

# Exam Questions AWS-Certified-DevOps-Engineer-Professional

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer Professional

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/AWS-Certified-DevOps-Engineer-Professional/>



### NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### 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 3

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 4

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 5

For AWS Auto Scaling, what is the first transition state an instance enters after leaving steady state when scaling in due to health check failure or decreased load?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

When Auto Scaling responds to a scale in event, it terminates one or more instances. These instances are detached from the Auto Scaling group and enter the Terminating state.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/AutoScalingGroupLifecycle.html>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 7**

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 8**

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 9**

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 application

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Applications group logical services. Environments belong to Applications, and typically represent different deployment levels (dev, stage, prod, fo 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 10**

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](https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Cost_Optimization_with_AWS.pdf)

**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 15**

Which deployment method, when using AWS Auto Scaling Groups and Auto Scaling Launch Configurations, enables the shortest time to live for individual servers?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Note that the bootstrapping process can be slower if you have a complex application or multiple applications to install. Managing a fleet of applications with several build tools and dependencies can be a challenging task during rollouts. Furthermore, your deployment service should be designed to do faster rollouts to take advantage of Auto Scaling. Prebaking is a process of embedding a significant portion of your application artifacts within your base AMI. During the deployment process you can customize application installations by using EC2 instance artifacts such as instance tags, instance metadata, and Auto Scaling groups.

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

**NEW QUESTION 16**

Which of the following are not valid sources for OpsWorks custom cookbook repositories?

- A. HTTP(S)
- B. Git
- C. AWS EBS
- D. Subversion

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Linux stacks can install custom cookbooks from any of the following repository types: HTTP or Amazon S3 archives. They can be either public or private, but Amazon S3 is typically the preferred option for a private archive. Git and Subversion repositories provide source control and the ability to have multiple versions.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/workingcookbook-installingcustom-enable.html>

**NEW QUESTION 21**

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-continueupdaterollback.html>

**NEW QUESTION 23**

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 24**

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 26**

For AWS CloudFormation, which is true?

- A. Custom resources using SNS have a default timeout of 3 minutes.
- B. Custom resources using SNS do not need a `ServiceToken` property.
- C. Custom resources using Lambda and `Code.ZipFile` allow inline nodejs resource composition.
- D. Custom resources using Lambda do not need a `ServiceToken` property.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Code is a property of the `AWS::Lambda::Function` resource that enables you to specify the source code of an AWS Lambda (Lambda) function. You can point to a file in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket or specify your source code as inline text (for nodejs runtime environments only). Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/template-custom-resources.html>

**NEW QUESTION 30**

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 a 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 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 34

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 39

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 created

**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 40

If I want CloudFormation stack status updates to show up in a continuous delivery system in as close to real time as possible, how should I achieve this?

- A. Use a long-poll on the Resources object in your CloudFormation stack and display those state changes in the UI for the system.
- B. Use a long-poll on the `ListStacks` API call for your CloudFormation stack and display those state changes in the UI for the system.
- C. Subscribe your continuous delivery system to an SNS topic that you also tell your CloudFormation stack to publish events into.
- D. Subscribe your continuous delivery system to an SQS queue that you also tell your CloudFormation stack to publish events into.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Use NotificationARNs.member.N when making a CreateStack call to push stack events into SNS in nearly real-time.

Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 43

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Making RDS accessible to the public internet in a public subnet poses a security risk, by making your database directly addressable and spammable.

DB instances deployed within a VPC can be configured to be accessible from the Internet or from EC2 instances outside the VPC. If a VPC security group specifies a port access such as TCP port 22, you would not be able to access the DB instance because the firewall for the DB instance provides access only via the IP addresses specified by the DB security groups the instance is a member of and the port defined when the DB instance was created.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.RDSSecurityGroups.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 45

Which of these is not a reason a Multi-AZ RDS instance will failover?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The primary DB instance switches over automatically to the standby replica if any of the > following conditions occur: An Availability Zone outage, the primary DB instance fails, the DB instance's server type is changed, the operating system of the DB instance is, undergoing software patching, a manual failover of the DB instance was initiated using Reboot with failover

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

**NEW QUESTION 50**

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 new jobs 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 correctly

**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/fca920b45234bbe99cc0e8efb9c65134884dd489/questions/null>

**NEW QUESTION 53**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Cost Allocation Tagging is a built-in feature of AWS, and when coupled with the Cost Explorer, provides a simple and robust way to track expenses.

