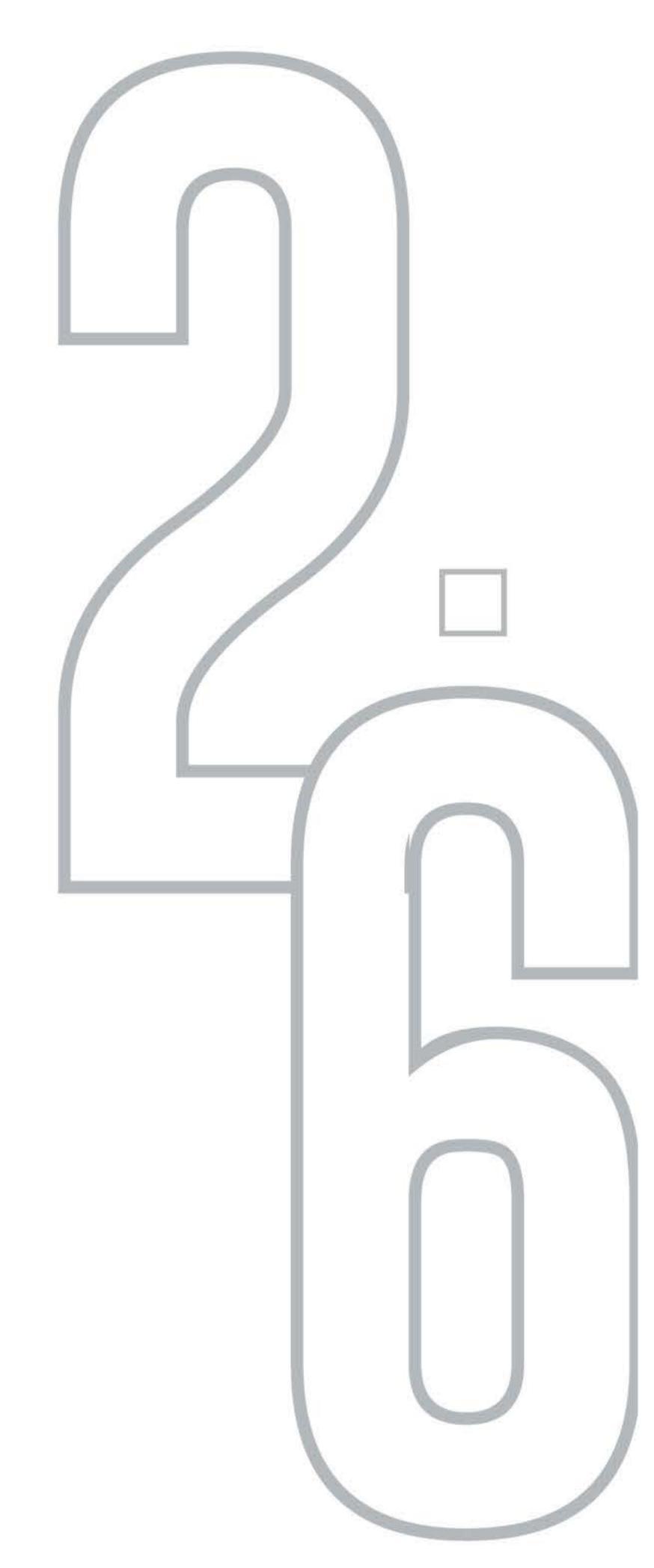


VERSION



SR. CODE

EAPL/PROF/PRTC25

COURSE CODE

EAPAC

SUB CATEGORY

CLOUD COMPUTING







AWS ELIII PROFESSIONAL ELYSIUM ACADEMY AWS GLOUD PROFESSIONAL





COURSE DESCRIPTION



On AWS, continuous delivery systems and techniques are implemented and managed by AWS Cloud DevOps Professional (DOP_c01). Implemented the automatic security controls, governance processes, and compliance validation and also Define and deploy monitoring, metrics, and logging systems on AWS. These systems are highly available, scalable, and self-healing on AWS. Create, oversee, and maintain tools for operational process automation.

COURSE GOALS



The AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional credential demonstrates an individual's technical proficiency in setting up, running, and overseeing distributed application systems on the AWS platform, enhancing their self-assurance and authority with clients. Companies with these trained personnel may guarantee quick delivery of safe, compliant, highly available, and scalable systems.





