AWS-Certified-DevOps-Engineer-Professional Dumps

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer Professional

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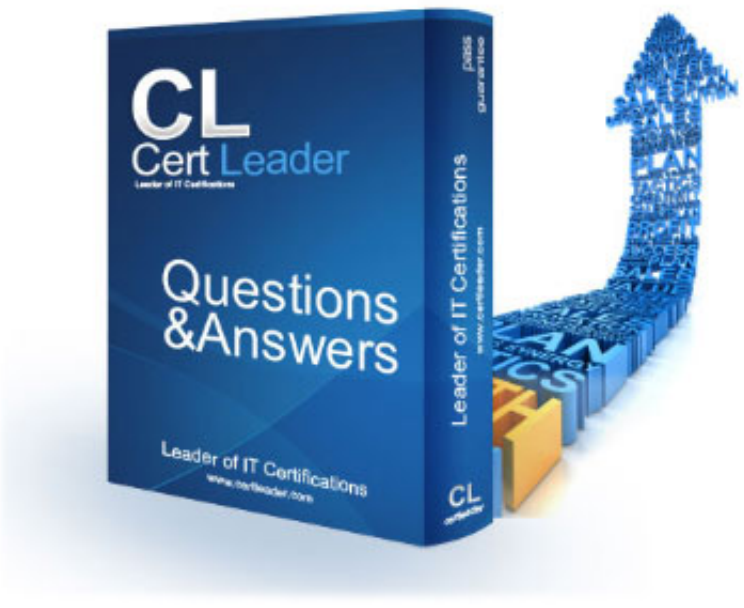

NEW QUESTION 1
Your application consists of 10% writes and 90% reads. You currently service all requests through a Route53 Alias Record directed towards an AWS ELB, which sits in front of an EC2 Auto Scaling Group. Your system is getting very expensive when there are large traffic spikes during certain news events, during which many more people request to read similar data all at the same time. What is the simplest and cheapest way to reduce costs and scale with spikes like this?

A. Create an S3 bucket and asynchronously replicate common requests responses into S3 object
B. When a request comes in for a precomputed response, redirect to AWS S3.
C. Create another ELB and Auto Scaling Group layer mounted on top of the other system, adding a tier to the syste
D. Serve most read requests out of the top layer.
E. Create a CloudFront Distribution and direct Route53 to the Distributio
F. Use the ELB as an Origin and specify Cache Behaviours to proxy cache requests which can be served late.
G. Create a Memcached cluster in AWS EIastiCach
H. Create cache logic to serve requests which can be served late from the in-memory cache for increased performance.

Answer: C

Explanation:
CIoudFront is ideal for scenarios in which entire requests can be served out of a cache and usage patterns involve heavy reads and spikiness in demand.
A cache behavior is the set of rules you configure for a given URL pattern based on file extensions, file names, or any portion of a URL path on your website (e.g., *.jpg). You can configure multiple cache behaviors for your web distribution. Amazon CIoudFront will match incoming viewer requests with your list of URL patterns, and if there is a match, the service will honor the cache behavior you configure for that URL pattern. Each cache behavior can include the following Amazon CIoudFront configuration values: origin server name, viewer connection protocol, minimum expiration period, query string parameters, cookies, and trusted signers for private content.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/Cloudfront/dynamic-content/

NEW QUESTION 2
What is server immutability?

A. Not updating a server after creation.
B. The ability to change server counts.
C. Updating a server after creation.
D. The inability to change server count

Answer: A

Explanation:
disposable upgrades offer a simpler way to know if your application has unknown dependencies. The underlying EC2 instance usage is considered temporary or ephemeral in nature for the period of deployment until the current release is active. During the new release, a new set of EC2 instances are rolled out by terminating older instances. This type of upgrade technique is more common in an immutable infrastructure.
Reference: https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/overview-of-deployment-options-on-aws.pdf

NEW QUESTION 3
You need your CI to build AMIs with code pre-installed on the images on every new code push. You need to do this as cheaply as possible. How do you do this?

