

AWS-Certified-DevOps-Engineer-Professional Dumps

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/Cloudfront/dynamic-content/>

NEW QUESTION 2

What is server immutability?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Disposable upgrades offer a simpler way to know if your application has unknown dependencies. The underlying EC2 instance usage is considered temporary or ephemeral in nature for the period of deployment until the current release is active. During the new release, a new set of EC2 instances are rolled out by terminating older instances. This type of upgrade technique is more common in an immutable infrastructure.

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

NEW QUESTION 3

You run a clustered NoSQL database on AWS EC2 using AWS EBS. You need to reduce latency for database response times. Performance is the most important concern, not availability. You did not perform the initial setup, someone without much AWS knowledge did, so you are not sure if they configured everything optimally. Which of the following is NOT likely to be an issue contributing to increased latency?

- A. The EC2 instances are not EBS Optimized.
- B. The database and requesting system are both in the wrong Availability Zone.
- C. The EBS Volumes are not using PIOPS.
- D. The database is not running in a placement group

Answer: B

Explanation:

For the highest possible performance, all instances in a clustered database like this one should be in a single Availability Zone in a placement group, using EBS optimized instances, and using PIOPS SSD EBS Volumes. The particular Availability Zone the system is running in should not be important, as long as it is the same as the requesting resources.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/placement-groups.html>

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Spot instances are the cheapest option, and you can use minimum run duration if your AMI takes more than a few minutes to create.

Spot instances are also available to run for a predefined duration — in hourly increments up to six hours in length — at a significant discount (30-45%) compared to On-Demand pricing plus an additional 5% during off-peak times for a total of up to 50% savings.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/spot/pricing/>

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 7

You want to pass queue messages that are 1GB each. How should you achieve this?

- A. Use Kinesis as a buffer stream for message bodies.
- B. Store the checkpoint id for the placement in the Kinesis Stream in SQS.
- C. Use the Amazon SQS Extended Client Library for Java and Amazon S3 as a storage mechanism for message bodies.
- D. Use SQS's support for message partitioning and multi-part uploads on Amazon S3.
- E. Use AWS EFS as a shared pool storage medium.
- F. Store filesystem pointers to the files on disk in the SQS message bodies.

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can manage Amazon SQS messages with Amazon S3. This is especially useful for storing and retrieving messages with a message size of up to 2 GB. To manage Amazon SQS messages with Amazon S3, use the Amazon SQS Extended Client Library for Java.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/s3-messages.html>

NEW QUESTION 8

When thinking of AWS Elastic Beanstalk's model, which is true?

- A. Applications have many deployments, deployments have many environments.
- B. Environments have many applications, applications have many deployments.
- C. Applications have many environments, environments have many deployments.
- D. Deployments have many environments, environments have many applications.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Applications group logical services. Environments belong to Applications, and typically represent different deployment levels (dev, stage, prod, and forth).

Deployments belong to environments, and are pushes of bundles of code for the environments to run.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/Welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

You run operations for a company that processes digital wallet payments at a very high volume. One second of downtime, during which you drop payments or are otherwise unavailable, loses you on average USD 100. You balance the financials of the transaction system once per day. Which database setup is best suited to address this business risk?

- A. A multi-AZ RDS deployment with synchronous replication to multiple standbys and read-replicas for fast failover and ACID properties.
- B. A multi-region, multi-master, active-active RDS configuration using database-level ACID design principles with database trigger writes for replication.
- C. A multi-region, multi-master, active-active DynamoDB configuration using application control-level BASE design principles with change-stream write queue buffers for replication.
- D. A multi-AZ DynamoDB setup with changes streamed to S3 via AWS Kinesis, for highly durable storage and BASE properties.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Only the multi-master, multi-region DynamoDB answer makes sense. Multi-AZ deployments do not provide sufficient availability when a business loses USD 360,000 per hour of unavailability. As RDS does not natively support multi-region, and ACID does not perform well/at all over large distances between regions, only the DynamoDB answer works. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Streams.CrossRegionRepl.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

When thinking of DynamoDB, what are true of Local Secondary Key properties?

