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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q182-Q187):

NEW QUESTION # 182

A company has a single developer writing code for an automated deployment pipeline. The developer is storing source code in an Amazon S3 bucket for each project. The company wants to add more developers to the team but is concerned about code conflicts and lost work. The company also wants to build a test environment to deploy newer versions of code for testing and allow developers to automatically deploy to both environments when code is changed in the repository.

What is the MOST efficient way to meet these requirements?

- A. Create another S3 bucket for each project for testing code, and use an AWS Lambda function to promote code changes between testing and production buckets. Enable versioning on all buckets to prevent code conflicts.

- B. Enable versioning and branching on each S3 bucket, use the main branch for production code, and create a testing branch for code deployed to testing. Have developers use each branch for developing in each environment.
- C. Create an AWS CodeCommit repository for each project, use the main branch for production code: and create a testing branch for code deployed to testing Use feature branches to develop new features and pull requests to merge code to testing and main branches.
- D. Create an AWS CodeCommit repository for each project, and use the main branch for production and test code with different deployment pipelines for each environment Use feature branches to develop new features.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

Creating an AWS CodeCommit repository for each project, using the main branch for production code, and creating a testing branch for code deployed to testing will meet the requirements. AWS CodeCommit is a managed revision control service that hosts Git repositories and works with all Git-based tools¹. By using feature branches to develop new features and pull requests to merge code to testing and main branches, the developers can avoid code conflicts and lost work, and also implement code reviews and approvals. Option B is incorrect because creating another S3 bucket for each project for testing code and using an AWS Lambda function to promote code changes between testing and production buckets will not provide the benefits of revision control, such as tracking changes, branching, merging, and collaborating. Option C is incorrect because using the main branch for production and test code with different deployment pipelines for each environment will not allow the developers to test their code changes before deploying them to production.

Option D is incorrect because enabling versioning and branching on each S3 bucket will not work with Git-based tools and will not provide the same level of revision control as AWS CodeCommit. References:

* AWS CodeCommit

* Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional (DOP-C02) Study Guide (page 182)

NEW QUESTION # 183

A company needs to increase the security of the container images that run in its production environment. The company wants to integrate operating system scanning and programming language package vulnerability scanning for the containers in its CI/CD pipeline. The CI/CD pipeline is an AWS CodePipeline pipeline that includes an AWS CodeBuild project, AWS CodeDeploy actions, and an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.

A DevOps engineer needs to add an image scan to the CI/CD pipeline. The CI/CD pipeline must deploy only images without CRITICAL and HIGH findings into production.

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

- A. Configure Amazon ECR to submit a Rejected status to the CI/CD pipeline when the image scan returns CRITICAL or HIGH findings.
- B. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function when the image scan is completed. Configure the Lambda function to consume the Clair scan status and to submit an Approved or Rejected status to the CI/CD pipeline.
- C. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function when the image scan is completed. Configure the Lambda function to consume the Amazon Inspector scan status and to submit an Approved or Rejected status to the CI/CD pipeline.
- D. Use Amazon ECR enhanced scanning.
- E. Use Amazon ECR basic scanning.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Amazon ECR supports enhanced scanning powered by Amazon Inspector, which provides deeper security scanning for container images including OS and programming language package vulnerabilities.

* Enabling enhanced scanning (Option B) allows detection of CRITICAL and HIGH vulnerabilities.

* Amazon ECR emits scan completion events via EventBridge, which can trigger Lambda functions. The Lambda function can process the scan results from Amazon Inspector and programmatically approve or reject the image in the CI/CD pipeline (Option D).

* Basic scanning (Option A) is limited and does not integrate with Inspector.

* Options C and E describe functionalities not natively supported (ECR does not automatically submit Rejected status; Clair is not used in AWS ECR scanning).

