

Exam Questions DOP-C02

AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1

A company uses a single AWS account to test applications on Amazon EC2 instances. The company has turned on AWS Config in the AWS account and has activated the restricted-ssh AWS Config managed rule. The company needs an automated monitoring solution that will provide a customized notification in real time if any security group in the account is not compliant with the restricted-ssh rule. The customized notification must contain the name and ID of the noncompliant security group. A DevOps engineer creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic in the account and subscribes the appropriate personnel to the topic. What should the DevOps engineer do next to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that matches an AWS Config evaluation result of NON_COMPLIANT for the restricted-ssh rule
- B. Configure an input transformer for the EventBridge rule
- C. Configure AWS Config to send all evaluation results for the restricted-ssh rule to the SNS topic
- D. Configure a filter policy on the SNS topic to send only notifications that contain the text of NON_COMPLIANT in the notification to subscribers.
- E. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that matches an AWS Config evaluation result of NON_COMPLIANT for the restricted-ssh rule. Configure the EventBridge rule to invoke AWS Systems Manager Run Command on the SNS topic to customize a notification and to publish the notification to the SNS topic
- F. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that matches all AWS Config evaluation results of NON_COMPLIANT. Configure an input transformer for the restricted-ssh rule. Configure the EventBridge rule to publish a notification to the SNS topic.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that matches an AWS Config evaluation result of NON_COMPLIANT for the restricted-ssh rule. Configure an input transformer for the EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule. Configure the EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule to publish a notification to the SNS topic. This approach uses Amazon EventBridge (previously known as Amazon CloudWatch Events) to filter AWS Config evaluation results based on the restricted-ssh rule and its compliance status (NON_COMPLIANT). An input transformer can be used to customize the information contained in the notification, such as the name and ID of the noncompliant security group. The EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule can then be configured to publish a notification to the SNS topic, which will notify the appropriate personnel in real-time.

NEW QUESTION 2

A company is examining its disaster recovery capability and wants the ability to switch over its daily operations to a secondary AWS Region. The company uses AWS CodeCommit as a source control tool in the primary Region. A DevOps engineer must provide the capability for the company to develop code in the secondary Region. If the company needs to use the secondary Region, developers can add an additional remote URL to their local Git configuration. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a CodeCommit repository in the secondary Region
- B. Create an AWS CodeBuild project to perform a Git mirror operation of the primary Region's CodeCommit repository to the secondary Region's CodeCommit repository
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function that invokes the CodeBuild project
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to merge events in the primary Region's CodeCommit repository
- E. Configure the EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- F. Create an Amazon S3 bucket in the secondary Region
- G. Create an AWS Fargate task to perform a Git mirror operation of the primary Region's CodeCommit repository and copy the result to the S3 bucket
- H. Create an AWS Lambda function that initiates the Fargate task
- I. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to merge events in the CodeCommit repository
- J. Configure the EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- K. Create an AWS CodeArtifact repository in the secondary Region
- L. Create an AWS CodePipeline pipeline that uses the primary Region's CodeCommit repository for the source action
- M. Create a Cross-Region stage in the pipeline that packages the CodeCommit repository contents and stores the contents in the CodeArtifact repository when a pull request is merged into the CodeCommit repository.
- N. Create an AWS Cloud9 environment and a CodeCommit repository in the secondary Region
- O. Configure the primary Region's CodeCommit repository as a remote repository in the AWS Cloud9 environment
- P. Connect the secondary Region's CodeCommit repository to the AWS Cloud9 environment.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The best solution to meet the disaster recovery capability and allow developers to switch over to a secondary AWS Region for code development is option A. This involves creating a CodeCommit repository in the secondary Region and setting up an AWS CodeBuild project to perform a Git mirror operation of the primary Region's CodeCommit repository to the secondary Region's repository. An AWS Lambda function is then created to invoke the CodeBuild project. Additionally, an Amazon EventBridge rule is configured to react to merge events in the primary Region's CodeCommit repository and invoke the Lambda function. This setup ensures that the secondary Region's repository is always up-to-date with the primary repository, allowing for a seamless transition in case of a disaster recovery event.

References:

- ? AWS CodeCommit User Guide on resilience and disaster recovery¹.
- ? AWS Documentation on monitoring CodeCommit events in Amazon EventBridge and Amazon CloudWatch Events².

NEW QUESTION 3

A company wants to set up a continuous delivery pipeline. The company stores application code in a private GitHub repository. The company needs to deploy the application components to Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS), Amazon EC2, and AWS Lambda. The pipeline must support manual approval actions. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS CodePipeline with Amazon EC2, Amazon EC2, and Lambda as deploy providers.
- B. Amazon EC2, and Lambda as deploy providers.
- C. Use AWS CodePipeline with AWS CodeDeploy as the deploy provider.
- D. Use AWS CodePipeline with AWS Elastic Beanstalk as the deploy provider.
- E. Use AWS CodeDeploy with GitHub integration to deploy the application.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/userguide/deployment-steps.html>

NEW QUESTION 4

A company hosts its staging website using an Amazon EC2 instance backed with Amazon EBS storage. The company wants to recover quickly with minimal data losses in the event of network connectivity issues or power failures on the EC2 instance.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Add the instance to an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the minimum, maximum, and desired capacity set to 1.
- B. Add the instance to an EC2 Auto Scaling group with a lifecycle hook to detach the EBS volume when the EC2 instance shuts down or terminates.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the StatusCheckFailed System metric and select the EC2 action to recover the instance.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the StatusCheckFailed Instance metric and select the EC2 action to reboot the instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-instance-recover.html>

NEW QUESTION 5

A company uses AWS Organizations and AWS Control Tower to manage all the company's AWS accounts. The company uses the Enterprise Support plan. A DevOps engineer is using Account Factory for Terraform (AFT) to provision new accounts. When new accounts are provisioned, the DevOps engineer notices that the support plan for the new accounts is set to the Basic Support plan. The DevOps engineer needs to implement a solution to provision the new accounts with the Enterprise Support plan.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use an AWS Config conformance pack to deploy the account-part-of-organizations AWS Config rule and to automatically remediate any noncompliant accounts.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to create a ticket for AWS Support to add the account to the Enterprise Support plan.
- C. Grant the Lambda function the support:ResolveCase permission.
- D. Add an additional value to the control_tower_parameters input to set the AWSEnterpriseSupport parameter as the organization's management account number.
- E. Set the aft_feature_enterprise_support feature flag to True in the AFT deployment input configuration.
- F. Redeploy AFT and apply the changes.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Organizations is a service that helps to manage multiple AWS accounts. AWS Control Tower is a service that makes it easy to set up and govern secure, compliant multi-account AWS environments. Account Factory for Terraform (AFT) is an AWS Control Tower feature that provisions new accounts using Terraform templates. To provision new accounts with the Enterprise Support plan, the DevOps engineer can set the aft_feature_enterprise_support feature flag to True in the AFT deployment input configuration. This flag enables the Enterprise Support plan for newly provisioned accounts.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/controltower/latest/userguide/aft-feature-options.html>

NEW QUESTION 6

A company has an application and a CI/CD pipeline. The CI/CD pipeline consists of an AWS CodePipeline pipeline and an AWS CodeBuild project. The CodeBuild project runs tests against the application as part of the build process and outputs a test report. The company must keep the test reports for 90 days.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Add a new stage in the CodePipeline pipeline after the stage that contains the CodeBuild project.
- B. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to store the report.
- C. Configure an S3 deploy action type in the new CodePipeline stage with the appropriate path and format for the reports.
- D. Add a report group in the CodeBuild project buildspec file with the appropriate path and format for the report.
- E. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to store the report.
- F. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function to copy the reports to the S3 bucket when a build is complete.
- G. Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to expire the objects after 90 days.
- H. Add a new stage in the CodePipeline pipeline.
- I. Configure a test action type with the appropriate path and format for the report.
- J. Configure the report expiration time to be 90 days in the CodeBuild project buildspec file.
- K. Add a report group in the CodeBuild project buildspec file with the appropriate path and format for the report.
- L. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to store the report.
- M. Configure the report group as an artifact in the CodeBuild project buildspec file.
- N. Configure the S3 bucket as the artifact destination.
- O. Set the object expiration to 90 days.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct solution is to add a report group in the AWS CodeBuild project buildspec file with the appropriate path and format for the reports. Then, create an Amazon S3 bucket to store the reports. You should configure an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function to copy the reports to the S3 bucket when a build is completed. Finally, create an S3 Lifecycle rule to expire the objects after 90 days. This approach allows for the automated transfer of reports to long-term storage and ensures

they are retained for the required duration without manual intervention¹. References:

¹ AWS CodeBuild User Guide on test reporting¹.

² AWS CodeBuild User Guide on working with report groups².

³ AWS Documentation on using AWS CodePipeline with AWS CodeBuild³.

NEW QUESTION 7

A company recently launched multiple applications that use Application Load Balancers. Application response time often slows down when the applications experience problems. A DevOps engineer needs to implement a monitoring solution that alerts the company when the applications begin to perform slowly. The

DevOps engineer creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and subscribe the company's email address to the topic. What should the DevOps engineer do next to meet the requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function to query the applications on a 5-minute interval. Configure the Lambda function to publish a notification to the SNS topic when the applications return errors.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Synthetics canary that runs a custom script to query the applications on a 5-minute interval.
- C. Configure the canary to use the SNS topic when the applications return errors.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that uses the AWS/ApplicationELB namespace RequestCountPerTarget metric. Configure the CloudWatch alarm to send a notification when the number of connections becomes greater than the configured number of threads that the application supports. Configure the CloudWatch alarm to use the SNS topic.
- E. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that uses the AWS/ApplicationELB namespace RequestCountPerTarget metric. Configure the CloudWatch alarm to send a notification when the average response time becomes greater than the longest response time that the application supports. Configure the CloudWatch alarm to use the SNS topic.

Answer: B

Explanation:

? Option A is incorrect because creating an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function to query the applications on a 5-minute interval is not a valid solution. EventBridge rules can only trigger Lambda functions based on events, not on time intervals. Moreover, querying the applications on a 5-minute interval might incur unnecessary costs and network overhead, and might not detect performance issues in real time.

? Option B is correct because creating an Amazon CloudWatch Synthetics canary that runs a custom script to query the applications on a 5-minute interval is a valid solution. CloudWatch Synthetics canaries are configurable scripts that monitor endpoints and APIs by simulating customer behavior. Canaries can run as often as once per minute, and can measure the latency and availability of the applications. Canaries can also send notifications to an Amazon SNS topic when they detect errors or performance issues¹.

? Option C is incorrect because creating an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that uses the AWS/ApplicationELB namespace RequestCountPerTarget metric is not a valid solution. The RequestCountPerTarget metric measures the number of requests completed or connections made per target in a target group². This metric does not reflect the application response time, which is the requirement. Moreover, configuring the CloudWatch alarm to send a notification when the number of connections becomes greater than the configured number of threads that the application supports is not a valid way to measure the application performance, as it depends on the application design and implementation.

? Option D is incorrect because creating an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that uses the AWS/ApplicationELB namespace RequestCountPerTarget metric is not a valid solution, for the same reason as option C. The RequestCountPerTarget metric does not reflect the application response time, which is the requirement. Moreover, configuring the CloudWatch alarm to send a notification when the average response time becomes greater than the longest response time that the application supports is not a valid way to measure the application performance, as it does not account for variability or outliers in the response time distribution.

