

# 2026 DOP-C02 Reliable Braindumps Questions - The Best Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional - Detailed DOP-C02 Answers



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The Amazon DOP-C02 certification is a valuable credential that plays a significant role in advancing the Amazon professional's career in the tech industry. With the AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional (DOP-C02) certification exam you can demonstrate your skills and knowledge level and get solid proof of your expertise. You can use this proof to advance your career. The Amazon DOP-C02 Certification Exam enables you to increase job opportunities, promotes professional development, and higher salary potential, and helps you to gain a competitive edge in your job search.

The Amazon DOP-C02 exam measures the candidate's proficiency in various aspects of DevOps, such as continuous integration and delivery, infrastructure automation, monitoring and logging, security and compliance, and troubleshooting. DOP-C02 Exam is designed for experienced DevOps professionals who have a deep understanding of AWS services and are familiar with DevOps practices and tools.

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## Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q340-Q345):

### NEW QUESTION # 340

A company is migrating its container-based workloads to an AWS Organizations multi-account environment. The environment consists of application workload accounts that the company uses to deploy and run the containerized workloads. The company has also provisioned a shared services account for shared workloads in the organization.

The company must follow strict compliance regulations. All container images must receive security scanning before they are deployed to any environment. Images can be consumed by downstream deployment mechanisms after the images pass a scan with no critical vulnerabilities. Pre-scan and post-scan images must be isolated from one another so that a deployment can never use pre-scan images.

A DevOps engineer needs to create a strategy to centralize this process.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements with the LEAST administrative overhead? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline for each pre-scan repository. Create a source stage that runs when new images are pushed to the pre-scan repositories. Create a stage that uses AWS CodeBuild as the action provider. Write a buildspec.yaml definition that determines the image scanning status and pushes images without critical vulnerabilities to the post-scan repositories.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to image scanning completed events and invokes the Lambda function. Write function code that determines the image scanning status and pushes images without critical vulnerabilities to the post-scan repositories.
- C. Create pre-scan Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repositories in each account that publishes container images. Create repositories for post-scan images in the shared services account. Configure Amazon ECR image scanning to run on new image pushes to the pre-scan repositories. Use resource-based policies to grant the organization read access to the post-scan repositories.
- D. **Configure image replication for each image from the image's pre-scan repository to the image's post-scan repository.**
- E. **Create Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repositories in the shared services account: one repository for each pre-scan image and one repository for each post-scan image. Configure Amazon ECR image scanning to run on new image pushes to the pre-scan repositories. Use resource-based policies to grant the organization write access to the pre-scan repositories and read access to the post-scan repositories.**

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

\* Step 1: Centralizing Image Scanning in a Shared Services Account

The first requirement is to centralize the image scanning process, ensuring pre-scan and post-scan images are stored separately. This can be achieved by creating separate pre-scan and post-scan repositories in the shared services account, with the appropriate resource-based policies to control access.

Action: Create separate ECR repositories for pre-scan and post-scan images in the shared services account. Configure resource-based policies to allow write access to pre-scan repositories and read access to post-scan repositories.

Why: This ensures that images are isolated before and after the scan, following the compliance requirements.

Reference:

This corresponds to Option A: Create Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repositories in the shared services account: one repository for each pre-scan image and one repository for each post-scan image. Configure Amazon ECR image scanning to run on new image pushes to the pre-scan repositories. Use resource-based policies to grant the organization write access to the pre-scan repositories and read access to the post-scan repositories.

\* Step 2: Replication between Pre-Scan and Post-Scan Repositories

To automate the transfer of images from the pre-scan repositories to the post-scan repositories (after they pass the security scan), you can configure image replication between the two repositories.

Action: Set up image replication between the pre-scan and post-scan repositories to move images that have passed the security scan.

Why: Replication ensures that only scanned and compliant images are available for deployment, streamlining the process with minimal administrative overhead.

This corresponds to Option C: Configure image replication for each image from the image's pre-scan repository to the image's post-scan repository.

