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Amazon DOP-C02 exam is a professional-level certification for those who want to validate their expertise in the field of DevOps. AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification is intended for experienced DevOps engineers, developers, and system administrators who want to demonstrate their proficiency in designing, deploying, and managing highly available, scalable, and fault-tolerant systems on the AWS platform. DOP-C02 Exam measures the candidate's ability to design and manage continuous delivery systems and methodologies on AWS, implement and manage highly available and scalable systems, and automate operational processes.

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## 100% Pass Amazon - Useful DOP-C02 - AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Practice Exam

The Amazon DOP-C02 certification is one of the top-rated career advancement certifications in the market. This AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional (DOP-C02) certification exam has been inspiring candidates since its beginning. Over this long time period, thousands of DOP-C02 exam candidates have passed their AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional (DOP-C02) certification exam and now they are doing jobs in the world's top brands. The Prep4sureGuide DOP-C02 Dumps will provide you with everything that you need to learn, prepare and pass the challenging Network Security Specialist DOP-C02 exam with flying colors. You must try Prep4sureGuide DOP-C02 exam questions today.

The DOP-C02 exam covers a wide range of topics related to DevOps engineering on AWS, including continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD), monitoring and logging, infrastructure as code (IaC), security, and automation. Candidates are expected to demonstrate a deep understanding of AWS services and how they can be used to build and deploy applications in a DevOps environment. DOP-C02 Exam consists of 75 multiple-choice and multiple-response questions and must be completed within 180 minutes.

## Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q202-Q207):

### NEW QUESTION # 202

A company's application is currently deployed to a single AWS Region. Recently, the company opened a new office on a different continent. The users in the new office are experiencing high latency. The company's application runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and uses Amazon DynamoDB as the database layer. The instances run in an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. A DevOps engineer is tasked with minimizing application response times and

improving availability for users in both Regions.

Which combination of actions should be taken to address the latency issues? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a new DynamoDB table in the new Region with cross-Region replication enabled.
- B. Create new ALB and Auto Scaling group global resources and configure the new ALB to direct traffic to the new Auto Scaling group.
- **C. Create Amazon Route 53 records, health checks, and latency-based routing policies to route to the ALB.**
- D. Create Amazon Route 53 aliases, health checks, and failover routing policies to route to the ALB.
- **E. Convert the DynamoDB table to a global table.**
- **F. Create new ALB and Auto Scaling group resources in the new Region and configure the new ALB to direct traffic to the new Auto Scaling group.**

**Answer: C,E,F**

Explanation:

Explanation

C: Create new ALB and Auto Scaling group resources in the new Region and configure the new ALB to direct traffic to the new Auto Scaling group. This will allow users in the new Region to access the application with lower latency by reducing the network hops between the user and the application servers.

D: Create Amazon Route 53 records, health checks, and latency-based routing policies to route to the ALB.

This will enable Route 53 to route user traffic to the nearest healthy ALB, based on the latency between the user and the ALBs.

F: Convert the DynamoDB table to a global table. This will enable reads and writes to the table in both Regions with low latency, improving the overall response time of the application

#### NEW QUESTION # 203

A company runs an application on an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) service by using the AWS Fargate launch type. The application consumes messages from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. The application can take several minutes to process each message from the queue.

When the application processes a message, the application reads a file from an Amazon S3 bucket and processes the data in the file. The application writes the processed output to a second S3 bucket. The company uses Amazon CloudWatch Logs to monitor processing errors and to ensure that the application processes messages successfully.

The SQS queue typically receives a low volume of messages. However, occasionally the queue receives higher volumes of messages. A DevOps engineer needs to implement a solution to reduce the processing time of message bursts.

Which solution will meet this requirement in the MOST cost-effective way?