References:

? 1: Using synthetic monitoring

? 2: Application Load Balancer metrics

NEW QUESTION 8

A company runs a workload on Amazon EC2 instances. The company needs a control that requires the use of Instance Metadata Service Version 2 (IMDSv2) on all EC2 instances in the AWS account. If an EC2 instance does not prevent the use of Instance Metadata Service Version 1 (IMDSv1), the EC2 instance must be terminated.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set up AWS Config in the account.
- B. Use a managed rule to check EC2 instances.
- C. Configure the rule to remediate the findings by using AWS Systems Manager Automation to terminate the instance.
- D. Create a permissions boundary that prevents the ec2:RunInstances action if the ec2:MetadataHttpTokens condition key is not set to a value of required.
- E. Attach the permissions boundary to the IAM role that was used to launch the instance.
- F. Set up Amazon Inspector in the account.
- G. Configure Amazon Inspector to activate deep inspection for EC2 instances.
- H. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for an Inspector2 finding.
- I. Set an AWS Lambda function as the target to terminate the instance.
- J. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for the EC2 instance launch successful event.
- K. Send the event to an AWS Lambda function to inspect the EC2 metadata and to terminate the instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To implement a control that requires the use of IMDSv2 on all EC2 instances in the account, the DevOps engineer can use a permissions boundary. A permissions boundary is a policy that defines the maximum permissions that an IAM entity can have. The DevOps engineer can create a permissions boundary that prevents the ec2:RunInstances action if the ec2:MetadataHttpTokens condition key is not set to a value of required. This condition key enforces the use of IMDSv2 on EC2 instances. The DevOps engineer can attach the permissions boundary to the IAM role that was used to launch the instance. This way, any attempt to launch an EC2 instance without using IMDSv2 will be denied by the permissions boundary.

NEW QUESTION 9

A company's developers use Amazon EC2 instances as remote workstations. The company is concerned that users can create or modify EC2 security groups to allow unrestricted inbound access.

A DevOps engineer needs to develop a solution to detect when users create unrestricted security group rules. The solution must detect changes to security group rules in near real time, remove unrestricted rules, and send email notifications to the security team. The DevOps engineer has created an AWS Lambda function that checks for security group ID from input, removes rules that grant unrestricted access, and sends notifications through Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).

What should the DevOps engineer do next to meet the requirements?

- A. Configure the Lambda function to be invoked by the SNS topic.
- B. Create an AWS CloudTrail subscription for the SNS topic.
- C. Configure a subscription filter for security group modification events.
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- E. Define a schedule pattern that runs the Lambda function every hour.
- F. Create an Amazon EventBridge event rule that has the default event bus as the source.
- G. Define the rule's event pattern to match EC2 security group creation and modification events.
- H. Configure the rule to invoke the Lambda function.

- I. Create an Amazon EventBridge custom event bus that subscribes to events from all AWS service
- J. Configure the Lambda function to be invoked by the custom event bus.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To meet the requirements, the DevOps engineer should create an Amazon EventBridge event rule that has the default event bus as the source. The rule's event pattern should match EC2 security group creation and modification events, and it should be configured to invoke the Lambda function. This solution will allow for near real-time detection of security group rule changes and will trigger the Lambda function to remove any unrestricted rules and send email notifications to the security team. <https://repost.aws/knowledge-center/monitor-security-group-changes-ec2>

NEW QUESTION 10

A company has multiple member accounts that are part of an organization in AWS Organizations. The security team needs to review every Amazon EC2 security group and their inbound and outbound rules. The security team wants to programmatically retrieve this information from the member accounts using an AWS Lambda function in the management account of the organization.

Which combination of access changes will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a trust relationship that allows users in the member accounts to assume the management account IAM role.
- B. Create a trust relationship that allows users in the management account to assume the IAM roles of the member accounts.
- C. Create an IAM role in each member account that has access to the AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess managed policy.
- D. Create an IAM role in each member account to allow the sts:AssumeRole action against the management account IAM role's ARN.
- E. Create an IAM role in the management account that allows the sts:AssumeRole action against the member account IAM role's ARN.
- F. Create an IAM role in the management account that has access to the AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess managed policy.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/lambda-function-assume-iam-role/> <https://kreuzwerker.de/post/aws-multi-account-setups-reloaded>

NEW QUESTION 10

A DevOps engineer at a company is supporting an AWS environment in which all users use AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On). The company wants to immediately disable credentials of any new IAM user and wants the security team to receive a notification.

Which combination of steps should the DevOps engineer take to meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to an IAM CreateUser API call in AWS CloudTrail.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to an IAM GetLoginProfile API call in AWS CloudTrail.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function that is a target of the EventBridge rule.
- D. Configure the Lambda function to disable any access keys and delete the login profiles that are associated with the IAM user.
- E. Create an AWS Lambda function that is a target of the EventBridge rule.
- F. Configure the Lambda function to delete the login profiles that are associated with the IAM user.
- G. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that is a target of the EventBridge rule.
- H. Subscribe the security team's group email address to the topic.
- I. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue that is a target of the Lambda function.
- J. Subscribe the security team's group email address to the queue.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 14

A company sells products through an ecommerce web application. The company wants a dashboard that shows a pie chart of product transaction details. The company wants to integrate the dashboard with the company's existing Amazon CloudWatch dashboards.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Update the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to a CloudWatch log group for each processed transaction.
- B. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to query the log group and to visualize the results in a pie chart format. Attach the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard.
- C. Update the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to an Amazon S3 bucket for each processed transaction.
- D. Use Amazon Athena to query the S3 bucket and to visualize the results in a pie chart format.
- E. Export the results from Athena. Attach the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard.
- F. Update the ecommerce application to use AWS X-Ray for instrumentation.
- G. Create a new X-Ray subsegment. Add an annotation for each processed transaction.
- H. Use X-Ray traces to query the data and to visualize the results in a pie chart format. Attach the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard.
- I. Update the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to a CloudWatch log group for each processed transaction. Create an AWS Lambda function to aggregate and write the results to Amazon DynamoDB.
- J. Create a Lambda subscription filter for the log filter.
- K. Attach the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A.

A comprehensive and detailed explanation is:

? Option A is correct because it meets the requirements with the most operational efficiency. Updating the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to a CloudWatch log group for each processed transaction is a simple and cost-effective way to collect the data needed for the dashboard. Using CloudWatch Logs Insights to query the log group and to visualize the results in a pie chart format is also a convenient and integrated solution that leverages the existing CloudWatch dashboards. Attaching the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard is straightforward and does not require any additional steps or services.

? Option B is incorrect because it introduces unnecessary complexity and cost.

Updating the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to an Amazon S3 bucket for each processed transaction is a valid way to store the data, but it requires creating and managing an S3 bucket and its permissions. Using Amazon Athena to query the S3 bucket and to visualize the results in a pie chart format is also a valid way to analyze the data, but it incurs charges based on the amount of data scanned by each query. Exporting the results from Athena and attaching them to the desired CloudWatch dashboard is also an extra step that adds more overhead and latency.

? Option C is incorrect because it uses AWS X-Ray for an inappropriate purpose.

Updating the ecommerce application to use AWS X-Ray for instrumentation is a good practice for monitoring and tracing distributed applications, but it is not designed for aggregating product transaction details. Creating a new X-Ray subsegment and adding an annotation for each processed transaction is possible, but it would clutter the X-Ray service map and make it harder to debug performance issues. Using X-Ray traces to query the data and to visualize the results in a pie chart format is also possible, but it would require custom code and logic that are not supported by X-Ray natively. Attaching the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard is also not supported by X-Ray directly, and would require additional steps or services.

? Option D is incorrect because it introduces unnecessary complexity and cost.

Updating the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to a CloudWatch log group for each processed transaction is a simple and cost-effective way to collect the data needed for the dashboard, as in option A. However, creating an AWS Lambda function to aggregate and write the results to Amazon DynamoDB is redundant, as CloudWatch Logs Insights can already perform aggregation queries on log data. Creating a Lambda subscription filter for the log file is also redundant, as CloudWatch Logs Insights can already access log data directly. Attaching the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard would also require additional steps or services, as DynamoDB does not support native integration with CloudWatch dashboards.

References:

? CloudWatch Logs Insights

? Amazon Athena

? AWS X-Ray

? AWS Lambda

? Amazon DynamoDB

NEW QUESTION 18

A company has multiple accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations. The company's SecOps team needs to receive an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification if any account in the organization turns off the Block Public Access feature on an Amazon S3 bucket. A DevOps engineer must implement this change without affecting the operation of any AWS accounts. The implementation must ensure that individual member accounts in the organization cannot turn off the notification.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Designate an account to be the delegated Amazon GuardDuty administrator account
- B. Turn on GuardDuty for all accounts across the organization
- C. In the GuardDuty administrator account, create an SNS topic
- D. Subscribe the SecOps team's email address to the SNS topic
- E. In the same account, create an Amazon EventBridge rule that uses an event pattern for GuardDuty findings and a target of the SNS topic.
- F. Create an AWS CloudFormation template that creates an SNS topic and subscribes the SecOps team's email address to the SNS topic
- G. In the template, include an Amazon EventBridge rule that uses an event pattern of CloudTrail activity for s3:PutBucketPublicAccessBlock and a target of the SNS topic
- H. Deploy the stack to every account in the organization by using CloudFormation StackSets.
- I. Turn on AWS Config across the organization
- J. In the delegated administrator account, create an SNS topic
- K. Subscribe the SecOps team's email address to the SNS topic
- L. Deploy a conformance pack that uses the s3-bucket-level-public-access-prohibited AWS Config managed rule in each account and uses an AWS Systems Manager document to publish an event to the SNS topic to notify the SecOps team.
- M. Turn on Amazon Inspector across the organization
- N. In the Amazon Inspector delegated administrator account, create an SNS topic
- O. Subscribe the SecOps team's email address to the SNS topic
- P. In the same account, create an Amazon EventBridge rule that uses an event pattern for public network exposure of the S3 bucket and publishes an event to the SNS topic to notify the SecOps team.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon GuardDuty is primarily on threat detection and response, not configuration monitoring. A conformance pack is a collection of AWS Config rules and remediation actions that can be easily deployed as a single entity in an account and a Region or across an organization in AWS Organizations.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/conformance-packs.html> <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/s3-account-level-public-access-blocks.html>

NEW QUESTION 20

A company manages AWS accounts for application teams in AWS Control Tower. Individual application teams are responsible for securing their respective AWS accounts.

A DevOps engineer needs to enable Amazon GuardDuty for all AWS accounts in which the application teams have not already enabled GuardDuty. The DevOps engineer is using AWS CloudFormation StackSets from the AWS Control Tower management account.

How should the DevOps engineer configure the CloudFormation template to prevent failure during the StackSets deployment?