## NEW QUESTION # 341

A company uses the AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) to define its application. The company uses a pipeline that consists of AWS CodePipeline and AWS CodeBuild to deploy the CDK application. The company wants to introduce unit tests to the pipeline to test various infrastructure components. The company wants to ensure that a deployment proceeds if no unit tests result in a failure.

Which combination of steps will enforce the testing requirement in the pipeline? (Select TWO.)

- A. Update the CodeBuild build phase commands to run the tests then to deploy the application. Add the -- require-approval any-change flag to the cdk deploy command.
- B. Update the CodeBuild build phase commands to run the tests then to deploy the application. Add the -- rollback true flag to the cdk deploy command.
- C. Create a test that uses the cdk diff command. Configure the test to fail if any resources have changed.
- D. **Update the CodeBuild build phase commands to run the tests then to deploy the application. Set the OnFailure phase property to ABORT.**
- E. Create a test that uses the AWS CDK assertions module. Use the template.hasResourceProperties assertion to test that

resources have the expected properties.

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of DevOps Engineer Documents Only:

To validate AWS CDK-defined infrastructure, use CDK Assertions (assertions module) to test synthesized CloudFormation templates (e.g., template.hasResourceProperties). Integrate testing into CodeBuild buildspec before deployment, setting OnFailure: ABORT so the pipeline halts if tests fail. This ensures safe continuous delivery following AWS CDK testing best practices.

### NEW QUESTION # 342

A company recently created a new AWS Control Tower landing zone in a new organization in AWS Organizations. The landing zone must be able to demonstrate compliance with the Center for Internet Security (CIS) Benchmarks for AWS Foundations.

The company's security team wants to use AWS Security Hub to view compliance across all accounts. Only the security team can be allowed to view aggregated Security Hub Findings. In addition, specific users must be able to view findings from their own accounts within the organization. All accounts must be enrolled in Security Hub after the accounts are created.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements in the MOST automated way? (Select THREE.)

- A. In Security Hub, turn on automatic enablement.
- B. Turn on trusted access for Security Hub in the organization's management account. From the management account, provide Security Hub with the CIS Benchmarks for AWS Foundations standards.
- C. Create an SCP that explicitly denies any user who is not on the security team from accessing Security Hub.
- D. Create an AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) permission set that includes the required permissions. Use the CreateAccountAssignment API operation to associate the security team users with the permission set and with the delegated security account.
- E. In the organization's management account, create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to the CreateManagedAccount event. Create an AWS Lambda function that uses the Security Hub CreateMembers API operation to add new accounts to Security Hub. Configure the EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- F. Turn on trusted access for Security Hub in the organization's management account. Create a new security account by using AWS Control Tower. Configure the new security account as the delegated administrator account for Security Hub. In the new security account, provide Security Hub with the CIS Benchmarks for AWS Foundations standards.

**Answer: A,D,F**

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/securityhub/latest/userguide/accounts-orgs-auto-enable.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 343

An IT team has built an AWS CloudFormation template so others in the company can quickly and reliably deploy and terminate an application. The template creates an Amazon EC2 instance with a user data script to install the application and an Amazon S3 bucket that the application uses to serve static webpages while it is running.

All resources should be removed when the CloudFormation stack is deleted. However, the team observes that CloudFormation reports an error during stack deletion, and the S3 bucket created by the stack is not deleted.

How can the team resolve the error in the MOST efficient manner to ensure that all resources are deleted without errors?

- A. Add a DeletionPolicy attribute to the S3 bucket resource, with the value Delete, forcing the bucket to be removed when the stack is deleted.
- B. Identify the resource that was not deleted. Manually empty the S3 bucket and then delete it.
- C. Replace the EC2 and S3 bucket resources with a single AWS OpsWorks Stacks resource. Define a custom recipe for the stack to create and delete the EC2 instance and the S3 bucket.
- D. Add a custom resource with an AWS Lambda function with the DependsOn attribute specifying the S3 bucket, and an IAM role. Write the Lambda function to delete all objects from the bucket when RequestType is Delete.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cloudformation-s3-custom-resources/>