- A. Send messages to an Amazon EventBridge event bus instead of the SQS queue. Replace the ECS service with an EventBridge rule that launches ECS tasks in response to matching events.
- B. Increase the maximum number of messages that Amazon SQS requests to batch messages together. Use long polling to minimize the number of API calls to Amazon SQS during periods of low traffic.
- C. Create an Auto Scaling group of EC2 instances. Create a capacity provider in the ECS cluster by using the Auto Scaling group. Change the ECS service to use the EC2 launch type.
- **D. Register the ECS service as a scalable target in AWS Application Auto Scaling. Configure a target tracking scaling policy to scale the service in response to the queue size.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

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

AWS recommends Application Auto Scaling for ECS services to dynamically adjust the number of running tasks based on Amazon SQS queue metrics such as ApproximateNumberOfMessagesVisible. By using target tracking scaling policies, ECS on Fargate scales automatically when the queue backlog grows and scales down when traffic decreases - a fully managed, cost-efficient solution (see ECS Service Auto Scaling Developer Guide).

#### NEW QUESTION # 204

A company wants to decrease the time it takes to develop new features. The company uses AWS CodeBuild and AWS CodeDeploy to build and deploy its applications. The company uses AWS CodePipeline to deploy each microservice with its own CI/CD pipeline. The company needs more visibility into the average time between the release of new features and the average time to recover after a failed deployment. Which solution will provide this visibility with the LEAST configuration effort?

- A. Program an AWS Lambda function that creates Amazon CloudWatch custom metrics with information about successful runs and failed runs for each pipeline. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function every 5 minutes. Use the metrics to build a CloudWatch dashboard.
- B. Program an AWS Lambda function that creates Amazon CloudWatch custom metrics with information about successful runs and failed runs for each pipeline. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function after every successful run and after every failed run. Use the metrics to build a CloudWatch dashboard.
- C. Program an AWS Lambda function that writes information about successful runs and failed runs to Amazon DynamoDB. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function after every successful run and after every failed run. Build an Amazon QuickSight dashboard to show the information from DynamoDB.
- D. Program an AWS Lambda function that writes information about successful runs and failed runs to Amazon DynamoDB. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function every 5 minutes. Build an Amazon QuickSight dashboard to show the information from DynamoDB.

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 205

A DevOps engineer manages a web application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The instances run in an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. The engineer needs to implement a deployment strategy that:

Launches a second fleet of instances with the same capacity as the original fleet.

Maintains the original fleet unchanged while the second fleet is launched.

Transitions traffic to the second fleet when the second fleet is fully deployed.

Terminates the original fleet automatically 1 hour after transition.

Which solution will satisfy these requirements?

- A. Use AWS CodeDeploy with a deployment group configured with a blue/green deployment configuration. Select the option **Terminate the original instances in the deployment group with a waiting period of 1 hour.**
- B. Use AWS Elastic Beanstalk with the configuration set to Immutable. Create an .ebextension using the Resources key that sets the deletion policy of the ALB to 1 hour, and deploy the application.
- C. Use two AWS Elastic Beanstalk environments to perform a blue/green deployment from the original environment to the new one. Create an application version lifecycle policy to terminate the original environment in 1 hour.
- D. Use an AWS CloudFormation template with a retention policy for the ALB set to 1 hour. Update the Amazon Route 53 record to reflect the new ALB.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/APIReference/API\\_BlueInstanceTerminationOption.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/APIReference/API_BlueInstanceTerminationOption.html) The original revision termination settings are configured to wait 1 hour after traffic has been rerouted before terminating the blue task set.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonECS/latest/developerguide/deployment-type-bluegreen.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 206

A DevOps engineer is planning to deploy a Ruby-based application to production. The application needs to interact with an Amazon RDS for MySQL database and should have automatic scaling and high availability.

The stored data in the database is critical and should persist regardless of the state of the application stack.

The DevOps engineer needs to set up an automated deployment strategy for the application with automatic rollbacks. The solution also must alert the application team when a deployment fails.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. Deploy the application on AWS Elastic Beanstalk. Deploy an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance as part of the Elastic Beanstalk configuration.
- B. **Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule to monitor AWS Health events. Use an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target to alert the application team.**
- C. Configure a notification email address that alerts the application team in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk configuration.
- D. Use the rolling deployment method to deploy new application versions.
- E. **Deploy the application on AWS Elastic Beanstalk. Deploy a separate Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance outside of Elastic Beanstalk.**
- F. **Use the immutable deployment method to deploy new application versions.**



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