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AWS-DevOps Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
SDLC Automation - 22%	
Apply concepts required to automate a CI/CD pipeline	- Set up repositories - Set up build services - Integrate automated testing (e.g., unit tests, integrity tests) - Set up deployment products/services - Orchestrate multiple pipeline stages
Determine source control strategies and how to implement them	- Determine a workflow for integrating code changes from multiple contributors - Assess security requirements and recommend code repository access design - Reconcile running application versions to repository versions (tags) - Differentiate different source control types

Apply concepts required to automate and integrate testing	- Run integration tests as part of code merge process - Run load/stress testing and benchmark applications at scale - Measure application health based on application exit codes (robust Health Check) - Automate unit tests to check pass/fail, code coverage • CodePipeline, CodeBuild, etc. - Integrate tests with pipeline
Apply concepts required to build and manage artifacts securely	- Distinguish storage options based on artifacts security classification - Translate application requirements into Operating System and package configuration (build specs) - Determine the code/environment dependencies and required resources • Example: CodeDeploy AppSpec, CodeBuild buildspec - Run a code build process
Determine deployment/delivery strategies (e.g., A/B, Blue/green, Canary, Red/black) and how to implement them using AWS services	- Determine the correct delivery strategy based on business needs - Critique existing deployment strategies and suggest improvements - Recommend DNS/routing strategies (e.g., Route 53, ELB, ALB, load balancer) based on business continuity goals - Verify deployment success/failure and automate rollbacks
Configuration Management and Infrastructure as Code - 19%	
Determine deployment services based on deployment needs	- Demonstrate knowledge of process flows of deployment models - Given a specific deployment model, classify and implement relevant AWS services to meet requirements • Given the requirement to have DynamoDB choose CloudFormation instead of OpsWorks • Determine what to do with rolling updates
Determine application and infrastructure deployment models based on business needs	- Balance different considerations (cost, availability, time to recovery) based on business requirements to choose the best deployment model - Determine a deployment model given specific AWS services - Analyze risks associated with deployment models and relevant remedies
Apply security concepts in the automation of resource provisioning	- Choose the best automation tool given requirements - Demonstrate knowledge of security best practices for resource provisioning (e.g., encrypting data bags, generating credentials on the fly) - Review IAM policies and assess if sufficient but least privilege is granted for all lifecycle stages of a deployment (e.g., create, update, promote) - Review credential management solutions (e.g., EC2 parameter store, third party) - Build the automation • CloudFormation template, Chef Recipe, Cookbooks, Code pipeline, etc.
Determine how to implement lifecycle hooks on a deployment	- Determine appropriate integration techniques to meet project requirements - Choose the appropriate hook solution (e.g., implement leader node selection after a node failure) in an Auto Scaling group - Evaluate hook implementation for failure impacts (if a remote call fails, if a dependent service is temporarily unavailable (i.e., Amazon S3), and recommend resiliency improvements - Evaluate deployment rollout procedures for failure impacts and evaluate rollback/recovery processes
Apply concepts required to manage systems using AWS configuration management tools and services	- Identify pros and cons of AWS configuration management tools - Demonstrate knowledge of configuration management components - Show the ability to run configuration management services end to end with no assistance while adhering to industry best practices

