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Amazon DOP-C02: AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Exam is a challenging and comprehensive exam that requires extensive preparation. Candidates must have a deep understanding of AWS services, DevOps best practices, and automation tools. They must also be able to design and manage complex systems that can support continuous delivery and integration. Moreover, candidates must have practical experience working with AWS technologies and DevOps practices.

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
A company is developing a web application's infrastructure using AWS CloudFormation The database engineering team maintains the database resources in a Cloud Formation template, and the software development team maintains the web application resources in a separate CloudFormation template. As the scope of the application grows, the software development team needs to use resources maintained by the database engineering team However, both teams have their own review and lifecycle management processes that they want to keep. Both teams also require resource-level change-set reviews. The software development team would like to deploy changes to this template using their Cl/CD pipeline.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a stack export from the database CloudFormation template and import those references into the web application CloudFormation template
- B. Create a CloudFormation stack set to make cross-stack resource references and parameters available in both stacks.
- C. Create a CloudFormation nested stack to make cross-stack resource references and parameters available in both stacks.
- D. Create input parameters in the web application CloudFormation template and pass resource names and IDs from the database stack.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Stack Export and Import:
Use the Export feature in CloudFormation to share outputs from one stack (e.g., database resources) and use them as inputs in another stack (e.g., web application resources).
* Steps to Create Stack Export:
Define the resources in the database CloudFormation template and use the Outputs section to export necessary values.
Outputs:
DBInstanceEndpoint:
Value: !GetAtt DBInstance.Endpoint.Address
Export:
Name: DBInstanceEndpoint
Steps to Import into Web Application Stack:
In the web application CloudFormation template, use the ImportValue function to import these exported values.
Resources:
MyResource:
Type: "AWS::SomeResourceType"
Properties:
SomeProperty: !ImportValue DBInstanceEndpoint
Resource-Level Change-Set Reviews:
Both teams can continue using their respective review processes, as changes to each stack are managed independently.
Use CloudFormation change sets to preview changes before deploying.
By exporting resources from the database stack and importing them into the web application stack, both teams can maintain their separate review and lifecycle management processes while sharing necessary resources.
Reference:
AWS CloudFormation Export
AWS CloudFormation ImportValue

NEW QUESTION # 15
A company's application development team uses Linux-based Amazon EC2 instances as bastion hosts.
Inbound SSH access to the bastion hosts is restricted to specific IP addresses, as defined in the associated security groups. The company's security team wants to receive a notification if the security group rules are modified to allow SSH access from any IP address.
What should a DevOps engineer do to meet this requirement?

- A. Enable Amazon GuardDuty and check the findings for security groups in AWS Security Hub. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule with a custom pattern that matches GuardDuty events with an output of NON_COMPLIANT. Define an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as the target.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule with a source of aws.cloudtrail and the event name AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress. Define an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as the target.
- C. Enable Amazon Inspector. Include the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures-1.1 rules package to check the security groups that are associated with the bastion hosts. Configure Amazon Inspector to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- D. Create an AWS Config rule by using the restricted-ssh managed rule to check whether security groups disallow unrestricted incoming SSH traffic. Configure automatic remediation to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/monitor-security-group-changes-ec2/

NEW QUESTION # 16
A company sells products through an ecommerce web application The company wants a dashboard that shows a pie chart of product transaction details. The company wants to integrate the dashboard With the companfs existing Amazon CloudWatch dashboards Which solution Will meet these requirements With the MOST operational effictency?