FUTURE SCOPE



AWS DevOps certification is a program of accreditation offered by Amazon that can attest to your familiarity with cloud architectural solutions. DevOps engineers use a combination of skills and knowledge. Be familiar with sysadmin and operations roles. Enjoy coding, testing, and deployment.





SDLC AUTOMATION

CHAPTER CHAPTER

IMPLEMENT CI/CD PIPELINES

- a. Software development lifecycle (SDLC) concepts, phases, and models
- b. Pipeline deployment patterns for single
 and multi-account environments
- c. Configuring code, image, and artifact repositories
- d. Using version control to integrate pipelines with application environments
- e. Setting up build processes (for example, AWS CodeBuild)
- f. Managing build and deployment secrets (for example, AWS Secrets Manager, AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store)
- g.Determining appropriate deployment strategies (for example, AWS CodeDeploy)

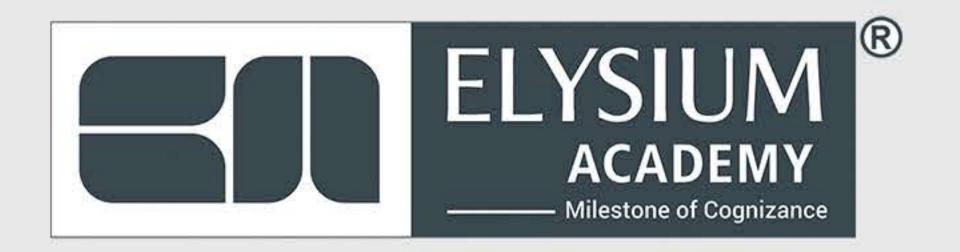
CHAPTER

INTEGRATE AUTOMATED TESTING INTO CI/CD PIPELINES

- a.Different types of tests (for example, unit tests, integration tests, acceptance tests, user interface tests, security scans)
- b. Reasonable use of different types of tests at different stages of the CI/CD pipeline
- c. Running builds or tests when generating pull requests or code merges (for example, AWS CodeCommit, CodeBuild)









- d.Running load/stress tests, performance benchmarking, and application testing at scale
- e.Measuring application health based on application exit codes
- f. Automating unit tests and code coverage
- g.Invoking AWS services in a pipeline for testing

CHAPTER

BUILD AND MANAGE ARTIFACTS







- d.Creating and configuring artifact repositories (for example, AWS CodeArtifact, Amazon S3, Amazon Elastic Container Registry [Amazon ECR])
- e.Configuring build tools for generating artifacts (for example, CodeBuild, AWS Lambda)
- f.Automating Amazon EC2 instance and container image build processes (for example, EC2 Image Builder)









CHAPTER CHAPTER

DEPLOYMENT STRATEGIES



a.Deployment methodologies for various platforms (for example, Amazon EC2, Amazon Elastic Container Service [Amazon ECS], Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service [Amazon EKS], Lambda)



- b. Application storage patterns (for example, Amazon Elastic File System [Amazon EFS], Amazon S3, Amazon Elastic Block Store [Amazon EBS])
- c.Mutable deployment patterns in contrast to immutable deployment patterns
- d. Tools and services available for distributing code (for example, CodeDeploy, EC2 Image Builder)
- e. Configuring security permissions to allow access to artifact repositories (for example, AWS Identity and Access Management [IAM], CodeArtifact)
- f.Configuring deployment agents (for example, CodeDeploy agent)
- g.Troubleshooting deployment issues
- h.Using different deployment methods (for example, blue/green, canary)





CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT AND IAC

CHAPTER CHAPTER

CLOUD INFRASTRUCTURE AND REUSABLE COMPONENTS



- a.Infrastructure as code (IaC) options and tools for AWS
- b. Change management processes for laC-based platforms
- c. Configuration management services and strategies
- d. Composing and deploying IaC templates (for example, AWS Serverless Application Model [AWS SAM], AWS CloudFormation, AWS Cloud Development Kit [AWS CDK])
- e.Applying CloudFormation StackSets across multiple accounts and AWS Regions
- f.Determining optimal configuration management services (for example, AWS OpsWorks, AWS Systems Manager, AWS Config, AWS AppConfig)
- g.Implementing infrastructure patterns, governance controls, and security standards into reusable IaC templates (for example, AWS Service Catalog, CloudFormation modules, AWS CDK) Task Statement

