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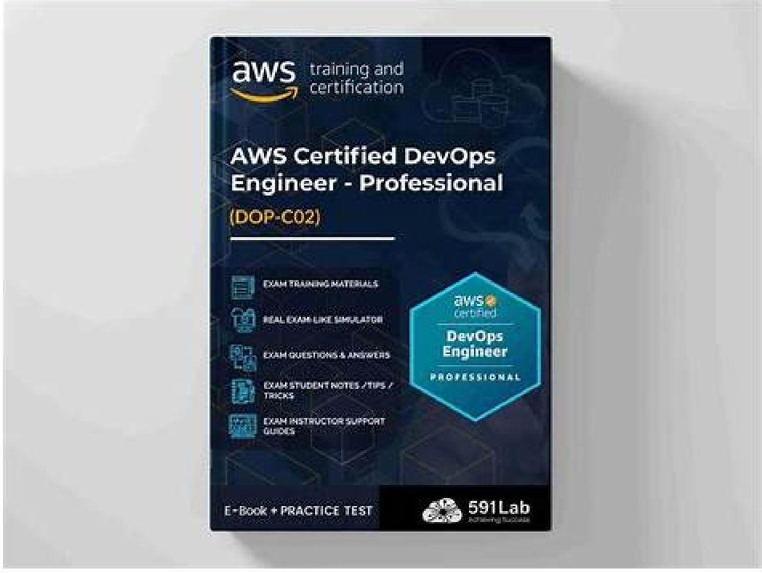

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Amazon DOP-C02 Exam is designed for experienced DevOps professionals seeking to validate their expertise and earn the AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification. AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification is intended for individuals who have a deep understanding of DevOps methodologies, practices, and tools, as well as experience deploying and managing applications on the AWS platform.

Achieving the AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification can open up many career opportunities for IT professionals. AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification validates a candidate's expertise in designing, deploying, and operating scalable and highly available systems on AWS, which is a highly sought-after skillset in today's technology landscape. Additionally, this certification demonstrates a candidate's commitment to their professional development and their ability to adapt to new technologies and practices in the rapidly-evolving field of DevOps.

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Amazon DOP-C02 certification exam is a challenging exam that requires extensive knowledge of DevOps methodologies and AWS services. It consists of multiple-choice questions and is administered in a proctored environment. DOP-C02 Exam is designed to test an individual's ability to apply their knowledge of DevOps methodologies and AWS services to real-world scenarios.

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q322-Q327):

NEW QUESTION # 322
A rapidly growing company wants to scale for developer demand for AWS development environments.
Development environments are created manually in the AWS Management Console. The networking team uses AWS CloudFormation to manage the networking infrastructure, exporting stack output values for the Amazon VPC and all subnets. The development environments have common standards, such as Application Load Balancers, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups, security groups, and Amazon DynamoDB tables.
To keep up with demand, the DevOps engineer wants to automate the creation of development environments.
Because the infrastructure required to support the application is expected to grow, there must be a way to easily update the deployed infrastructure. CloudFormation will be used to create a template for the development environments.
Which approach will meet these requirements and quickly provide consistent AWS environments for developers?

- A. Use Fn::ImportValue intrinsic functions in the Resources section of the template to retrieve Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and subnet values. Use CloudFormation StackSets for the development environments, using the Count input parameter to indicate the number of environments needed. Use the UpdateStackSet command to update existing development environments.
- B. Use nested stacks to define common infrastructure components. Use Fn::ImportValue intrinsic functions with the resources of the nested stack to retrieve Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and subnet values. Use the CreateChangeSet and ExecuteChangeSet commands to update existing development environments.
- C. Use nested stacks to define common infrastructure components. To access the exported values, use TemplateURL to reference the networking team's template. To retrieve Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and subnet values, use Fn::ImportValue intrinsic functions in the Parameters section of the root template. Use the CreateChangeSet and ExecuteChangeSet commands to update existing development environments.
- D. Use Fn::ImportValue intrinsic functions in the Parameters section of the root template to retrieve Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and subnet values. Define the development resources in the order they need to be created in the CloudFormation nested stacks. Use the CreateChangeSet. and ExecuteChangeSet commands to update existing development environments.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/intrinsic-function-reference- importvalue.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/intrinsic-function-reference- importvalue.html CF of network exports the VPC, subnet or needed information CF of application imports the above information to its stack and UpdateChangeSet/ ExecuteChangeSet