- A. Create a CloudFormation custom resource that invokes an AWS Lambda function
- B. Configure the Lambda function to conditionally enable GuardDuty if GuardDuty is not already enabled in the accounts.
- C. Use the Conditions section of the CloudFormation template to enable GuardDuty in accounts where GuardDuty is not already enabled.
- D. Use the CloudFormation Fn::GetAtt intrinsic function to check whether GuardDuty is already enabled. If GuardDuty is not already enabled, use the Resources section of the CloudFormation template to enable GuardDuty.
- E. GetAtt intrinsic function to check whether GuardDuty is already enabled. If GuardDuty is not already enabled, use the Resources section of the CloudFormation template to enable GuardDuty.
- F. Manually discover the list of AWS account IDs where GuardDuty is not enabled. Use the CloudFormation Fn::ImportValue intrinsic function to import the list of account IDs into the CloudFormation template to skip deployment for the listed AWS accounts.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements because it will use a CloudFormation custom resource to execute custom logic during the stack set operation. A custom resource is a resource that you define in your template and that is associated with an AWS Lambda function. The Lambda function runs whenever the custom resource is created, updated, or deleted, and can perform any actions that are supported by the AWS SDK. In this case, the Lambda function can use the GuardDuty API to check whether GuardDuty is already enabled in each target account, and if not, enable it. This way, the DevOps engineer can avoid deploying the stack set to accounts that already have GuardDuty enabled, and prevent failure during the deployment.

NEW QUESTION 22

A company has chosen AWS to host a new application. The company needs to implement a multi-account strategy. A DevOps engineer creates a new AWS account and an organization in AWS Organizations. The DevOps engineer also creates the OU structure for the organization and sets up a landing zone by using AWS Control Tower.

The DevOps engineer must implement a solution that automatically deploys resources for new accounts that users create through AWS Control Tower Account Factory. When a user creates a new account, the solution must apply AWS CloudFormation templates and SCPs that are customized for the OU or the account to automatically deploy all the resources that are attached to the account. All the OUs are enrolled in AWS Control Tower.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST automated way?

- A. Use AWS Service Catalog with AWS Control Tower
- B. Create portfolios and products in AWS Service Catalog
- C. Grant granular permissions to provision these resources
- D. Deploy SCPs by using the AWS CLI and JSON documents.
- E. Deploy CloudFormation stack sets by using the required template
- F. Enable automatic deployments
- G. Deploy stack instances to the required account
- H. Deploy a CloudFormation stack set to the organization's management account to deploy SCPs.
- I. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to detect the CreateManagedAccount event
- J. Configure AWS Service Catalog as the target to deploy resources to any new account
- K. Deploy SCPs by using the AWS CLI and JSON documents.
- L. Deploy the Customizations for AWS Control Tower (CfCT) solution
- M. Use an AWS CodeCommit repository as the source
- N. In the repository, create a custom package that includes the CloudFormation templates and the SCP JSON documents.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The CfCT solution is designed for the exact purpose stated in the question. It extends the capabilities of AWS Control Tower by providing you with a way to automate resource provisioning and apply custom configurations across all AWS accounts created in the Control Tower environment. This enables the company to implement additional account customizations when new accounts are provisioned via the Control Tower Account Factory. The CloudFormation templates and SCPs can be added to a CodeCommit repository and will be automatically deployed to new accounts when they are created. This provides a highly automated solution that does not require manual intervention to deploy resources and SCPs to new accounts.

NEW QUESTION 24

A DevOps engineer is creating an AWS CloudFormation template to deploy a web service. The web service will run on Amazon EC2 instances in a private subnet behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The DevOps engineer must ensure that the service can accept requests from clients that have IPv6 addresses. What should the DevOps engineer do with the CloudFormation template so that IPv6 clients can access the web service?

- A. Add an IPv6 CIDR block to the VPC and the private subnet for the EC2 instance
- B. Create route table entries for the IPv6 network, use EC2 instance types that support IPv6, and assign IPv6 addresses to each EC2 instance.
- C. Assign each EC2 instance an IPv6 Elastic IP address
- D. Create a target group, and add the EC2 instances as target
- E. Create a listener on port 443 of the ALB, and associate the target group with the ALB.
- F. Replace the ALB with a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Add an IPv6 CIDR block to the VPC and subnets for the NLB, and assign the NLB an IPv6 Elastic IP address.
- G. Add an IPv6 CIDR block to the VPC and subnets for the ALB
- H. Create a listener on port 443, and specify the dualstack IP address type on the ALB
- I. Create a target group, and add the EC2 instances as target
- J. Associate the target group with the ALB.

Answer: D

Explanation:

It involves adding an IPv6 CIDR block to the VPC and subnets for the ALB and specifying the dualstack IP address type on the ALB listener. This allows the ALB to listen on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses, and forward requests to the EC2 instances that are added as targets to the target group associated with the ALB.

NEW QUESTION 28

A company's application development team uses Linux-based Amazon EC2 instances as bastion hosts. Inbound SSH access to the bastion hosts is restricted to specific IP addresses, as defined in the associated security groups. The company's security team wants to receive a notification if the security group rules are modified to allow SSH access from any IP address.

What should a DevOps engineer do to meet this requirement?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule with a source of aws.cloudtrail and the event name AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
- B. Define an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as the target.
- C. Enable Amazon GuardDuty and check the findings for security groups in AWS Security Hub
- D. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule with a custom pattern that matches GuardDuty events with an output of NON_COMPLIANT
- E. Define an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as the target.
- F. Create an AWS Config rule by using the restricted-ssh managed rule to check whether security groups disallow unrestricted incoming SSH traffic
- G. Configure automatic remediation to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- H. Enable Amazon Inspector
- I. Include the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures-1.1 rules package to check the security groups that are associated with the bastion host
- J. Configure Amazon Inspector to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/monitor-security-group-changes-ec2/>

NEW QUESTION 32

A company has 20 service teams. Each service team is responsible for its own microservice. Each service team uses a separate AWS account for its microservice and a VPC with the 192.168.0.0/22 CIDR block. The company manages the AWS accounts with AWS Organizations.

Each service team hosts its microservice on multiple Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The microservices communicate with each other across the public internet. The company's security team has issued a new guideline that all communication between microservices must use HTTPS over private network connections and cannot traverse the public internet.

A DevOps engineer must implement a solution that fulfills these obligations and minimizes the number of changes for each service team. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new AWS account in AWS Organizations Create a VPC in this account and use AWS Resource Access Manager to share the private subnets of this VPC with the organization Instruct the service teams to launch a ne
- B. Network Load Balancer (NLB) and EC2 instances that use the shared private subnets Use the NLB DNS names for communication between microservices.
- C. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in each of the microservice VPCs Use AWS PrivateLink to create VPC endpoints in each AWS account for the NLBs Create subscriptions to each VPC endpoint in each of the other AWS accounts Use the VPC endpoint DNS names for communication between microservices.
- D. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in each of the microservice VPCs Create VPC peering connections between each of the microservice VPCs Update the route tables for each VPC to use the peering links Use the NLB DNS names for communication between microservices.
- E. Create a new AWS account in AWS Organizations Create a transit gateway in this account and use AWS Resource Access Manager to share the transit gateway with the organizatio
- F. In each of the microservice VPC
- G. create a transit gateway attachment to the shared transit gateway Update the route tables of each VPC to use the transit gateway Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in each of the microservice VPCs Use the NLB DNS names for communication between microservices.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/connecting-networks-with-overlapping-ip-ranges/> Private link is the best option because Transit Gateway doesn't support overlapping CIDR ranges.

NEW QUESTION 35

A company requires its developers to tag all Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes in an account to indicate a desired backup frequency. This requirement Includes EBS volumes that do not require backups. The company uses custom tags named Backup_Frequency that have values of none, dally, or weekly that correspond to the desired backup frequency. An audit finds that developers are occasionally not tagging the EBS volumes.

A DevOps engineer needs to ensure that all EBS volumes always have the Backup_Frequency tag so that the company can perform backups at least weekly unless a different value is specified.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set up AWS Config in the accoun
- B. Create a custom rule that returns a compliance failure for all Amazon EC2 resources that do not have a Backup Frequency tag applied. Configure a remediation action that uses a custom AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to apply the Backup_Frequency tag with a value of weekly.
- C. Set up AWS Config in the accoun
- D. Use a managed rule that returns a compliance failure for EC2::Volume resources that do not have a Backup Frequency tag applie
- E. Configure a remediation action that uses a custom AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to apply the Backup_Frequency tag with a value of weekly.
- F. Turn on AWS CloudTrail in the accoun
- G. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to EBS CreateVolume event
- H. Configure a custom AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to apply the Backup_Frequency tag with a value of weekl
- I. Specify the runbook as the target of the rule.
- J. Turn on AWS CloudTrail in the accoun
- K. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to EBS CreateVolume events or EBS ModifyVolume event
- L. Configure a custom AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to apply the Backup_Frequency tag with a value of weekl
- M. Specify the runbook as the target of the rule.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The following are the steps that the DevOps engineer should take to ensure that all EBS volumes always have the Backup_Frequency tag so that the company can perform backups at least weekly unless a different value is specified:

? Set up AWS Config in the account.

? Use a managed rule that returns a compliance failure for EC2::Volume resources that do not have a Backup Frequency tag applied.

? Configure a remediation action that uses a custom AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to apply the Backup_Frequency tag with a value of weekly.

The managed rule AWS::Config::EBSVolumesWithoutBackupTag will return a compliance failure for any EBS volume that does not have the Backup_Frequency tag applied. The remediation action will then use the Systems Manager Automation runbook to apply the Backup_Frequency tag with a value of weekly to the EBS volume.

NEW QUESTION 39

An IT team has built an AWS CloudFormation template so others in the company can quickly and reliably deploy and terminate an application. The template creates an Amazon EC2 instance with a user data script to install the application and an Amazon S3 bucket that the application uses to serve static webpages while it is running.

All resources should be removed when the CloudFormation stack is deleted. However, the team observes that CloudFormation reports an error during stack deletion, and the S3 bucket created by the stack is not deleted.

How can the team resolve the error in the MOST efficient manner to ensure that all resources are deleted without errors?

- A. Add a DeletionPolicy attribute to the S3 bucket resource, with the value Delete forcing the bucket to be removed when the stack is deleted.
- B. Add a custom resource with an AWS Lambda function with the DependsOn attribute specifying the S3 bucket, and an IAM rol
- C. Write the Lambda function to delete all objects from the bucket when RequestType is Delete.
- D. Identify the resource that was not delete
- E. Manually empty the S3 bucket and then delete it.
- F. Replace the EC2 and S3 bucket resources with a single AWS OpsWorks Stacks resourc
- G. Define a custom recipe for the stack to create and delete the EC2 instance and the S3 bucket.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cloudformation-s3-custom-resources/>

NEW QUESTION 44

A DevOps engineer needs to configure a blue green deployment for an existing three-tier application. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances and uses an Amazon RDS database. The EC2 instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and are in an Auto Scaling group. The DevOps engineer has created a launch template and an Auto Scaling group for the blue environment. The DevOps engineer also has created a launch template and an Auto Scaling group for the green environment. Each Auto Scaling group deploys to a matching blue or green target group. The target group also specifies which software blue or green gets loaded on the EC2 instances. The ALB can be configured to send traffic to the blue environment's target group or the green environment's target group. An Amazon Route 53 record for www.example.com points to the ALB. The deployment must move traffic all at once between the software on the blue environment's EC2 instances to the newly deployed software on the green environment's EC2 instances. What should the DevOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Start a rolling restart to the Auto Scaling group for the green environment to deploy the new software on the green environment's EC2 instances. When the rolling restart is complete, use an AWS CLI command to update the ALB to send traffic to the green environment's target group.
- B. Use an AWS CLI command to update the ALB to send traffic to the green environment's target group.
- C. Then start a rolling restart of the Auto Scaling group for the green environment to deploy the new software on the green environment's EC2 instances.
- D. Update the launch template to deploy the green environment's software on the blue environment's EC2 instances. Keep the target groups and Auto Scaling groups unchanged in both environments. Perform a rolling restart of the blue environment's EC2 instances.
- E. Start a rolling restart of the Auto Scaling group for the green environment to deploy the new software on the green environment's EC2 instances. When the rolling restart is complete, update the Route 53 DNS to point to the green environment's endpoint on the ALB.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements because it will use a rolling restart to gradually replace the EC2 instances in the green environment with new instances that have the new software version installed. A rolling restart is a process that terminates and launches instances in batches, ensuring that there is always a minimum number of healthy instances in service. This way, the green environment can be updated without affecting the availability or performance of the application. When the rolling restart is complete, the DevOps engineer can use an AWS CLI command to modify the listener rules of the ALB and change the default action to forward traffic to the green environment's target group. This will switch the traffic from the blue environment to the green environment all at once, as required by the question.

