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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q224-Q229):

NEW QUESTION # 224
You currently have an application deployed via Elastic Beanstalk. You are now deploying a new application and have ensured that Elastic beanstalk has detached the current instances and deployed and reattached new instances. But the new instances are still not receiving any sort of traffic. Why is this the case.

- A. It takes time for the ELB to register the instances, hence there is a small timeframe before your instances can start receiving traffic C You need to create a new Elastic Beanstalk application, because you cannot detach and then reattach instances to an ELB within an Elastic Beanstalk application
- B. The instances are of the wrong AMI, hence they are not being detected by the ELB.
- C. The instances needed to be reattached before the new application version was deployed

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
Before the CC2 Instances can start receiving traffic, they will be checked via the health checks of the CLB.
Once the health checks are successful, the CC2 Instance
will change its state to InService and then the EC2 Instances can start receiving traffic.
For more information on ELB health checks, please refer to the below link:
* http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/elb-healthchecks.html

NEW QUESTION # 225
Which of the following are ways to ensure that data is secured while in transit when using the AWS Elastic load balancer. Choose 2 answers from the options given below

- A. Usean HTTPS front end listener for your ELB
- B. Usean SSL front end listenerforyourELB
- C. Usean HTTP front end listener for your ELB
- D. Usea TCP front end listener for your ELB

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Explanation
The AWS documentation mentions the following
You can create a load balancer that uses the SSL/TLS protocol for encrypted connections (also known as SSL offload). This feature enables traffic encryption between your load balancer and the clients that initiate HTTPS sessions, and for connections between your load balancer and your L~C2 instances.
For more information on Elastic Load balancer and secure listeners, please refer to the below link:
* http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/classic/elb-https-load-balancers.html

NEW QUESTION # 226
A DevOps engineer is writing an AWS CloudFormation template to stand up a web service that will run on Amazon EC2 instances in a private subnet behind an ELB Application Load Balancer.
The Engineer must ensure that the service can accept requests from clients that have IPv6 addresses. Which configuration items should the Engineer incorporate into the CloudFormation template to allow IPv6 clients to access the web service?

- A. Create a target group and add the EC2 instances as targets. Create a listener on port 443 of the Application Load Balancer. Associate the newly created target group as the default target group.
  Select a dual stack IP address, and create a rule in the security group that allows inbound traffic from anywhere.
- B. Replace the Application Load Balancer with a Network Load Balancer. Associate an IPv6 CIDR block with the Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and subnets where the Network Load Balancer lives, and assign the Network Load Balancer an IPv6 Elastic IP address.
- C. Associate an IPv6 CIDR block with the Amazon VPC and subnets where the EC2 instances will live.
  Create route table entries for the IPv6 network, use EC2 instance types that support IPv6, and assign IPv6 addresses to each EC2 instance.
- D. Assign each EC2 instance an IPv6 Elastic IP address. Create a target group and add the EC2 instances as targets. Create a listener on port 443 of the Application Load Balancer, and associate the newly created target group as the default target group.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2017/01/announcing-internet-protocol-version-6- ipv6-support-for-elastic-load-balancing-in-amazon-virtual-private-cloud-vpc/

NEW QUESTION # 227
A company has many applications. Different teams in the company developed the applications by using multiple languages and frameworks. The applications run on premises and on different servers with different operating systems. Each team has its own release protocol and process.

The company wants to reduce the complexity of the release and maintenance of these applications.
The company is migrating its technology stacks, including these applications, to AWS. The company wants centralized control of source code, a consistent and automatic delivery pipeline, and as few maintenance tasks as possible on the underlying infrastructure.
What should a DevOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create one AWS CodeCommit repository for all applications.
  Put each application's code in different branch.
  Merge the branches, and use AWS CodeBuild to build the applications.
  Use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy the applications to one centralized application server.
- B. Create one AWS CodeCommit repository for each of the applications.
  Use AWS CodeBuild to build one Docker image for each application in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR).
  Use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy the applications to Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) on infrastructure that AWS Fargate manages.
- C. Create one AWS CodeCommit repository for each of the applications
  Use AWS CodeBuild to build the applications one at a time.
  Use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy the applications to one centralized application server.
- D. Create one AWS CodeCommit repository for each of the applications.
  Use AWS CodeBuild to build the applications one at a time to create one AMI for each server.
  Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to automatically provision and decommission Amazon EC2 fleets by using these AMIs.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://towardsdatascience.com/ci-cd-logical-and-practical-approach-to-build-four-step-pipeline- on-aws-3f54183068ec

NEW QUESTION # 228
The operations team and the development team want a single place to view both operating system and application logs. How should you implement this using A WS services? Choose two from the options below

- A. Using configuration management, set up remote logging to send events to Amazon Kinesis and insert these into Amazon CloudSearch or Amazon Redshift, depending on available analytic tools.
- B. Using AWS CloudFormation and configuration management, set up remote logging to send events via UDP packets to CloudTrail.
- C. Using AWS CloudFormation, merge the application logs with the operating system logs, and use 1AM Roles to allow both teams to have access to view console output from Amazon EC2.
- D. Using AWS CloudFormation, create a Cloud Watch Logs LogGroup and send the operating system and application logs of interest using the Cloud Watch Logs Agent.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Explanation
Option B is invalid because Cloudtrail is not designed specifically to take in UDP packets Option D is invalid because there are already Cloudwatch logs available, so there is no need to have specific logs designed for this.
You can use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to monitor, store, and access your log files from Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon L~C2) instances, AWS CloudTrail, and other sources. You can then retrieve the associated log data from CloudWatch Logs.
For more information on Cloudwatch logs please refer to the below link:
* http://docs