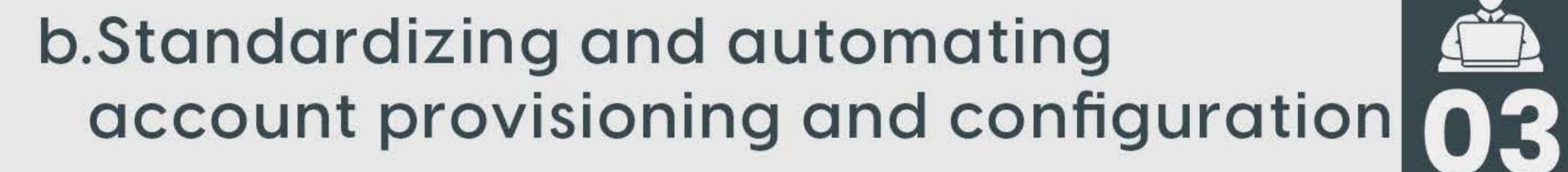




CHAPTER

DEPLOY AUTOMATION









e. Implementing and developing governance and security controls at scale (AWS Config, AWS Control Tower, AWS Security Hub, Amazon Detective, Amazon GuardDuty, AWS Service Catalog, SCPs)

CHAPTER

DESIGN AND BUILD **AUTOMATED SOLUTIONS**





- c. Automating system inventory, configuration, and patch management (for example, Systems Manager, AWS Config)
- d. Developing Lambda function automations for complex scenarios (for example, AWS SDKs, Lambda, AWS Step Functions)









- e. Automating the configuration of software applications to the desired state (for example, OpsWorks, Systems Manager State Manager)
- f. Maintaining software compliance (for example, Systems Manager)

RESILIENT CLOUD SOLUTIONS

CHAPTER

HIGHLY AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS TO MEET RESILIENCE



HRS

a.Multi-AZ and multi-Region deployments (for example, compute layer, data layer)







- d. Techniques to achieve high availability (for example, Multi-AZ, multi-Region)
- e. Translating business requirements into technical resiliency needs
- f. Identifying and remediating single points of failure in existing workloads
- g.Enabling cross-Region solutions where available (for example, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon RDS, Amazon Route 53, Amazon S3, Amazon CloudFront)
- h. Configuring load balancing to support cross-AZ services
- i. Configuring applications and related services to support multiple Availability Zones and Regions while minimizing downtime







CHAPTER

SOLUTIONS THAT ARE SCALABLE TO MEET BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS



HRS

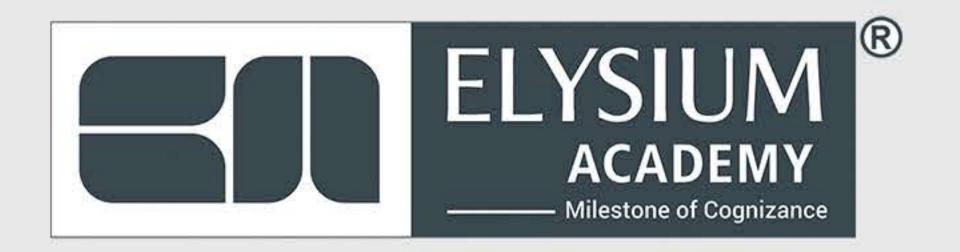
- a. Appropriate metrics for scaling services
- b. Loosely coupled and distributed architectures
- c. Serverless architectures
- d. Container platforms
- e. Identifying and remediating scaling issues
- f. Identifying and implementing appropriate auto scaling, load balancing, and caching solutions
- g.Deploying container-based applications (for example, Amazon ECS, Amazon EKS)
- h. Deploying workloads in multiple Regions for global scalability
- i. Configuring serverless applications (for example, Amazon API Gateway, Lambda, AWS Fargate)

GHAPTER

AUTOMATED RECOVERY PROCESSES

- a.Disaster recovery concepts (for example, RTO, RPO)
- b. Backup and recovery strategies (for example, pilot light, warm standby)
- c. Recovery procedures
- d. Testing failover of Multi-AZ and multi-Region workloads (for example, Amazon RDS, Amazon Aurora, Route 53, CloudFront)