A. Bid on spot instances just above the asking price as soon as new commits come in, perform all instance configuration and setup, then create an AMI based on the spot instance.
B. Have the CI launch a new on-demand EC2 instance when new commits come in, perform all instance configuration and setup, then create an AMI based on the on-demand instance.
C. Purchase a Light Utilization Reserved Instance to save money on the continuous integration machin
D. Use these credits whenever your create AMIs on instances.
E. When the CI instance receives commits, attach a new EBS volume to the CI machin
F. Perform all setup on this EBS volume so you don't need a new EC2 instance to create the AMI.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Spot instances are the cheapest option, and you can use minimum run duration if your AMI takes more than a few minutes to create.
Spot instances are also available to run for a predefined duration — in hourly increments up to six hours in length — at a significant discount (30-45%) compared to On-Demand pricing plus an additional 5% during off-peak timesl for a total of up to 50% savings.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/spot/pricing/

NEW QUESTION 4
You need to process long-running jobs once and only once. How might you do this?

A. Use an SNS queue and set the visibility timeout to long enough forjobs to process.
B. Use an SQS queue and set the reprocessing timeout to long enough forjobs to process.
C. Use an SQS queue and set the visibility timeout to long enough forjobs to process.
D. Use an SNS queue and set the reprocessing timeout to long enough forjobs to proces

Answer: C

Explanation:
The message timeout defines how long after a successful receive request SQS waits before allowing jobs to be seen by other components, and proper configuration prevents duplicate processing.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpIeQueueService/latest/SQSDeveIoperGuide/MessageLifecycIe.ht ml

NEW QUESTION 5

You are designing a service that aggregates clickstream data in batch and delivers reports to subscribers via email only once per week. Data is extremely spikey, geographically distributed, high-scale, and unpredictable. How should you design this system?

A. Use a large RedShift cluster to perform the analysis, and a fileet of Lambdas to perform record inserts into the RedShift table
B. Lambda will scale rapidly enough for the traffic spikes.
C. Use a CIoudFront distribution with access log delivery to S3. Clicks should be recorded as querystring GETs to the distributio
D. Reports are built and sent by periodically running EMR jobs over the access logs in S3.
E. Use API Gateway invoking Lambdas which PutRecords into Kinesis, and EMR running Spark performing GetRecords on Kinesis to scale with spike
F. Spark on EMR outputs the analysis to S3, which are sent out via email.
G. Use AWS Elasticsearch service and EC2 Auto Scaling group
H. The Autoscaling groups scale based on click throughput and stream into the Elasticsearch domain, which is also scalabl
I. Use Kibana to generate reports periodically.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Because you only need to batch analyze, anything using streaming is a waste of money. CIoudFront is a Gigabit-Scale HTTP(S) global request distribution service, so it can handle scale, geo-spread, spikes, and unpredictability. The Access Logs will contain the GET data and work just fine for batch analysis and email using EMR.
Can I use Amazon CIoudFront if I expect usage peaks higher than 10 Gbps or 15,000 RPS? Yes. Complete our request for higher limits here, and we will add more capacity to your account within two business days.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/Cloudfront/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 6
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 3r

Answer: C

Explanation:
There is a soft limit of 5 E|Ps per Region for VPC on new accounts. The third environment could not allocate the 6th EIP.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/generaI/latest/gr/aws_service_|imits.htmI#Iimits_vpc

NEW QUESTION 7
You need to create a simple, holistic check for your system's general availablity and uptime. Your system presents itself as an HTTP-speaking API. What is the most simple tool on AWS to achieve this with?

A. Route53 Health Checks
B. CIoudWatch Health Checks
C. AWS ELB Health Checks
D. EC2 Health Checks

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can create a health check that will run into perpetuity using Route53, in one API call, which will ping your service via HTTP every 10 or 30 seconds. Amazon Route 53 must be able to establish a TCP connection with the endpoint within four seconds. In addition, the endpoint must respond with an HTTP status code of 200 or greater and less than 400 within two seconds after connecting.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveIoperGuide/dns-failover-determining-health-of-endpoint s.htmI

NEW QUESTION 8
What is the scope of an EC2 security group?