## NEW QUESTION # 344

A company is developing a new application. The application uses AWS Lambda functions for its compute tier. The company must use a canary deployment for any changes to the Lambda functions. Automated rollback must occur if any failures are reported. The company's DevOps team needs to create the infrastructure as code (IaC) and the CI/CD pipeline for this solution. Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for each Lambda function. Configure the alarms to enter the ALARM state if any errors are detected. Configure an evaluation period, dimensions for each Lambda function and version, and the namespace as AWS/Lambda on the Errors metric.
- B. Create an AWS CodeCommit repository. Create an AWS CodePipeline pipeline. Use the CodeCommit repository in a new source stage that starts the pipeline. Create an AWS CodeDeploy deployment group that is configured for canary deployments with a DeploymentPreference type of Canary10Percent10Minutes. Upload the AWS CloudFormation template and source code to the CodeCommit repository. In the CodeCommit repository, create an appspec.yml file that includes the commands to deploy the CloudFormation template.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch composite alarm for all the Lambda functions. Configure an evaluation period and dimensions for Lambda. Configure the alarm to enter the ALARM state if any errors are detected or if there is insufficient data.
- D. Create an AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) template for the application. Define each Lambda function in the template by using the AWS::Serverless::Function resource type. For each function, include configurations for the AutoPublishAlias property and the DeploymentPreference property. Configure the deployment configuration type to LambdaCanary10Percent10Minutes.
- E. Create an AWS CodeCommit repository. Create an AWS CodePipeline pipeline. Use the CodeCommit repository in a new source stage that starts the pipeline. Create an AWS CodeBuild project to deploy the AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) template. Upload the template and source code to the CodeCommit repository. In the CodeCommit repository, create a buildspec.yml file that includes the commands to build and deploy the SAM application.
- F. Create an AWS CloudFormation template for the application. Define each Lambda function in the template by using the AWS::Lambda::Function resource type. In the template, include a version for the Lambda function by using the AWS::Lambda::Version resource type. Declare the CodeSha256 property. Configure an AWS::Lambda::Alias resource that references the latest version of the Lambda function.

**Answer: A,D,E**

Explanation:

The requirement is to create the infrastructure as code (IaC) and the CI/CD pipeline for the Lambda application that uses canary deployment and automated rollback. To do this, the DevOps team needs to use the following steps:

Create an AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) template for the application. AWS SAM is a framework that simplifies the development and deployment of serverless applications on AWS. AWS SAM allows customers to define Lambda functions and other resources in a template by using a simplified syntax. For each Lambda function, the DevOps team can include configurations for the AutoPublishAlias property and the DeploymentPreference property. The AutoPublishAlias property specifies the name of the alias that points to the latest version of the function. The DeploymentPreference property specifies how CodeDeploy deploys new versions of the function. By configuring the deployment configuration type to LambdaCanary10Percent10Minutes, the DevOps team can enable canary deployment with 10% of traffic shifted to the new version every 10 minutes.

Create an AWS CodeCommit repository. Create an AWS CodePipeline pipeline. Use the CodeCommit repository in a new source stage that starts the pipeline. Create an AWS CodeBuild project to deploy the AWS SAM template. CodeCommit is a fully managed source control service that hosts Git repositories. CodePipeline is a fully managed continuous delivery service that automates the release process of software applications. CodeBuild is a fully managed continuous integration service that compiles source code and runs tests. By using these services, the DevOps team can create a CI/CD pipeline for the Lambda application. The pipeline should use the CodeCommit repository as the source stage, where the DevOps team can upload the SAM template and source code. The pipeline should also use a CodeBuild project as the build stage, where the SAM template can be built and deployed.

Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for each Lambda function. Configure the alarms to enter the ALARM state if any errors are detected. Configure an evaluation period, dimensions for each Lambda function and version, and the namespace as AWS/Lambda on the Errors metric. CloudWatch is a service that monitors and collects metrics from AWS resources and applications.

CloudWatch alarms are actions that are triggered when a metric crosses a specified threshold. By creating CloudWatch alarms for each Lambda function, the DevOps team can monitor the health and performance of each function version during deployment. By configuring the alarms to enter the ALARM state if any errors are detected, the DevOps team can enable automated rollback if any failures are reported.

## NEW QUESTION # 345

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