NEW QUESTION # 323
A company uses a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline to deploy an application. The company created an AWS Fault Injection Service (AWS FIS) experiment template to test the resiliency of the application. A DevOps engineer needs to integrate the experiment into the pipeline.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge scheduler. Grant the scheduler permission to start the AWS FIS experiment. Configure a new stage in the pipeline that includes an action to invoke the EventBridge scheduler.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to start the AWS FIS experiment. Grant the Lambda function permission to start the experiment. Create a new stage in the pipeline that has a Lambda action. Set the action to invoke the Lambda function.
- C. Configure a new stage in the pipeline that includes an AWS FIS action. Configure the action to reference the AWS FIS experiment template. Grant the pipeline access to start the experiment.
- D. Export the AWS FIS experiment template to an Amazon S3 bucket. Create an AWS CodeBuild unit test project that has a buildspec that starts the AWS FIS experiment. Grant the CodeBuild project access to start the experiment. Configure a new stage in the pipeline that includes an action to run the CodeBuild unit test project.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 324
A company wants to use AWS CloudFormation for infrastructure deployment. The company has strict tagging and resource requirements and wants to limit the deployment to two Regions. Developers will need to deploy multiple versions of the same

application.
Which solution ensures resources are deployed in accordance with company policy?

- A. Create a Cloud Formation drift detection operation to find and remediate unapproved CloudFormation StackSets.
- B. Create AWS Trusted Advisor checks to find and remediate unapproved CloudFormation StackSets.
- C. Create CloudFormation StackSets with approved CloudFormation templates.
- D. Create AWS Service Catalog products with approved CloudFormation templates.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
service catalog uses stacksets and can enforce tag and restrict resources AWS Customer case with tag enforcement https://aws.amazon.com/ko/blogs/apn/enforce-centralized-tag-compliance-using-aws-service-catalog-amazon-dy And Youtube video showing how to restrict resources per user with portfolio
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LzvhTcqqyog

NEW QUESTION # 325
A company runs a web application that extends across multiple Availability Zones. The company uses an Application Load Balancer (ALB) for routing. AWS Fargate (or the application and Amazon Aurora for the application data The company uses AWS CloudFormation templates to deploy the application The company stores all Docker images in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository in the same AWS account and AWS Region.
A DevOps engineer needs to establish a disaster recovery (DR) process in another Region. The solution must meet an RPO of 8 hours and an RTO of 2 hours The company sometimes needs more than 2 hours to build the Docker images from the Dockerfile
Which solution will meet the RTO and RPO requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Copy the CloudFormation templates to an Amazon S3 bucket in the DR Region. Deploy a second application CloudFormation stack in the DR Region. Reconfigure Aurora to be a global database Update both CloudFormation stacks when a new application release in the current Region is needed. In case of DR. update, the application DNS records to point to the new ALB.
- B. Copy the CloudFormation templates and the Dockerfile to an Amazon S3 bucket in the DR Region Use AWS Backup to configure automated Aurora cross-Region hourly snapshots In case of DR, build the most recent Docker image and upload the Docker image to an ECR repository in the DR Region Use the CloudFormation template that has the most recent Aurora snapshot and the Docker image from the ECR repository to launch a new CloudFormation stack in the DR Region Update the application DNS records to point to the new ALB
- C. Copy the CloudFormation templates to an Amazon S3 bucket in the DR Region. Use Amazon EventBridge to schedule an AWS Lambda function to take an hourly snapshot of the Aurora database and of the most recent Docker image in the ECR repository. Copy the snapshot and the Docker image to the DR Region in case of DR, use the CloudFormation template with the most recent Aurora snapshot and the Docker image from the local ECR repository to launch a new CloudFormation stack in the DR Region
- D. Copy the CloudFormation templates to an Amazon S3 bucket in the DR Region Configure Aurora automated backup Cross-Region Replication Configure ECR Cross-Region Replication. In case of DR use the CloudFormation template with the most recent Aurora snapshot and the Docker image from the local ECR repository to launch a new CloudFormation stack in the DR Region Update the application DNS records to point to the new ALB