You can also use tags to filter views in Cost Explorer. Note that before you can filter views by tags in Cost Explorer, you must have applied tags to your resources and activate them, as described in the following sections. For more information about Cost Explorer, see Analyzing Your Costs with Cost Explorer. Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/cost-alloc-tags.html>

**NEW QUESTION 56**

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

- A. AWS Config
- B. Amazon CloudWatch Metrics
- 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 59**

When thinking of AWS OpsWorks, which of the following is true?

- A. Stacks have many layers, layers have many instances.
- B. Instances have many stacks, stacks have many layers.
- C. Layers have many stacks, stacks have many instances.
- D. Layers have many instances, instances have many stacks

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The stack is the core AWS OpsWorks component. It is basically a container for AWS resources—Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon RDS database instances, and so on—that have a common purpose and should

be logically managed together. You define the stack's constituents by adding one or more layers. A layer represents a set of Amazon EC2 instances that serve a particular purpose, such as serving applications or hosting a database server. An instance represents a single computing resource, such as an Amazon EC2 instance.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 64

You work for a company that automatically tags photographs using artificial neural networks (ANNs), which run on GPUs using C++. You receive millions of images at a time, but only 3 times per day on average. These images are loaded into an AWS S3 bucket you control for you in a batch, and then the customer publishes a JSON-formatted manifest into another S3 bucket you control as well. Each image takes 10 milliseconds to process using a full GPU. Your neural network software requires 5 minutes to bootstrap. Image tags are JSON objects, and you must publish them to an S3 bucket. Which of these is the best system architectures for this system?

- A. Create an OpsWorks Stack with two Layer
- B. The first contains lifecycle scripts for launching and bootstrapping an HTTP API on G2 instances for ANN image processing, and the second has an always-on instance which monitors the S3 manifest bucket for new file
- C. When a new file is detected, request instances to boot on the ANN layer
- D. When the instances are booted and the HTTP APIs are up, submit processing requests to individual instances.
- E. Make an S3 notification configuration which publishes to AWS Lambda on the manifest bucket
- F. Make the Lambda create a CloudFormation Stack which contains the logic to construct an autoscaling worker tier of EC2 G2 instances with the ANN code on each instance
- G. Create an SQS queue of the images in the manifest
- H. Tear the stack down when the queue is empty.
- I. Deploy your ANN code to AWS Lambda as a bundled binary for the C++ extension
- J. Make an S3 notification configuration on the manifest, which publishes to another AWS Lambda running controller code
- K. This controller code publishes all the images in the manifest to AWS Kinesis
- L. Your ANN code Lambda Function uses the Kinesis as an Event Source
- M. The system automatically scales when the stream contains image events.
- N. Create an Auto Scaling, Load Balanced Elastic Beanstalk worker tier Application and Environment
- O. Deploy the ANN code to G2 instances in this tier
- P. Set the desired capacity to 1. Make the code periodically check S3 for new manifest
- Q. When a new manifest is detected, push all of the images in the manifest into the SQS queue associated with the Elastic Beanstalk worker tier.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The Elastic Beanstalk option is incorrect because it requires a constantly-polling instance, which may break and costs money.

The Lambda fleet option is incorrect because AWS Lambda does not support GPU usage.

The OpsWorks stack option both requires a constantly-polling instance, and also requires complex timing and capacity planning logic.

The CloudFormation option requires no polling, has no always-on instances, and allows arbitrarily fast processing by simply setting the instance count as high as needed.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/current-supported-versions.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 65

What is web identity federation?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Users of your app can sign in using a well-known identity provider (IdP) -such as Login with Amazon, Facebook, Google, or any other OpenID Connect (OIDC)-compatible IdP, receive an authentication token, and then exchange that token for temporary security credentials in AWS that map to an IAM role with permissions to use the resources in your AWS account.

Reference: [http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_roles\\_providers\\_oidc.html](http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_providers_oidc.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 70

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