A. Availability Zone
B. Placement Group
C. Region
D. VPC

Answer: C

Explanation:
A security group is tied to a region and can be assigned only to instances in the same region. You can't enable an instance to communicate with an instance outside its region using security group rules. Traffic
from an instance in another region is seen as WAN bandwidth.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/resources.htmI

NEW QUESTION 9
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 softwar

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 softwar
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 softwar
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 softwar
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 a "FuII" level utilization purchases on EC2.
Reference: https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Cost_Optimization_with_AWS.pdf

NEW QUESTION 10
For AWS Auto Scaling, what is the first transition state an existing instance enters after leaving steady state in Standby mode?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
You can put any instance that is in an InService state into a Standby state. This enables you to remove the instance from service, troubleshoot or make changes to it, and then put it back into service. Instances in a Standby state continue to be managed by the Auto Scaling group. However, they are not an active part of your application until you put them back into service.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveIoperGuide/AutoScaIingGroupLifecycIe.html

NEW QUESTION 10
Which deployment method, when using AWS Auto Scaling Groups and Auto Scaling Launch Configurations, enables the shortest time to live for indMdual sewers?

A. Pre-baking AMIs with all code and configuration on deploys.
B. Using a Dockerfile bootstrap on instance launch.
C. Using UserData bootstrapping scripts.
D. Using AWS EC2 Run Commands to dynamically SSH into fileet

Answer: A

Explanation:
Note that the bootstrapping process can be slower if you have a complex application or multiple applications to install. Managing a fileet 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. Prebaking is a process of embedding a significant portion of your application artifacts within your base AMI. During the deployment process you can customize application installations by using EC2 instance artifacts such as instance tags, instance metadata, and Auto Scaling groups.
Reference: https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/overview-of-deployment-options-on-aws.pdf

NEW QUESTION 15
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

NEW QUESTION 16
Which major database needs a BYO license?

A. PostgreSQL
B. NIariaDB
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_OracIe.htm|

NEW QUESTION 20
What is the maximum supported single-volume throughput on EBS?

A. 320IV|iB/s
B. 160MiB/s
C. 40MiB/s
D. 640MiB/s

Answer: A

Explanation:
The ceiling throughput for PIOPS on EBS is 320MiB/s.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVo|umeTypes.htm| IIIIIEZIIII HWS-IIEIIII|]S-EII§iII|}|}I'-PI'0I|}SSi0IiiI EIIEIII

NEW QUESTION 21
You need to know when you spend $1000 or more on AWS. What's the easy way for you to see that notification?

A. AWS CIoudWatch Events tied to API calls, when certain thresholds are exceeded, publish to SNS.
B. Scrape the billing page periodically and pump into Kinesis.
C. AWS CIoudWatch Metrics + Billing Alarm + Lambda event subscriptio
D. When a threshold is exceeded, email the manager.
E. Scrape the billing page periodically and publish to SN

Answer: C

Explanation:
Even if you're careful to stay within the free tier, it's a good idea to create a billing alarm to notify you if you exceed the limits of the free tier. Billing alarms can help to protect you against unknowingly accruing charges if you inadvertently use a service outside of the free tier or if traffic exceeds your expectations. Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/free-tier-aIarms.htmI

NEW QUESTION 23
You need to grant a vendor access to your AWS account. They need to be able to read protected messages in a private S3 bucket at their leisure. They also use AWS. What is the best way to accomplish this?

A. Create an IAM User with API Access Key
B. Grant the User permissions to access the bucke
C. Give the vendor the AWS Access Key ID and AWS Secret Access Key for the User.
D. Create an EC2 Instance Profile on your accoun
E. Grant the associated IAM role full access to the bucke
F. Start an EC2 instance with this Profile and give SSH access to the instance to the vendor.
G. Create a cross-account IAM Role with permission to access the bucket, and grant permission to use the Role to the vendor AWS account.
H. Generate a signed S3 PUT URL and a signed S3 PUT URL, both with wildcard values and 2 year duration
I. Pass the URLs to the vendor.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When third parties require access to your organization's AWS resources, you can use roles to delegate access to them. For example, a third party might provide a service for managing your AWS resources. With IAM roles, you can grant these third parties access to your AWS resources without sharing your AWS security credentials. Instead, the third party can access your AWS resources by assuming a role that you create in your AWS account.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roIes_common-scenarios_third-party.html

NEW QUESTION 26
For AWS CIoudFormation, which stack state refuses UpdateStack calls?

