

AWS-Certified-DevOps-Engineer-Professional Dumps

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer Professional

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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/details/>

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 3

When thinking of AWS Elastic Beanstalk, the 'Swap Environment URLs' feature most directly aids in what?

- A. Immutable Rolling Deployments
- B. Mutable Rolling Deployments
- C. Canary Deployments
- D. Blue-Green Deployments

Answer: D

Explanation:

Simply upload the new version of your application and let your deployment service (AWS Elastic Beanstalk, AWS CloudFormation, or AWS OpsWorks) deploy a new version (green). To cut over to the new version, you simply replace the ELB URLs in your DNS records. Elastic Beanstalk has a Swap Environment URLs feature to facilitate a simpler cutover process.

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The message timeout defines how long after a successful receive request SQS waits before allowing jobs to be seen by other components, and proper configuration prevents duplicate processing.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/MessageLifecycle.html>

NEW QUESTION 5

How does Amazon RDS multi Availability Zone model work?

- A. A second, standby database is deployed and maintained in a different availability zone from master, using synchronous replication.
- B. A second, standby database is deployed and maintained in a different availability zone from master using asynchronous replication.
- C. A second, standby database is deployed and maintained in a different region from master using asynchronous replication.
- D. A second, standby database is deployed and maintained in a different region from master using synchronous replication.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a Multi-AZ deployment, Amazon RDS automatically provisions and maintains a synchronous standby replica in a different Availability Zone.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Concepts.MultiAZ.html>

NEW QUESTION 6

Which of these is not an intrinsic function in AWS CloudFormation?

- A. Fn::Equals
- B. Fn::If
- C. Fn::Not
- D. Fn::Parse

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is the complete list of Intrinsic Functions...: Fn::Base64, Fn::And, Fn::Equals, Fn::If, Fn::Not, Fn::Or, Fn::FindInMap, Fn::GetAtt, Fn::GetAZs, Fn::Join, Fn::Select, Ref

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 7

You need to create a simple, holistic check for your system's general availability 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. CloudWatch 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/DeveloperGuide/dns-failover-determining-health-of-endpoints.html>

NEW QUESTION 8

What is the scope of an EC2 security group?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A security group is tied to a region and can be assigned only to instances in the same region. You can't enable an instance to communicate with an instance outside its region using security group rules. Traffic from an instance in another region is seen as WAN bandwidth.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/resources.html>

NEW QUESTION 9

Which EBS volume type is best for high performance NoSQL cluster deployments?

- A. io1
- B. gp1
- C. standard
- D. gp2

Answer: A

Explanation:

io1 volumes, or Provisioned IOPS (PIOPS) SSDs, are best for: Critical business applications that require sustained IOPS performance, or more than 10,000 IOPS or 160 MiB/s of throughput per volume, like large database workloads, such as MongoDB.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumeTypes.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

You need to perform ad-hoc analysis on log data, including searching quickly for specific error codes and reference numbers. Which should you evaluate first?

- A. AWS Elasticsearch Service
- B. AWS RedShift
- C. AWS EMR
- D. AWS DynamoDB

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) is a managed service that makes it easy to deploy, operate, and scale Elasticsearch clusters in the AWS cloud.

Elasticsearch is a popular open-source search and analytics engine for use cases such as log analytics, real-time application monitoring, and click stream analytics.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticsearch-service/latest/developerguide/what-is-amazon-elasticsearch-service.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

Which status represents a failure state in AWS CloudFormation?

- A. `UPDATE_COMPLETE_CLEANUP_IN_PROGRESS`
- B. `DELETE_COMPLETE_WITH_ARTIFACTS`
- C. `ROLLBACK_IN_PROGRESS`
- D. `ROLLBACK_FAILED`

Answer: C

Explanation:

ROLLBACK_IN_PROGRESS means an UpdateStack operation failed and the stack is in the process of trying to return to the valid, pre-update state.

UPDATE_COMPLETE_CLEANUP_IN_PROGRESS means an update was successful, and CloudFormation is deleting any replaced, no longer used resources.

ROLLBACK_FAILED is not a CloudFormation state (but UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED is). DELETE_COMPLETE_WITH_ARTIFACTS does not exist at all.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/using-cfn-updating-stacks.html>

NEW QUESTION 11

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/DeveloperGuide/AutoScalingGroupLifecycle.html>

NEW QUESTION 15

There are a number of ways to purchase compute capacity on AWS. Which orders the price per compute or memory unit from LOW to HIGH (cheapest to most expensive), on average?

