Amazon DOP-C02資格勉強 & DOP-C02最新試験情報

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>> Amazon DOP-C02資格勉強 <<

DOP-C02最新試験情報、DOP-C02勉強ガイド

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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional 認定 DOP-C02 試験問題 (Q26-Q31):

質問 # 26
A company has 20 service learns Each service team is responsible for its own microservice. Each service team uses a separate AWS account for its microservice and a VPC with the 192 168 0 0/22 CIDR block. The company manages the AWS accounts with AWS Organizations.
Each service team hosts its microservice on multiple Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The microservices communicate with each other across the public internet. The company's security team has issued a new guideline that all communication between microservices must use HTTPS over private network connections and cannot traverse the public internet.
A DevOps engineer must implement a solution that fulfills these obligations and minimizes the number of changes for each service team Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new AWS account in AWS Organizations Create a VPC in this account and use AWS Resource Access Manager to share the private subnets of this VPC with the organization Instruct the service teams to launch a new. Network Load Balancer (NLB) and EC2 instances that use the shared private subnets Use the NLB DNS names for communication between microservices.

- B. Create a new AWS account in AWS Organizations Create a transit gateway in this account and use AWS Resource Access Manager to share the transit gateway with the organization. In each of the microservice VPCs. create a transit gateway attachment to the shared transit gateway Update the route tables of each VPC to use the transit gateway Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in each of the microservice VPCs Use the NLB DNS names for communication between microservices.
- C. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in each of the microservice VPCs Use AWS PrivateLink to create VPC endpoints in each AWS account for the NLBs Create subscriptions to each VPC endpoint in each of the other AWS accounts Use the VPC endpoint DNS names for communication between microservices.
- D. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in each of the microservice VPCs Create VPC peering connections between each of the microservice VPCs Update the route tables for each VPC to use the peering links Use the NLB DNS names for communication between microservices.

正解：C

解説：
Explanation
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/connecting-networks-with-overlapping-ip-range Private link is the best option because Transit Gateway doesn't support overlapping CIDR ranges.

質問 # 27
A DevOps team is deploying microservices for an application on an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster. The cluster uses managed node groups.
The DevOps team wants to enable auto scaling for the microservice Pods based on a specific CPU utilization percentage. The DevOps team has already installed the Kubernetes Metrics Server on the cluster.
Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Deploy the Kubernetes Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA) and the Kubernetes Cluster Autoscaler in the cluster. Configure the HPA to scale based on the target CPU utilization percentage. Configure the Cluster Autoscaler to use the auto-discovery setting.
- B. Deploy the Kubernetes Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA) and the Kubernetes Vertical Pod Autoscaler (VPA) in the cluster. Configure the HPA to scale based on the target CPU utilization percentage.
  Configure the VPA to use the recommender mode setting.
- C. Run the AWS Systems Manager AWS-UpdateEKSManagedNodeGroup Automation document.
  Modify the values for NodeGroupDesiredSize, NodeGroupMaxSize, and NodeGroupMinSize to be based on an estimate for the required node size.
- D. Edit the Auto Scaling group that is associated with the worker nodes of the EKS cluster. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use a target tracking scaling policy to scale when the average CPU utilization of the Auto Scaling group reaches a specific percentage.

正解：A

解説：
To scale microservice Pods based on CPU utilization, the Kubernetes Horizontal Pod Autoscaler (HPA) uses the Kubernetes Metrics Server to monitor resource usage and automatically adjusts the number of Pods.
However, scaling Pods may require additional nodes if the current node capacity is insufficient.
* The Cluster Autoscaler works with EKS managed node groups to add or remove worker nodes based on pending Pod requirements and resource usage.
* By deploying both HPA and Cluster Autoscaler, the system can automatically scale Pods and add nodes as necessary, ensuring efficient resource utilization and availability.
* Configuring the Cluster Autoscaler with auto-discovery allows it to manage node groups without manual intervention, reducing operational effort.
* Option A only scales nodes based on node CPU utilization, not Pods.
* Option B uses VPA recommender mode, which only suggests resource changes and does not scale automatically.
* Option C involves manual updates and is not automated scaling. Therefore, option D provides the most operationally efficient, fully automated scaling solution.
Reference from AWS Official Documentation:
* Kubernetes Horizontal Pod Autoscaler: " HPA automatically scales the number of Pods based on observed CPU utilization or other metrics. " (Kubernetes HPA)
* Cluster Autoscaler on Amazon EKS: " The Cluster Autoscaler automatically adjusts the size of the Kubernetes cluster when there are Pods that fail to run due to insufficient resources or when nodes in the cluster are underutilized. " (AWS EKS Cluster

Autoscaler)

質問 # 28
A company's developers use Amazon EC2 instances as remote workstations. The company is concerned that users can create or modify EC2 security groups to allow unrestricted inbound access.
A DevOps engineer needs to develop a solution to detect when users create unrestricted security group rules. The solution must detect changes to security group rules in near real time, remove unrestricted rules, and send email notifications to the security team.
The DevOps engineer has created an AWS Lambda function that checks for security group ID from input, removes rules that grant unrestricted access, and sends notifications through Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
What should the DevOps engineer do next to meet the requirements?

