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To take the Amazon DOP-C02 Exam, candidates must have a good understanding of various DevOps practices and tools, including continuous integration, continuous delivery, automation, monitoring, and infrastructure as code. They should also be familiar with AWS services such as EC2, S3, RDS, and CloudFormation, and should be able to use them to build and deploy complex systems.

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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57
A company is using AWS to run digital workloads. Each application team in the company has its own AWS account for application hosting. The accounts are consolidated in an organization in AWS Organizations.
The company wants to enforce security standards across the entire organization. To avoid noncompliance because of security misconfiguration, the company has enforced the use of AWS CloudFormation. A production support team can modify resources in the production environment by using the AWS Management Console to troubleshoot and resolve application-related issues.
A DevOps engineer must implement a solution to identify in near real time any AWS service misconfiguration that results in noncompliance. The solution must automatically remediate the issue within 15 minutes of identification. The solution also must track noncompliant resources and events in a centralized dashboard with accurate timestamps.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST development overhead?

- A. Turn on the configuration recorder in AWS Config in all the AWS accounts to identify noncompliant resources. Enable AWS Security Hub with the ~no-enable-default-standards option in all the AWS accounts. Set up AWS Config managed rules and custom rules. Set up automatic remediation by using AWS Config conformance packs. For tracking, set up a dashboard on Security Hub in a designated Security Hub administrator account.
- B. Use CloudFormation drift detection to identify noncompliant resources. Use drift detection events from CloudFormation to invoke an AWS Lambda function for remediation. Configure the Lambda function to publish logs to an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard to use the log group for tracking.
- C. Turn on AWS CloudTrail in the AWS accounts. Analyze CloudTrail logs by using Amazon CloudWatch Logs to identify noncompliant resources. Use CloudWatch Logs filters for drift detection.Use Amazon EventBridge to invoke the Lambda function for remediation. Stream filtered CloudWatch logs to Amazon OpenSearch Service. Set up a dashboard on OpenSearch Service for tracking.
- D. Turn on AWS CloudTrail in the AWS accounts. Analyze CloudTrail logs by using Amazon Athena to identify noncompliant resources. Use AWS Step Functions to track query results on Athena for drift detection and to invoke an AWS Lambda function for remediation. For tracking, set up an Amazon QuickSight dashboard that uses Athena as the data source.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best solution is to use AWS Config and AWS Security Hub to identify and remediate noncompliant resources across multiple AWS accounts. AWS Config enables continuous monitoring of the configuration of AWS resources and evaluates them against desired configurations. AWS Config can also automatically remediate noncompliant resources by using conformance packs, which are a collection of AWS Config rules and remediation actions that can be deployed as a single entity. AWS Security Hub provides a comprehensive view of the security posture of AWS accounts and resources. AWS Security Hub can aggregate and normalize the findings from AWS Config and other AWS services, as well as from partner solutions. AWS Security Hub can also be used to create a dashboard for tracking noncompliant resources and events in a centralized location.
The other options are not optimal because they either require more development overhead, do not provide near real time detection and remediation, or do not provide a centralized dashboard for tracking.
Option A is not optimal because CloudFormation drift detection is not a near real time solution. Drift detection has to be manually initiated on each stack or resource, or scheduled using a cron expression. Drift detection also does not provide remediation actions, so a custom Lambda function has to be developed and invoked. CloudWatch Logs and dashboard can be used for tracking, but they do not provide a comprehensive view of the security posture of the AWS accounts and resources.
Option B is not optimal because CloudTrail logs analysis using Athena is not a near real time solution. Athena queries have to be manually run or scheduled using a cron expression. Athena also does not provide remediation actions, so a custom Lambda function has to be developed and invoked. Step Functions can be used to orchestrate the query and remediation workflow, but it adds more complexity and cost. QuickSight dashboard can be used for tracking, but it does not provide a comprehensive view of the security posture of the AWS accounts and resources.

Option D is not optimal because CloudTrail logs analysis using CloudWatch Logs is not a near real time solution. CloudWatch Logs filters have to be manually created or updated for each resource type and configuration change. CloudWatch Logs also does not provide remediation actions, so a custom Lambda function has to be developed and invoked. EventBridge can be used to trigger the Lambda function, but it adds more complexity and cost. OpenSearch Service dashboard can be used for tracking, but it does not provide a comprehensive view of the security posture of the AWS accounts and resources.
AWS Config conformance packs
Introducing AWS Config conformance packs
Managing conformance packs across all accounts in your organization

NEW QUESTION # 58
A company is hosting a web application in an AWS Region. For disaster recovery purposes, a second region is being used as a standby. Disaster recovery requirements state that session data must be replicated between regions in near-real time and 1% of requests should route to the secondary region to continuously verify system functionality. Additionally, if there is a disruption in service in the main region, traffic should be automatically routed to the secondary region, and the secondary region must be able to scale up to handle all traffic.
How should a DevOps engineer meet these requirements?