Monitoring and Logging - 15%

Determine how to set up the aggregation, storage, and analysis of logs and metrics	- Implement and configure distributed logs collection and processing (e.g., agents, syslog, flumed, CW agent) - Aggregate logs (e.g., Amazon S3, CW Logs, intermediate systems (EMR), Kinesis FH – Transformation, ELK/BI) - Implement custom CW metrics, Log subscription filters - Manage Log storage lifecycle (e.g., CW to S3, S3 lifecycle, S3 events)
Apply concepts required to automate monitoring and event management of an environment	- Parse logs (e.g., Amazon S3 data events/event logs/ELB/ALB/CF access logs) and correlate with other alarms/events (e.g., CW events to AWS Lambda) and take appropriate action - Use CloudTrail/VPC flow logs for detective control (e.g., CT, CW log filters, Athena, NACL or WAF rules) and take dependent actions (AWS step) based on error handling logic (state machine) - Configure and implement Patch/inventory/state management using ESM (SSM), Inspector, CodeDeploy, OpsWorks, and CW agents • EC2 retirement/maintenance - Handle scaling/failover events (e.g., ASG, DB HA, route table/DNS update, Application Config, Auto Recovery, PH dashboard, TA) - Determine how to automate the creation of monitoring
Apply concepts required to audit, log, and monitor operating systems, infrastructures, and applications	- Monitor end to end service metrics (DDB/S3) using available AWS tools (X-ray with EB and Lambda) - Verify environment/OS state through auditing (Inspector), Config rules, CloudTrail (process and action), and AWS APIs - Enable, configure, and analyze custom metrics (e.g., Application metrics, memory, KCL/KPL) and take action - Ensure container monitoring (e.g., task state, placement, logging, port mapping, LB) - Distinguish between services that enable service level or OS level monitoring • Example: AWS services that use OS agents (e.g., Inspector, SSM)
Determine how to implement tagging and other metadata strategies	- Segregate authority based on tagging (lifecycle stages – dev/prod) with Condition context keys - Utilize Amazon S3 system/user-defined metadata for classification and automation - Design and implement tag-based deployment groups with CodeDeploy - Best practice for cost allocation/optimization with tagging

Policies and Standards Automation - 10%

Apply concepts required to enforce standards for logging, metrics, monitoring, testing, and security	- Detect, report, and respond to governance and security violations - Apply logging standards across application, operating system, and infrastructure - Apply context specific application health and performance monitoring - Outline standards for delivery models for logs and metrics (e.g., JSON, XML, Data Normalization)

Determine how to optimize cost through automation	- Prioritize automation effort to reduce labor costs - Implement right sizing of workload based on metrics - Assess ways to improve time to market through automating process orchestration and repeatable tasks - Diagnose outliers to determine use case fit • Example: Configuration drift - Measure and automate cost optimization through events • Example: Trusted Advisor
Apply concepts required to implement governance strategies	- Generalize governance standards across CI/CD pipeline - Outline and measure the real-time status of compliance with governance strategies - Report on compliance with governance strategies - Deploy governance policies related to self-service capabilities • Example: Service Catalog, CFN Nag
Incident and Event Response - 18%	
Troubleshoot issues and determine how to restore operations	- Given an issue, evaluate how to narrow down the unhealthy components as quickly as possible - Given an increase in load, determine what steps to take to mitigate the impact - Determine the causes and impacts of a failure • Example: Deployment, operations - Determine the best way to restore operations after a failure occurs - Investigate and correlate logged events with application components • Example: application source code
Determine how to automate event management and alerting	- Set up automated restores from backup in the event of a catastrophic failure - Set up methods to deliver alerts and notifications that are appropriate for different types of events - Assess the quality/actionability of alerts - Configure metrics appropriate to an application's SLAs - Proactively update limits
Apply concepts required to implement automated healing	- Set up the correct scaling strategy to enable auto-healing when a failure occurs (e.g., with Auto Scaling policies) - Use the correct rollback strategy to avoid impact from failed deployments - Configure Route 53 to ensure cross-Region failover - Detect and respond to maintenance or Spot termination events
Apply concepts required to set up event-driven automated actions	- Configure Lambda functions or CloudWatch actions to implement automated actions - Set up CloudWatch event rules and/or Config rules and targets - Use AWS Systems Manager or Step Functions to coordinate components (e.g., Lambda, use maintenance windows) - Configure a build/roll-out process to automatically respond to critical software updates
High Availability, Fault Tolerance, and Disaster Recovery - 16%	

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What Career Opportunities Can AWS Certified DevOps Engineer – Professional Have?

A certified AWS DevOps Engineer – Professional receives automated access to better-paid jobs and will receive recognition from both colleagues and recruiters. If you are determined to get this certification, you should know that you can apply to the following jobs:

- Cloud Architect;
- Senior DevOps Engineer;
- Development Operations Engineer.

Payscale.com has a clear structure when it comes to the average annual salaries that the specialists in IT can receive annually. In the case of a Senior DevOps Engineer, you should know that you can get $117k in one year. Also, if you are determined to be a Cloud Architect, then you will get $128k annually.

The DOP-C01 certification exam is intended for professionals who have at least two years of experience in implementing and managing AWS environments, as well as experience working with DevOps tools and technologies. Candidates for this certification exam should have a deep understanding of AWS services, including AWS Elastic Beanstalk, AWS CodeDeploy, AWS CloudFormation, AWS OpsWorks, and AWS CodePipeline, among others. Successful completion of this certification exam demonstrates to employers and clients that the candidate has the knowledge and skills to design, deploy, and manage DevOps solutions on the AWS platform.

