Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-Certified-DevOps-Engineer-Professional

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer Professional

NEW QUESTION 1
You need to perform ad-hoc business analytics queries on well-structured data. Data comes in constantly at a high velocity. Your business intelligence team can understand SQL. What AWS service(s) should you look to first?

A. Kinesis Firehose + RDS
B. Kinesis Firehose + RedShift
C. EMR using Hive
D. EMR running Apache Spark

Answer: B

Explanation: Kinesis Firehose provides a managed service for aggregating streaming data and inserting it into RedShift. RedShift also supports ad-hoc queries over well-structured data using a SQL-compliant wire protocol, so the business team should be able to adopt this system easily.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/firehose/detai|s/

NEW QUESTION 2
Fill the blanks: helps us track AWS API calls and transitions, helps to understand what resources we have now, and allows auditing credentials and logins.

A. AWS Config, CIoudTraiI, IAM Credential Reports
B. CIoudTraiI, IAM Credential Reports, AWS Config
C. CIoudTraiI, AWS Config, IAM Credential Reports
D. AWS Config, IAM Credential Reports, CIoudTraiI

Answer: C

Explanation: You can use AWS CIoudTraiI to get a history of AWS API calls and related events for your account. This includes calls made by using the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and higher-level AWS services.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-user-guide.html

NEW QUESTION 3
You need to create a simple, holistic check for your system's general availablity and uptime. Your system presents itself as an HTTP-speaking API. What is the most simple tool on AWS to achieve this with?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 4
For AWS Auto Scaling, what is the first transition state an existing instance enters after leaving steady state in Standby mode?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 5
Which of these techniques enables the fastest possible rollback times in the event of a failed deployment?

A. Rolling; Immutable
B. Rolling; Mutable
C. Canary or A/B
D. Blue-Green

Answer: D

Explanation: AWS specifically recommends Blue-Green for super-fast, zero-downtime deploys - and thus rollbacks, which are redeploying old code.
You use various strategies to migrate the traffic from your current application stack (blue) to a new version of the application (green). This is a popular technique for deploying applications with zero downtime. Reference: https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/overview-of-deployment-options-on-aws.pdf

NEW QUESTION 6
Why are more frequent snapshots or EBS Volumes faster?

A. Blocks in EBS Volumes are allocated lazily, since while logically separated from other EBS Volumes, Volumes often share the same physical hardwar
B. Snapshotting the first time forces full block range allocation, so the second snapshot doesn't need to perform the allocation phase and is faster.
C. The snapshots are incremental so that only the blocks on the device that have changed after your last snapshot are saved in the new snapshot.
D. AWS provisions more disk throughput for burst capacity during snapshots if the drive has been pre-warmed by snapshotting and reading all blocks.
E. The drive is pre-warmed, so block access is more rapid for volumes when every block on the device has already been read at least one time.

Answer: B

Explanation: After writing data to an EBS volume, you can periodically create a snapshot of the volume to use as a baseline for new volumes or for data backup. If you make periodic snapshots of a volume, the snapshots are incremental so that only the blocks on the device that have changed after your last snapshot are saved in the new snapshot. Even though snapshots are saved incrementally, the snapshot deletion process is designed so that you need to retain only the most recent snapshot in order to restore the volume.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-creating-snapshot.html

NEW QUESTION 7
You are building a mobile app for consumers to post cat pictures online. You will be storing the images in AWS S3. You want to run the system very cheaply and simply. Which one of these options allows you to build a photo sharing application without needing to worry about scaling expensive uploads processes, authentication/authorization and so forth?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: The short answer is that Amazon Cognito is a superset of the functionality provided by web identity federation. It supports the same providers, and you configure your app and authenticate with those providers in the same way. But Amazon Cognito includes a variety of additional features. For example, it enables your users to start using the app as a guest user and later sign in using one of the supported identity providers.
Reference:
https://bIogs.aws.amazon.com/security/post/Tx3SYCORF5EKRCO/How-Does-Amazon-Cognito-Relate-to
-Existing-Web-Identity-Federatio

NEW QUESTION 8
You have an asynchronous processing application using an Auto Scaling Group and an SQS Queue. The Auto Scaling Group scales according to the depth of the job queue. The completion velocity of the jobs has gone down, the Auto Scaling Group size has maxed out, but the inbound job velocity did not increase. What is a possible issue?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 9
You need to create a Route53 record automatically in CIoudFormation when not running in production during all launches of a Template. How should you implement this?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: The best way to do this is with one template, and a Condition on the resource. Route53 does not allow null strings for records.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCIoudFormation/latest/UserGuide/conditions-section-structure.html

NEW QUESTION 10
You have a high security requirement for your AWS accounts. What is the most rapid and sophisticated setup you can use to react to AWS API calls to your account?

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

Answer: D

Explanation: CloudWatch Events allow subscription to AWS API calls, and direction of these events into Kinesis Streams. This allows a unified, near real-time stream for all API calls, which can be analyzed with any tooI(s) of your choosing downstream.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCIoudWatch/latest/DeveloperGuide/EventTypes.htmI#api_event_ty pe

NEW QUESTION 11
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