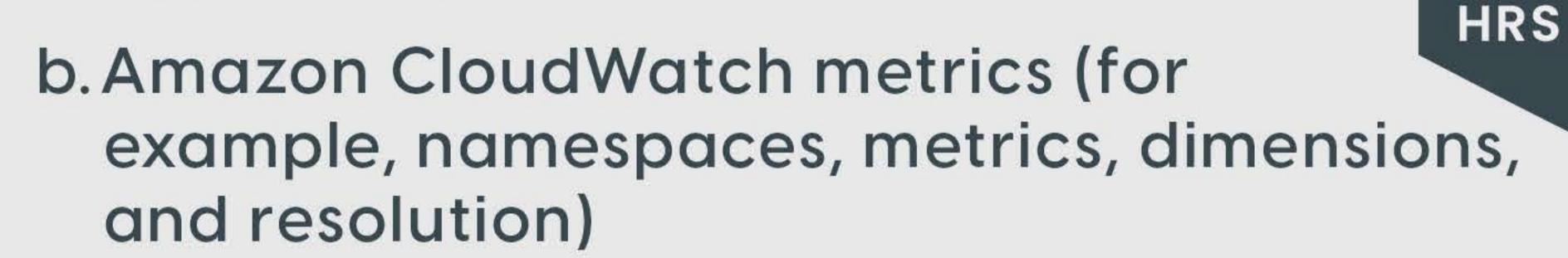
- e. Identifying and implementing appropriate cross-Region backup and recovery strategies (for example, AWS Backup, Amazon S3, Systems Manager)
- f. Configuring a load balancer to recover from backend failure

MONITORING AND LOGGING

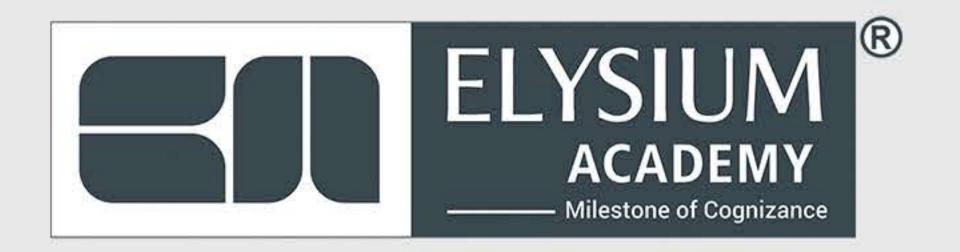


COLLECTION, AGGREGATION, AND STORAGE OF LOGS AND METRICS





- c. Real-time log ingestion
- d.Encryption options for at-rest and in-transit logs and metrics (for example, client-side and server-side, AWS Key Management Service [AWS KMS])
- e. Security configurations (for example, IAM roles and permissions to allow for log collection)
- f. Securely storing and managing logs
- g. Creating CloudWatch metrics from log events by using metric filters
- h. Creating CloudWatch metric streams (for example, Amazon S3 or Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose options)





- i. Collecting custom metrics (for example, using the CloudWatch agent)
- j. Managing log storage lifecycles (for example,S3 lifecycles, CloudWatch log group retention)
- k. Processing log data by using CloudWatch log subscriptions (for example, Kinesis, Lambda, Amazon OpenSearch Service)
- I. Searching log data by using filter and pattern syntax or CloudWatch Logs Insights
- m.Configuring encryption of log data (for example, AWS KMS)

THE CHAPTER

AUDIT, MONITOR, AND ANALYZE LOGS AND METRICS TO DETECT ISSUES

- a. Anomaly detection alarms (for example, CloudWatch anomaly detection)
- b. Common CloudWatch metrics and logs (for example, CPU utilization with Amazon EC2, queue length with Amazon RDS, 5xx errors with an Application Load Balancer [ALB])
- c. Amazon Inspector and common assessment templates
- d.AWS Config rules
- e. AWS CloudTrail log events
- f. Building CloudWatch dashboards and Amazon QuickSight visualizations
- g. Associating CloudWatch alarms with CloudWatch metrics (standard and custom)