- A. Configure the Lambda function to be invoked by the SNS topic. Create an AWS CloudTrail subscription for the SNS topic. Configure a subscription filter for security group modification events.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule to invoke the Lambda function. Define a schedule pattern that runs the Lambda function every hour.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge event rule that has the default event bus as the source. Define the rule's event pattern to match EC2 security group creation and modification events. Configure the rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge custom event bus that subscribes to events from all AWS services. Configure the Lambda function to be invoked by the custom event bus.

正解：C

質問 # 29
A company has an organization in AWS Organizations with many OUs that contain many AWS accounts. The organization has a dedicated delegated administrator AWS account.
The company needs the accounts in one OU to have server-side encryption enforced for all Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes and Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues that are created or updated on an AWS CloudFormation stack.
Which solution will enforce this policy before a CloudFormation stack operation in the accounts of this OU?

- A. Set up AWS Config in all the accounts in the OU. Use AWS Systems Manager to deploy AWS Config rules that enforce server-side encryption for EBS volumes and SQS queues across the accounts in the OU.
- B. Activate trusted access to CloudFormation StackSets. Create a CloudFormation Hook that enforces server-side encryption on EBS volumes and SQS queues. Deploy the Hook across the accounts in the OU by using StackSets.
- C. Write an SCP to deny the creation of EBS volumes and SQS queues unless the EBS volumes and SQS queues have server-side encryption. Attach the SCP to the OU.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function in the delegated administrator account that checks whether server-side encryption is enforced for EBS volumes and SQS queues. Create an IAM role to provide the Lambda function access to the accounts in the OU.

正解：B

解説：
The requirement specifies enforcing encryption before CloudFormation creates or updates resources. This is key because preventive enforcement must occur during the provisioning workflow, not after resources already exist. AWS provides CloudFormation Hooks specifically for this purpose. A Hook allows an organization to intercept a CloudFormation stack operation and validate resource configurations before provisioning occurs. This feature is recommended by AWS for pre-deployment governance such as enforcing encryption policies, tag compliance, or security restrictions.
By enabling trusted access between CloudFormation StackSets and AWS Organizations, the Hook can be deployed centrally from the delegated administrator account across all accounts in the specified OU. Any attempt to create or update EBS volumes or SQS queues through CloudFormation is validated first by the Hook. If encryption is not configured, the operation fails immediately.
Option C (SCP) blocks API calls globally, but SCPs cannot perform conditional logic based on resource properties passed by CloudFormation prior to creation. Option B (AWS Config) detects violations after resources already exist, which does not satisfy "before stack operation." Option D (Lambda remediation) also occurs after the resource is created.
Thus, CloudFormation Hooks distributed via StackSets provide the only solution that enforces compliance before the provisioning lifecycle

質問 # 30
A company has multiple development teams in different business units that work in a shared single AWS account All Amazon EC2 resources that are created in the account must include tags that specify who created the resources. The tagging must occur within the first hour of resource creation.
A DevOps engineer needs to add tags to the created resources that Include the user ID that created the resource and the cost center ID The DevOps engineer configures an AWS Lambda function With the cost center mappings to tag the resources. The DevOps engineer also sets up AWS CloudTrail in the AWS account. An Amazon S3 bucket stores the CloudTrail event logs Which solution will meet the tagging requirements?

- A. Create a recurring hourly Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule that invokes the Larnbda function. Modify the Lambda function to read the logs from the S3 bucket
- B. Enable server access logging on the S3 bucket. Create an S3 event notification on the S3 bucket for s3. ObjectTaggIng.* events
- C. Create an S3 event notification on the S3 bucket to invoke the Lambda function for s3.ObJectTagging:Put events. Enable bucket versioning on the S3 bucket.
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that uses Amazon EC2 as the event source. Configure the rule to match events delivered by CloudTraiI. Configure the rule to target the Lambda function

正解：D

解説：
Option A is incorrect because S3 event notifications do not support s3.ObjectTagging:Put events. S3 event notifications only support events related to object creation, deletion, replication, and restore. Moreover, enabling bucket versioning on the S3 bucket is not relevant to the tagging requirements, as it only keeps multiple versions of objects in the bucket.
Option B is incorrect because enabling server access logging on the S3 bucket does not help with tagging the resources. Server access logging only records requests for access to the bucket or its objects. It does not capture the user ID or the cost center ID of the resources. Furthermore, creating an S3 event notification on the S3 bucket for s3.ObjectTagging:Put events is not possible, as explained in option A.
Option C is incorrect because creating a recurring hourly Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule that invokes the Lambda function is not efficient or timely. The Lambda function would have to read the logs from the S3 bucket every hour and tag the resources accordingly, which could incur unnecessary costs and delays. A better solution would be to trigger the Lambda function as soon as a resource is created, rather than waiting for an hourly schedule.
Option D is correct because creating an Amazon EventBridge rule that uses Amazon EC2 as the event source and matches events delivered by CloudTrail is a valid way to tag the resources. CloudTrail records all API calls made to AWS services, including EC2, and delivers them as events to EventBridge. The EventBridge rule can filter the events based on the user ID and the resource type, and then target the Lambda function to tag the resources with the cost center ID. This solution meets the tagging requirements in a timely and efficient manner.
Reference:
S3 event notifications
Server access logging
Amazon EventBridge rules
AWS CloudTrail

質問 # 31
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