- A. Update the ecommerce application to use AWS X-Ray for instrumentation. Create a new X-Ray subsegment Add an annotation for each processed transaction. Use X-Ray traces to query the data and to visualize the results in a pie chart format Attach the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard
- B. Update the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to a CloudWatch log group for each processed transaction. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to query the log group and to visualize the results in a pie chart format Attach the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard.
- C. Update the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to a CloudWatch log group for each processed transaction_ Create an AWS Lambda function to aggregate and write the results to Amazon DynamoDB. Create a Lambda subscription filter for the log file. Attach the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard.
- D. Update the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to an Amazon S3 bucket for each processed transaction. Use Amazon Athena to query the S3 bucket and to visualize the results In a Pie chart format. Export the results from Athena Attach the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is A.
A comprehensive and detailed explanation is:
Option A is correct because it meets the requirements with the most operational efficiency. Updating the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to a CloudWatch log group for each processed transaction is a simple and cost-effective way to collect the data needed for the dashboard. Using CloudWatch Logs Insights to query the log group and to visualize the results in a pie chart format is also a convenient and integrated solution that leverages the existing CloudWatch dashboards. Attaching the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard is straightforward and does not require any additional steps or services.
Option B is incorrect because it introduces unnecessary complexity and cost. Updating the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to an Amazon S3 bucket for each processed transaction is a valid way to store the data, but it requires creating and managing an S3 bucket and its permissions. Using Amazon Athena to query the S3 bucket and to visualize the results in a pie chart format is also a valid way to analyze the data, but it incurs charges based on the amount of data scanned by each query. Exporting the results from Athena and attaching them to the desired CloudWatch dashboard is also an extra step that adds more overhead and latency.
Option C is incorrect because it uses AWS X-Ray for an inappropriate purpose. Updating the ecommerce application to use AWS X-Ray for instrumentation is a good practice for monitoring and tracing distributed applications, but it is not designed for aggregating product transaction details. Creating a new X-Ray subsegment and adding an annotation for each processed transaction is possible, but it would clutter the X-Ray service map and make it harder to debug performance issues. Using X-Ray traces to query the data and to visualize the results in a pie chart format is also possible, but it would require custom code and logic that are not supported by X-Ray natively. Attaching the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard is also not supported by X-Ray directly, and would require additional steps or services.
Option D is incorrect because it introduces unnecessary complexity and cost. Updating the ecommerce application to emit a JSON object to a CloudWatch log group for each processed transaction is a simple and cost-effective way to collect the data needed for the dashboard, as in option A) However, creating an AWS Lambda function to aggregate and write the results to Amazon

DynamoDB is redundant, as CloudWatch Logs Insights can already perform aggregation queries on log data. Creating a Lambda subscription filter for the log file is also redundant, as CloudWatch Logs Insights can already access log data directly. Attaching the results to the desired CloudWatch dashboard would also require additional steps or services, as DynamoDB does not support native integration with CloudWatch dashboards.
Reference:
CloudWatch Logs Insights
Amazon Athena
AWS X-Ray
AWS Lambda
Amazon DynamoDB

NEW QUESTION # 17
A developer is maintaining a fleet of 50 Amazon EC2 Linux servers. The servers are part of an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group, and also use Elastic Load Balancing for load balancing.
Occasionally, some application servers are being terminated after failing ELB HTTP health checks. The developer would like to perform a root cause analysis on the issue, but before being able to access application logs, the server is terminated.
How can log collection be automated?

- A. Use Auto Scaling lifecycle hooks to put instances in a Terminating:Wait state. Create an AWS Config rule for EC2 Instance-terminate Lifecycle Action and trigger a step function that invokes a script to collect logs, push them to Amazon S3, and complete the lifecycle action once logs are collected.
- B. Use Auto Scaling lifecycle hooks to put instances in a Pending:Wait state. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for EC2 Instance Terminate Successful and trigger an AWS Lambda function that invokes an SSM Run Command script to collect logs, push them to Amazon S3, and complete the lifecycle action once logs are collected.
- C. Use Auto Scaling lifecycle hooks to put instances in a Terminating:Wait state. Create an Amazon CloudWatch subscription filter for EC2 Instance Terminate Successful and trigger a CloudWatch agent that invokes a script to collect logs, push them to Amazon S3, and complete the lifecycle action once logs are collected.
- D. Use Auto Scaling lifecycle hooks to put instances in a Terminating:Wait state. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for EC2 Instance-terminate Lifecycle Action and trigger an AWS Lambda function that invokes an SSM Run Command script to collect logs, push them to Amazon S3, and complete the lifecycle action once logs are collected.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
https://blog.fourninecloud.com/auto-scaling-lifecycle-hooks-to-export-server-logs-when-instance-terminating-58

NEW QUESTION # 18
A company requires its internal business teams to launch resources through pre-approved AWS CloudFormation templates only. The security team requires automated monitoring when resources drift from their expected state.
Which strategy should be used to meet these requirements?