A. <code>UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED</code>
B. <code>UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE</code>
C. <code>UPDATE_CONIPLETE</code>
D. <code>CREATE_COMPLETE</code>

Answer: A

Explanation:
When a stack is in the UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FA|LED state, you can continue rolling it back to return it to a working state (to UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE). You cannot update a stack that is in the UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FA|LED state. However, if you can continue to roll it back, you can return the stack to its original settings and try to update it again.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCIoudFormation/latest/UserGuide/using-cfn-updating-stacks-continueu pdateroIIback.htmI

NEW QUESTION 29

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is the complete list of Pseudo Parameters: AWS::Account|d, AWS::NotificationARNs, AWS::NoValue, AWS::Region, AWS::StackId, AWS::StackName
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCIoudFormation/latest/UserGuide/pseudo-parameter-reference.html

NEW QUESTION 33
Your API requires the ability to stay online during AWS regional failures. Your API does not store any state, it only aggregates data from other sources - you do not have a database. What is a simple but effective way to achieve this uptime goal?

A. Use a CloudFront distribution to serve up your AP
B. Even if the region your API is in goes down, the edge locations CIoudFront uses will be fine.
C. Use an ELB and a cross-zone ELB deployment to create redundancy across datacenter
D. Even if a region fails, the other AZ will stay online.
E. Create a Route53 Weighted Round Robin record, and if one region goes down, have that region redirect to the other region.
F. Create a Route53 Latency Based Routing Record with Failover and point it to two identical deployments of your stateless API in two different region
G. Make sure both regions use Auto Scaling Groups behind ELBs.

Answer: D

Explanation:
standard volumes, or Magnetic volumes, are best for: Cold workloads where data is infrequently accessed, or scenarios where the lowest storage cost is important.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVoIumeTypes.htmI

NEW QUESTION 35
You need to deploy an AWS stack in a repeatable manner across multiple environments. You have selected CIoudFormation 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 CIoudFormation. How should you overcome this chaHenge?

A. Use a CIoudFormation Custom Resource Template by selecting an API call to proxy for create, update, and delete action
B. CIoudFormation 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 CIoudFormation Resource Types by releasing tooling to the AWS Labs organization on GitHu
E. Their response time is usually 1 day, and they complete requests within a week or two.
F. Instead of depending on CIoudFormation, 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 CIoudFormation 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 CIoudFormation template and have AWS CIoudFormation 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/AWSCIoudFormation/latest/UserGuide/template-custom-resources.html

NEW QUESTION 37
You run a 2000-engineer organization. You are about to begin using AWS at a large scale for the first time. You want to integrate with your existing identity management system running on Microsoft Active Directory, because your organization is a power-user of Active Directory. How should you manage your AWS identities in the most simple manner?

A. Use a large AWS Directory Service Simple AD.
B. Use a large AWS Directory Service AD Connector.
C. Use an Sync Domain running on AWS Directory Service.
D. Use an AWS Directory Sync Domain running on AWS Lambda

Answer: B

Explanation:
You must use AD Connector as a power-user of Microsoft Active Directory. Simple AD only works with a subset of AD functionality. Sync Domains do not exist; they are made up answers.
AD Connector is a directory gateway that allows you to proxy directory requests to your on-premises Nlicrosoft Active Directory, without caching any information in the cloud. AD Connector comes in 2 sizes; small and large. A small AD Connector is designed for smaller organizations of up to 500 users. A large AD Connector is designed for larger organizations of up to 5,000 users.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/directoryservice/detaIls/

NEW QUESTION 40
Which of these is not a CIoudFormation 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 43
Your team wants to begin practicing continuous delivery using CloudFormation, to enable automated builds and deploys of whole, versioned stacks or stack layers. You have a 3-tier, mission-critical system. Which of the following is NOT a best practice for using CloudFormation in a continuous delivery environment?

A. Use the AWS CloudFormation <code>ValidateTemplate</code> call before publishing changes to AWS.
B. Model your stack in one template, so you can leverage CloudFormation's state management and dependency resolution to propagate all changes.
C. Use CloudFormation to create brand new infrastructure for all stateless resources on each push, and run integration tests on that set of infrastructure.
D. Parametrize the template and use <code>Mappings</code> to ensure your template works in multiple Regions.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Putting all resources in one stack is a bad idea, since different tiers have different life cycles and frequencies of change. For additional guidance about organizing your stacks, you can use two common frameworks: a multi-layered architecture and service-oriented architecture (SOA).
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html#organizingstack

NEW QUESTION 46
You are building a Ruby on Rails application for internal, non-production use which uses MySQL as a database. You want developers without very much AWS experience to be able to deploy new code with a single command line push. You also want to set this up as simply as possible. Which tool is ideal for this setup?