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q132-Q137):

NEW QUESTION # 132
Currently, your deployment process consists of setting your load balancer to point to a maintenance page, turning off ea web application servers, deploying your code, turning the web application servers back on, and removing the maintenance page. Working with your development team, you've agreed that performing rolling deployments of your software would provide a better user experience and a more agile deployment process.
Which techniques could you use to provide a cost-effective rolling deployment process? (Choose two.)

- A. Re-deploy your application on an AWS OpsWorks stack, and take advantage of OpsWorks rolling deployments.
- B. Re-deploy your application on AWS Elastic Beanstalk, and use Elastic Beanstalk rolling deployments.
- C. Using Amazon Simple Workflow Service, create a workflow application that talks to the Amazon EC2 API to deploy your new code in a rolling fashion.
- D. Use the Amazon Elastic Cloud Compute (EC2) API to write a service to return a list of servers based on the tags for the application that needs deployment, and use Amazon Simple Queue Service to queue up all servers for a rolling deployment.
- E. Re-deploy your application using an AWS CloudFormation template, launch a new CloudFormation stack during each deployment, and then tear down the old stack.
- F. Re-deploy your application using an AWS CloudFormation template with Auto Scaling group, and use update policies to provide rolling updates.

Answer: B,F

NEW QUESTION # 133
You have been tasked with deploying a scalable distributed system using AWS OpsWorks. Your distributed system is required to scale on demand. As it is distributed, each node must hold a configuration file that includes the hostnames of the other instances within the layer. How should you configure AWS OpsWorks to manage scaling this application dynamically?

- A. Create a Chef Recipe to update this configuration file, configure your AWS OpsWorks stack to use custom cookbooks, and assign this recipe to the Configure LifeCycle Event of the specific layer.
- B. Update this configuration file by writing a script to poll the AWS OpsWorks service API for new instances. Configure your base AMI to execute this script on Operating System startup.
- C. Create a Chef Recipe to update this configuration file, configure your AWS OpsWorks stack to use custom cookbooks, and assign this recipe to execute when instances are launched.
- D. Configure your AWS OpsWorks layer to use the AWS-provided recipe for distributed host configuration, and configure the instance hostname and file path parameters in your recipes settings.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
Please check the following AWS DOCs which provides details on the scenario. Check the example of "configure".
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/workingcookbook-events.html You can use the Configure Lifecycle event
This event occurs on all of the stack's instances when one of the following occurs:
* An instance enters or leaves the online state.
* You associate an Elastic IP address with an instance or disassociate one from an instance.
* You attach an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer to a layer, or detach one from a layer. Ensure the Opswork layer uses a custom Cookbook.

For more information on Opswork stacks, please refer to the below document link: from AWS
* http://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/welcome_classic.html

NEW QUESTION # 134
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. Use AWS Cost Allocation Taggingfor all resources which support it. Use the Cost Explorer to analyze costs throughout the month.
- B. Create an automation script which periodically creates AWS Support tickets requesting detailed

intra-month information about your bill.
- C. Use custom CloudWatch Metrics in your system, and put a metric data point whenever cost is incurred.
- D. Use the AWS Price API and constantly running resource inventory scripts to calculate total price based on multiplication of consumed resources over time.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
A tag is a label that you or AWS assigns to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a Areyand a value. A key can have more than one value. You can use tags to organize your resources, and cost allocation tags to track your AWS costs on a detailed level. After you activate cost allocation tags, AWS uses the cost allocation tags to organize your resource costs on your cost allocation report, to make it easier for you to categorize and track your AWS costs. AWS provides two types of cost allocation tags, an A WS-generated tagand user-defined tags. AWS defines, creates, and applies the AWS-generated tag for you, and you define, create, and apply user-defined tags. You must activate both types of tags separately before they can appear in Cost Explorer or on a cost allocation report.
For more information on Cost Allocation tags, please visit the below URL:
* http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/cost-alloctags.html

