

Amazon DOP-C02최고품질인증 시험기출문제 & DOP-C02유효한최신덤프공부



그리고 ExamPassdump DOP-C02 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1XUKdyO6i4O7S6gipN72tBOYvFq4uQ74D>

학원다니면서 많은 지식을 장악한후 Amazon DOP-C02시험보시는것도 좋지만 회사다니느라 야근하랴 시간이 부족한 분들은 Amazon DOP-C02덤프만 있으면 엄청난 학원수강료 필요없이 20~30시간의 독학만으로도 Amazon DOP-C02시험패스가 충분합니다. 또한 취업생분들은 우선 자격증으로 취업문을 두드리고 일하면서 실무를 익혀가는 방법도 좋지 않을까 생각됩니다.

Amazon인증 DOP-C02시험을 패스하기 위하여 잠을 설쳐가며 시험준비 공부를 하고 계신 분들은 이 글을 보는 즉시 공부방법이 틀렸구나 하는 생각이 들것입니다. ExamPassdump의 Amazon인증 DOP-C02덤프는 실제시험을 대비하여 제작한 최신버전 공부자료로서 문항수도 적합하여 불필요한 공부는 하지 않으셔도 되게끔 만들어져 있습니다. 가격도 착하고 시험패스를 높은 ExamPassdump의 Amazon인증 DOP-C02덤프를 애용해보세요. 놀라운 기적을 안겨드릴 것입니다.

>> Amazon DOP-C02최고품질 인증 시험 기출문제 <<

DOP-C02유효한 최신덤프공부 - DOP-C02최고품질 인증 시험 대비자료

Amazon DOP-C02 덤프가 고객님의 기대를 가득 채워드릴수 있도록 정말로 노력하고 있는 ExamPassdump입니다. Amazon DOP-C02 덤프는 pdf버전과 소프트웨어버전으로만 되어있었는데 최근에는 휴대폰에서가 사용가능한 온라인버전까지 개발하였습니다. 날따라 새로운 시스템을 많이 개발하여 고객님의게 더욱 편하게 다가갈수 있는 ExamPassdump가 되겠습니다.

최신 AWS Certified Professional DOP-C02 무료 샘플문제 (Q185-Q190):

질문 # 185

A DevOps engineer is supporting early-stage development for a developer platform running on Amazon EKS. Recently, the platform has experienced an increased rate of container restart failures. The DevOps engineer wants diagnostic information to isolate and resolve issues. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Configure CloudWatch dashboards using default EKS service metrics.
- B. Configure AWS CloudTrail for the EKS cluster.
- C. Configure Amazon CloudWatch Container Insights for the EKS cluster by enabling the CloudWatch Observability add-on.
- D. Configure CloudTrail Insights for the EKS cluster.

정답: C

설명:

Comprehensive & Detailed Explanation (150-250 words):

Container restart failures require detailed observability into pod-level, node-level, and container-level metrics and logs. CloudWatch Container Insights is purpose-built for Kubernetes operational diagnostics and provides granular visibility into CPU, memory, network I/O, disk I/O, container restarts, OOM kills, throttling, pod lifecycle issues, and Kubernetes control plane behaviors. The CloudWatch Observability add-on deploys Fluent Bit and the CloudWatch Agent directly into the EKS cluster as DaemonSets. These components automatically collect:

Container logs

Pod metrics

Node metrics

Cluster events

OOM errors

CrashLoopBackOff restart cycles

Control plane request anomalies

With this data, the DevOps engineer can easily identify misconfigurations, resource bottlenecks, unhealthy nodes, failing containers, or image pull issues.

Option A (dashboards only) lacks per-container diagnostic data.

Option B (CloudTrail) only logs API calls - not useful for restart debugging.

Option C (CloudTrail Insights) only detects anomalous API usage, not container failures.

Therefore, CloudWatch Container Insights is the correct and AWS-recommended solution for diagnosing container restart failures in EKS.

질문 # 186

A company is building a web and mobile application that uses a serverless architecture powered by AWS Lambda and Amazon API Gateway. The company wants to fully automate the backend Lambda deployment based on code that is pushed to the appropriate environment branch in an AWS CodeCommit repository. The deployment must have the following:

* Separate environment pipelines for testing and production

* Automatic deployment that occurs for test environments only

Which steps should be taken to meet these requirements'?