A. AWS CloudFormation
B. AWS OpsWorks
C. AWS ELB + EC2 with CLI Push
D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Answer: D

Explanation:
Elastic Beanstalk's primary mode of operation exactly supports this use case out of the box. It is simpler than all the other options for this question.
With Elastic Beanstalk, you can quickly deploy and manage applications in the AWS cloud without worrying about the infrastructure that runs those applications. AWS Elastic Beanstalk reduces management complexity without restricting choice or control. You simply upload your application, and Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the details of capacity provisioning, load balancing, scaling, and application health monitoring.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/create_deploy_Ruby_rails.html

NEW QUESTION 47
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 50
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 CIoudTrail.
CloudTrai| provides visibility into user actMty by recording API calls made on your account. CIoudTraiI 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. CIoudTraiI makes it easier to ensure compliance with internal policies and regulatory standards. Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/CIoudtraiI/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 54
Which of these configuration or deployment practices is a security risk for RDS?

A. Storing SQL function code in plaintext
B. Non-MuIti-AZ RDS instance
C. Having RDS and EC2 instances exist in the same subnet
D. RDS in a public subnet

Answer: D

Explanation:
Making RDS accessible to the public internet in a public subnet poses a security risk, by making your database directly addressable and spammable.
DB instances deployed within a VPC can be configured to be accessible from the Internet or from EC2 instances outside the VPC. If a VPC security group specifies a port access such as TCP port 22, you would not be able to access the DB instance because the firewall for the DB instance provides access only via the IP addresses specified by the DB security groups the instance is a member of and the port defined when the DB instance was created.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.RDSSecurityGroups.htmI

NEW QUESTION 57
Which of these is not a reason a Mu|ti-AZ RDS instance will failover?

A. An Availability Zone outage
B. A manual failover of the DB instance was initiated using Reboot with failover
C. To autoscale to a higher instance class
D. The primary DB instance fails

Answer: C

Explanation:
The primary DB instance switches over automatically to the standby replica if any of the > following conditions occur: An Availability Zone outage, the primary DB instance fails, the DB instance's server type is changed, the operating system of the DB instance is, undergoing software patching, a manual failover of the DB instance was initiated using Reboot with failover
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Concepts.Mu|tiAZ.htmI

NEW QUESTION 61
You need to create an audit log of all changes to customer banking data. You use DynamoDB to store this customer banking data. |t'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 Lambd
B. Log the changes toAWS CIoudWatch Logs, removing sensitive information before logging.
C. Before writing to DynamoDB, do a pre-write acknoledgment 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 acknoledgment 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 CIoudWatch Logs will make the system resilient to instance and Availability Zone failures.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Iambda/latest/dg/with-ddb.html

NEW QUESTION 62
You need your API backed by DynamoDB to stay online during a total regional AWS failure. You can tolerate a couple minutes of lag or slowness during a large failure event, but the system should recover with normal operation after those few minutes. What is a good approach?

A. Set up DynamoDB cross-region replication in a master-standby configuration, with a single standby in another regio
B. Create an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB in each of the two regions DynamoDB is running i
C. Add a Route53 Latency DNS Record with DNS Failover, using the ELBs in the two regions as the resource records.
D. Set up a DynamoDB MuIti-Region tabl
E. Create an Auto Scaling Group behind an ELB in each of the two regions DynamoDB is running i
F. Add a Route53 Latency DNS Record with DNS Failover, using the ELBs in the two regions as the resource records.
G. Set up a DynamoDB Mu|ti-Region tabl
H. Create a cross-region ELB pointing to a cross-region Auto Scaling Group, and direct a Route53 Latency DNS Record with DNS Failover to the cross-region ELB.
I. Set up DynamoDB cross-region replication in a master-standby configuration, with a single standby in another regio
J. Create a cross-region ELB pointing to a cross-region Auto Scaling Group, and direct a Route53 Latency DNS Record with DNS Failover to the cross-region

ELB.

Answer: A

Explanation:
There is no such thing as a cross-region ELB, nor such thing as a cross-region Auto Scaling Group, nor such thing as a DynamoDB Multi-Region Table. The only option that makes sense is the cross-regional replication version with two ELBs and ASGs with Route53 Failover and Latency DNS.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Streams.CrossRegionRepI.html

NEW QUESTION 63
You have an asynchronous processing application using an Auto Scaling Group and an SQS Queue. The Auto Scaling Group scales according to the depth of the job queue. The completion velocity of the jobs has gone down, the Auto Scaling Group size has maxed out, but the inbound job velocity did not increase. What is a possible issue?