- A. In both regions, launch the application in Auto Scaling groups and use DynamoDB for session data. Use a Route 53 failover routing policy with health checks to distribute the traffic across the regions.
- B. In both regions, launch the application in Auto Scaling groups and use DynamoDB global tables for session data. Enable an Amazon CloudFront weighted distribution across regions. Point the Amazon Route 53 DNS record at the CloudFront distribution.
- C. In both regions, deploy the application in AWS Lambda, exposed by Amazon API Gateway, and use Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL with cross-region replication for session data. Deploy the web application with client-side logic to call the API Gateway directly.
- D. In both regions, deploy the application on AWS Elastic Beanstalk and use Amazon DynamoDB global tables for session data. Use an Amazon Route 53 weighted routing policy with health checks to distribute the traffic across the regions.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 59
A company manages multiple AWS accounts by using AWS Organizations with OUS for the different business divisions, The company is updating their corporate network to use new IP address ranges. The company has 10 Amazon S3 buckets in different AWS accounts. The S3 buckets store reports for the different divisions. The S3 bucket configurations allow only private corporate network IP addresses to access the S3 buckets.
A DevOps engineer needs to change the range of IP addresses that have permission to access the contents of the S3 buckets The DevOps engineer also needs to revoke the permissions of two OUS in the company Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. On all the S3 buckets, configure resource-based policies that allow only the new range of IP addresses to access the S3 buckets. Set a permissions boundary for the OrganizationAccountAccessRole role in the two OUS to deny access to the S3 buckets.
- B. On all the S3 buckets, configure resource-based policies that allow only the new range of IP addresses to access the S3 buckets. Create a new SCP that denies access to the S3 buckets. Attach the SCP to the two OUs.
- C. Create a new SCP that has two statements, one that allows access to the new range of IP addresses for all the S3 buckets and one that demes access to the old range of IP addresses for all the S3 buckets. Set a permissions boundary for the OrganzauonAccountAccessRole role In the two OUS to deny access to the S3 buckets.
- D. Create a new SCP that has a statement that allows only the new range of IP addresses to access the S3 buckets. Create another SCP that denies access to the S3 buckets. Attach the second SCP to the two OUS

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is C.
A comprehensive and detailed explanation is:
Option A is incorrect because creating a new SCP that has two statements, one that allows access to the new range of IP addresses for all the S3 buckets and one that denies access to the old range of IP addresses for all the S3 buckets, is not a valid solution. SCPs are not resource-based policies, and they cannot specify the S3 buckets or the IP addresses as resources or conditions. SCPs can only control the actions that can be performed by the principals in the organization, not the access to specific resources. Moreover, setting a permissions boundary for the OrganizationAccountAccessRole role in the two OUs to deny access to the S3

buckets is not sufficient to revoke the permissions of the two OUs, as there might be other roles or users in those OUs that can still access the S3 buckets.
Option B is incorrect because creating a new SCP that has a statement that allows only the new range of IP addresses to access the S3 buckets is not a valid solution, for the same reason as option A. SCPs are not resource-based policies, and they cannot specify the S3 buckets or the IP addresses as resources or conditions. Creating another SCP that denies access to the S3 buckets and attaching it to the two OUs is also not a valid solution, as SCPs cannot specify the S3 buckets as resources either.
Option C is correct because it meets both requirements of changing the range of IP addresses that have permission to access the contents of the S3 buckets and revoking the permissions of two OUs in the company. On all the S3 buckets, configuring resource-based policies that allow only the new range of IP addresses to access the S3 buckets is a valid way to update the IP address ranges, as resource-based policies can specify both resources and conditions. Creating a new SCP that denies access to the S3 buckets and attaching it to the two OUs is also a valid way to revoke the permissions of those OUs, as SCPs can deny actions such as s3:PutObject or s3:GetObject on any resource.
Option D is incorrect because setting a permissions boundary for the OrganizationAccountAccessRole role in the two OUs to deny access to the S3 buckets is not sufficient to revoke the permissions of the two OUs, as there might be other roles or users in those OUs that can still access the S3 buckets. A permissions boundary is a policy that defines the maximum permissions that an IAM entity can have. However, it does not revoke any existing permissions that are granted by other policies.
Reference:
AWS Organizations
S3 Bucket Policies
Service Control Policies
Permissions Boundaries