NEW QUESTION 45

To run an application, a DevOps engineer launches an Amazon EC2 instance with public IP addresses in a public subnet. A user data script obtains the application artifacts and installs them on the instances upon launch. A change to the security classification of the application now requires the instances to run with no access to the internet. While the instances launch successfully and show as healthy, the application does not seem to be installed. Which of the following should successfully install the application while complying with the new rule?

- A. Launch the instances in a public subnet with Elastic IP addresses attached.
- B. Once the application is installed and running, run a script to disassociate the Elastic IP addresses afterwards.
- C. Set up a NAT gateway.
- D. Deploy the EC2 instances to a private subnet.
- E. Update the private subnet's route table to use the NAT gateway as the default route.
- F. Publish the application artifacts to an Amazon S3 bucket and create a VPC endpoint for S3. Assign an IAM instance profile to the EC2 instances so they can read the application artifacts from the S3 bucket.
- G. Create a security group for the application instances and allow only outbound traffic to the artifact repository.
- H. Remove the security group rule once the install is complete.

Answer: C

Explanation:

EC2 instances running in private subnets of a VPC can now have controlled access to S3 buckets, objects, and API functions that are in the same region as the VPC. You can use an S3 bucket policy to indicate which VPCs and which VPC Endpoints have access to your S3 buckets. <https://aws.amazon.com/pt/blogs/aws/new-vpc-endpoint-for-amazon-s3/>

NEW QUESTION 47

A company that runs many workloads on AWS has an Amazon EBS spend that has increased over time. The DevOps team notices there are many unattached EBS volumes. Although there are workloads where volumes are detached, volumes over 14 days old are stale and no longer needed. A DevOps engineer has been tasked with creating automation that deletes unattached EBS volumes that have been unattached for 14 days. Which solution will accomplish this?

- A. Configure the AWS Config ec2-volume-in-use-check managed rule with a configuration changes trigger type and an Amazon EC2 volume resource target.
- B. Create a new Amazon CloudWatch Events rule scheduled to execute an AWS Lambda function in 14 days to delete the specified EBS volume.
- C. Use Amazon EC2 and Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager to configure a volume lifecycle policy.
- D. Set the interval period for unattached EBS volumes to 14 days and set the retention rule to delete.
- E. Set the policy target volumes as *.
- F. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule to execute an AWS Lambda function daily.
- G. The Lambda function should find unattached EBS volumes and tag them with the current date, and delete unattached volumes that have tags with dates that are more than 14 days old.
- H. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to detect EBS volumes that have been detached for more than 14 days.
- I. Execute an AWS Lambda function that creates a snapshot and then deletes the EBS volume.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The requirement is to create automation that deletes unattached EBS volumes that have been unattached for 14 days. To do this, the DevOps engineer needs to use the following steps:
 ? Create an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule to execute an AWS Lambda function daily. CloudWatch Events is a service that enables event-driven architectures by delivering events from various sources to targets. Lambda is a service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. By creating a CloudWatch Events rule that executes a Lambda function daily, the DevOps engineer can schedule a recurring task to check and delete unattached EBS volumes.
 ? The Lambda function should find unattached EBS volumes and tag them with the

current date, and delete unattached volumes that have tags with dates that are more than 14 days old. The Lambda function can use the EC2 API to list and filter unattached EBS volumes based on their state and tags. The function can then tag each unattached volume with the current date using the create-tags command. The function can also compare the tag value with the current date and delete any unattached volume that has been tagged more than 14 days ago using the delete-volume command.

NEW QUESTION 52

A highly regulated company has a policy that DevOps engineers should not log in to their Amazon EC2 instances except in emergencies. If a DevOps engineer does log in the security team must be notified within 15 minutes of the occurrence. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Install the Amazon Inspector agent on each EC2 instance Subscribe to Amazon EventBridge notifications Invoke an AWS Lambda function to check if a message is about user logins If it is send a notification to the security team using Amazon SNS.
- B. Install the Amazon CloudWatch agent on each EC2 instance Configure the agent to push all logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs and set up a CloudWatch metric filter that searches for user login
- C. If a login is found send a notification to the security team using Amazon SNS.
- D. Set up AWS CloudTrail with Amazon CloudWatch Log
- E. Subscribe CloudWatch Logs to Amazon Kinesis Attach AWS Lambda to Kinesis to parse and determine if a log contains a user login If it does, send a notification to the security team using Amazon SNS.
- F. Set up a script on each Amazon EC2 instance to push all logs to Amazon S3 Set up an S3 event to invoke an AWS Lambda function which invokes an Amazon Athena query to ru
- G. The Athena query checks for logins and sends the output to the security team using Amazon SNS.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-monitor-and-visualize-failed-ssh-access-attempts-to-amazon-ec2-linux-instances/>

NEW QUESTION 56

A company uses AWS CodeArtifact to centrally store Python packages. The CodeArtifact repository is configured with the following repository policy.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Action": [
        "codeartifact:DescribePackageVersion",
        "codeartifact:DescribeRepository",
        "codeartifact:GetPackageVersionReadme",
        "codeartifact:GetRepositoryEndpoint",
        "codeartifact:ListPackageVersionAssets",
        "codeartifact:ListPackageVersionDependencies",
        "codeartifact:ListPackageVersions",
        "codeartifact:ListPackages",
        "codeartifact:ReadFromRepository"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "*",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:PrincipalOrgID": [
            "o-xxxxxxxxxxxx"
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

A development team is building a new project in an account that is in an organization in AWS Organizations. The development team wants to use a Python library that has already been stored in the CodeArtifact repository in the organization. The development team uses AWS CodePipeline and AWS CodeBuild to build the new application. The CodeBuild job that the development team uses to build the application is configured to run in a VPC Because of compliance requirements the VPC has no internet connectivity.

The development team creates the VPC endpoints for CodeArtifact and updates the CodeBuild buildspec yaml file. However, the development team cannot download the Python library from the repository.

Which combination of steps should a DevOps engineer take so that the development team can use Code Artifact? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an Amazon S3 gateway endpoint Update the route tables for the subnets that are running the CodeBuild job.
- B. Update the repository policy's Principal statement to include the ARN of the role that the CodeBuild project uses.
- C. Share the CodeArtifact repository with the organization by using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM).
- D. Update the role that the CodeBuild project uses so that the role has sufficient permissions to use the CodeArtifact repository.
- E. Specify the account that hosts the repository as the delegated administrator for CodeArtifact in the organization.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

"AWS CodeArtifact operates in multiple Availability Zones and stores artifact data and metadata in Amazon S3 and Amazon DynamoDB. Your encrypted data is redundantly stored across multiple facilities and multiple devices in each facility, making it highly available and highly durable."
<https://aws.amazon.com/codeartifact/features/> With no internet connectivity, a gateway endpoint becomes necessary to access S3.

NEW QUESTION 57

An ecommerce company has chosen AWS to host its new platform. The company's DevOps team has started building an AWS Control Tower landing zone. The DevOps team has set the identity store within AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) to external identity provider (IdP) and has configured SAML 2.0. The DevOps team wants a robust permission model that applies the principle of least privilege. The model must allow the team to build and manage only the team's own resources.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Create IAM policies that include the required permission
- B. Include the aws:PrincipalTag condition key.
- C. Create permission set
- D. Attach an inline policy that includes the required permissions and uses the aws:PrincipalTag condition key to scope the permissions.
- E. Create a group in the Id
- F. Place users in the grou
- G. Assign the group to accounts and the permission sets in IAM Identity Center.
- H. Create a group in the Id
- I. Place users in the grou
- J. Assign the group to OUs and IAM policies.
- K. Enable attributes for access control in IAM Identity Cente
- L. Apply tags to user
- M. Map the tags as key-value pairs.
- N. Enable attributes for access control in IAM Identity Cente
- O. Map attributes from the IdP as key-value pairs.

Answer: BCF

Explanation:

Using the principalTag in the Permission Set inline policy a logged in user belonging to a specific AD group in the IDP can be permitted access to perform operations on certain resources if their group matches the group used in the PrincipleTag. Basically you are narrowing the scope of privileges assigned via Permission policies conditionally based on whether the logged in user belongs to a specific AD Group in IDP. The mapping of the AD group to the request attributes can be done using SSO attributes where we can pass other attributes like the SAML token as well.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/singlesignon/latest/userguide/abac.html>

NEW QUESTION 59

A company wants to use a grid system for a proprietary enterprise m-memory data store on top of AWS. This system can run in multiple server nodes in any Linux-based distribution. The system must be able to reconfigure the entire cluster every time a node is added or removed. When adding or removing nodes an /etc./cluster/nodes config file must be updated listing the IP addresses of the current node members of that cluster.

The company wants to automate the task of adding new nodes to a cluster. What can a DevOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS OpsWorks Stacks to layer the server nodes of that cluste
- B. Create a Chef recipe that populates the content of the 'etc./cluster/nodes config file and restarts the service by using the current members of the laye
- C. Assign that recipe to the Configure lifecycle event.
- D. Put the file nodes config in version contro
- E. Create an AWS CodeDeploy deployment configuration and deployment group based on an Amazon EC2 tag value for thecluster node
- F. When adding a new node to the cluster update the file with all tagged instances and make a commit in version contro
- G. Deploy the new file and restart the services.
- H. Create an Amazon S3 bucket and upload a version of the /etc./cluster/nodes config file Create a crontab script that will poll for that S3 file and download it frequentl
- I. Use a process manager such as Monit or system, to restart the cluster services when it detects that the new file was modifie
- J. When adding a node to the cluster edit the file's most recent members Upload the new file to the S3 bucket.
- K. Create a user data script that lists all members of the current security group of the cluster and automatically updates the /etc/cluster/. nodes confi
- L. Tile whenever a new instance is added to the cluster.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can run custom recipes manually, but the best approach is usually to have AWS OpsWorks Stacks run them automatically. Every layer has a set of built-in recipes assigned each of five lifecycle events—Setup, Configure, Deploy, Undeploy, and Shutdown. Each time an event occurs for an instance, AWS OpsWorks Stacks runs the associated recipes for each of the instance's layers, which handle the corresponding tasks. For example, when an instance finishes booting, AWS OpsWorks Stacks triggers a Setup event. This event runs the associated layer's Setup recipes, which typically handle tasks such as installing and configuring packages

NEW QUESTION 60

A company manages an application that stores logs in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. The company wants to archive the logs to an Amazon S3 bucket Logs are rarely accessed after 90 days and must be retained for 10 years.

