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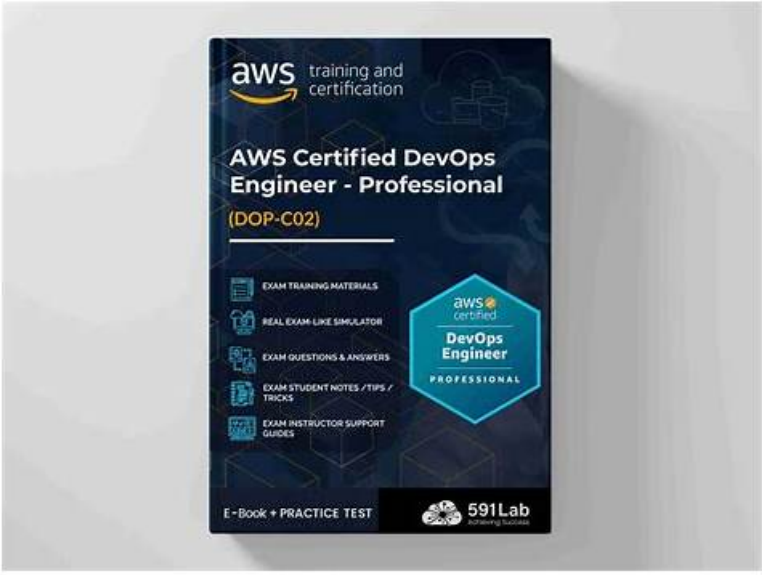

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Amazon DOP-C02 certification exam is designed to test the skills and knowledge of professionals in the field of DevOps. DevOps is the combination of cultural philosophies, practices, and tools that increase an organization's ability to deliver applications and services at high velocity. AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification is intended for individuals who have experience working in a DevOps environment, and who are looking to take their expertise to the next level.

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The AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification exam is one of the top-rated career advancement DOP-C02 certifications in the market. This AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification exam has been inspiring candidates since its beginning. Over this long period, thousands of AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional exam candidates have passed their DOP-C02 Certification Exam and now they are doing jobs in the world's top brands.

Earning the AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification demonstrates a high level of expertise in DevOps engineering on AWS and can help professionals advance their careers in this field. It is an essential credential for those who are responsible for designing and managing complex systems on AWS and for those who are looking to take their AWS skills to the next level.

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q157-Q162):

NEW QUESTION # 157
A company's production environment uses an AWS CodeDeploy blue/green deployment to deploy an application. The deployment incudes Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups that launch instances that run Amazon Linux 2.
A working appspec. ymi file exists in the code repository and contains the following text.
A DevOps engineer needs to ensure that a script downloads and installs a license file onto the instances before the replacement instances start to handle request traffic. The DevOps engineer adds a hooks section to the appspec. yml file.
Which hook should the DevOps engineer use to run the script that downloads and installs the license file?

- A. Down load Bundle
- B. BeforeInstall
- C. AfterBlockTraffic
- D. BeforeBlockTraffic

Answer: B

Explanation:
This hook runs before the new application version is installed on the replacement instances. This is the best place to run the script because it ensures that the license file is downloaded and installed before the replacement instances start to handle request traffic. If you use any other hook, you may encounter errors or inconsistencies in your application.

NEW QUESTION # 158
A company manages a web application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The EC2 instances run in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. The application uses an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance to store the dat a. The company has configured Amazon Route 53 with an alias record that points to the ALB.
A new company guideline requires a geographically isolated disaster recovery (DR> site with an RTO of 4 hours and an RPO of 15 minutes.
Which DR strategy will meet these requirements with the LEAST change to the application stack?

- A. Launch a replica environment of everything except Amazon RDS in a different Availability Zone Create an RDS read replica in the new Availability Zone: and configure the new stack to point to the local RDS DB instance. Add the new stack to the Route 53 record set by using a hearth check to configure a failover routing policy.
- B. Launch a replica environment of everything except Amazon RDS ma different AWS Region. In the event of an outage copy and restore the latest RDS snapshot from the primary. Region to the DR Region Adjust the Route 53 record set to point to the ALB in the DR Region.
- C. Launch a replica environment of everything except Amazon RDS in a different AWS. Region Create an RDS read replica in the new Region and configure the new stack to point to the local RDS DB instance. Add the new stack to the Route 53 record set by using a health check to configure a latency routing policy.
- D. Launch a replica environment of everything except Amazon RDS in a different AWS Region. Create an RDS read replica in the new Region and configure the new environment to point to the local RDS DB instance. Add the new stack to the Route 53 record set by using a health check to configure a failover routing policy. In the event of an outage promote the read replica to primary.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 159
A security team is concerned that a developer can unintentionally attach an Elastic IP address to an Amazon EC2 instance in production. No developer should be allowed to attach an Elastic IP address to an instance. The security team must be notified if any production server has an Elastic IP address at any time How can this task be automated"?