- A. Either the partition key or the sort key can be different from the table, but not both.
- B. Only the sort key can be different from the table.
- C. The partition key and sort key can be different from the table.
- D. Only the partition key can be different from the table.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Global secondary index — an index with a partition key and a sort key that can be different from those on the table. A global secondary index is considered "global" because queries on the index can span all of the data in a table, across all partitions. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/SecondaryIndexes.html>

NEW QUESTION 12

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 15

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

When a scale out event occurs, the Auto Scaling group launches the required number of EC2 instances, using its assigned launch configuration. These instances start in the Pending state. If you add a lifecycle hook to your Auto Scaling group, you can perform a custom action here. For more information, see Lifecycle Hooks. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/AutoScalingGroupLifecycle.html>

NEW QUESTION 18

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 hardware.
- 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 21

You are experiencing performance issues writing to a DynamoDB table. Your system tracks high scores for video games on a marketplace. Your most popular game experiences all of the performance issues. What is the most likely problem?

- A. DynamoDB's vector clock is out of sync, because of the rapid growth in request for the most popular game.
- B. You selected the Game ID or equivalent identifier as the primary partition key for the table.
- C. Users of the most popular video game each perform more read and write requests than average.
- D. You did not provision enough read or write throughput to the table.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The primary key selection dramatically affects performance consistency when reading or writing to DynamoDB. By selecting a key that is tied to the identity of the game, you forced DynamoDB to create a hotspot in the table partitions, and over-request against the primary key partition for the popular game. When it stores data, DynamoDB divides a table's items into multiple partitions, and distributes the data primarily based upon the partition key value. The provisioned throughput associated with a table is also divided evenly among the partitions, with no sharing of provisioned throughput across partitions. Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 23

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

- A. Fn::Split
- B. Fn::FindInMap
- C. Fn::Select
- D. Fn::GetAZs

Answer: A

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 28

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

You must use AD Connector as a power-user of Microsoft Active Directory. Simple AD only works with a subset of AD functionality. Sync Domains do not exist; they are made up answers.

AD Connector is a directory gateway that allows you to proxy directory requests to your on-premises Microsoft Active Directory, without caching any information in the cloud. AD Connector comes in 2 sizes; small and large. A small AD Connector is designed for smaller organizations of up to 500 users. A large AD Connector is designed for larger organizations of up to 5,000 users.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/directoryservice/details/>

NEW QUESTION 29

When thinking of AWS OpsWorks, which of the following is not an instance type you can allocate in a stack layer?

- A. 24/7 instances
- B. Spot instances
- C. Time-based instances
- D. Load-based instances

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS OpsWorks supports the following instance types, which are characterized by how they are started and stopped. 24/7 instances are started manually and run until you stop them. Time-based instances are run by AWS OpsWorks on a specified daily and weekly schedule. They allow your stack to automatically adjust the number of instances to accommodate predictable usage patterns. Load-based instances are automatically started and stopped by AWS OpsWorks, based on specified load metrics, such as CPU utilization. They allow your stack to automatically adjust the number of instances to accommodate variations in incoming traffic. Load-based instances are available only for Linux-based stacks. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 32

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Putting all resources in one stack is a bad idea, since different tiers have different life cycles and frequencies of change. For additional guidance about organizing your stacks, you can use two common frameworks: a multi-layered architecture and service-oriented architecture (SOA).

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html#organizingstack>

NEW QUESTION 37

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Elastic Beanstalk's primary mode of operation exactly supports this use case out of the box. It is simpler than all the other options for this question.

With Elastic Beanstalk, you can quickly deploy and manage applications in the AWS cloud without worrying about the infrastructure that runs those applications.

AWS Elastic Beanstalk reduces management complexity without restricting choice or control. You simply upload your application, and Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the details of capacity provisioning, load balancing, scaling, and application health monitoring.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/create_deploy_Ruby_rails.html

NEW QUESTION 41

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is the ideal use case for AWS CloudTrail.

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

NEW QUESTION 43

What is the order of most-to-least rapidly-scaling (fastest to scale first)?

(A) EC2 + ELB + Auto Scaling (B) Lambda (C) RDS

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Lambda is designed to scale instantly. EC2 + ELB + Auto Scaling require single-digit minutes to scale out. RDS will take at least 15 minutes, and will apply OS

patches or any other updates when applied. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/lambda/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 46

Which is not a restriction on AWS EBS Snapshots?

