



## Amazon

### Exam Questions AWS-Certified-DevOps-Engineer-Professional

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer Professional

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

You are building a game high score table in DynamoDB. You will store each user's highest score for each game, with many games, all of which have relatively similar usage levels and numbers of players. You need to be able to look up the highest score for any game. What's the best DynamoDB key structure?

- A. HighestScore as the hash / only key.
- B. GameID as the hash key, HighestScore as the range key.
- C. GameID as the hash / only key.
- D. GameID as the range / only key

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Since access and storage for games is uniform, and you need to have ordering within each game for the scores (to access the highest value), your hash (partition) key should be the GameID, and there should be a range key for HighestScore.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/GuidelinesForTables.html#GuidelinesForTables.Partitions>

#### NEW QUESTION 2

You are creating an application which stores extremely sensitive financial information. All information in the system must be encrypted at rest and in transit. Which of these is a violation of this policy?

- A. ELB SSL termination.
- B. ELB Using Proxy Protocol v1.
- C. CloudFront Viewer Protocol Policy set to HTTPS redirection.
- D. Telling S3 to use AES256 on the server-side

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Terminating SSL terminates the security of a connection over HTTP, removing the S for "Secure" in HTTPS. This violates the "encryption in transit" requirement in the scenario.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ElasticLoadBalancing/latest/DeveloperGuide/elb-listener-config.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 3

Your system automatically provisions EIPs to EC2 instances in a VPC on boot. The system provisions the whole VPC and stack at once. You have two of them per VPC. On your new AWS account, your attempt to create a Development environment failed, after successfully creating Staging and Production environments in the same region. What happened?

- A. You didn't choose the Development version of the AMI you are using.
- B. You didn't set the Development flag to true when deploying EC2 instances.
- C. You hit the soft limit of 5 EIPs per region and requested a 6th.
- D. You hit the soft limit of 2 VPCs per region and requested a 3rd

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

There is a soft limit of 5 EIPs per Region for VPC on new accounts. The third environment could not allocate the 6th EIP.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws\\_service\\_limits.html#limits\\_vpc](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html#limits_vpc)

#### NEW QUESTION 4

You run accounting software in the AWS cloud. This software needs to be online continuously during the day every day of the week, and has a very static requirement for compute resources. You also have other, unrelated batch jobs that need to run once per day at any time of your choosing. How should you minimize cost?

- A. Purchase a Heavy Utilization Reserved Instance to run the accounting software
- B. Turn it off after hour
- C. Run the batch jobs with the same instance class, so the Reserved Instance credits are also applied to the batch jobs.
- D. Purchase a Medium Utilization Reserved Instance to run the accounting software
- E. Turn it off after hour
- F. Run the batch jobs with the same instance class, so the Reserved Instance credits are also applied to the batch jobs.
- G. Purchase a Light Utilization Reserved Instance to run the accounting software
- H. Turn it off after hour
- I. Run the batch jobs with the same instance class, so the Reserved Instance credits are also applied to the batch jobs.
- J. Purchase a Full Utilization Reserved Instance to run the accounting software
- K. Turn it off after hour
- L. Run the batch jobs with the same instance class, so the Reserved Instance credits are also applied to the batch jobs.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Because the instance will always be online during the day, in a predictable manner, and there are a sequence of batch jobs to perform at any time, we should run the batch jobs when the account software is off. We can achieve Heavy Utilization by alternating these times, so we should purchase the reservation as such, as this represents the lowest cost. There is no such thing as a "Full" level utilization purchases on EC2.

Reference: [https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Cost\\_Optimization\\_with\\_AWS.pdf](https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Cost_Optimization_with_AWS.pdf)

#### NEW QUESTION 5

You are building out a layer in a software stack on AWS that needs to be able to scale out to react to increased demand as fast as possible. You are running the

code on EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB. Which application code deployment method should you use?

- A. SSH into new instances that come online, and deploy new code onto the system by pulling it from an S3 bucket, which is populated by code that you refresh from source control on new pushes.
- B. Bake an AMI when deploying new versions of code, and use that AMI for the Auto Scaling Launch Configuration.
- C. Create a Dockerfile when preparing to deploy a new version to production and publish it to S3. Use UserData in the Auto Scaling Launch configuration to pull down the Dockerfile from S3 and run it when new instances launch.
- D. Create a new Auto Scaling Launch Configuration with UserData scripts configured to pull the latest code at all times.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

the bootstrapping process can be slower if you have a complex application or multiple applications to install. Managing a fleet of applications with several build tools and dependencies can be a challenging task during rollouts. Furthermore, your deployment service should be designed to do faster rollouts to take advantage of Auto Scaling.