A. Some of the newjobs coming in are malformed and unprocessable.
B. The routing tables changed and none of the workers can process events anymore.
C. Someone changed the IAM Role Policy on the instances in the worker group and broke permissions to access the queue.
D. The scaling metric is not functioning correctl

Answer: A

Explanation:
The IAM Role must be fine, as if it were broken, NO jobs would be processed since the system would never be able to get any queue messages. The same reasoning applies to the routing table change. The scaling metric is fine, as instance count increased when the queue depth increased due to more messages entering than exiting. Thus, the only reasonable option is that some of the recent messages must be malformed and unprocessable.
Reference:
https://github.com/andrew-templeton/cloudacademy/blob/fca920b45234bbe99cc0e8efb9c65134884dd48 9/questions/null

NEW QUESTION 68
Your company wants to understand where cost is coming from in the company's production AWS account. There are a number of applications and services running at any given time. Without expending too much initial development time, how best can you give the business a good understanding of which applications cost the most per month to operate?

A. Create an automation script which periodically creates AWS Support tickets requesting detailed intra-month information about your bill.
B. Use custom CIoudWatch Metrics in your system, and put a metric data point whenever cost is incurred.
C. Use AWS Cost Allocation Tagging for all resources which support i
D. Use the Cost Explorer to analyze costs throughout the month.
E. Use the AWS Price API and constantly running resource inventory scripts to calculate total price based on multiplication of consumed resources over time.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Cost Allocation Tagging is a built-in feature of AWS, and when coupled with the Cost Explorer, provides a simple and robust way to track expenses.
You can also use tags to filter views in Cost Explorer. Note that before you can filter views by tags in Cost Explorer, you must have applied tags to your resources and activate them, as described in the following sections. For more information about Cost Explorer, see Analyzing Your Costs with Cost Explorer. Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/cost-alloc-tags.html

NEW QUESTION 69
You are designing a system which needs, at minimum, 8 m4.Iarge instances operating to service traffic. When designing a system for high availability in the us-east-1 region, which has 6 Availability Zones, you company needs to be able to handle death of a full availability zone. How should you distribute the servers, to save as much cost as possible, assuming all of the EC2 nodes are properly linked to an ELB? Your VPC account can utilize us-east-1's AZ's a through f, inclusive.

A. 3 servers in each of AZ's a through d, inclusive.
B. 8 servers in each of AZ's a and b.
C. 2 servers in each of AZ's a through e, inclusive.
D. 4 servers in each of AZ's a through c, inclusiv

Answer: C

Explanation:
You need to design for N+1 redundancy on Availability Zones. ZONE_COUNT = (REQUIRED_INSTANCES / INSTANCE_COUNT_PER_ZONE) + 1. To minimize cost, spread the instances across as many possible zones as you can. By using a though e, you are allocating 5 zones. Using 2 instances, you have 10 total instances. If a single zone fails, you have 4 zones left, with 2 instances each, for a total of 8 instances. By spreading out as much as possible, you have increased cost by only 25% and significantly de-risked an availability zone failure.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-regions-availability-zones.html#concepts- regions-availability-zones

NEW QUESTION 71
You need to create a Route53 record automatically in CIoudFormation when not running in production during all launches of a Template. How should you implement this?

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

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/AWSCIoudFormation/latest/UserGuide/conditions-section-structure.html

NEW QUESTION 72
What is web identity federation?

A. Use of an identity provider like Google or Facebook to become an AWS IAM User.
B. Use of an identity provider like Google or Facebook to exchange for temporary AWS security credentials.
C. Use of AWS IAM User tokens to log in as a Google or Facebook user.
D. Use of AWS STS Tokens to log in as a Google or Facebook use

Answer: B

Explanation:
users of your app can sign in using a well-known identity provider (|dP) -such as Login with Amazon, Facebook, Google, or any other OpenID Connect (OIDC)-compatible IdP, receive an authentication token, and then exchange that token for temporary security credentials in AWS that map to an IAM role with permissions to use the resources in your AWS account.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IANI/latest/UserGuide/id_roIes_providers_oidc.html

NEW QUESTION 77
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 CIoudFormatio
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 parit
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 virual 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 clusterin
G. This will make sure that the AMIs and machine sizes are the same across both environments.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Only CIoudFormation's JSON Templates allow declarative version control of repeatably deployable models of entire AWS clouds.
Reference: https://bIogs.aws.amazon.com/application-management/blog/category/Best+practices

NEW QUESTION 79
You are creating a new API for video game scores. Reads are 100 times more common than writes, and the top 1% of scores are read 100 times more frequently than the rest of the scores. What's the best design for this system, using DynamoDB?