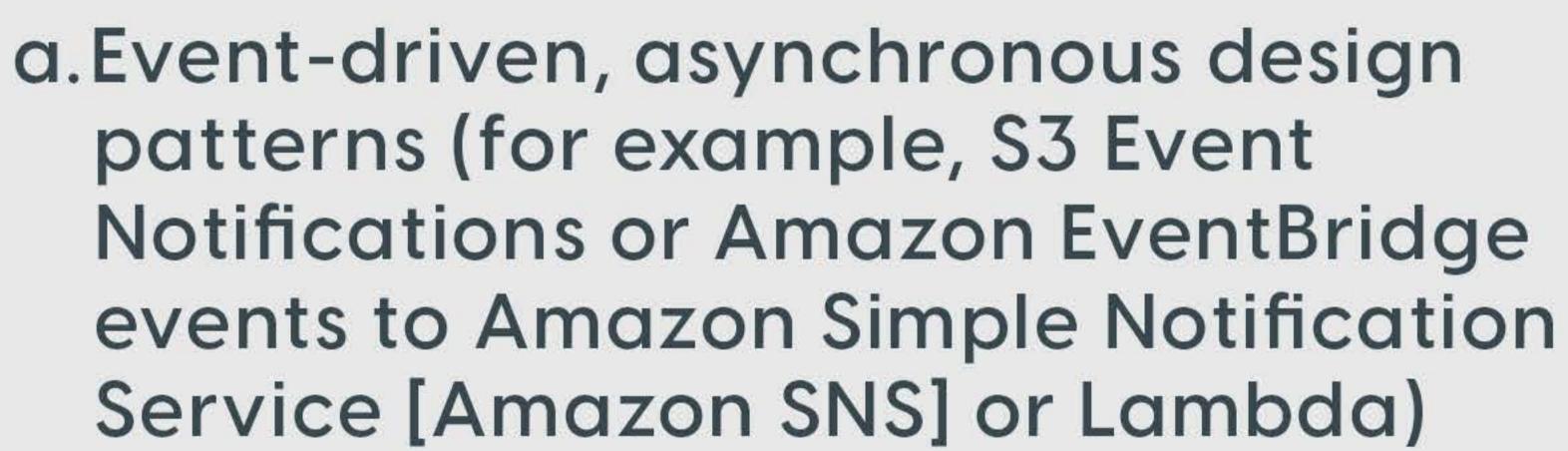




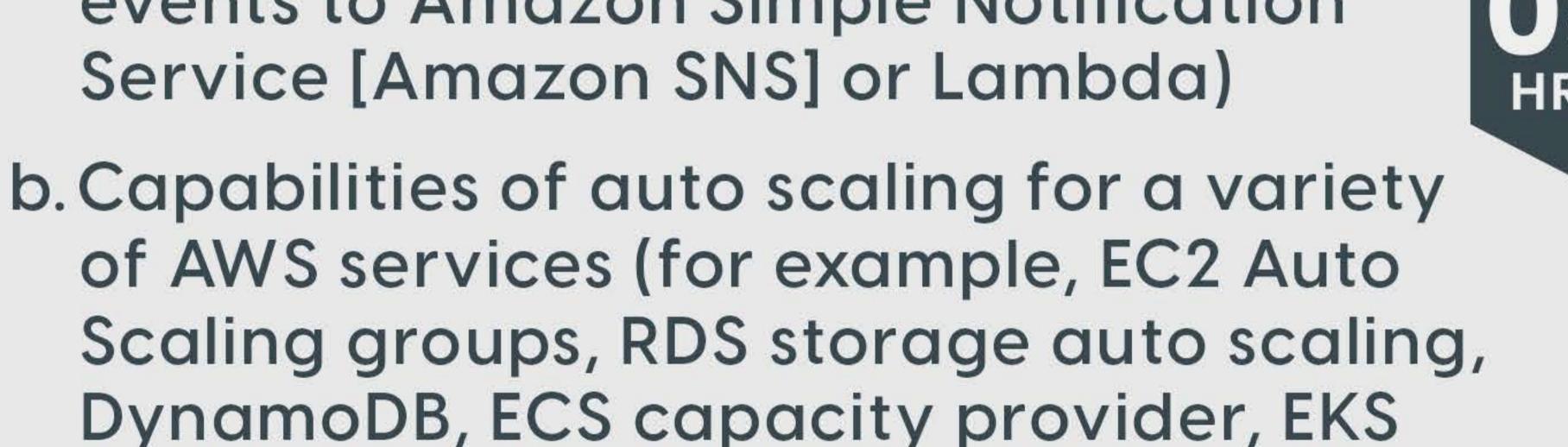
- h. Configuring AWS X-Ray for different services (for example, containers, API Gateway, Lambda)
- i. Analyzing real-time log streams (for example, using Kinesis Data Streams)
- j. Analyzing logs with AWS services (for example, Amazon Athena, CloudWatch Logs Insights)