Reference: <https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/overview-of-deployment-options-on-aws.pdf>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

You are getting a lot of empty receive requests when using Amazon SQS. This is making a lot of unnecessary network load on your instances. What can you do to reduce this load?

- A. Subscribe your queue to an SNS topic instead.
- B. Use as long of a poll as possible, instead of short polls.
- C. Alter your visibility timeout to be shorter.
- D. Use `sqsd` on your EC2 instance

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

One benefit of long polling with Amazon SQS is the reduction of the number of empty responses, when there are no messages available to return, in reply to a ReceiveMessage request sent to an Amazon SQS queue. Long polling allows the Amazon SQS service to wait until a message is available in the queue before sending a response.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-long-polling.html>

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Which of the following are not valid sources for OpsWorks custom cookbook repositories?

- A. HTTP(S)
- B. Git
- C. AWS EBS
- D. Subversion

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Linux stacks can install custom cookbooks from any of the following repository types: HTTP or Amazon S3 archives. They can be either public or private, but Amazon S3 is typically the preferred option for a private archive. Git and Subversion repositories provide source control and the ability to have multiple versions.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/workingcookbook-installingcustom-enable.html>

**NEW QUESTION 8**

You are building a deployment system on AWS. You will deploy new code by bootstrapping instances in a private subnet in a VPC at runtime using UserData scripts pointing to an S3 zip file object, where your code is stored. An ELB in a public subnet has network interfaces and connectMty to the instances. Requests from users of the system are routed to the ELB via a Route53 A Record Alias. You do not use any VPC endpoints. Which is a risk of using this approach?

- A. Route53 Alias records do not always update dynamically with ELB network changes after deploys.
- B. If the NAT routing for the private subnet fails, deployments fail.
- C. Kernel changes to the base AMI may render the code inoperable.
- D. The instances cannot be in a private subnet if the ELB is in a public on

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Since you are not using VPC endpoints, outbound requests for the code sitting in S3 are routed though the NAT for the VPC's private subnets. If this networking fails, runtime bootstrapping through code

download will fail due to network unavailability and lack of access to the Internet, and thus Amazon S3. Reference:

[http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC\\_NAT\\_Instance.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_NAT_Instance.html)

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Which major database needs a BYO license?

- A. PostgreSQL
- B. MariaDB
- C. MySQL
- D. Oracle

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Oracle is not open source, and requires a bring your own license model.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP\\_Oracle.htm](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP_Oracle.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 10**

For AWS Auto Scaling, what is the first transition state a new instance enters after leaving steady state when scaling out due to increased load?

- A. EnteringStandby
- B. Pending
- C. Terminating:Wait
- D. Detaching

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

When a scale out event occurs, the Auto Scaling group launches the required number of EC2 instances, using its assigned launch configuration. These instances start in the Pending state. If you add a lifecycle hook to your Auto Scaling group, you can perform a custom action here. For more information, see Lifecycle Hooks.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/AutoScalingGroupLifecycle.html>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Which of these is not a Pseudo Parameter in AWS CloudFormation?

- A. AWS::StackName
- B. AWS::AccountId
- C. AWS::StackArn
- D. AWS::NotificationARNs

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

This is the complete list of Pseudo Parameters: AWS::AccountId, AWS::NotificationARNs, AWS::NoValue, AWS::Region, AWS::StackId, AWS::StackName

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/pseudo-parameter-reference.html>

**NEW QUESTION 12**

You need to deploy an AWS stack in a repeatable manner across multiple environments. You have selected CloudFormation as the right tool to accomplish this, but have found that there is a resource type you need to create and model, but is unsupported by CloudFormation. How should you overcome this challenge?

- A. Use a CloudFormation Custom Resource Template by selecting an API call to proxy for create, update, and delete action
- B. CloudFormation will use the AWS SDK, CLI, or API method of your choosing as the state transition function for the resource type you are modeling.
- C. Submit a ticket to the AWS Forum
- D. AWS extends CloudFormation Resource Types by releasing tooling to the AWS Labs organization on GitHub
- E. Their response time is usually 1 day, and they complete requests within a week or two.
- F. Instead of depending on CloudFormation, use Chef, Puppet, or Ansible to author Heat templates, which are declarative stack resource definitions that operate over the OpenStack hypervisor and cloud environment.
- G. Create a CloudFormation Custom Resource Type by implementing create, update, and delete functionality, either by subscribing a Custom Resource Provider to an SNS topic, or by implementing the logic in AWS Lambda.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Custom resources provide a way for you to write custom provisioning logic in AWS CloudFormation template and have AWS CloudFormation run it during a stack operation, such as when you create, update or delete a stack. For more information, see Custom Resources.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/template-custom-resources.html>

**NEW QUESTION 15**

Which of these is not a CloudFormation Helper Script?