- A. Snapshots which are shared cannot be used as a basis for other snapshots.
- B. You cannot share a snapshot containing an AWS Access Key ID or AWS Secret Access Key.
- C. You cannot share unencrypted snapshots.
- D. Snapshot restorations are restricted to the region in which the snapshots are create

Answer: A

Explanation:

Snapshots shared with other users are usable in full by the recipient, including but limited to the ability to base modified volumes and snapshots.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-modifying-snapshot-permissions.html>

NEW QUESTION 51

You need to deploy a new application version to production. Because the deployment is high-risk, you need to roll the new version out to users over a number of hours, to make sure everything is working correctly. You need to be able to control the proportion of users seeing the new version of the application down to the percentage point.

You use ELB and EC2 with Auto Scaling Groups and custom AMIs with your code pre-installed assigned to Launch Configurations. There are no database-level changes during your deployment. You have been told you cannot spend too much money, so you must not increase the number of EC2 instances much at all during the deployment, but you also need to be able to switch back to the original version of code quickly if something goes wrong. What is the best way to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a second ELB, Auto Scaling Launch Configuration, and Auto Scaling Group using the Launch Configuratio
- B. Create AMIs with all code pre-installe
- C. Assign the new AMI to the second Auto Scaling Launch Configuratio
- D. Use Route53 Weighted Round Robin Records to adjust the proportion of traffic hitting the two ELBs.
- E. Use the Blue-Green deployment method to enable the fastest possible rollback if neede
- F. Create a full second stack of instances and cut the DNS over to the new stack of instances, and change the DNS back if a rollback is needed.
- G. Create AMIs with all code pre-installe
- H. Assign the new AMI to the Auto Scaling Launch Configuration, to replace the old on
- I. Gradually terminate instances running the old code (launched with the old Launch Configuration) and allow the new AMIs to boot to adjust the traffic balance to the new cod
- J. On rollback, reverse the process by doing the same thing, but changing the AMI on the Launch Config back to the original code.
- K. Migrate to use AWS Elastic Beanstal
- L. Use the established and well-tested Rolling Deployment setting AWS provides on the new Application Environment, publishing a zip bundle of the new code and adjusting the wait period to spread the deployment over tim
- M. Re-deploy the old code bundle to rollback if needed.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Only Weighted Round Robin DNS Records and reverse proxies allow such fine-grained tuning of traffic splits. The Blue-Green option does not meet the requirement that we mitigate costs and keep overall EC2 fleet size consistent, so we must select the 2 ELB and ASG option with WRR DNS tuning. This method is called A/B deployment and/or Canary deployment.

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

NEW QUESTION 56

From a compliance and security perspective, which of these statements is true?

- A. You do not ever need to rotate access keys for AWS IAM Users.
- B. You do not ever need to rotate access keys for AWS IAM Roles, nor AWS IAM Users.
- C. None of the other statements are true.
- D. You do not ever need to rotate access keys for AWS IAM Role

Answer: D

Explanation:

IAM Role Access Keys are auto-rotated by AWS on your behalf; you do not need to rotate them.

The application is granted the permissions for the actions and resources that you've defined for the role through the security credentials associated with the role.

These security credentials are temporary and we

rotate them automatically. We make new credentials available at least five minutes prior to the expiration of the old credentials.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/iam-roles-for-amazon-ec2.html>

NEW QUESTION 57

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

- A. Use a `Parameter` for `environment`, and add a `Condition` on the Route53 `Resource` in the template to create the record only when `environment` is not `production`.
- B. Create two templates, one with the Route53 record value and one with a null value for the recor
- C. Use the one without it when deploying to production.
- D. Use a `Parameter` for `environment`, and add a `Condition` on the Route53 `Resource` in the template to create the record with a null string when `environment` is `production`.
- E. Create two templates, one with the Route53 record and one without 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 59

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

For increased security, we recommend that you configure multi-factor authentication (MFA) to help protect your AWS resources. MFA adds extra security because it requires users to enter a unique authentication code from an approved authentication device or SMS text message when they access AWS websites or services.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_mfa.html

NEW QUESTION 62

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