解題說明：

The AWS Cloud Operations and Infrastructure-as-Code documentation specifies that when using AWS CloudFormation, resources are created in parallel by default unless explicitly ordered using DependsOn.

If a custom resource (Lambda) depends on another resource (like an EC2 instance) to exist before execution, a DependsOn attribute must be added to enforce creation order. This ensures the EC2 instance is launched and available before the custom resource executes its automation logic.

Updating the service token (Option B) doesn't affect order of execution. The cfn-response module (Option C) handles callback communication but not sequencing. Fn::If (Option D) is for conditional creation, not dependency control.

Therefore, Option A is correct - adding a DependsOn attribute guarantees that CloudFormation provisions the EC2 instance before executing the Lambda custom resource.

問題 #89

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