- A. cfn-signal
- B. cfn-hup
- C. cfn-request
- D. cfn-get-metadata

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

This is the complete list of CloudFormation Helper Scripts: cfn-init, cfn-signal, cfn-get-metadata, cfn-hup Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/cfn-helper-scripts-reference.html>

**NEW QUESTION 18**

You are building a mobile app for consumers to post cat pictures online. You will be storing the images in AWS S3. You want to run the system very cheaply and simply. Which one of these options allows you to build a photo sharing application without needing to worry about scaling expensive uploads processes, authentication/authorization and so forth?

- A. Build the application out using AWS Cognito and web identity federation to allow users to log in using Facebook or Google Account

- B. Once they are logged in, the secret token passed to that user is used to directly access resources on AWS, like AWS S3.
- C. Use JWT or SANIL compliant systems to build authorization policie
- D. Users log in with a username and password, and are given a token they can use indefinitely to make calls against the photo infrastructure.
- E. Use AWS API Gateway with a constantly rotating API Key to allow access from the client-sid
- F. Construct a custom build of the SDK and include S3 access in it.
- G. Create an AWS oAuth Service Domain ad grant public signup and access to the domai
- H. During setup, add at least one major social media site as a trusted Identity Provider for users.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The short answer is that Amazon Cognito is a superset of the functionality provided by web identity federation. It supports the same providers, and you configure your app and authenticate with those providers in the same way. But Amazon Cognito includes a variety of additional features. For example, it enables your users to start using the app as a guest user and later sign in using one of the supported identity providers.

Reference:

<https://blogs.aws.amazon.com/security/post/Tx3SYCORF5EKRCO/How-Does-Amazon-Cognito-Relate-to-Existing-Web-Identity-Federatio>

**NEW QUESTION 20**

Your CTO has asked you to make sure that you know what all users of your AWS account are doing to change resources at all times. She wants a report of who is doing what over time, reported to her once per week, for as broad a resource type group as possible. How should you do this?

- A. Create a global AWS CloudTrail Trai
- B. Configure a script to aggregate the log data delivered to S3 once per week and deliver this to the CTO.
- C. Use CloudWatch Events Rules with an SNS topic subscribed to all AWS API call
- D. Subscribe the CTO to an email type delivery on this SNS Topic.
- E. Use AWS IAM credential reports to deliver a CSV of all uses of IAM User Tokens over time to the CTO.
- F. Use AWS Config with an SNS subscription on a Lambda, and insert these changes over time into a DynamoDB tabl
- G. Generate reports based on the contents of this table.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

This is the ideal use case for AWS CloudTrail.

CloudTrail provides visibility into user actMty by recording API calls made on your account. CloudTrail records important information about each API call, including the name of the API, the identity of the caller, the time of the API call, the request parameters, and the response elements returned by the AWS service. This information helps you to track changes made to your AWS resources and to troubleshoot operational issues. CloudTrail makes it easier to ensure compliance with internal policies and regulatory standards. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/Cloudtrail/faqs/>

**NEW QUESTION 22**

What is required to achieve gigabit network throughput on EC2? You already selected cluster-compute, 10GB instances with enhanced networking, and your workload is already network-bound, but you are not seeing 10 gigabit speeds.

- A. Enable bi-plex networking on your servers, so packets are non-blocking in both directions and there's no switching overhead.
- B. Ensure the instances are in different VPCs so you don't saturate the Internet Gateway on any one VPC.
- C. Select PIOPS for your drives and mount several, so you can provision sufficient disk throughput.
- D. Use a placement group for your instances so the instances are physically near each other in the same Availability Zone.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You are not guaranteed 10gigabit performance, except within a placement group.

A placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone. Using placement groups enables applications to participate in a low-latency, 10 Gbps network. Placement groups are recommended for applications that benefit from low network latency, high network throughput, or both. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/placement-groups.html>

**NEW QUESTION 27**

You need to create an audit log of all changes to customer banking data. You use DynamoDB to store this customer banking data. It's important not to lose any information due to server failures. What is an elegant way to accomplish this?

