

最新Amazon DOP-C02考古題 & DOP-C02软件版



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目前，全球500強中的90%企業都在使用Amazon公司的產品。DOP-C02認證是全球專業認證各領域中的權威認證。在IT世界裡，擁有Amazon DOP-C02認證已成為最合適的加更簡單的方法來達到成功。這意味著，考生應努力通過考試才能獲得認證。而KaoGuTi考題大師致力與為客戶提供DOP-C02認證的全真考題及認證學習資料，能夠幫助你一次通過DOP-C02認證考試。

競爭頗似打網球，與球藝勝過你的對手比賽，可以提高你的水準。你可以選擇參加最近很有人氣的Amazon的DOP-C02認證考試。得到這個考試的認證資格，你可以得到很大的好處。如果你要參加DOP-C02認證考試，Amazon的DOP-C02考古題是你最好的準備工具。這個資料可以幫助你輕鬆地通過考試。這是一個評價很高的資料，有了它，你就不用再擔心你的考試了。

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有用的最新DOP-C02考古題 & 認證考試材料的領導者和一流的DOP-C02软件版

Amazon DOP-C02考古題是最有效的學習資料，由專家認證，涵蓋真實考試內容。擁有高品質的考題資料，能幫助考生通過第一次嘗試的DOP-C02考試。我們的DOP-C02在線測試引擎版本不光可以模擬真實的考試環境，還支持設備離線使用，方便考生隨時隨地的學習理解。選擇最新版本的Amazon DOP-C02考古題，如果你考試失敗了，我們將全額退款給你，因為我們有足夠的信心讓你通過DOP-C02考試。

Amazon DOP-C02考試針對希望驗證自己在Amazon Web Services (AWS) 平台上開發和部署應用程序的IT專業人士而設計。此認證適用於具有AWS技術和服務方面工作經驗且精通DevOps實踐和原則的個人。DOP-C02考試是AWS Certified DevOps Engineer-Professional認證的最新版本，該認證於2018年首次推出。

要獲得Amazon DOP-C02認證，候選人必須通過一個具有挑戰性的兩部分考試，涵蓋與DevOps和AWS相關的各種主題。考試的第一部分關注核心的DevOps概念，例如持續集成、持續交付和基礎設施即代碼。考試的第二部分測試候選人對AWS服務的了解程度以及如何有效實施DevOps實踐。

DOP-C02認證考試對於希望在DevOps領域發展職業的專業人員來說是一項有價值的證書。它在全球範圍內得到認可，可以幫助個人在競爭激烈的就業市場中脫穎而出。它還可以幫助組織確定具有在AWS雲平台上設計，部署和操作應用程序和服務所需技能和知識的專業人員。

最新的 AWS Certified Professional DOP-C02 免費考試真題 (Q51-Q56):

問題 #51

A company plans to use Amazon CloudWatch to monitor its Amazon EC2 instances. The company needs to stop EC2 instances when the average of the NetworkPacketsIn metric is less than 5 for at least 3 hours in a 12-hour time window. The company must evaluate the metric every hour. The EC2 instances must continue to run if there is missing data for the NetworkPacketsIn metric during the evaluation period.

A DevOps engineer creates a CloudWatch alarm for the NetworkPacketsIn metric. The DevOps engineer configures a threshold value of 5 and an evaluation period of 1 hour.

Which set of additional actions should the DevOps engineer take to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the Datapoints to Alarm value to be 9 out of 12. Configure the alarm to treat missing data as not breaching the threshold. Add an AWS Systems Manager action to stop the instance when the alarm enters the ALARM state.
- B. Configure the Datapoints to Alarm value to be 9 out of 12. Configure the alarm to treat missing data as breaching the threshold. Add an EC2 action to stop the instance when the alarm enters the ALARM state.
- C. **Configure the Datapoints to Alarm value to be 3 out of 12. Configure the alarm to treat missing data as not breaching the threshold. Add an EC2 action to stop the instance when the alarm enters the ALARM state.**
- D. Configure the Datapoints to Alarm value to be 3 out of 12. Configure the alarm to treat missing data as breaching the threshold. Add an AWS Systems Manager action to stop the instance when the alarm enters the ALARM state.

答案: C

解題說明:

To meet the requirements, the DevOps engineer needs to configure the CloudWatch alarm to stop the EC2 instances when the average of the NetworkPacketsIn metric is less than 5 for at least 3 hours in a 12-hour time window. This means that the alarm should trigger when 3 out of 12 datapoints are below the threshold of 5.

The alarm should also treat missing data as not breaching the threshold, so that the EC2 instances continue to run if there is no data for the metric during the evaluation period. The DevOps engineer can add an EC2 action to stop the instance when the alarm enters the ALARM state, which is a built-in action type for CloudWatch alarms.

問題 #52

A company uses a series of individual Amazon Cloud Formation templates to deploy its multi-Region Applications. These templates must be deployed in a specific order. The company is making more changes to the templates than previously expected and wants to deploy new templates more efficiently. Additionally, the data engineering team must be notified of all changes to the templates. What should the company do to accomplish these goals?