GHAPTER

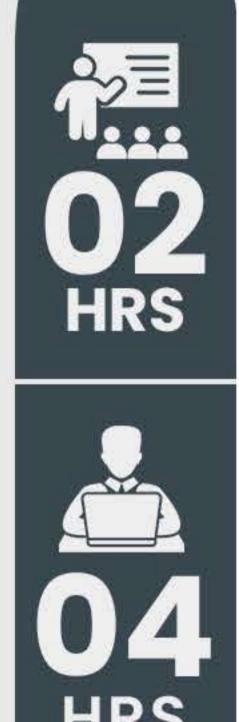
MONITORING AND EVENT MANAGEMENT



autoscalers)



- c. Alert notification and action capabilities (for example, CloudWatch alarms to Amazon SNS, Lambda, EC2 automatic recovery)
- d.Health check capabilities in AWS services (for example, ALB target groups, Route 53)
- e. Configuring solutions for auto scaling (for example, DynamoDB, EC2 Auto Scaling groups, RDS storage auto scaling, ECS capacity provider)
- f. Creating CloudWatch custom metrics and metric filters, alarms, and notifications (for example, Amazon SNS, Lambda)







- g.Configuring S3 events to process log files (for example, by using Lambda) and deliver log files to another destination (for example, OpenSearch Service, CloudWatch Logs)
- h. Configuring EventBridge to send notifications based on a particular event pattern
- i.Installing and configuring agents on EC2 instances (for example, AWS Systems Manager Agent [SSM Agent], CloudWatch agent)
- j.Configuring AWS Config rules to remediate issues
- k. Configuring health checks (for example, Route 53, ALB)

MONITORING AND LOGGING

CHAPTER

PROCESS, NOTIFY, AND TAKE ACTION IN RESPONSE TO EVENTS

- a.AWS services that generate, capture, and process events (for example, AWS Health, EventBridge, CloudTrail)
- b. Event-driven architectures (for example, fan out, event streaming, queuing)
- c. Integrating AWS event sources (for example, AWS Health, EventBridge, CloudTrail)
- d.Building event processing workflows (for example, Amazon Simple Queue Service [Amazon SQS], Kinesis, Amazon SNS, Lambda, Step Functions)







GHAPTER

CONFIGURATION CHANGES IN RESPONSE TO EVENTS





- c. Applying configuration changes to systems
- d. Modifying infrastructure configurations in response to events
- e. Remediating a non-desired system state Task Statement



TROUBLESHOOT SYSTEM AND APPLICATION FAILURES

- a.AWS metrics and logging services (for example, CloudWatch, X-Ray)
- b. AWS service health services (for example, AWS Health, CloudWatch, Systems Manager OpsCenter)
- c. Root cause analysis
- d.Analyzing failed deployments (for example, AWS CodePipeline, CodeBuild, CodeDeploy, CloudFormation, CloudWatch synthetic monitoring)
- e. Analyzing incidents regarding failed processes (for example, auto scaling, Amazon ECS, Amazon EKS)