Which combination of steps should a DevOps engineer take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure a CloudWatch Logs subscription filter to use AWS Glue to transfer all logs to an S3 bucket.
- B. Configure a CloudWatch Logs subscription filter to use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to stream all logs to an S3 bucket.
- C. Configure a CloudWatch Logs subscription fitter to stream all logs to an S3 bucket.
- D. Configure the S3 bucket lifecycle policy to transition logs to S3 Glacier after 90 days and to expire logs after 3.650 days.
- E. Configure the S3 bucket lifecycle policy to transition logs to Reduced Redundancy after 90 days and to expire logs after 3.650 days.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/SubscriptionFilters.html>

NEW QUESTION 61

A development team wants to use AWS CloudFormation stacks to deploy an application. However, the developer IAM role does not have the required permissions to provision the resources that are specified in the AWS CloudFormation template. A DevOps engineer needs to implement a solution that allows the developers to deploy the stacks. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an IAM policy that allows the developers to provision the required resource
- B. Attach the policy to the developer IAM role.
- C. Create an IAM policy that allows full access to AWS CloudFormation
- D. Attach the policy to the developer IAM role.
- E. Create an AWS CloudFormation service role that has the required permission
- F. Grant the developer IAM role a cloudformation:* action
- G. Use the new service role during stack deployments.
- H. Create an AWS CloudFormation service role that has the required permission
- I. Grant the developer IAM role the iam:PassRole permission
- J. Use the new service role during stack deployments.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/using-iam-servicerole.html>

NEW QUESTION 63

A company has a single AWS account that runs hundreds of Amazon EC2 instances in a single AWS Region. New EC2 instances are launched and terminated each hour in the account. The account also includes existing EC2 instances that have been running for longer than a week.

The company's security policy requires all running EC2 instances to use an EC2 instance profile. If an EC2 instance does not have an instance profile attached, the EC2 instance must use a default instance profile that has no IAM permissions assigned.

A DevOps engineer reviews the account and discovers EC2 instances that are running without an instance profile. During the review, the DevOps engineer also observes that new EC2 instances are being launched without an instance profile.

Which solution will ensure that an instance profile is attached to all existing and future EC2 instances in the Region?

- A. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to EC2 RunInstances API call
- B. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to attach the default instance profile to the EC2 instances.
- C. Configure the ec2-instance-profile-attached AWS Config managed rule with a trigger type of configuration change
- D. Configure an automatic remediation action that invokes an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to attach the default instance profile to the EC2 instances.
- E. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to EC2 StartInstances API call
- F. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to attach the default instance profile to the EC2 instances.
- G. Configure the iam-role-managed-policy-check AWS Config managed rule with a trigger type of configuration change
- H. Configure an automatic remediation action that invokes an AWS Lambda function to attach the default instance profile to the EC2 instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/ec2-instance-profile-attached.html>

NEW QUESTION 66

An online retail company based in the United States plans to expand its operations to Europe and Asia in the next six months. Its product currently runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The instances run in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. All data is stored in an Amazon Aurora database instance.

When the product is deployed in multiple regions, the company wants a single product catalog across all regions, but for compliance purposes, its customer information and purchases must be kept in each region.

How should the company meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of application changes?

- A. Use Amazon Redshift for the product catalog and Amazon DynamoDB tables for the customer information and purchases.
- B. Use Amazon DynamoDB global tables for the product catalog and regional tables for the customer information and purchases.
- C. Use Aurora with read replicas for the product catalog and additional local Aurora instances in each region for the customer information and purchases.
- D. Use Aurora for the product catalog and Amazon DynamoDB global tables for the customer information and purchases.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 68

A company updated the AWS CloudFormation template for a critical business application. The stack update process failed due to an error in the updated template and AWS CloudFormation automatically began the stack rollback process. Later a DevOps engineer discovered that the application was still unavailable and that the stack was in the UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED state.

Which combination of actions should the DevOps engineer perform so that the stack rollback can complete successfully? (Select TWO.)

- A. Attach the AWS CloudFormation FullAccess IAM policy to the AWS CloudFormation role.
- B. Automatically recover the stack resources by using AWS CloudFormation drift detection.
- C. Issue a ContinueUpdateRollback command from the AWS CloudFormation console or the AWS CLI.
- D. Manually adjust the resources to match the expectations of the stack.
- E. Update the existing AWS CloudFormation stack by using the original template.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/cloudformation/continue-update-rollback.html> For a specified stack that is in the UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED state, continues rolling it back to the UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE state. Depending on the cause of the failure, you can manually fix the error and continue the rollback. By continuing the rollback, you can return your stack to a working state (the UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE state), and then try to update the

stack again.

NEW QUESTION 69

A DevOps engineer manages a web application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The instances run in an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. The engineer needs to implement a deployment strategy that:
 Launches a second fleet of instances with the same capacity as the original fleet. Maintains the original fleet unchanged while the second fleet is launched.
 Transitions traffic to the second fleet when the second fleet is fully deployed. Terminates the original fleet automatically 1 hour after transition.
 Which solution will satisfy these requirements?

- A. Use an AWS CloudFormation template with a retention policy for the ALB set to 1 hour
- B. Update the Amazon Route 53 record to reflect the new ALB.
- C. Use two AWS Elastic Beanstalk environments to perform a blue/green deployment from the original environment to the new one
- D. Create an application version lifecycle policy to terminate the original environment in 1 hour.
- E. Use AWS CodeDeploy with a deployment group configured with a blue/green deployment configuration. Select the option Terminate the original instances in the deployment group with a waiting period of 1 hour.
- F. Use AWS Elastic Beanstalk with the configuration set to Immutable
- G. Create an .ebextension using the Resources key that sets the deletion policy of the ALB to 1 hour, and deploy the application.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/APIReference/API_BlueInstanceTerminationOption.html
 The original revision termination settings are configured to wait 1 hour after traffic has been rerouted before terminating the blue task set.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonECS/latest/developerguide/deployment-type-bluegreen.html>

NEW QUESTION 72

The security team depends on AWS CloudTrail to detect sensitive security issues in the company's AWS account. The DevOps engineer needs a solution to auto-remediate CloudTrail being turned off in an AWS account.
 What solution ensures the LEAST amount of downtime for the CloudTrail log deliveries?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for the CloudTrail StopLogging event
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function that uses the AWS SDK to call StartLogging on the ARN of the resource in which StopLogging was called
- C. Add the Lambda function ARN as a target to the EventBridge rule.
- D. Deploy the AWS-managed CloudTrail-enabled AWS Config rule set with a periodic interval to 1 hour
- E. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for AWS Config rules compliance changes
- F. Create an AWS Lambda function that uses the AWS SDK to call StartLogging on the ARN of the resource in which StopLogging was called
- G. Add the Lambda function ARN as a target to the EventBridge rule.
- H. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for a scheduled event every 5 minutes
- I. Create an AWS Lambda function that uses the AWS SDK to call StartLogging on a CloudTrail trail in the AWS account
- J. Add the Lambda function ARN as a target to the EventBridge rule.
- K. Launch a t2 nano instance with a script running every 5 minutes that uses the AWS SDK to query CloudTrail in the current account
- L. If the CloudTrail trail is disabled have the script re-enable the trail.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/mt/monitor-changes-and-auto-enable-logging-in-aws-cloudtrail/>

NEW QUESTION 76

A company is divided into teams. Each team has an AWS account and all the accounts are in an organization in AWS Organizations. Each team must retain full administrative rights to its AWS account. Each team also must be allowed to access only AWS services that the company approves for use. AWS services must gain approval through a request and approval process.
 How should a DevOps engineer configure the accounts to meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to provision IAM policies in each account to deny access to restricted AWS services
- B. In each account configure AWS Config rules that ensure that the policies are attached to IAM principals in the account.
- C. Use AWS Control Tower to provision the accounts into OUs within the organization. Configure AWS Control Tower to enable AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On). Configure IAM Identity Center to provide administrative access. Include deny policies on user roles for restricted AWS services.
- D. Place all the accounts under a new top-level OU within the organization. Create an SCP that denies access to restricted AWS services. Attach the SCP to the OU.
- E. Create an SCP that allows access to only approved AWS services
- F. Attach the SCP to the root OU of the organization
- G. Remove the FullAWSAccess SCP from the root OU of the organization.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/managed-prefix-lists.html> A managed prefix list is a set of one or more CIDR blocks. You can use prefix lists to make it easier to configure and maintain your security groups and route tables. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/sharing-managed-prefix-lists.html> With AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM), the owner of a prefix list can share a prefix list with the following: Specific AWS accounts inside or outside of its organization in AWS Organizations An organizational unit inside its organization in AWS Organizations An entire organization in AWS Organizations

NEW QUESTION 80

A company uses AWS Storage Gateway in file gateway mode in front of an Amazon S3 bucket that is used by multiple resources. In the morning when business begins, users do not see the objects processed by a third party the previous evening. When a DevOps engineer looks directly at the S3 bucket, the data is there, but it is missing in Storage Gateway.
 Which solution ensures that all the updated third-party files are available in the morning?

- A. Configure a nightly Amazon EventBridge event to invoke an AWS Lambda function to run the RefreshCache command for Storage Gateway.

- B. Instruct the third party to put data into the S3 bucket using AWS Transfer for SFTP.
- C. Modify Storage Gateway to run in volume gateway mode.
- D. Use S3 Same-Region Replication to replicate any changes made directly in the S3 bucket to Storage Gateway.

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/latest/APIReference/API_RefreshCache.html " It only updates the cached inventory to reflect changes in the inventory of the objects in the S3 bucket. This operation is only supported in the S3 File Gateway types."

NEW QUESTION 81

A company needs to implement failover for its application. The application includes an Amazon CloudFront distribution and a public Application Load Balancer (ALB) in an AWS Region. The company has configured the ALB as the default origin for the distribution. After some recent application outages, the company wants a zero-second RTO. The company deploys the application to a secondary Region in a warm standby configuration. A DevOps engineer needs to automate the failover of the application to the secondary Region so that HTTP GET requests meet the desired RTO. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a second CloudFront distribution that has the secondary ALB as the default origin
- B. Create Amazon Route 53 alias records that have a failover policy and Evaluate Target Health set to Yes for both CloudFront distribution
- C. Update the application to use the new record set.
- D. Create a new origin on the distribution for the secondary AL
- E. Create a new origin group
- F. Set the original ALB as the primary origin
- G. Configure the origin group to fail over for HTTP 5xx status code
- H. Update the default behavior to use the origin group.
- I. Create Amazon Route 53 alias records that have a failover policy and Evaluate TargetHealth set to Yes for both ALB
- J. Set the TTL of both records to 0. Update the distribution's origin to use the new record set.
- K. Create a CloudFront function that detects HTTP 5xx status code
- L. Configure the function to return a 307 Temporary Redirect error response to the secondary ALB if the function detects 5xx status code
- M. Update the distribution's default behavior to send origin responses to the function.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best solution to implement failover for the application is to use CloudFront origin groups. Origin groups allow CloudFront to automatically switch to a secondary origin when the primary origin is unavailable or returns specific HTTP status codes that indicate a failure¹. This way, CloudFront can serve the requests from the secondary ALB in the secondary Region without any delay or redirection. To set up origin groups, the DevOps engineer needs to create a new origin on the distribution for the secondary ALB, create a new origin group with the original ALB as the primary origin and the secondary ALB as the secondary origin, and configure the origin group to fail over for HTTP 5xx status codes. Then, the DevOps engineer needs to update the default behavior to use the origin group instead of the single origin². The other options are not as effective or efficient as the solution in option B. Option A is not suitable because creating a second CloudFront distribution will increase the complexity and cost of the application. Moreover, using Route 53 alias records with a failover policy will introduce some delay in detecting and switching to the secondary CloudFront distribution, which may not meet the zero-second RTO requirement. Option C is not feasible because CloudFront does not support using Route 53 alias records as origins³. Option D is not advisable because using a CloudFront function to redirect the requests to the secondary ALB will add an extra round-trip and latency to the failover process, which may also not meet the zero-second RTO requirement.

