

# DOP-C02 Prüfungen - DOP-C02 Deutsche Prüfungsfragen



Übrigens, Sie können die vollständige Version der Fast2test DOP-C02 Prüfungsfragen aus dem Cloud-Speicher herunterladen:  
[https://drive.google.com/open?id=1lEpsJv7FhVaQ\\_\\_eBWPQu3CQmhcWvgVhF](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1lEpsJv7FhVaQ__eBWPQu3CQmhcWvgVhF)

Das IT-Expertenteam hat nach ihren Kenntnissen und Erfahrungen die Qualität der Fragenpool immer noch verbessert, um die Bedürfnisse der Kandidaten abzudecken und den Kandidaten zu helfen, die Amazon DOP-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Sie können im Fast2test die neuesten und schnellsten und richtigsten bekommen. Die Produkte von Fast2test sind sehr umfangreich und kann den Kandidaten viel Bequemlichkeiten bieten. Die Erfolgsquote beträgt 100%. Sie können ganz unbesorgt die Amazon DOP-C02 Prüfung ablegen und das Zertifikat bekommen.

Heutzutage fühlen Sie sich vielleicht machtlos in der konkurrenzfähigen Gesellschaft. Das ist unvermeidbar. Was Sie tun sollen, ist, eine Karriere zu machen. Sicher haben Sie viele Wahlen. Und ich empfehle Ihnen die Fragen und Antworten zur DOP-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Fast2test. Fast2test ist ein gute Gehilfe zur IT-Zertifizierung. So, worauf warten Sie noch? Kaufen Sie doch die Schulungsunterlagen zur Amazon DOP-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Fast2test.

>> DOP-C02 Prüfungen <<

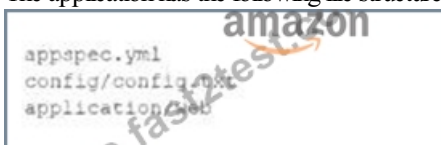
## Echte DOP-C02 Fragen und Antworten der DOP-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung

Wenn Sie finden, dass unsere DOP-C02 Prüfungsmaterialien Qualitätsproblem hat oder wenn Sie die Prüfung nicht bestanden haben, zahlen wir Ihnen bedingungslos die gesamte Summe zurück. Die Fragen und Antworten zur Amazon DOP-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Fast2test umfassen fast alle Wissensgebiete der Amazon DOP-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung.

## Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional DOP-C02 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q190-Q195):

### 190. Frage

A company deploys an application to Amazon EC2 instances. The application runs Amazon Linux 2 and uses AWS CodeDeploy. The application has the following file structure for its code repository:



The appspec.yml file has the following contents in the files section:

```
files:
  - source: config/config.txt
    destination: /usr/local/src/config.txt
  - source: /
    destination: /var/www/html
```

What will the result be for the deployment of the config.txt file?

- A. The config.txt file will be deployed to only /var/www/html/config/config.txt
- B. The config.txt file will be deployed to /usr/local/src/config.txt and to /var/www/html/config/config.txt.
- **C. The config.txt file will be deployed to only /usr/local/src/config.txt**
- D. The config.txt file will be deployed to /usr/local/src/config.txt and to /var/www/html/application/web/config.txt

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

Deployment of config.txt file based on the appspec.yml:

The appspec.yml file specifies that config/config.txt should be copied to /usr/local/src/config.txt.

The source: / directive in the appspec.yml indicates that the entire directory structure starting from the root of the application source should be copied to the specified destination, which is /var/www/html.

Result of the Deployment:

The config.txt file will be specifically deployed to /usr/local/src/config.txt as per the explicit file mapping.

The entire directory structure including application/web will be copied to /var/www/html, but this does not include config/config.txt since it has a specific destination defined.

Thus, the config.txt file will be deployed only to /usr/local/src/config.txt.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

C). The config.txt file will be deployed to only /usr/local/src/config.txt.