HRS



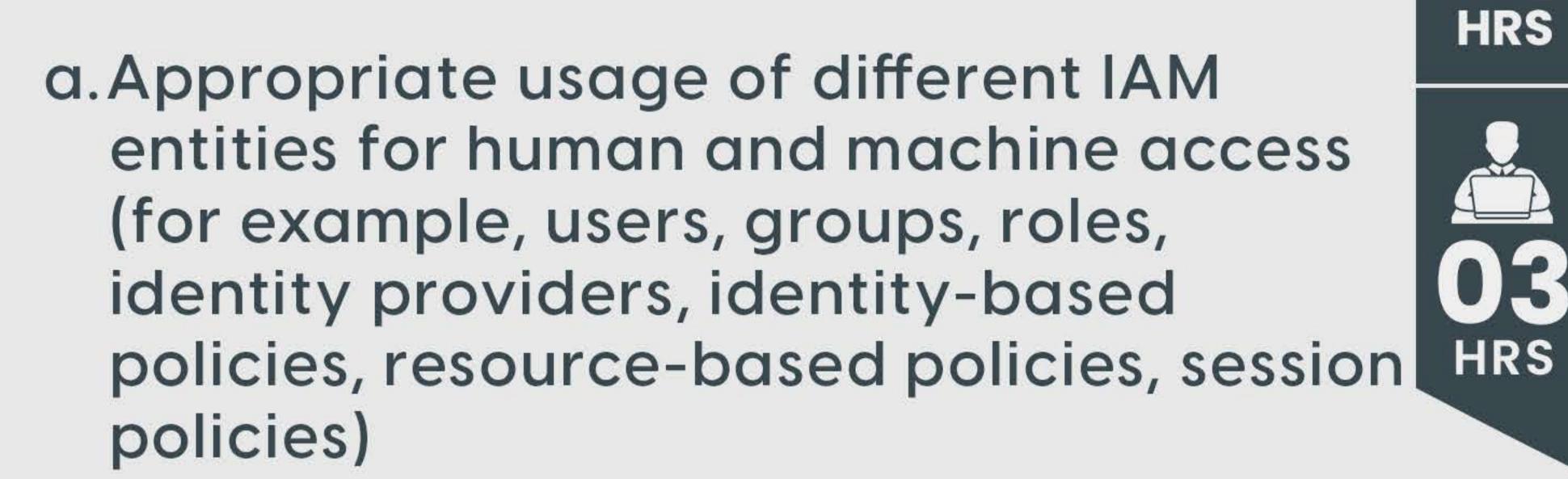




SECURITY AND COMPLIANCE

CHAPTER

IDENTITY AND ACCESS MANAGEMENT AT SCALE



- b. Identity federation techniques (for example, using IAM identity providers and AWS IAM Identity Center [AWS Single Sign-On])
- c. Permission management delegation by using IAM permissions boundaries
- d. Organizational SCPs
- e. Designing policies to enforce least privilege access
- f. Implementing role-based and attribute-based access control patterns
- g. Automating credential rotation for machine identities (for example, Secrets Manager)
- h. Managing permissions to control access to human and machine identities (for example, enabling multi-factor authentication [MFA], AWS Security Token Service [AWS STS], IAM profiles)



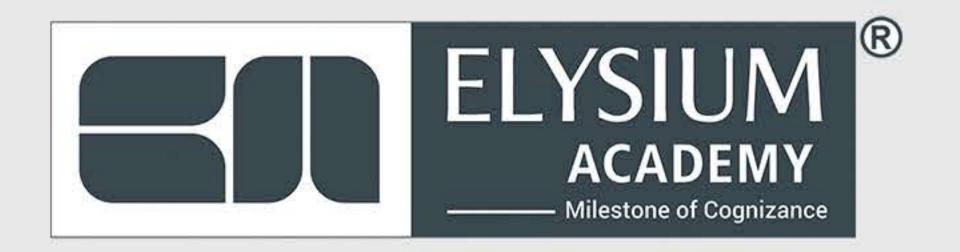


GHAPTER

AUTOMATION FOR SECURITY CONTROLS AND DATA PROTECTION



- a.Network security components (for example, security groups, network ACLs, routing, AWS Network Firewall, AWS WAF, AWS Shield)
- b. Certificates and public key infrastructure (PKI)
- c. Data management (for example, data classification, encryption, key management, access controls)
- d. Automating the application of security controls in multi-account and multi-Region environments (for example, Security Hub, Organizations, AWS Control Tower, Systems Manager)
- e. Combining security controls to apply defense in depth (for example, AWS Certificate Manager [ACM], AWS WAF, AWS Config, AWS Config rules, Security Hub, GuardDuty, security groups, network ACLs, Amazon Detective, Network Firewall)
- f. Automating the discovery of sensitive data at scale (for example, Amazon Macie)
- g.Encrypting data in transit and data at rest (for example, AWS KMS, AWS CloudHSM, ACM)





THE CHAPTER

SECURITY MONITORING AND AUDITING SOLUTIONS



- a.Security auditing services and features (for example, CloudTrail, AWS Config, VPC Flow Logs, CloudFormation drift detection)
- b. AWS services for identifying security vulnerabilities and events (for example, GuardDuty, Amazon Inspector, IAM Access Analyzer, AWS Config)
- c. Common cloud security threats (for example, insecure web traffic, exposed AWS access keys, S3 buckets with public access enabled or encryption disabled)
- d.Implementing robust security auditing
- e. Configuring alerting based on unexpected or anomalous security events
- f. Configuring service and application logging (for example, CloudTrail, CloudWatch Logs)
- g. Analyzing logs, metrics, and security findings









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