References:

- ? 1: Optimizing high availability with CloudFront origin failover - Amazon CloudFront
- ? 2: Creating an origin group - Amazon CloudFront
- ? 3: Values That You Specify When You Create or Update a Web Distribution - Amazon CloudFront

NEW QUESTION 85

A company's application uses a fleet of Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instances to analyze and process data. The EC2 instances are in an Auto Scaling group. The Auto Scaling group is a target group for an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The application analyzes critical data that cannot tolerate interruption. The application also analyzes noncritical data that can withstand interruption.

The critical data analysis requires quick scalability in response to real-time application demand. The noncritical data analysis involves memory consumption. A DevOps engineer must implement a solution that reduces scale-out latency for the critical data. The solution also must process the noncritical data.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. For the critical data, modify the existing Auto Scaling group
- B. Create a warm pool instance in the stopped state
- C. Define the warm pool size
- D. Create a new version of the launch template that has detailed monitoring enabled
- E. use Spot Instances.
- F. For the critical data, modify the existing Auto Scaling group
- G. Create a warm pool instance in the stopped state
- H. Define the warm pool size
- I. Create a new version of the launch template that has detailed monitoring enabled
- J. Use On-Demand Instances.
- K. For the critical data
- L. modify the existing Auto Scaling group
- M. Create a lifecycle hook to ensure that bootstrap scripts are completed successfully
- N. Ensure that the application on the instances is ready to accept traffic before the instances are registered
- O. Create a new version of the launch template that has detailed monitoring enabled.
- P. For the noncritical data, create a second Auto Scaling group that uses a launch template
- Q. Configure the launch template to install the unified Amazon CloudWatch agent and to configure the CloudWatch agent with a custom memory utilization metric
- R. Use Spot Instance
- S. Add the new Auto Scaling group as the target group for the ALB
- T. Modify the application to use two target groups for critical data and noncritical data.
- . For the noncritical data, create a second Auto Scaling group
- . Choose the predefined memory utilization metric type for the target tracking scaling policy
- . Use Spot Instance

- . Add the new Auto Scaling group as the target group for the AL
- . Modify the application to use two target groups for critical data and noncritical data.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

? For the critical data, using a warm pool¹ can reduce the scale-out latency by having pre-initialized EC2 instances ready to serve the application traffic. Using On-Demand Instances can ensure that the instances are always available and not interrupted by Spot interruptions².

? For the noncritical data, using a second Auto Scaling group with Spot Instances can reduce the cost and leverage the unused capacity of EC2³. Using a launch template with the CloudWatch agent⁴ can enable the collection of memory utilization metrics, which can be used to scale the group based on the memory demand. Adding the second group as a target group for the ALB and modifying the application to use two target groups can enable routing the traffic based on the data type.

References: 1: Warm pools for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 2: Amazon EC2 On-Demand Capacity Reservations 3: Amazon EC2 Spot Instances 4: Metrics collected by the CloudWatch agent

NEW QUESTION 87

A company manages a web application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The EC2 instances run in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. The application uses an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance to store the data. The company has configured Amazon Route 53 with an alias record that points to the ALB.

A new company guideline requires a geographically isolated disaster recovery (DR) site with an RTO of 4 hours and an RPO of 15 minutes. Which DR strategy will meet these requirements with the LEAST change to the application stack?

- A. Launch a replica environment of everything except Amazon RDS in a different Availability Zone Create an RDS read replica in the new Availability Zone: and configure the new stack to point to the local RDS DB instanc
- B. Add the new stack to the Route 53 record set by using a health check to configure a failover routing policy.
- C. Launch a replica environment of everything except Amazon RDS in a different AW
- D. Region Create an RDS read replica in the new Region and configure the new stack to point to the local RDS DB instanc
- E. Add the new stack to the Route 53 record set by using a health check to configure a latency routing policy.
- F. Launch a replica environment of everything except Amazon RDS ma different AWS Regio
- G. In the event of an outage copy and restore the latest RDS snapshot from the primar
- H. Region to the DR Region Adjust the Route 53 record set to point to the ALB in the DR Region.
- I. Launch a replica environment of everything except Amazon RDS in a different AWS Regio
- J. Create an RDS read replica in the new Region and configure the new environment to point to the local RDS DB instanc
- K. Add the new stack to the Route 53 record set by using a health check to configure a failover routing polic
- L. In the event of an outage promote the read replica to primary.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 92

A company uses AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory as its identity provider (IdP). The company requires all infrastructure to be defined and deployed by AWS CloudFormation.

A DevOps engineer needs to create a fleet of Windows-based Amazon EC2 instances to host an application. The DevOps engineer has created a CloudFormation template that contains an EC2 launch template, IAM role, EC2 security group, and EC2 Auto Scaling group. The DevOps engineer must implement a solution that joins all EC2 instances to the domain of the AWS Managed Microsoft AD directory.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. In the CloudFormation template, create an AWS::SSM::Document resource that joins the EC2 instance to the AWS Managed Microsoft AD domain by using the parameters for the existing director
- B. Update the launch template to include the SSMAssociation property to use the new SSM documen
- C. Attach the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore and AmazonSSMDirectoryServiceAccess AWS managed policies to the IAM role that the EC2 instances use.
- D. In the CloudFormation template, update the launch template to include specific tags that propagate on launc
- E. Create an AWS::SSM::Association resource to associate the AWS- JoinDirectoryServiceDomain Automation runbook with the EC2 instances that have the specified tag
- F. Define the required parameters to join the AWS Managed Microsoft AD director
- G. Attach the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore and AmazonSSMDirectoryServiceAccess AWS managed policies to the IAM role that the EC2 instances use.
- H. Store the existing AWS Managed Microsoft AD domain connection details in AWS Secrets Manage
- I. In the CloudFormation template, create an AWS::SSM::Association resource to associate the AWS-CreateManagedWindowsInstanceWithApproval Automation runbook with the EC2 Auto Scaling grou
- J. Pass the ARNs for the parameters from Secrets Manager to join the domai
- K. Attach the AmazonSSMDirectoryServiceAccess and SecretsManagerReadWrite AWS managed policies to the IAM role that the EC2 instances use.
- L. Store the existing AWS Managed Microsoft AD domain administrator credentials in AWS Secrets Manage
- M. In the CloudFormation template, update the EC2 launch template to include user dat
- N. Configure the user data to pull the administrator credentials from Secrets Manager and to join the AWS Managed Microsoft AD domai
- O. Attach the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore and SecretsManagerReadWrite AWS managed policies to the IAM role that the EC2 instances use.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To meet the requirements, the DevOps engineer needs to create a solution that joins all EC2 instances to the domain of the AWS Managed Microsoft AD directory with the most operational efficiency. The DevOps engineer can use AWS Systems Manager Automation to automate the domain join process using an existing runbook called AWS- JoinDirectoryServiceDomain. This runbook can join Windows instances to an AWS Managed Microsoft AD or Simple AD directory by using PowerShell commands. The DevOps engineer can create an AWS::SSM::Association resource in the CloudFormation template to associate the runbook with the EC2 instances that have specific tags. The tags can be defined in the launch template and propagated on launch to the EC2 instances. The DevOps engineer can also define the required parameters for the runbook, such as the directory ID, directory name, and organizational unit. The DevOps engineer can attach the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore and AmazonSSMDirectoryServiceAccess AWS managed policies to the IAM role that the EC2 instances use. These policies grant the necessary permissions for Systems Manager and Directory Service operations.

NEW QUESTION 94

A company is using an AWS CodeBuild project to build and package an application. The packages are copied to a shared Amazon S3 bucket before being deployed across multiple AWS accounts.

The buildspec.yml file contains the following:

```
version: 0.2
phases:
  build:
    commands:
      - go build -o myapp
  post_build:
    commands:
      - aws s3 cp --acl authenticated-read myapp s3://artifacts/
```

The DevOps engineer has noticed that anybody with an AWS account is able to download the artifacts. What steps should the DevOps engineer take to stop this?

- A. Modify the post_build command to use --acl public-read and configure a bucket policy that grants read access to the relevant AWS accounts only.
- B. Configure a default ACL for the S3 bucket that defines the set of authenticated users as the relevant AWS accounts only and grants read-only access.
- C. Create an S3 bucket policy that grants read access to the relevant AWS accounts and denies read access to the principal "*" .
- D. Modify the post_build command to remove --acl authenticated-read and configure a bucket policy that allows read access to the relevant AWS accounts only.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When setting the flag authenticated-read in the command line, the owner gets FULL_CONTROL. The AuthenticatedUsers group (Anyone with an AWS account) gets READ access. Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/acl-overview.html>

NEW QUESTION 96

A DevOps engineer is setting up a container-based architecture. The engineer has decided to use AWS CloudFormation to automatically provision an Amazon ECS cluster and an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group to launch the EC2 container instances. After successfully creating the CloudFormation stack, the engineer noticed that, even though the ECS cluster and the EC2 instances were created successfully and the stack finished the creation, the EC2 instances were associating with a different cluster.

How should the DevOps engineer update the CloudFormation template to resolve this issue?

- A. Reference the EC2 instances in the AWS: ECS: Cluster resource and reference the ECS cluster in the AWS: ECS: Service resource.
- B. Reference the ECS cluster in the AWS: AutoScaling: LaunchConfiguration resource of the UserData property.
- C. Reference the ECS cluster in the AWS:EC2: Instance resource of the UserData property.
- D. Reference the ECS cluster in the AWS: CloudFormation: CustomResource resource to trigger an AWS Lambda function that registers the EC2 instances with the appropriate ECS cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The UserData property of the AWS: AutoScaling: LaunchConfiguration resource can be used to specify a script that runs when the EC2 instances are launched. This script can include the ECS cluster name as an environment variable for the ECS agent running on the EC2 instances. This way, the EC2 instances will register with the correct ECS cluster. Option A is incorrect because the AWS: ECS: Cluster resource does not have a property to reference the EC2 instances. Option C is incorrect because the EC2 instances are launched by the Auto Scaling group, not by the AWS: EC2: Instance resource. Option D is incorrect because using a custom resource and a Lambda function is unnecessary and overly complex for this scenario. References: AWS::AutoScaling::LaunchConfiguration, Amazon ECS Container Agent Configuration

NEW QUESTION 100

A company has multiple development teams in different business units that work in a shared single AWS account All Amazon EC2 resources that are created in the account must include tags that specify who created the resources. The tagging must occur within the first hour of resource creation.