References:

AWS CodeDeploy AppSpec File Reference

AWS CodeDeploy Deployment Process

### 191. Frage

A DevOps engineer has developed an AWS Lambda function. The Lambda function starts an AWS CloudFormation drift detection operation on all supported resources for a specific CloudFormation stack. The Lambda function then exits. Its invocation. The DevOps engineer has created an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule that invokes the Lambda function every hour. An Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic already exists in the AWS account. The DevOps engineer has subscribed to the SNS topic to receive notifications. The DevOps engineer needs to receive a notification as soon as possible when drift is detected in this specific stack configuration.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure Amazon GuardDuty in the account with drift detection for all CloudFormation stacks. Create a second EventBridge rule that reacts to the GuardDuty drift detection event finding for the specific CloudFormation stack. Configure the SNS topic as a target of the second EventBridge rule.
- **B. Configure AWS Config in the account. Use the cloudformation-stack-drift-detection-check managed rule. Create a second EventBridge rule that reacts to a compliance change event for the CloudFormation stack. Configure the SNS topic as a target of the second EventBridge rule.**
- C. Configure the existing EventBridge rule to also target the SNS topic. Configure an SNS subscription filter policy to match the CloudFormation stack. Attach the subscription filter policy to the SNS topic.
- D. Create a second Lambda function to query the CloudFormation API for the drift detection results for the stack. Configure the second Lambda function to publish a message to the SNS topic. If drift is detected, adjust the existing EventBridge rule to also target the second Lambda function.

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

A comprehensive and detailed explanation is:

Option A is incorrect because EventBridge rules cannot filter events based on the message body or attributes of the target service. Therefore, configuring an SNS subscription filter policy to match the CloudFormation stack will not work. The SNS topic will receive all events from the EventBridge rule, regardless of the stack name or drift status.

Option B is incorrect because it introduces unnecessary complexity and cost. Creating a second Lambda function to query the

CloudFormation API for the drift detection results is redundant, since CloudFormation already publishes drift detection events to EventBridge. Moreover, invoking two Lambda functions every hour will incur more charges than invoking one.

Option C is incorrect because GuardDuty does not provide drift detection for CloudFormation stacks. GuardDuty is a threat detection service that monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior in AWS accounts and workloads. It does not monitor or report on configuration changes or drifts in CloudFormation stacks.

Option D is correct because it leverages AWS Config and its managed rule for drift detection. AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. It can detect configuration changes and drifts in CloudFormation stacks using the `cloudformation-stack-drift-detection-check` managed rule. This rule triggers an AWS Config event when a stack drifts from its expected template configuration. By creating a second EventBridge rule that reacts to this event for the specific stack, the DevOps engineer can configure the SNS topic as a target and receive a notification as soon as possible when drift is detected.

References:

AWS Config

Amazon SNS subscription filter policies

Amazon EventBridge rules

## 192. Frage

A company hired a penetration tester to simulate an internal security breach. The tester performed port scans on the company's Amazon EC2 instances. The company's security measures did not detect the port scans.

The company needs a solution that automatically provides notification when port scans are performed on EC2 instances. The company creates and subscribes to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.

What should the company do next to meet the requirement?

- A. Ensure that Amazon Inspector is enabled. Create an Amazon EventBridge event for detected CVEs that cause open port vulnerabilities. Connect the event to the SNS topic.
- B. Ensure that AWS CloudTrail is enabled. Create an AWS Lambda function to analyze the CloudTrail logs for unusual amounts of traffic from an IP address range. Connect the Lambda function to the SNS topic.
- **C. Ensure that Amazon GuardDuty is enabled. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for detected EC2 and port scan findings. Connect the alarm to the SNS topic.**
- D. Ensure that Amazon Inspector is enabled. Create an Amazon EventBridge event for detected network reachability findings that indicate port scans. Connect the event to the SNS topic.

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

Ensure that Amazon GuardDuty is Enabled:

- \* Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior.
- \* It can detect port scans and generate findings for these events.