- A. Allow users to deploy CloudFormation stacks using AWS Service Catalog only. Enforce the use of a template constraint. Use Amazon EventBridge notifications to detect when resources have drifted from their expected state.
- B. Allow users to deploy CloudFormation stacks using AWS Service Catalog only. Enforce the use of a launch constraint. Use AWS Config rules to detect when resources have drifted from their expected state.
- C. Allow users to deploy CloudFormation stacks using a CloudFormation service role only. Use CloudFormation drift detection to detect when resources have drifted from their expected state.
- D. Allow users to deploy CloudFormation stacks using a CloudFormation service role only. Use AWS Config rules to detect when resources have drifted from their expected state.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. Allowing users to deploy CloudFormation stacks using AWS Service Catalog only and enforcing the use of a launch constraint is the best way to ensure that the internal business teams launch resources through pre-approved CloudFormation templates only. AWS Service Catalog is a service that enables organizations to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS. A launch constraint is a rule that specifies the role that AWS Service Catalog assumes when launching a product. By using a launch constraint, the DevOps engineer can control the permissions that the users have when

launching a product. Using AWS Config rules to detect when resources have drifted from their expected state is the best way to automate the monitoring of the resources. AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. AWS Config rules are custom or managed rules that AWS Config uses to evaluate whether your AWS resources comply with your desired configurations. By using AWS Config rules, the DevOps engineer can track the changes in the resources and identify any non-compliant resources.
Option A is incorrect because allowing users to deploy CloudFormation stacks using a CloudFormation service role only is not the best way to ensure that the internal business teams launch resources through pre- approved CloudFormation templates only. A CloudFormation service role is an IAM role that CloudFormation assumes to create, update, or delete the stack resources. By using a CloudFormation service role, the DevOps engineer can control the permissions that CloudFormation has when acting on the resources, but not the permissions that the users have when launching a stack. Therefore, option A does not prevent the users from launching resources that are not approved by the company. Using CloudFormation drift detection to detect when resources have drifted from their expected state is a valid way to monitor the resources, but it is not as automated and scalable as using AWS Config rules. CloudFormation drift detection is a feature that enables you to detect whether a stack's actual configuration differs, or has drifted, from its expected configuration. To use this feature, the DevOps engineer would need to manually initiate a drift detection operation on the stack or the stack resources, and then view the drift status and details in the CloudFormation console or API.
Option B is incorrect because allowing users to deploy CloudFormation stacks using a CloudFormation service role only is not the best way to ensure that the internal business teams launch resources through pre- approved CloudFormation templates only, as explained in option A. Using AWS Config rules to detect when resources have drifted from their expected state is a valid way to monitor the resources, as explained in option
C).
Option D is incorrect because enforcing the use of a template constraint is not the best way to ensure that the internal business teams launch resources through pre-approved CloudFormation templates only. A template constraint is a rule that defines the values or properties that users can specify when launching a product. By using a template constraint, the DevOps engineer can control the parameters that the users can provide when launching a product, but not the permissions that the users have when launching a product. Therefore, option D does not prevent the users from launching resources that are not approved by the company. Using Amazon EventBridge notifications to detect when resources have drifted from their expected state is a less reliable and consistent solution than using AWS Config rules. Amazon EventBridge is a service that enables you to connect your applications with data from a variety of sources. Amazon EventBridge can deliver a stream of real-time data from event sources, such as AWS services, and route that data to targets, such as AWS Lambda functions. However, to use this solution, the DevOps engineer would need to configure the event source, the event bus, the event rule, and the event target for each resource type that needs to be monitored, which is more complex and error-prone than using AWS Config rules.

NEW QUESTION # 19
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