- A. **Leverage CloudFormation nested stacks and stack sets (or deployments Use Amazon SNS to notify the data engineering team**
- B. Host the Cloud Formation templates in Amazon S3 Use Amazon S3 events to directly trigger CloudFormation updates and Amazon SNS notifications.
- C. Implement CloudFormation StackSets and use drift detection to trigger update alerts to the data engineering team
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to deploy the Cloud Formation templates in the required order Use stack policies to alert the data engineering team

答案: A

解題說明:

Explanation

This solution will meet the requirements because it will use CloudFormation nested stacks and stack sets to deploy the templates more efficiently and consistently across multiple regions. Nested stacks allow the company to separate out common components and reuse templates, while stack sets allow the company to create stacks in multiple accounts and regions with a single template. The company can also use Amazon SNS to send notifications to the data engineering team whenever a change is made to the templates or the stacks.

Amazon SNS is a service that allows you to publish messages to subscribers, such as email addresses, phone numbers, or other AWS services. By using Amazon SNS, the company can ensure that the data engineering team is aware of all changes to the templates and can take appropriate actions if needed. What is Amazon SNS? - Amazon Simple Notification Service

問題 #53

A company has an application that stores data that includes personally Identifiable Information (PII) in an Amazon S3 bucket. All data is encrypted with AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed keys. All AWS resources are deployed from an AWS Cloud Formation template.

A DevOps engineer needs to set up a development environment for the application in a different AWS account. The data in the development environment's S3 bucket needs to be updated once a week from the production environment's S3 bucket.

The company must not move PII from the production environment without anonymizing the PII first. The data in each environment must be encrypted with different KMS customer managed keys.

Which combination of steps should the DevOps engineer take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Set up an S3 Batch Operations job to copy files from the production S3 bucket to the development S3 bucket. In the development account, configure an AWS Lambda function to redact all PII. Configure S3 Object Lambda to use the Lambda function for S3 GET requests. Give the Lambda function's IAM role encrypt and decrypt permissions on the KMS key in the development account.
- B. Create a development environment from the CloudFormation template in the development account. Schedule a cron job on an Amazon EC2 instance to run once a week to start the S3 Batch Operations job.
- C. Activate Amazon Macie on the S3 bucket in the production account. Create an AWS Step Functions state machine to initiate a discovery job and redact all PII before copying files to the S3 bucket in the development account. Give the state machine tasks decrypt permissions on the KMS key in the production account. Give the state machine tasks encrypt permissions on the KMS key in the development account.
- D. Create a development environment from the CloudFormation template in the development account. Schedule an Amazon EventBridge rule to start the AWS Step Functions state machine once a week.
- E. Set up S3 replication between the production S3 bucket and the development S3 bucket. Activate Amazon Macie on the development S3 bucket. Create an AWS Step Functions state machine to initiate a discovery job and redact all PII as the files are copied to the development S3 bucket. Give the state machine tasks encrypt and decrypt permissions on the KMS key in the development account.

答案：C,D

解題說明：

Activate Amazon Macie on the Production S3 Bucket:

Macie can identify and protect sensitive data such as PII.

Create a Step Functions state machine to automate data discovery and redaction before copying it to the development environment.

Example Step Functions state machine:

```
{  
  "Comment": "Anonymize PII and copy data",  
  "StartAt": "MacieDiscoveryJob",  
  "States": {  
    "MacieDiscoveryJob": {  
      "Type": "Task",  
      "Resource": "arn:aws:states::lambda:startClassificationJob",  
      "End": true  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Create a Development Environment from CloudFormation Template:

Deploy the development environment in a new account using the existing CloudFormation template.

Schedule an EventBridge rule to start the Step Functions state machine on a weekly basis.

EventBridge rule example:

```
{  
  "ScheduleExpression": "rate(7 days)",  
  "StateMachineArn": "arn:aws:states:<region>:<account-id>:stateMachine:AnonymizeAndCopyData"  
}
```

By using Macie for data anonymization and Step Functions for automation, you ensure PII is properly handled before data transfer between environments.

Reference:

Amazon Macie

AWS Step Functions

AWS CloudFormation Templates

問題 #54

A company's application uses a fleet of Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instances to analyze and process data. The EC2 instances are in an Auto Scaling group. The Auto Scaling group is a target group for an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The application analyzes critical data that cannot tolerate interruption. The application also analyzes noncritical data that can withstand interruption.

The critical data analysis requires quick scalability in response to real-time application demand. The noncritical data analysis involves memory consumption. A DevOps engineer must implement a solution that reduces scale-out latency for the critical data. The solution also must process the noncritical data.

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

- A. For the critical data, modify the existing Auto Scaling group. Create a lifecycle hook to ensure that bootstrap scripts are completed successfully. Ensure that the application on the instances is ready to accept traffic before the instances are registered. Create a new version of the launch template that has detailed monitoring enabled.
- B. For the critical data, modify the existing Auto Scaling group. Create a warm pool instance in the stopped state. Define the warm pool size. Create a new version of the launch template that has detailed monitoring enabled. Use On-Demand Instances.
- C. For the noncritical data, create a second Auto Scaling group. Choose the predefined memory utilization metric type for the target tracking scaling policy. Use Spot Instances. Add the new Auto Scaling group as the target group for the ALB. Modify the application to use two target groups for critical data and noncritical data.
- D. For the critical data, modify the existing Auto Scaling group. Create a warm pool instance in the stopped state. Define the warm pool size. Create a new version of the launch template that has detailed monitoring enabled. Use Spot Instances.
- E. For the noncritical data, create a second Auto Scaling group that uses a launch template. Configure the launch template to install the unified AmazonCloudWatch agent and to configure the CloudWatch agent with a custom memory utilization metric. Use Spot Instances. Add the new Auto Scaling group as the target group for the ALB. Modify the application to use two target groups for critical data and noncritical data.

答案： B,E

解題說明：

* For the critical data, using a warm pool can reduce the scale-out latency by having pre-initialized EC2 instances ready to serve the application traffic. Using On-Demand Instances can ensure that the instances are always available and not interrupted by Spot interruptions2.

* For the noncritical data, using a second Auto Scaling group with Spot Instances can reduce the cost and leverage the unused capacity of EC2. Using a launch template with the CloudWatch agent4 can enable the collection of memory utilization metrics, which can be used to scale the group based on the memory demand. Adding the second group as a target group for the ALB and modifying the application to use two target groups can enable routing the traffic based on the data type.

References: 1: Warm pools for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 2: Amazon EC2 On-Demand Capacity Reservations 3: Amazon EC2 Spot Instances 4: Metrics collected by the CloudWatch agent

問題 #55

A company is migrating from its on-premises data center to AWS. The company currently uses a custom on-premises CI/CD pipeline solution to build and package software.

The company wants its software packages and dependent public repositories to be available in AWS CodeArtifact to facilitate the creation of application-specific pipelines.

Which combination of steps should the company take to update the CI/CD pipeline solution and to configure CodeArtifact with the LEAST operational overhead? (Select TWO.)

- A. Update the CI/CD pipeline to create a VM image that contains newly packaged software. Use AWS Import/Export to make the VM image available as an Amazon EC2 AMI. Launch the AMI with an attached IAM instance profile that allows CodeArtifact actions. Use AWS CLI commands to publish the packages to a CodeArtifact repository.
- B. Create a new Amazon S3 bucket. Generate a presigned URL that allows the PutObject request. Update the on-premises CI/CD pipeline to use the presigned URL to publish the packages from the on-premises location to the S3 bucket. Create an AWS Lambda function that runs when packages are created in the bucket through a put command. Configure the Lambda function to publish the packages to CodeArtifact.
- C. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management Roles Anywhere trust anchor. Create an IAM role that allows CodeArtifact actions and that has a trust relationship on the trust anchor. Update the on-premises CI/CD pipeline to assume the new IAM role and to publish the packages to CodeArtifact.
- D. For each public repository, create a CodeArtifact repository that is configured with an external connection. Configure the dependent repositories as upstream public repositories.
- E. Create a CodeArtifact repository that is configured with a set of external connections to the public repositories. Configure

the external connections to be downstream of the repository

答案: C,D

解題說明:

Create an AWS Identity and Access Management Roles Anywhere trust anchor Create an IAM role that allows CodeArtifact actions and that has a trust relationship on the trust anchor. Update the on-premises CI/CD pipeline to assume the new IAM role and to publish the packages to CodeArtifact:

* Roles Anywhere allows on-premises servers to assume IAM roles, making it easier to integrate on-premises environments with AWS services.

* Steps:

* Create a trust anchor in IAM.

* Create an IAM role with permissions for CodeArtifact actions (e.g., publishing packages).

* Update the CI/CD pipeline to assume this role using the trust anchor.

Create a new Amazon S3 bucket. Generate a presigned URL that allows the PutObject request. Update the on-premises CI/CD pipeline to use the presigned URL to publish the packages from the on-premises location to the S3 bucket. Create an AWS Lambda function that runs when packages are created in the bucket through a put command. Configure the Lambda function to publish the packages to CodeArtifact:

* Using an S3 bucket as an intermediary, you can easily upload packages from on-premises systems.

* Steps:

* Create an S3 bucket.

* Generate presigned URLs to allow the CI/CD pipeline to upload packages.

* Configure an AWS Lambda function to trigger on S3 PUT events and publish the packages to CodeArtifact.

References:

* IAM Roles Anywhere

* Amazon S3 presigned URLs

* AWS Lambda function triggers

問題 #56

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由于IT行業的競爭力近年來有所增加，如果您需要提升自己的職業發展道路，Amazon DOP-C02認證就成為基本的選擇條件之一。而通過DOP-C02考試被視為獲得此認證最關鍵的方法，該認證不斷可以增加您的就業機會，還為您提供了無數新的可能。所有考生都知道我們的Amazon DOP-C02考古題產品可以幫助您快速掌握考試知識點，無需參加其它的培訓課程，就可以保證您高分通過DOP-C02考試。

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