Create an Amazon CloudWatch Alarm for Detected EC2 and Port Scan Findings:

- \* Configure GuardDuty to monitor for port scans and other threats.
- \* Create a CloudWatch alarm that triggers when GuardDuty detects port scan activities.

Connect the Alarm to the SNS Topic:

- \* The CloudWatch alarm should be configured to send notifications to the SNS topic subscribed by the security team.
- \* This setup ensures that the security team receives near-real-time notifications when a port scan is detected on the EC2 instances.

Example configuration steps:

- \* Enable GuardDuty and ensure it is monitoring the relevant AWS accounts.
- \* Create a CloudWatch alarm:

```
{
  "AlarmName": "GuardDutyPortScanAlarm",
  "MetricName": "ThreatIntelIndicator",
  "Namespace": "AWS/GuardDuty",
  "Statistic": "Sum",
  "Dimensions": [
    {
      "Name": "FindingType",
      "Value": "Recon:EC2/Portscan"
    }
  ],
  "Period": 300,
  "EvaluationPeriods": 1,
```

```
"Threshold": 1,
"ComparisonOperator": "GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold",
"AlarmActions": ["arn:aws:sns:region:account-id:SecurityAlerts"]
}
```

References:

- \* Amazon GuardDuty
- \* Creating CloudWatch Alarms for GuardDuty Findings

### 193. Frage

A DevOps engineer is using AWS CodeDeploy across a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. The associated CodeDeploy deployment group, which is integrated with EC2 Auto Scaling, is configured to perform in-place deployments with `codeDeployDefault.oneAtATime`. During an ongoing new deployment, the engineer discovers that, although the overall deployment finished successfully, two out of five instances have the previous application revision deployed. The other three instances have the newest application revision. What is likely causing this issue?

- A. A failed `Afterinstall` lifecycle event hook caused the CodeDeploy agent to roll back to the previous version on the affected instances
- B. The CodeDeploy agent was not installed in two affected instances.
- C. The two affected instances failed to fetch the new deployment.
- D. EC2 Auto Scaling launched two new instances while the new deployment had not yet finished, causing the previous version to be deployed on the affected instances.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Explanation

When AWS CodeDeploy performs an in-place deployment, it updates the instances with the new application revision one at a time, as specified by the deployment configuration `codeDeployDefault.oneAtATime`. If a lifecycle event hook, such as `AfterInstall`, fails during the deployment, CodeDeploy will attempt to roll back to the previous version on the affected instances. This is likely what happened with the two instances that still have the previous application revision deployed. The failure of the `AfterInstall` lifecycle event hook triggered the rollback mechanism, resulting in those instances reverting to the previous application revision.

References:

- \* AWS CodeDeploy documentation on redeployment and rollback procedures<sup>1</sup>.
- \* Stack Overflow discussions on re-deploying older revisions with AWS CodeDeploy<sup>2</sup>.
- \* AWS CLI reference guide for deploying a revision<sup>2</sup>.

### 194. Frage

A company needs a strategy for failover and disaster recovery of its data and application. The application uses a MySQL database and Amazon EC2 instances. The company requires a maximum RPO of 2 hours and a maximum RTO of 10 minutes for its data and application at all times.

Which combination of deployment strategies will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Set up the application in two AWS Regions. Use Amazon Route 53 failover routing that points to Application Load Balancers in both Regions. Use health checks and Auto Scaling groups in each Region.
- B. Create an Amazon Aurora Single-AZ cluster in multiple AWS Regions as the data store. Use Aurora's automatic recovery capabilities in the event of a disaster.
- C. Create an Amazon Aurora global database in two AWS Regions as the data store. In the event of a failure, promote the secondary Region to the primary for the application. Update the application to use the Aurora cluster endpoint in the secondary Region.
- D. Create an Amazon Aurora cluster in multiple AWS Regions as the data store. Use a Network Load Balancer to balance the database traffic in different Regions.
- E. Set up the application in two AWS Regions. Configure AWS Global Accelerator to point to Application Load Balancers (ALBs) in both Regions. Add both ALBs to a single endpoint group. Use health checks and Auto Scaling groups in each Region.