- **A. Create two AWS CodePipeline configurations for test and production environments. Configure the production pipeline to have a manual approval step. Create one CodeCommit repository with a branch for each environment. Set up each CodePipeline to retrieve the source code from the appropriate branch in the repository. Set up the deployment step to deploy the Lambda functions with AWS CloudFormation.**
- B. Configure a new AWS CodePipeline service. Create a CodeCommit repository for each environment. Set up CodePipeline to retrieve the source code from the appropriate repository. Set up the deployment step to deploy the Lambda functions with AWS CloudFormation.
- C. Create an AWS CodeBuild configuration for test and production environments. Configure the production pipeline to have a manual approval step. Create one CodeCommit repository with a branch for each environment. Push the Lambda function code to an Amazon S3 bucket. Set up the deployment step to deploy the Lambda functions from the S3 bucket.
- D. Create two AWS CodePipeline configurations for test and production environments. Configure the production pipeline to have a manual approval step. Create a CodeCommit repository for each environment. Set up each CodePipeline to retrieve the source code from the appropriate repository. Set up the deployment step to deploy the Lambda functions with AWS CloudFormation.

정답: A

설명:

The correct approach to meet the requirements for separate environment pipelines and automatic deployment for test environments is to create two AWS CodePipeline configurations, one for each environment. The production pipeline should have a manual approval step to ensure that changes are reviewed before being deployed to production. A single AWS CodeCommit repository with separate branches for each environment allows for organized and efficient code management. Each CodePipeline retrieves the source code from the appropriate branch in the repository. The deployment step utilizes AWS CloudFormation to deploy the Lambda functions, ensuring that the infrastructure as code is maintained and version-controlled.

References:

* AWS Lambda with Amazon API Gateway: Using AWS Lambda with Amazon API Gateway

* Tutorial on using Lambda with API Gateway: Tutorial: Using Lambda with API Gateway

* AWS CodePipeline automatic deployment: Set Up a Continuous Deployment Pipeline Using AWS CodePipeline

* Building a pipeline for test and production stacks: Walkthrough: Building a pipeline for test and production stacks

질문 # 187

A company has a guideline that every Amazon EC2 instance must be launched from an AMI that the company's security team produces. Every month the security team sends an email message with the latest approved AMIs to all the development teams. The development teams use AWS CloudFormation to deploy their applications. When developers launch a new service they have to search their email for the latest AMIs that the security department sent. A DevOps engineer wants to automate the process that the security team uses to provide the AMI IDs to the development teams. What is the MOST scalable solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Direct the security team to use a CloudFormation stack to create an AWS CodePipeline pipeline that builds new AMIs and places the latest AMI ARNs in an encrypted Amazon S3 object as part of the pipeline output. Instruct the developers to use a cross-stack reference within their own CloudFormation template to obtain the S3 object location and the most recent AMI ARNs.
- B. Direct the security team to use CloudFormation to create new versions of the AMIs and to list the AMI ARNs in an encrypted Amazon S3 object as part of the stack's Outputs Section. Instruct the developers to use a cross-stack reference to load the encrypted S3 object and obtain the most recent AMI ARNs.
- C. Direct the security team to use Amazon EC2 Image Builder to create new AMIs and to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic so that every development team can receive notifications. When the development teams receive a notification, instruct them to write an AWS Lambda function that will update their CloudFormation stack with the most recent AMI ARNs.
- D. Direct the security team to use Amazon EC2 Image Builder to create new AMIs and to place the AMI ARNs as parameters in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Instruct the developers to specify a parameter of type SSM in their CloudFormation stack to obtain the most recent AMI ARNs from Parameter Store.

정답: D

설명:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/dynamic-references.html>

질문 # 188

A company runs an application in an Auto Scaling group of Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The EC2 instances run Docker containers that make requests to a MySQL database that runs on separate EC2 instances. A DevOps engineer needs to update the application to use a serverless architecture. Which solution will meet this requirement with the FEWEST changes?

- A. Replace the containers that run on EC2 instances and the ALB with AWS Lambda functions. Replace the MySQL database with Amazon DynamoDB tables.
- B. Replace the containers that run on EC2 instances with AWS Fargate. Replace the MySQL database with an Amazon Aurora Serverless v2 database that is compatible with MySQL.
- C. Replace the containers that run on EC2 instances and the ALB with AWS Lambda functions. Replace the MySQL database with an Amazon Aurora Serverless v2 database that is compatible with MySQL.
- D. Replace the containers that run on EC2 instances with AWS Fargate. Replace the MySQL database with Amazon DynamoDB tables.

정답: B

질문 # 189

A company has an AWS CodeDeploy application. The application has a deployment group that uses a single tag group to identify instances for the deployment of Application A. The single tag group configuration identifies instances that have Environment=Production and Name=ApplicationA tags for the deployment of Application A. The company launches an additional Amazon EC2 instance with Department=Marketing Environment

그리고 ExamPassdump DOP-C02 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1XUKdyO6i4O7S6gipN72tBOYvFq4uQ74D>