NEW QUESTION # 60
A company has configured Amazon RDS storage autoscaling for its RDS DB instances. A DevOps team needs to visualize the autoscaling events on an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to RDS storage autoscaling events (rom the RDS events. Create a CloudWatch alarm. Configure the EventBridge rule to change the status of the CloudWatch alarm. Visualize the alarm status by using the CloudWatch dashboard.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to RDS storage autoscaling events from RDS events.
  Create an AWS Lambda function that publishes a CloudWatch custom metric. Configure the EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function. Visualize the custom metric by using the CloudWatch dashboard.
- C. Create a trail by using AWS CloudTrail with management events configured. Configure the trail to send the management events to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Create a metric filter in CloudWatch Logs to match the RDS storage autoscaling events. Visualize the metric filter by using the CloudWatch dashboard.
- D. Create a trail by using AWS CloudTrail with data events configured. Configure the trail to send the data events to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Create a metric filter in CloudWatch Logs to match the RDS storage autoscaling events. Visualize the metric filter by using the CloudWatch dashboard.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Step 1: Reacting to RDS Storage Autoscaling Events Using Amazon EventBridgeAmazon RDS emits events when storage autoscaling occurs. To visualize these events in a CloudWatch dashboard, you can create an EventBridge rule that listens for these specific autoscaling events.
* Action:Create an EventBridge rule that reacts to RDS storage autoscaling events from the RDS event stream.
* Why:EventBridge allows you to listen to RDS events and route them to specific AWS services for processing.
* Step 2: Creating a Custom CloudWatch Metric via LambdaOnce the EventBridge rule detects a storage autoscaling event, you can use a Lambda function to publish a custom metric to CloudWatch.
This metric can then be visualized in a CloudWatch dashboard.
* Action:Use a Lambda function to publish custom metrics to CloudWatch based on the RDS storage autoscaling events.
* Why:Custom metrics allow you to track specific events like autoscaling and visualize them easily on a CloudWatch dashboard.

NEW QUESTION # 61
A company is building a serverless application that uses AWS Lambda functions to process data.
A BeginResponse Lambda function initializes data in response to specific application events. The company needs to ensure that a large number of Lambda functions are invoked after the BeginResponse Lambda function runs. Each Lambda function must be invoked in parallel and depends on only the outputs of the BeginResponse Lambda function. Each Lambda function has retry logic

for invocation and must be able to fine-tune concurrency without losing data.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Modify the BeginResponse Lambda function to publish to the SNS topic before the BeginResponse Lambda function finishes running. Subscribe all Lambda functions that need to invoke after the BeginResponse Lambda function runs to the SNS topic. Subscribe any new Lambda functions to the SNS topic.
- B. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue for each Lambda function that needs to run after the BeginResponse Lambda function runs. Subscribe each Lambda function to its own SQS queue. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe each SQS queue to the SNS topic. Modify the BeginResponse function to publish to the SNS topic when it finishes running.
- C. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue for each Lambda function that needs to run after the BeginResponse Lambda function runs. Subscribe the Lambda function to the SQS queue.
  Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for each SQS queue. Subscribe the SQS queues to the SNS topics. Modify the BeginResponse function to publish to the SNS topics when the function finishes running.
- D. Create an AWS Step Functions Standard Workflow. Configure states in the workflow to invoke the Lambda functions sequentially. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.Modify the BeginResponse Lambda function to publish to the SNS topic before the Lambda function finishes running. Create a new Lambda function that is subscribed to the SNS topic and that invokes the Step Functions workflow.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
To invoke many Lambda functionsin paralleland allow each function to haveindependent retry logic and concurrency management, usingSQS queues for each Lambda functionis recommended.
* The BeginResponse Lambda publishes a message to anSNS topic, which fans out to multipleSQS queues(one per Lambda).
* Each Lambda function polls its own SQS queue, allowing fine-grained control of concurrency and retry behavior.
* SNS alone (Option A) invokes Lambda functions but lacks the queue's buffering and retry durability.
* Step Functions (Option D) would invoke Lambdas sequentially, not in parallel, and add complexity.
* Option C reverses SNS and SQS in an inefficient manner.
References:
Using SNS with SQS for fan-out and Lambda processing
Lambda retry behavior with SQS triggers

NEW QUESTION # 62
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