- A. Use a DynamoDB StreamSpecification and stream all changes to AWS Lambda
- B. Log the changes to AWS CloudWatch Logs, removing sensitive information before logging.
- C. Before writing to DynamoDB, do a pre-write acknowledgment to disk on the application sewer, removing sensitive information before loggin
- D. Periodically rotate these log files into S3.
- E. Use a DynamoDB StreamSpecification and periodically flush to an EC2 instance store, removing sensitive information before putting the object
- F. Periodically flush these batches to S3.
- G. Before writing to DynamoDB, do a pre-write acknowledgment to disk on the application sewer, removing sensitive information before loggin
- H. Periodically pipe these files into CloudWatch Logs.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

All suggested periodic options are sensitive to sewer failure during or between periodic flushes. Streaming to Lambda and then logging to CloudWatch Logs will make the system resilient to instance and Availability Zone failures.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/with-ddb.html>

**NEW QUESTION 29**

What is a circular dependency in AWS CloudFormation?

- A. When a Template references an earlier version of itself.
- B. When Nested Stacks depend on each other.
- C. When Resources form a DependOn loop.
- D. When a Template references a region, which references the original Template

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

To resolve a dependency error, add a DependsOn attribute to resources that depend on other resources in your template. In some cases, you must explicitly declare dependencies so that AWS CloudFormation can create or delete resources in the correct order. For example, if you create an Elastic IP and a VPC with an Internet gateway in the same stack, the Elastic IP must depend on the Internet gateway attachment. For additional information, see DependsOn Attribute. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/troubleshooting.html#troubleshooting-g-errors-dependence-error>

**NEW QUESTION 34**

You need to run a very large batch data processing job one time per day. The source data exists entirely in S3, and the output of the processing job should also be written to S3 when finished. If you need to version control this processing job and all setup and teardown logic for the system, what approach should you use?

- A. Model an AWS EMR job in AWS Elastic Beanstalk.
- B. Model an AWS EMR job in AWS CloudFormation.
- C. Model an AWS EMR job in AWS OpsWorks.
- D. Model an AWS EMR job in AWS CLI Compose

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

To declaratively model build and destroy of a cluster, you need to use AWS CloudFormation. OpsWorks and Elastic Beanstalk cannot directly model EMR Clusters. The CLI is not declarative, and CLI Composer does not exist.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-resource-emr-cluster.html>

**NEW QUESTION 37**

You need to create a Route53 record automatically in CloudFormation when not running in production during all launches of a Template. How should you implement this?

- A. Use a `Parameter` for `environment`, and add a `Condition` on the Route53 `Resource` in the template to create the record only when `environment` is not `production`.
- B. Create two templates, one with the Route53 record value and one with a null value for the record
- C. Use the one without it when deploying to production.
- D. Use a `Parameter` for `environment`, and add a `Condition` on the Route53 `Resource` in the template to create the record with a null string when `environment` is `production`.
- E. Create two templates, one with the Route53 record and one without it
- F. Use the one without it when deploying to production.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The best way to do this is with one template, and a Condition on the resource. Route53 does not allow null strings for records.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/conditions-section-structure.html>

**NEW QUESTION 40**

You have been asked to de-risk deployments at your company. Specifically, the CEO is concerned about outages that occur because of accidental inconsistencies between Staging and Production, which sometimes cause unexpected behaviors in Production even when Staging tests pass.

You already use Docker to get high consistency between Staging and Production for the application environment on your EC2 instances. How do you further de-risk the rest of the execution environment, since in AWS, there are many service components you may use beyond EC2 virtual machines?

- A. Develop models of your entire cloud system in CloudFormation
- B. Use this model in Staging and Production to achieve greater parity.
- C. Use AWS Config to force the Staging and Production stacks to have configuration parity
- D. Any differences will be detected for you so you are aware of risks.
- E. Use AMIs to ensure the whole machine, including the kernel of the virtual machines, is consistent, since Docker uses Linux Container (LXC) technology, and we need to make sure the container environment is consistent.
- F. Use AWS ECS and Docker clustering
- G. This will make sure that the AMIs and machine sizes are the same across both environments.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Only CloudFormation's JSON Templates allow declarative version control of repeatably deployable models of entire AWS clouds.

Reference: <https://blogs.aws.amazon.com/application-management/blog/category/Best+practices>

**NEW QUESTION 41**

You were just hired as a DevOps Engineer for a startup. Your startup uses AWS for 100% of their infrastructure. They currently have no automation at all for deployment, and they have had many failures while trying to deploy to production. The company has told you deployment process risk mitigation is the most important thing now, and you have a lot of budget for tools and AWS resources.