NEW QUESTION # 135
A company has a single Developer writing code for an automated deployment pipeline. The Developer is storing source code in an Amazon S3 bucket for each project. The company wants to add more Developers to the team but is concerned about code conflicts and lost work. The company also wants to build a test environment to deploy newer versions of code for testing and allow Developers to automatically deploy to both environments when code is changed in the repository.
What is the MOST efficient way to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS CodeCommit repository for each project, use the master branch for production code, and create a testing branch for code deployed to testing. Use feature branches to develop new features and pull requests to merge code to testing and master branches.
- B. Create an AWS CodeCommit repository for each project, and use the master branch for production and test code with different deployment pipelines for each environment. Use feature branches to develop new features.
- C. Create another S3 bucket for each project for testing code, and use an AWS Lambda function to promote code changes between testing and production buckets. Enable versioning on all buckets to prevent code conflicts.
- D. Enable versioning and branching on each S3 bucket, use the master branch for production code, and create a testing branch for code deployed to testing. Have Developers use each branch for developing in each environment.

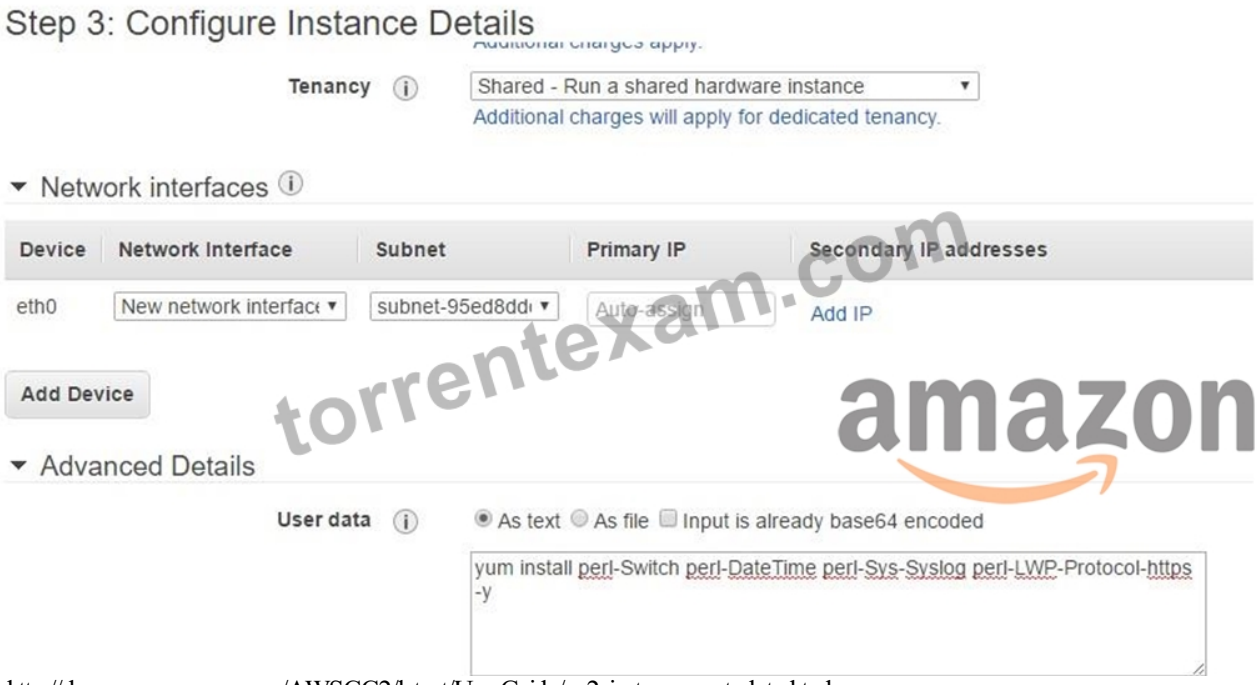
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 136
A custom script needs to be passed to a new Amazon Linux instances created in your Auto Scalinggroup.
Which feature allows you to accomplish this?

- A. User data
- B. 1AM roles
- C. EC2Config service
- D. AWSConfig

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
When you configure an instance during creation, you can add custom scripts to the User data section.
So in Step 3 of creating an instance, in the Advanced Details section, we can enter custom scripts in the User Data section. The below script installs Perl during the instance creation of the CC2 instance.
For more information on user data please refer to the URL:



* http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-instance-metadata.html

NEW QUESTION # 137

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