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most cost-effective solution to meet the RTO and RPO requirements is option B. This option involves copying the CloudFormation templates to an Amazon S3 bucket in the DR Region, configuring Aurora automated backup Cross-Region Replication, and configuring ECR Cross-Region Replication. In the event of a disaster, the CloudFormation template with the most recent Aurora snapshot and the Docker image from the local ECR repository can be used to launch a new CloudFormation stack in the DR Region. This approach avoids the need to build Docker images from the Dockerfile, which can sometimes take more than 2 hours, thus meeting the RTO requirement. Additionally, the use of automated backups and replication ensures that the RPO of 8 hours is met.
References:
* AWS Documentation on Disaster Recovery: Plan for Disaster Recovery (DR) - Reliability Pillar
* AWS Blog on Establishing RPO and RTO Targets: Establishing RPO and RTO Targets for Cloud Applications
* AWS Documentation on ECR Cross-Region Replication: Amazon ECR Cross-Region Replication
* AWS Documentation on Aurora Cross-Region Replication: Replicating Amazon Aurora DB Clusters Across AWS Regions

NEW QUESTION # 326

A company that runs many workloads on AWS has an Amazon EBS spend that has increased over time. The DevOps team notices there are many unattached EBS volumes. Although there are workloads where volumes are detached, volumes over 14 days old are stale and no longer needed. A DevOps engineer has been tasked with creating automation that deletes unattached EBS volumes that have been unattached for 14 days.
Which solution will accomplish this?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule to execute an AWS Lambda function daily. The Lambda function should find unattached EBS volumes and tag them with the current date, and delete unattached volumes that have tags with dates that are more than 14 days old.
- B. Configure the AWS Config ec2-volume-inuse-check managed rule with a configuration changes trigger type and an Amazon EC2 volume resource target. Create a new Amazon CloudWatch Events rule scheduled to execute an AWS Lambda function in 14 days to delete the specified EBS volume.
- C. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to detect EBS volumes that have been detached for more than 14 days.Execute an AWS Lambda function that creates a snapshot and then deletes the EBS volume.
- D. Use Amazon EC2 and Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager to configure a volume lifecycle policy. Set the interval period for unattached EBS volumes to 14 days and set the retention rule to delete. Set the policy target volumes as *.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The requirement is to create automation that deletes unattached EBS volumes that have been unattached for 14 days. To do this, the DevOps engineer needs to use the following steps:
Create an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule to execute an AWS Lambda function daily. CloudWatch Events is a service that enables event-driven architectures by delivering events from various sources to targets.
Lambda is a service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. By creating a CloudWatch Events rule that executes a Lambda function daily, the DevOps engineer can schedule a recurring task to check and delete unattached EBS volumes.
The Lambda function should find unattached EBS volumes and tag them with the current date, and delete unattached volumes that have tags with dates that are more than 14 days old. The Lambda function can use the EC2 API to list and filter unattached EBS volumes based on their state and tags. The function can then tag each unattached volume with the current date using the create-tags command. The function can also compare the tag value with the current date and delete any unattached volume that has been tagged more than 14 days ago using the delete-volume command.

NEW QUESTION # 327

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