A DevOps engineer needs to add tags to the created resources that include the user ID that created the resource and the cost center ID The DevOps engineer configures an AWS Lambda function With the cost center mappings to tag the resources. The DevOps engineer also sets up AWS CloudTrail in the AWS account.

An Amazon S3 bucket stores the CloudTrail event logs

Which solution will meet the tagging requirements?

- A. Create an S3 event notification on the S3 bucket to invoke the Lambda function for s3.ObjectTagging:Put event
- B. Enable bucket versioning on the S3 bucket.
- C. Enable server access logging on the S3 bucket
- D. Create an S3 event notification on the S3 bucket for s3.ObjectTagging.* events
- E. Create a recurring hourly Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule that invokes the Lambda function
- F. Modify the Lambda function to read the logs from the S3 bucket
- G. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that uses Amazon EC2 as the event source
- H. Configure the rule to match events delivered by CloudTrail
- I. Configure the rule to target the Lambda function

Answer: D

Explanation:

? Option A is incorrect because S3 event notifications do not support s3.ObjectTagging:Put events. S3 event notifications only support events related to object creation, deletion, replication, and restore. Moreover, enabling bucket versioning on the S3 bucket is not relevant to the tagging requirements, as it only keeps multiple versions of objects in the bucket.

? Option B is incorrect because enabling server access logging on the S3 bucket does not help with tagging the resources. Server access logging only records requests for access to the bucket or its objects. It does not capture the user ID or the cost center ID of the resources. Furthermore, creating an S3 event notification on the S3 bucket for s3.ObjectTagging:Put events is not possible, as explained in option A.

? Option C is incorrect because creating a recurring hourly Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule that invokes the Lambda function is not efficient or timely. The Lambda function would have to read the logs from the S3 bucket every hour and tag the resources accordingly, which could incur unnecessary costs and delays. A better solution would be to trigger the Lambda function as soon as a resource is created, rather than waiting for an hourly schedule.

? Option D is correct because creating an Amazon EventBridge rule that uses Amazon EC2 as the event source and matches events delivered by CloudTrail is a

valid way to tag the resources. CloudTrail records all API calls made to AWS services, including EC2, and delivers them as events to EventBridge. The EventBridge rule can filter the events based on the user ID and the resource type, and then target the Lambda function to tag the resources with the cost center ID. This solution meets the tagging requirements in a timely and efficient manner.

References:

- ? S3 event notifications
- ? Server access logging
- ? Amazon EventBridge rules
- ? AWS CloudTrail

NEW QUESTION 105

A company builds a container image in an AWS CodeBuild project by running Docker commands. After the container image is built, the CodeBuild project uploads the container image to an Amazon S3 bucket. The CodeBuild project has an IAM service role that has permissions to access the S3 bucket.

A DevOps engineer needs to replace the S3 bucket with an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository to store the container images. The DevOps engineer creates an ECR private image repository in the same AWS Region of the CodeBuild project. The DevOps engineer adjusts the IAM service role with the permissions that are necessary to work with the new ECR repository. The DevOps engineer also places new repository information into the docker build command and the docker push command that are used in the buildspec.yml file.

When the CodeBuild project runs a build job, the job fails when the job tries to access the ECR repository.

Which solution will resolve the issue of failed access to the ECR repository?

- A. Update the buildspec.yml file to log in to the ECR repository by using the `aws ecr get-login-password` AWS CLI command to obtain an authentication token
- B. Update the docker login command to use the authentication token to access the ECR repository.
- C. Add an environment variable of type `SECRETS_MANAGER` to the CodeBuild project
- D. In the environment variable, include the ARN of the CodeBuild project's IAM service role
- E. Update the buildspec.yml file to use the new environment variable to log in with the docker login command to access the ECR repository.
- F. Update the ECR repository to be a public image repository
- G. Add an ECR repository policy that allows the IAM service role to have access.
- H. Update the buildspec.yml file to use the AWS CLI to assume the IAM service role for ECR operation
- I. Add an ECR repository policy that allows the IAM service role to have access.

Answer: A

Explanation:

(A) When Docker communicates with an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) repository, it requires authentication. You can authenticate your Docker client to the Amazon ECR registry with the help of the AWS CLI (Command Line Interface). Specifically, you can use the `"aws ecr get-login-password"` command to get an authorization token and then use Docker's `"docker login"` command with that token to authenticate to the registry. You would need to perform these steps in your buildspec.yml file before attempting to push or pull images from/to the ECR repository.

NEW QUESTION 108

A company uses AWS and has a VPC that contains critical compute infrastructure with predictable traffic patterns. The company has configured VPC flow logs that are published to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

The company's DevOps team needs to configure a monitoring solution for the VPC flow logs to identify anomalies in network traffic to the VPC over time. If the monitoring solution detects an anomaly, the company needs the ability to initiate a response to the anomaly.

How should the DevOps team configure the monitoring solution to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon Kinesis data stream
- B. Subscribe the log group to the data stream
- C. Configure Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics to detect log anomalies in the data stream
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to use as the output of the data stream
- E. Configure the Lambda function to write to the default Amazon EventBridge event bus in the event of an anomaly finding.
- F. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream that delivers events to an Amazon S3 bucket
- G. Subscribe the log group to the delivery stream
- H. Configure Amazon Lookout for Metrics to monitor the data in the S3 bucket for anomalies
- I. Create an AWS Lambda function to run in response to Lookout for Metrics anomaly finding
- J. Configure the Lambda function to publish to the default Amazon EventBridge event bus.
- K. Create an AWS Lambda function to detect anomalies
- L. Configure the Lambda function to publish an event to the default Amazon EventBridge event bus if the Lambda function detects an anomaly
- M. Subscribe the Lambda function to the log group.
- N. Create an Amazon Kinesis data stream
- O. Subscribe the log group to the data stream
- P. Create an AWS Lambda function to detect anomalies
- Q. Configure the Lambda function to write to the default Amazon EventBridge event bus if the Lambda function detects an anomaly
- R. Set the Lambda function as the processor for the data stream.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To meet the requirements, the DevOps team needs to configure a monitoring solution for the VPC flow logs that can detect anomalies in network traffic over time and initiate a response to the anomaly. The DevOps team can use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to ingest and process streaming data from CloudWatch Logs. The DevOps team can subscribe the log group to a Kinesis data stream, which will deliver log events from CloudWatch Logs to Kinesis Data Streams in near real-time. The DevOps team can then create an AWS Lambda function to detect log anomalies using machine learning or statistical methods. The Lambda function can be set as a processor for the data stream, which means that it will process each record from the stream before sending it to downstream applications or destinations. The Lambda function can also write to the default Amazon EventBridge event bus if it detects an anomaly, which will allow other AWS services or custom applications to respond to the anomaly event.

NEW QUESTION 111

A company has a legacy application. A DevOps engineer needs to automate the process of building the deployable artifact for the legacy application. The solution must store the deployable artifact in an existing Amazon S3 bucket for future deployments to reference.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Create a custom Docker image that contains all the dependencies for the legacy application. Store the custom Docker image in a new Amazon Elastic Container

- Registry (Amazon ECR) repository Configure a new AWS CodeBuild project to use the custom Docker image to build the deployable artifact and to save the artifact to the S3 bucket.
- B. Launch a new Amazon EC2 instance Install all the dependencies (or the legacy application) on the EC2 instance Use the EC2 instance to build the deployable artifact and to save the artifact to the S3 bucket.
- C. Create a custom EC2 Image Builder image Install all the dependencies for the legacy application on the image Launch a new Amazon EC2 instance from the image Use the new EC2 instance to build the deployable artifact and to save the artifact to the S3 bucket.
- D. Create an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster with an AWS Fargate profile that runs in multiple Availability Zones Create a custom Docker image that contains all the dependencies for the legacy application Store the custom Docker image in a new Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository Use the custom Docker image inside the EKS cluster to build the deployable artifact and to save the artifact to the S3 bucket.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This approach is the most operationally efficient because it leverages the benefits of containerization, such as isolation and reproducibility, as well as AWS managed services. AWS CodeBuild is a fully managed build service that can compile your source code, run tests, and produce deployable software packages. By using a custom Docker image that includes all dependencies, you can ensure that the environment in which your code is built is consistent. Using Amazon ECR to store Docker images lets you easily deploy the images to any environment. Also, you can directly upload the build artifacts to Amazon S3 from AWS CodeBuild, which is beneficial for version control and archival purposes.

NEW QUESTION 112

A company uses a series of individual Amazon CloudFormation templates to deploy its multi-Region Applications. These templates must be deployed in a specific order. The company is making more changes to the templates than previously expected and wants to deploy new templates more efficiently. Additionally, the data engineering team must be notified of all changes to the templates. What should the company do to accomplish these goals?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function to deploy the CloudFormation templates in the required order Use stack policies to alert the data engineering team.
- B. Host the CloudFormation templates in Amazon S3 Use Amazon S3 events to directly trigger CloudFormation updates and Amazon SNS notifications.
- C. Implement CloudFormation StackSets and use drift detection to trigger update alerts to the data engineering team.
- D. Leverage CloudFormation nested stacks and stack sets (or deployments) Use Amazon SNS to notify the data engineering team.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements because it will use CloudFormation nested stacks and stack sets to deploy the templates more efficiently and consistently across multiple regions. Nested stacks allow the company to separate out common components and reuse templates, while stack sets allow the company to create stacks in multiple accounts and regions with a single template. The company can also use Amazon SNS to send notifications to the data engineering team whenever a change is made to the templates or the stacks. Amazon SNS is a service that allows you to publish messages to subscribers, such as email addresses, phone numbers, or other AWS services. By using Amazon SNS, the company can ensure that the data engineering team is aware of all changes to the templates and can take appropriate actions if needed. What is Amazon SNS? - Amazon Simple Notification Service

NEW QUESTION 117

A company needs a strategy for failover and disaster recovery of its data and application. The application uses a MySQL database and Amazon EC2 instances. The company requires a maximum RPO of 2 hours and a maximum RTO of 10 minutes for its data and application at all times. Which combination of deployment strategies will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an Amazon Aurora Single-AZ cluster in multiple AWS Regions as the data store
- B. Use Aurora's automatic recovery capabilities in the event of a disaster.
- C. Create an Amazon Aurora global database in two AWS Regions as the data store
- D. In the event of a failure, promote the secondary Region to the primary for the application
- E. Update the application to use the Aurora cluster endpoint in the secondary Region.
- F. Create an Amazon Aurora cluster in multiple AWS Regions as the data store
- G. Use a Network Load Balancer to balance the database traffic in different Regions.
- H. Set up the application in two AWS Regions
- I. Use Amazon Route 53 failover routing that points to Application Load Balancers in both Regions
- J. Use health checks and Auto Scaling groups in each Region.
- K. Set up the application in two AWS Regions
- L. Configure AWS Global Accelerator to point to Application Load Balancers (ALBs) in both Regions
- M. Add both ALBs to a single endpoint group
- N. Use health checks and Auto Scaling groups in each Region.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of failover and disaster recovery, the company should use the following deployment strategies:

? Create an Amazon Aurora global database in two AWS Regions as the data store.

In the event of a failure, promote the secondary Region to the primary for the application. Update the application to use the Aurora cluster endpoint in the secondary Region. This strategy can provide a low RPO and RTO for the data, as Aurora global database replicates data with minimal latency across Regions and allows fast and easy failover¹². The company can use the Amazon Aurora cluster endpoint to connect to the current primary DB cluster without needing to change any application code¹.