(A) On-Demand (B) Spot (C) Reserved

- A. A, B, C
- B. C, B, A
- C. B, C, A
- D. A, C, B

Answer: C

Explanation:

Spot instances are usually many, many times cheaper than on-demand prices. Reserved instances, depending on their term and utilization, can yield

approximately 33% to 66% cost savings. On-Demand prices are the baseline price and are the most expensive way to purchase EC2 compute time. Reference:

https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Cost_Optimization_with_AWS.pdf

NEW QUESTION 20

Which major database needs a BYO license?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP_Oracle.html

NEW QUESTION 21

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

- A. 320Ib/s
- B. 160MiB/s
- C. 40MiB/s
- D. 640MiB/s

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The ceiling throughput for PIOPS on EBS is 320MiB/s.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumeTypes.html>

NEW QUESTION 24

Your serverless architecture using AWS API Gateway, AWS Lambda, and AWS DynamoDB experienced a large increase in traffic to a sustained 400 requests per second, and dramatically increased in failure rates. Your requests, during normal operation, last 500 milliseconds on average. Your DynamoDB table did not exceed 50% of provisioned throughput, and Table primary keys are designed correctly. What is the most likely issue?

- A. Your API Gateway deployment is throttling your requests.
- B. Your AWS API Gateway Deployment is bottlenecking on request (de)serialization.
- C. You did not request a limit increase on concurrent Lambda function executions.
- D. You used Consistent Read requests on DynamoDB and are experiencing semaphore lock

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS API Gateway by default throttles at 500 requests per second steady-state, and 1000 requests per second at spike. Lambda, by default, throttles at 100 concurrent requests for safety. At 500 milliseconds (half of a second) per request, you can expect to support 200 requests per second at 100 concurrency. This is less than the 400 requests per second your system now requires. Make a limit increase request via the AWS Support Console.

AWS Lambda: Concurrent requests safety throttle per account -> 100

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws_service_limits.html#limits_lambda

NEW QUESTION 27

For AWS CloudFormation, which stack state refuses UpdateStack calls?

- A. `UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED`
- B. `UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE`
- C. `UPDATE_COMPLETE`
- D. `CREATE_COMPLETE`

Answer: A

Explanation:

When a stack is in the `UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED` state, you can continue rolling it back to return it to a working state (to `UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE`). You cannot update a stack that is in the `UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED` state. However, if you can continue to roll it back, you can return the stack to its original settings and try to update it again.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/using-cfn-updating-stacks-continue-update-rollback.html>

NEW QUESTION 28

You need to migrate 10 million records in one hour into DynamoDB. All records are 1.5KB in size. The data is evenly distributed across the partition key. How many write capacity units should you provision during this batch load?

- A. 6667
- B. 4166
- C. 5556
- D. 2778

Answer: C

Explanation:

You need 2 units to make a 1.5KB write, since you round up. You need 20 million total units to perform this load. You have 3600 seconds to do so. Divide and round up for 5556.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ProvisionedThroughput.html>

NEW QUESTION 30

What is the scope of an EBS volume?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

An Amazon EBS volume is tied to its Availability Zone and can be attached only to instances in the same Availability Zone.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/resources.html>

NEW QUESTION 34

Which of these is not a CloudFormation Helper Script?

- A. cfn-signal
- B. cfn-hup

- C. cfn-request
- D. cfn-get-metadata

Answer: C

Explanation:

This is the complete list of CloudFormation Helper Scripts: cfn-init, cfn-signal, cfn-get-metadata, cfn-hup Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/cfn-helper-scripts-reference.html>

NEW QUESTION 35

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 40

Which of the following tools does not directly support AWS OpsWorks, for monitoring your stacks?

- A. AWS Config
- B. Amazon CloudWatch Nletrics
- C. AWS CloudTrail
- D. Amazon CloudWatch Logs

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can monitor your stacks in the following ways: AWS OpsWorks uses Amazon CloudWatch to provide thirteen custom metrics with detailed monitoring for each instance in the stack; AWS OpsWorks integrates with AWS CloudTrail to log every AWS OpsWorks API call and store the data in an Amazon S3 bucket; You can use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to monitor your stack's system, application, and custom logs. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/monitoring.html>

NEW QUESTION 43

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

- A. Use a `<code>Parameter</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>`
- 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/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/conditions-section-structure.html>

NEW QUESTION 48

Your application's Auto Scaling Group scales up too quickly, too much, and stays scaled when traffic decreases. What should you do to fix this?

- A. Set a longer cooldown period on the Group, so the system stops overshooting the target capacit
- B. The issue is that the scaling system doesn't allow enough time for new instances to begin servicing requests before measuring aggregate load again.
- C. Calculate the bottleneck or constraint on the compute layer, then select that as the new metric, and set the metric thresholds to the bounding values that begin to affect response latency.
- D. Raise the CloudWatch Alarms threshold associated with your autoscaling group, so the scaling takes more of an increase in demand before beginning.
- E. Use larger instances instead of lots of smaller ones, so the Group stops scaling out so much and wasting resources as the OS level, since the OS uses a higher proportion of resources on smaller instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Systems will always over-scale unless you choose the metric that runs out first and becomes constrained first. You also need to set the thresholds of the metric based on whether or not latency is affected by the change, to justify adding capacity instead of wasting money.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/policy_creating.html

NEW QUESTION 53

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