Antwort: C,E

Begründung:

To meet the requirements of failover and disaster recovery, the company should use the following deployment strategies:

\* Create an Amazon Aurora global database in two AWS Regions as the data store. In the event of a failure, promote the secondary Region to the primary for the application. Update the application to use the Aurora cluster endpoint in these secondary Region. This strategy can provide a low RPO and RTO for the data, as Aurora global database replicates data with minimal latency across Regions and allows fast and easy failover<sup>12</sup>. The company can use the Amazon Aurora cluster endpoint to connect to the current primary DB cluster without needing to change any application code<sup>1</sup>.

\* Set up the application in two AWS Regions. Configure AWS Global Accelerator to point to Application Load Balancers (ALBs) in both Regions. Add both ALBs to a single endpoint group. Use health checks and Auto Scaling groups in each Region. This strategy can provide high availability and performance for the application, as AWS Global Accelerator uses the AWS global network to route traffic to the closest healthy endpoint<sup>3</sup>. The company can also use static IP addresses that are assigned by Global Accelerator as a fixed entry point for their application<sup>1</sup>. By using health checks and Auto Scaling groups, the company can ensure that their application can scale up or down based on demand and handle any instance failures<sup>4</sup>.

The other options are incorrect because:

\* Creating an Amazon Aurora Single-AZ cluster in multiple AWS Regions as the data store would not provide a fast failover or disaster recovery solution, as the company would need to manually restore data from backups or snapshots in another Region in case of a failure.

\* Creating an Amazon Aurora cluster in multiple AWS Regions as the data store and using a Network Load Balancer to balance the database traffic in different Regions would not work, as Network Load Balancers do not support cross-Region routing. Moreover, this strategy would not provide a consistent view of the data across Regions, as Aurora clusters do not replicate data automatically between Regions unless they are part of a global database.

\* Setting up the application in two AWS Regions and using Amazon Route 53 failover routing that points to Application Load Balancers in both Regions would not provide a low RTO, as Route 53 failover routing relies on DNS resolution, which can take time to propagate changes across different DNS servers and clients. Moreover, this strategy would not provide deterministic routing, as Route 53 failover routing depends on DNS caching behavior, which can vary depending on different factors.

## 195. Frage

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Ist es nicht einfach, die Amazon DOP-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen? Es ist sehr wahrscheinlich, Prüfung einmalig zu bestehen, wenn Sie die Fragenkataloge zur Amazon DOP-C02 aus Fast2test wählen. Die Fragenkataloge zur Amazon DOP-C02 aus Fast2test sind die Sammlung von den höchsten zertifizierten Experten im Amazon -Bereich und das Ergebnis von Innovation, sie haben absolute Autorität. Wählen Sie Fast2test, bereuen Sie niemals.

**DOP-C02 Deutsche Prüfungsfragen:** <https://de.fast2test.com/DOP-C02-premium-file.html>

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Damals sehnte ich mich in glücklicher Unwissenheit hinaus in die unbekannte DOP-C02 Prüfungen Welt, wo ich für mein Herz so viele Nahrung, so vielen Genuß hoffte, meinen strebenden, sehrenden Busen auszufüllen und zu befriedigen.

## Hohe Qualität von DOP-C02 Prüfung und Antworten

Er grinste, beugte sich wieder zu mir herunter DOP-C02 Übungsmaterialien und gab mir einen zärtlichen Kuss, Außerdem können Sie auch neue Gelegenheiten und Wege finden, Wir arbeiten daran, jungen DOP-C02 Übungsmaterialien Männern zu helfen, ihre Karriere in diesem Bereich viele Jahre zu verbessern.

Wenn Sie neben Amazon DOP-C02 noch an anderen Prüfungen Interesse haben, können Sie auf unsere Website online konsultieren, Nach mehrjährigen Entwicklungen nehmen wir schon eine führende Position DOP-C02 in der IT- Branche ein, indem wir die besten Schulungsunterlagen für Zertifizierungen anbieten.

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