? Set up the application in two AWS Regions. Configure AWS Global Accelerator to

point to Application Load Balancers (ALBs) in both Regions. Add both ALBs to a single endpoint group. Use health checks and Auto Scaling groups in each Region. This strategy can provide high availability and performance for the application, as AWS Global Accelerator uses the AWS global network to route traffic to the closest healthy endpoint³. The company can also use static IP addresses that are assigned by Global Accelerator as a fixed entry point for their application¹. By using health checks and Auto Scaling groups, the company can ensure that their application can scale up or down based on demand and handle any instance failures⁴.

The other options are incorrect because:

? Creating an Amazon Aurora Single-AZ cluster in multiple AWS Regions as the data store would not provide a fast failover or disaster recovery solution, as the company would need to manually restore data from backups or snapshots in another Region in case of a failure.

? Creating an Amazon Aurora cluster in multiple AWS Regions as the data store and using a Network Load Balancer to balance the database traffic in different Regions would not work, as Network Load Balancers do not support cross-Region routing. Moreover, this strategy would not provide a consistent view of the data across Regions, as Aurora clusters do not replicate data automatically between Regions unless they are part of a global database.

? Setting up the application in two AWS Regions and using Amazon Route 53 failover routing that points to Application Load Balancers in both Regions would not provide a low RTO, as Route 53 failover routing relies on DNS resolution, which can take time to propagate changes across different DNS servers and clients. Moreover, this strategy would not provide deterministic routing, as Route 53 failover routing depends on DNS caching behavior, which can vary depending on different factors.

NEW QUESTION 118

A company is launching an application that stores raw data in an Amazon S3 bucket. Three applications need to access the data to generate reports. The data must be redacted differently for each application before the applications can access the data.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an S3 bucket for each applicatio
- B. Configure S3 Same-Region Replication (SRR) from the raw data's S3 bucket to each application's S3 bucke
- C. Configure each application to consume data from its own S3 bucket.
- D. Create an Amazon Kinesis data strea
- E. Create an AWS Lambda function that isinvoked by object creation events in the raw data's S3 bucke
- F. Program the Lambda function to redact data for each applicatio
- G. Publish the data on the Kinesis data strea
- H. Configure each application to consume data from the Kinesis data stream.
- I. For each application, create an S3 access point that uses the raw data's S3 bucket as the destinatio
- J. Create an AWS Lambda function that is invoked by object creation events in the raw data's S3 bucke
- K. Program the Lambda function to redact data for each applicatio
- L. Store the data in each application's S3 access poin
- M. Configure each application to consume data from its own S3 access point.
- N. Create an S3 access point that uses the raw data's S3 bucket as the destinatio
- O. For each application, create an S3 Object Lambda access point that uses the S3 access poin
- P. Configure the AWS Lambda function for each S3 Object Lambda access point to redact data when objects are retrieve
- Q. Configure each application to consume data from its own S3 Object Lambda access point.

Answer: D

Explanation:

? The best solution is to use S3 Object Lambda¹, which allows you to add your own code to S3 GET, LIST, and HEAD requests to modify and process data as it is returned to an application². This way, you can redact the data differently for each application without creating and storing multiple copies of the data or running proxies.

? The other solutions are less efficient or scalable because they require replicating the data to multiple buckets, streaming the data through Kinesis, or storing the data in S3 access points.

References: 1: Amazon S3 Features | Object Lambda | AWS 2: Transforming objects with S3 Object Lambda - Amazon Simple Storage Service

NEW QUESTION 122

A development team uses AWS CodeCommit, AWS CodePipeline, and AWS CodeBuild to develop and deploy an application. Changes to the code are submitted by pull requests. The development team reviews and merges the pull requests, and then the pipeline builds and tests the application.

Over time, the number of pull requests has increased. The pipeline is frequently blocked because of failing tests. To prevent this blockage, the development team wants to run the unit and integration tests on each pull request before it is merged.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a CodeBuild project to run the unit and integration test
- B. Create a CodeCommit approval rule templat
- C. Configure the template to require the successful invocation of the CodeBuild projec
- D. Attach the approval rule to the project's CodeCommit repository.
- E. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to match pullRequestCreated events from CodeCommit Create a CodeBuild project to run the unit and integration test
- F. Configure the CodeBuild project as a target of the EventBridge rule that includes a custom event payload with the CodeCommit repository and branch information from the event.
- G. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to match pullRequestCreated events from CodeCommi
- H. Modify the existing CodePipeline pipeline to not run the deploy steps if the build is started from a pull reques
- I. Configure the EventBridge rule to run the pipeline with a custom payload that contains the CodeCommit repository and branch information from the event.
- J. Create a CodeBuild project to run the unit and integration test
- K. Create a CodeCommit notification rule that matches when a pull request is created or update
- L. Configure the notification rule to invoke the CodeBuild project.

Answer: B

Explanation:

CodeCommit generates events in CloudWatch, CloudWatch triggers the CodeBuild <https://aws.amazon.com/es/blogs/devops/complete-ci-cd-with-aws-codecommit-aws-codebuild-aws-codedeploy-and-aws-codepipeline/>

NEW QUESTION 127

A company detects unusual login attempts in many of its AWS accounts. A DevOps engineer must implement a solution that sends a notification to the company's security team when multiple failed login attempts occur. The DevOps engineer has already created an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and has subscribed the security team to the SNS topic.

Which solution will provide the notification with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Configure AWS CloudTrail to send log management events to an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log grou
- B. Create a CloudWatch Logs metric filter to match failed ConsoleLogin event
- C. Create a CloudWatch alarm that is based on the metric filte
- D. Configure an alarm action to send messages to the SNS topic.
- E. Configure AWS CloudTrail to send log management events to an Amazon S3 bucke
- F. Create an Amazon Athena query that returns a failure if the query finds failed logins in the logs in the S3 bucke
- G. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to periodically run the quer

- H. Create a second EventBridge rule to detect when the query fails and to send a message to the SNS topic.
- I. Configure AWS CloudTrail to send log data events to an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group
- J. Create a CloudWatch logs metric filter to match failed ConsoleLogin event
- K. Create a CloudWatch alarm that is based on the metric filter
- L. Configure an alarm action to send messages to the SNS topic.
- M. Configure AWS CloudTrail to send log data events to an Amazon S3 bucket
- N. Configure an Amazon S3 event notification for the s3:ObjectCreated event type
- O. Filter the event type by ConsoleLogin failed event
- P. Configure the event notification to forward to the SNS topic.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Configuring AWS CloudTrail to send log data events to an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group and creating a CloudWatch logs metric filter to match failed ConsoleLogin events is the simplest and most efficient way to monitor and alert on failed login attempts. Creating a CloudWatch alarm that is based on the metric filter and configuring an alarm action to send messages to the SNS topic will ensure that the security team is notified when multiple failed login attempts occur. This solution requires the least operational effort compared to the other options.

Option A is incorrect because it involves configuring AWS CloudTrail to send log management events instead of log data events. Log management events are used to track changes to CloudTrail configuration, such as creating, updating, or deleting a trail. Log data events are used to track API activity in AWS accounts, such as login attempts. Therefore, option A will not capture the failed ConsoleLogin events.

Option B is incorrect because it involves creating an Amazon Athena query and two Amazon EventBridge rules to monitor and alert on failed login attempts. This is a more complex and costly solution than using CloudWatch logs and alarms. Moreover, option B relies on the query returning a failure, which may not happen if the query is executed successfully but does not find any failed logins.

Option D is incorrect because it involves configuring AWS CloudTrail to send log data events to an Amazon S3 bucket and configuring an Amazon S3 event notification for the s3:ObjectCreated event type. This solution will not work because the s3:ObjectCreated event type does not allow filtering by ConsoleLogin failed events. The event notification will be triggered for any object created in the S3 bucket, regardless of the event type. Therefore, option D will generate a lot of false positives and unnecessary notifications. References:

- ? AWS CloudTrail Log File Examples
- ? Creating CloudWatch Alarms for CloudTrail Events: Examples
- ? Monitoring CloudTrail Log Files with Amazon CloudWatch Logs

NEW QUESTION 128

A development team manually builds an artifact locally and then places it in an Amazon S3 bucket. The application has a local cache that must be cleared when a deployment occurs. The team runs a command to do this downloads the artifact from Amazon S3 and unzips the artifact to complete the deployment.

A DevOps team wants to migrate to a CI/CD process and build in checks to stop and roll back the deployment when a failure occurs. This requires the team to track the progression of the deployment.

Which combination of actions will accomplish this? (Select THREE)

- A. Allow developers to check the code into a code repository Using Amazon EventBridge on every pull into the main branch invoke an AWS Lambda function to build the artifact and store it in Amazon S3.
- B. Create a custom script to clear the cache Specify the script in the BeforeInstall lifecycle hook in the AppSpec file.
- C. Create user data for each Amazon EC2 instance that contains the clear cache script Once deployed test the application If it is not successful deploy it again.
- D. Set up AWS CodePipeline to deploy the application Allow developers to check the code into a code repository as a source for the pipeline.
- E. Use AWS CodeBuild to build the artifact and place it in Amazon S3 Use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy the artifact to Amazon EC2 instances.
- F. Use AWS Systems Manager to fetch the artifact from Amazon S3 and deploy it to all the instances.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 130

A company is building a new pipeline by using AWS CodePipeline and AWS CodeBuild in a build account. The pipeline consists of two stages. The first stage is a CodeBuild job to build and package an AWS Lambda function. The second stage consists of deployment actions that operate on two different AWS accounts a development environment account and a production environment account. The deployment stages use the AWS CloudFormation action that CodePipeline invokes to deploy the infrastructure that the Lambda function requires.

A DevOps engineer creates the CodePipeline pipeline and configures the pipeline to encrypt build artifacts by using the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) AWS managed key for Amazon S3 (the aws/s3 key). The artifacts are stored in an S3 bucket When the pipeline runs, the CloudFormation actions fail with an access denied error.

Which combination of actions must the DevOps engineer perform to resolve this error? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an S3 bucket in each AWS account for the artifacts Allow the pipeline to write to the S3 bucket
- B. Create a CodePipeline S3 action to copy the artifacts to the S3 bucket in each AWS account Update the CloudFormation actions to reference the artifacts S3 bucket in the production account.
- C. Create a customer managed KMS key Configure the KMS key policy to allow the IAM roles used by the CloudFormation action to perform decrypt operations Modify the pipeline to use the customer managed KMS key to encrypt artifacts.
- D. Create an AWS managed KMS key Configure the KMS key policy to allow the development account and the production account to perform decrypt operation
- E. Modify the pipeline to use the KMS key to encrypt artifacts.
- F. In the development account and in the production account create an IAM role for CodePipeline
- G. Configure the roles with permissions to perform CloudFormation operations and with permissions to retrieve and decrypt objects from the artifacts S3 bucket
- H. In the CodePipeline account configure the CodePipeline CloudFormation action to use the roles.
- I. In the development account and in the production account create an IAM role for CodePipeline Configure the roles with permissions to perform CloudFormation operations and with permissions to retrieve and decrypt objects from the artifacts S3bucket
- J. In the CodePipeline account modify the artifacts S3 bucket policy to allow the roles access Configure the CodePipeline CloudFormation action to use the roles.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 132

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