Reference:

Amazon ECR Enhanced Scanning: "Enhanced scanning powered by Amazon Inspector identifies vulnerabilities in container images. (Amazon ECR Image Scanning) Using EventBridge and Lambda for Scan Status: " ECR emits scan events that can be used to

trigger Lambda functions for custom approval workflows. " (Amazon ECR Scan EventBridge)

NEW QUESTION # 184

A company operates a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances that host critical applications and handle sensitive data. The EC2 instances must have up-to-date security patches to protect against vulnerabilities and ensure compliance with industry standards and regulations. The company needs an automated solution to monitor and enforce security patch compliance across the EC2 fleet. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS CloudFormation to recreate EC2 instances with the latest AMI every time a new patch becomes available. Use AWS CloudTrail logs to monitor patch compliance and to send alerts for non-compliant instances.
- **B. Configure AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager and AWS Config with defined patch baselines and compliance rules that run Systems Manager Automation documents.**
- C. Configure Auto Scaling groups that have scaling policies based on Amazon CloudWatch metrics. Configure Auto Scaling launch templates that launch new instances by using the latest AMIs that contain new security patches.
- D. Access each EC2 instance by using SSH keys. Check for and apply security updates by using package managers. Verify the installations.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A is the most correct because it provides both: (1) automated patching and (2) compliance monitoring/enforcement across a fleet, using AWS-native services built for exactly this purpose.

AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager is designed to automate patching of managed instances using patch baselines, maintenance windows (or on-demand), and it produces compliance status for patching. It's the standard AWS service to apply OS/security patches at scale without SSH'ing into instances.

AWS Config can be used to evaluate and track compliance over time against defined rules, giving centralized visibility and continuous compliance assessment. With remediation, Config can invoke Systems Manager Automation documents to correct non-compliant resources or trigger patch actions (depending on the rule/remediation design). This meets the "monitor and enforce" requirement.

Why the other options don't meet requirements as well:

B is manual, doesn't scale well, and increases operational risk (key management, human error). It's not "automated monitoring and enforcement." C (replacing instances with new AMIs) can be part of an immutable infrastructure strategy, but by itself it does not provide compliance monitoring across the current fleet, and scaling policies based on CloudWatch metrics are unrelated to patch compliance. Also, patch cadence would depend on AMI pipelines and instance rotation rather than direct compliance enforcement.

NEW QUESTION # 185

A company runs a workload on Amazon EC2 instances. The company needs a control that requires the use of Instance Metadata Service Version 2 (IMDSv2) on all EC2 instances in the AWS account. If an EC2 instance does not prevent the use of Instance Metadata Service Version 1 (IMDSv1), the EC2 instance must be terminated.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set up Amazon Inspector in the account. Configure Amazon Inspector to activate deep inspection for EC2 instances. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for an Inspector2 finding. Set an AWS Lambda function as the target to terminate the instance.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for the EC2 instance launch successful event. Send the event to an AWS Lambda function to inspect the EC2 metadata and to terminate the instance.
- **C. Create a permissions boundary that prevents the ec2:RunInstance action if the ec2:MetadataHttpTokens condition key is not set to a value of required. Attach the permissions boundary to the IAM role that was used to launch the instance.**
- D. Set up AWS Config in the account. Use a managed rule to check EC2 instances. Configure the rule to remediate the findings by using AWS Systems Manager Automation to terminate the instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

To implement a control that requires the use of IMDSv2 on all EC2 instances in the account, the DevOps engineer can use a permissions boundary. A permissions boundary is a policy that defines the maximum permissions that an IAM entity can have. The DevOps engineer can create a permissions boundary that prevents the ec2:RunInstance action if the ec2:MetadataHttpTokens condition key is not set to a value of required. This condition key enforces the use of IMDSv2 on EC2 instances. The DevOps

engineer can attach the permissions boundary to the IAM role that was used to launch the instance. This way, any attempt to launch an EC2 instance without using IMDSv2 will be denied by the permissions boundary.

NEW QUESTION # 186

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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- 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: C

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.

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AWS Config conformance packs

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