Their stack: 2-tier API

Data stored in DynamoDB or S3, depending on type Compute layer is EC2 in Auto Scaling Groups They use Route53 for DNS pointing to an ELB

An ELB balances load across the EC2 instances

The scaling group properly varies between 4 and 12 EC2 instances.

Which of the following approaches, given this company's stack and their priorities, best meets the company's needs?

- A. Model the stack in AWS Elastic Beanstalk as a single Application with multiple Environment
- B. Use Elastic Beanstalk's Rolling Deploy option to progressively roll out application code changes when promoting across environments.
- C. Model the stack in 3 CloudFormation templates: Data layer, compute layer, and networking layer
- D. Write stack deployment and integration testing automation following Blue-Green methodologies.
- E. Model the stack in AWS OpsWorks as a single Stack, with 1 compute layer and its associated ELB
- F. Use Chef and App Deployments to automate Rolling Deployment.
- G. Model the stack in 1 CloudFormation template, to ensure consistency and dependency graph resolution
- H. Write deployment and integration testing automation following Rolling Deployment methodologies.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

AWS recommends Blue-Green for zero-downtime deploys. Since you use DynamoDB, and neither AWS OpsWorks nor AWS Elastic Beanstalk directly supports DynamoDB, the option selecting CloudFormation and Blue-Green is correct.

You use various strategies to migrate the traffic from your current application stack (blue) to a new version of the application (green). This is a popular technique for deploying applications with zero downtime. The deployment services like AWS Elastic Beanstalk, AWS CloudFormation, or AWS OpsWorks are particularly useful as they provide a simple way to clone your running application stack. You can set up a new version of your application (green) by simply cloning current version of the application (blue). Reference: <https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/overview-of-deployment-options-on-aws.pdf>

**NEW QUESTION 43**

You need the absolute highest possible network performance for a cluster computing application. You already selected homogeneous instance types supporting 10 gigabit enhanced networking, made sure that your workload was network bound, and put the instances in a placement group. What is the last optimization you can make?

- A. Use 9001 MTU instead of 1500 for Jumbo Frames, to raise packet body to packet overhead ratios.
- B. Segregate the instances into different peered VPCs while keeping them all in a placement group, so each one has its own Internet Gateway.
- C. Bake an AMI for the instances and relaunch, so the instances are fresh in the placement group and don't have noisy neighbors.
- D. Turn off SYN/ACK on your TCP stack or begin using UDP for higher throughput

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

For instances that are collocated inside a placement group, jumbo frames help to achieve the maximum network throughput possible, and they are recommended in this case. For more information, see Placement Groups.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/network\\_mtu.html#jumbo\\_frame\\_instances](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/network_mtu.html#jumbo_frame_instances)

**NEW QUESTION 46**

If you're trying to configure an AWS Elastic Beanstalk worker tier for easy debugging if there are problems finishing queue jobs, what should you configure?

- A. Configure Rolling Deployments.
- B. Configure Enhanced Health Reporting
- C. Configure Blue-Green Deployments.
- D. Configure a Dead Letter Queue

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Elastic Beanstalk worker environments support Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) dead letter queues. A dead letter queue is a queue where other (source) queues can send messages that for some reason could not be successfully processed. A primary benefit of using a dead letter queue is the ability to sideline and isolate the unsuccessfully processed messages. You can then analyze any messages sent

to the dead letter queue to try to determine why they were not successfully processed. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features-managing-env-tiers.html#worker-deadletter>

**NEW QUESTION 48**

You have a high security requirement for your AWS accounts. What is the most rapid and sophisticated setup you can use to react to AWS API calls to your account?

- A. Subscription to AWS Config via an SNS Topic
- B. Use a Lambda Function to perform in-flight analysis and react to changes as they occur.
- C. Global AWS CloudTrail setup delivering to S3 with an SNS subscription to the deliver notifications, pushing into a Lambda, which inserts records into an ELK stack for analysis.
- D. Use a CloudWatch Rule ScheduleExpression to periodically analyze IAM credential log
- E. Push the deltas for events into an ELK stack and perform ad-hoc analysis there.
- F. CloudWatch Events Rules which trigger based on all AWS API calls, submitting all events to an AWS Kinesis Stream for arbitrary downstream analysis.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

CloudWatch Events allow subscription to AWS API calls, and direction of these events into Kinesis Streams. This allows a unified, near real-time stream for all API calls, which can be analyzed with any tool(s) of your choosing downstream.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/EventTypes.html#api\\_event\\_type](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/EventTypes.html#api_event_type)

**NEW QUESTION 49**

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