- A. Ensure that all 1AM groups associated with developers do not have associate-address permissions.
  Create a scheduled AWS Lambda function to check whether an Elastic IP address is associated with any instance tagged as production, and alert the secunty team if an instance has an Elastic IP address associated with it
- B. Attach an 1AM policy to the developers' 1AM group to deny associate-address permissions Create a custom AWS Config rule to check whether an Elastic IP address is associated with any instance tagged as production, and alert the security team

- C. Use Amazon Athena to query AWS CloudTrail logs to check for any associate-address attempts Create an AWS Lambda function to disassociate the Elastic IP address from the instance, and alert the security team.
- D. Create an AWS Config rule to check that all production instances have EC2 1AM roles that include deny associate-address permissions Verify whether there is an Elastic IP address associated with any instance, and alert the security team if an instance has an Elastic IP address associated with it.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
To prevent developers from unintentionally attaching an Elastic IP address to an Amazon EC2 instance in production, the best approach is to use IAM policies and AWS Config rules. By attaching an IAM policy that denies the associate-address permission to the developers' IAM group, you ensure that developers cannot perform this action. Additionally, creating a custom AWS Config rule to check for Elastic IP addresses associated with instances tagged as production provides ongoing monitoring. If the rule detects an Elastic IP address, it can trigger an alert to notify the security team. This method is proactive and enforces the necessary permissions while also providing a mechanism for detection and notification. References: from Amazon DevOps sources

NEW QUESTION # 160
A company is using AWS CodeDeploy to automate software deployment. The deployment must meet these requirements:
* A number of instances must be available to serve traffic during the deployment Traffic must be balanced across those instances, and the instances must automatically heal in the event of failure.
* A new fleet of instances must be launched for deploying a new revision automatically, with no manual provisioning.
* Traffic must be rerouted to the new environment to half of the new instances at a time. The deployment should succeed if traffic is rerouted to at least half of the instances; otherwise, it should fail.
* Before routing traffic to the new fleet of instances, the temporary files generated during the deployment process must be deleted.
* At the end of a successful deployment, the original instances in the deployment group must be deleted immediately to reduce costs.
How can a DevOps engineer meet these requirements?

- A. Use an Application Load Balancer and an in-place deployment. Associate the Auto Scaling group with the deployment group. Use the Automatically copy Auto Scaling group option. and use CodeDeployDefault.OneAtAtime as the deployment configuration. Instruct AWS CodeDeploy to terminate the original instances in the deployment group, and use the AllowTraffic hook within appspec.
  yml to delete the temporary files.
- B. Use an Application Load Balancer and an in-place deployment. Associate the Auto Scaling group and Application Load Balancer target group with the deployment group. Use the Automatically copy Auto Scaling group option, and use CodeDeployDefaulLAIIatOnce as a deployment configuration. Instruct AWS CodeDeploy to terminate the original instances in the deployment group, and use the BlockTraffic hook within appspec.yml to delete the temporary files.
- C. Use an Application Load Balancer and a blue/green deployment. Associate the Auto Scaling group and the Application Load Balancer target group with the deployment group. Use the Automatically copy Auto scaling group option, and use CodeDeployDefault.HalfAtAtime as the deployment configuration.
  Instruct AWSCodeDeploy to terminate the original instances in the deployment group, and use the BeforeAllowTraffic hook within appspec.yml to delete the temporary tiles.
- D. Use an Application Load Balancer and a blue/green deployment. Associate the Auto Scaling group and Application Load Balancer target group with the deployment group. Use the Automatically copy Auto Scaling group option, create a custom deployment configuration with minimum healthy hosts defined as
  50%. and assign the configuration to the deployment group. Instruct AWS CodeDeploy to terminate the original instances in the deployment group, and use the BeforeBlockTraffic hook within appspec.yml to delete the temporary files.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Step 1: Use a Blue/Green Deployment StrategyA blue/green deployment strategy is necessary to meet the requirement of launching a new fleet of instances for each deployment and ensuring availability. In a blue/green deployment, the new version (green environment) is deployed to a separate set of instances, while the old version (blue environment) remains active. After testing the new version, traffic can be gradually shifted.
* Action:Use AWS CodeDeploy's blue/green deployment configuration.
* Why:Blue/green deployment minimizes downtime and ensures that traffic is shifted only to healthy instances.

NEW QUESTION # 161

A company manages a web application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The EC2 instances run in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. The application uses an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance to store the data. The company has configured Amazon Route 53 with an alias record that points to the ALB.
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  Add the new stack to the Route 53 record set by using a health check to configure a latency routing policy.
- C. Launch a replica environment of everything except Amazon RDS ma different AWS Region. In the event of an outage copy and restore the latest RDS snapshot from the primary. Region to the DR Region Adjust the Route 53 record set to point to the ALB in the DR Region.
- D. Launch a replica environment of everything except Amazon RDS in a different AWS Region. Create an RDS read replica in the new Region and configure the new environment to point to the local RDS DB instance. Add the new stack to the Route 53 record set by using a health check to configure a failover routing policy. In the event of an outage promote the read replica to primary.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 162
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