A. DynamoDB table with 100x higher read than write throughput, with CloudFront caching.
B. DynamoDB table with roughly equal read and write throughput, with CloudFront caching.
C. DynamoDB table with 100x higher read than write throughput, with E|astiCache caching.
D. DynamoDB table with roughly equal read and write throughput, with EIastiCache cachin

Answer: D

Explanation:
Because the 100x read ratio is mostly driven by a small subset, with caching, only a roughly equal number of reads to writes will miss the cache, since the supermajority will hit the top 1% scores. Knowing we need to set the values roughly equal when using caching, we select AWS EIastiCache, because CIoudFront cannot directly cache DynamoDB queries, and EIastiCache is an excellent in-memory cache for database queries, rather than a distributed proxy cache for content delivery.
One solution would be to cache these reads at the application layer. Caching is a technique that is used in many high-throughput applications, offloading read actMty on hot items to the cache rather than to the database. Your application can cache the most popular items in memory, or use a product such as EIastiCache to do the same.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/GuideIinesForTabIes.htmI#GuideIi nesForTabIes.CachePopuIarItem

NEW QUESTION 82
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 fortools 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 sewers.
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 BeanstaIk's Rolling Deploy option to progressively roll out application code changes when promoting across environments.

C. Model the stack in 3 CIoudFormation templates: Data layer, compute layer, and networking laye
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 EL
F. Use Chef and App Deployments to automate Rolling Deployment.
G. Model the stack in 1 CIoudFormation template, to ensure consistency and dependency graph resolutio
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 CIoudFormation, 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 86
What is the scope of an EBS snapshot?

A. Availability Zone
B. Placement Group
C. Region
D. VPC

Answer: C

Explanation:
An EBS snapshot is tied to its region and can only be used to create volumes in the same region. You can copy a snapshot from one region to another. For more information, see Copying an Amazon EBS Snapshot.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/resources.html

NEW QUESTION 90
Your company needs to automate 3 layers of a large cloud deployment. You want to be able to track this deployment's evolution as it changes over time, and carefully control any alterations. What is a good way to automate a stack to meet these requirements?

A. Use OpsWorks Stacks with three layers to model the layering in your stack.
B. Use CloudFormation Nested Stack Templates, with three child stacks to represent the three logicallayers of your cloud.
C. Use AWS Config to declare a configuration set that AWS should roll out to your cloud.
D. Use Elastic Beanstalk Linked Applications, passing the important DNS entires between layers using the metadata interface.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Only CIoudFormation allows source controlled, declarative templates as the basis for stack automation. Nested Stacks help achieve clean separation of layers while simultaneously providing a method to control all layers at once when needed.
Reference:
https://bIogs.aws.amazon.com/application-management/post/TxlT9JYOOS8AB9I/Use-Nested-Stacks-to- Create-Reusable-Templates-and-Support-Role-Specialization

NEW QUESTION 91
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 donot have noisy neighbors.
D. Turn off SYN/ACK on your TCP stack or begin using UDP for higher throughpu

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.htm|#jumbo_frame_instances

NEW QUESTION 95
Your CTO is very worried about the security of your AWS account. How best can you prevent hackers from completely hijacking your account?

A. Use short but complex password on the root account and any administrators.
B. Use AWS IAM Geo-Lock and disallow anyone from logging in except for in your city.
C. Use MFA on all users and accounts, especially on the root account.
D. Don't write down or remember the root account password after creating the AWS accoun

Answer: C

Explanation:

For increased security, we recommend that you configure multi-factor authentication (MFA) to help protect your AWS resources. MFA adds extra security because it requires users to enter a unique authentication code from an approved authentication device or SMS text message when they access AWS websites or services.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentialIs_mfa.htmI

NEW QUESTION 100
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.htmI#worker-d eadletter

NEW QUESTION 104
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