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## Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q371-Q376):

### NEW QUESTION # 371

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. 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

- B. 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
- C. 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.
- D. 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.
- E. 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.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

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:::macie: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.

References:

Amazon Macie

AWS Step Functions

AWS CloudFormation Templates

### NEW QUESTION # 372

A company has its AWS accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations. AWS Config is manually configured in each AWS account. The company needs to implement a solution to centrally configure AWS Config for all accounts in the organization The solution also must record resource changes to a central account.

Which combination of actions should a DevOps engineer perform to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure a delegated administrator account for AWS Config. Create a service-linked role for AWS Config in the organization's management account.
- B. Configure a delegated administrator account for AWS Config. Enable trusted access for AWS Config in the organization.
- C. Create an AWS CloudFormation template to create an AWS Config aggregator. Configure a CloudFormation stack set to deploy the template to all accounts in the organization.
- D. Create an AWS Config organization aggregator in the organization's management account. Configure data collection from

all AWS accounts in the organization and from all AWS Regions.

- E. Create an AWS Config organization aggregator in the delegated administrator account. Configure data collection from all AWS accounts in the organization and from all AWS Regions.

**Answer: A,D**

### NEW QUESTION # 373

An ecommerce company has chosen AWS to host its new platform. The company's DevOps team has started building an AWS Control Tower landing zone. The DevOps team has set the identity store within AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) to external identity provider (IdP) and has configured SAML 2.0.

The DevOps team wants a robust permission model that applies the principle of least privilege. The model must allow the team to build and manage only the team's own resources.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Enable attributes for access control in IAM Identity Center. Apply tags to users. Map the tags as key- value pairs.
- B. Create a group in the IdP. Place users in the group. Assign the group to accounts and the permission sets in IAM Identity Center.
- C. Create IAM policies that include the required permissions. Include the aws:PrincipalTag condition key.
- D. Enable attributes for access control in IAM Identity Center. Map attributes from the IdP as key-value pairs.
- E. Create permission sets. Attach an inline policy that includes the required permissions and uses the aws: PrincipalTag condition key to scope the permissions.
- F. Create a group in the IdP. Place users in the group. Assign the group to OUs and IAM policies.

**Answer: B,D,E**

Explanation:

Using the principalTag in the Permission Set inline policy a logged in user belonging to a specific AD group in the IDP can be permitted access to perform operations on certain resources if their group matches the group used in the PrincipleTag. Basically you are narrowing the scope of privileges assigned via Permission policies conditionally based on whether the logged in user belongs to a specific AD Group in IDP. The mapping of the AD group to the request attributes can be done using SSO attributes where we can pass other attributes like the SAML token as well.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/singlelogin/latest/userguide/abac.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 374

A company has an AWS CodePipeline pipeline that is configured with an Amazon S3 bucket in the eu-west-1 Region. The pipeline deploys an AWS Lambda application to the same Region. The pipeline consists of an AWS CodeBuild project build action and an AWS CloudFormation deploy action.

The CodeBuild project uses the aws cloudformation package AWS CLI command to build an artifact that contains the Lambda function code's .zip file and the CloudFormation template. The CloudFormation deploy action references the CloudFormation template from the output artifact of the CodeBuild project's build action.

The company wants to also deploy the Lambda application to the us-east-1 Region by using the pipeline in eu-west-1. A DevOps engineer has already updated the CodeBuild project to use the aws cloudformation package command to produce an additional output artifact for us-east-1.

Which combination of additional steps should the DevOps engineer take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Modify the CloudFormation template to include a parameter for the Lambda function code's zip file location. Create a new CloudFormation deploy action for us-east-1 in the pipeline. Configure the new deploy action to pass in the us-east-1 artifact location as a parameter override.
- B. Create a new CloudFormation deploy action for us-east-1 in the pipeline. Configure the new deploy action to use the CloudFormation template from the us-east-1 output artifact.
- C. Modify the pipeline to include the S3 bucket for us-east-1 as an artifact store. Create a new CloudFormation deploy action for us-east-1 in the pipeline. Configure the new deploy action to use the CloudFormation template from the us-east-1 output artifact.
- D. Create an S3 bucket in us-east-1. Configure S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR) from the S3 bucket in eu-west-1 to the S3 bucket in us-east-1.
- E. Create an S3 bucket in us-east-1. Configure the S3 bucket policy to allow CodePipeline to have read and write access.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

A) The CloudFormation template should be modified to include a parameter that indicates the location of the .zip file containing the Lambda function's code. This allows the CloudFormation deploy action to use the correct artifact depending on the region. This is critical because Lambda functions need to reference their code artifacts from the same region they are being deployed in.

B) You would also need to create a new CloudFormation deploy action for the us-east-1 Region within the pipeline. This action should be configured to use the CloudFormation template from the artifact that was specifically created for us-east-1.

### NEW QUESTION # 375

A company manages multiple AWS accounts by using AWS Organizations with OUS for the different business divisions. The company is updating their corporate network to use new IP address ranges. The company has 10 Amazon S3 buckets in different AWS accounts. The S3 buckets store reports for the different divisions. The S3 bucket configurations allow only private corporate network IP addresses to access the S3 buckets.

A DevOps engineer needs to change the range of IP addresses that have permission to access the contents of the S3 buckets. The DevOps engineer also needs to revoke the permissions of two OUS in the company. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new SCP that has a statement that allows only the new range of IP addresses to access the S3 buckets. Create another SCP that denies access to the S3 buckets. Attach the second SCP to the two OUS
- **B. On all the S3 buckets, configure resource-based policies that allow only the new range of IP addresses to access the S3 buckets. Create a new SCP that denies access to the S3 buckets. Attach the SCP to the two OUs.**
- C. Create a new SCP that has two statements, one that allows access to the new range of IP addresses for all the S3 buckets and one that denies access to the old range of IP addresses for all the S3 buckets. Set a permissions boundary for the OrganizationAccountAccessRole role in the two OUS to deny access to the S3 buckets.
- D. On all the S3 buckets, configure resource-based policies that allow only the new range of IP addresses to access the S3 buckets. Set a permissions boundary for the OrganizationAccountAccessRole role in the two OUS to deny access to the S3 buckets.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is C.

A comprehensive and detailed explanation is:

Option A is incorrect because creating a new SCP that has two statements, one that allows access to the new range of IP addresses for all the S3 buckets and one that denies access to the old range of IP addresses for all the S3 buckets, is not a valid solution. SCPs are not resource-based policies, and they cannot specify the S3 buckets or the IP addresses as resources or conditions. SCPs can only control the actions that can be performed by the principals in the organization, not the access to specific resources. Moreover, setting a permissions boundary for the OrganizationAccountAccessRole role in the two OUs to deny access to the S3 buckets is not sufficient to revoke the permissions of the two OUs, as there might be other roles or users in those OUs that can still access the S3 buckets.

Option B is incorrect because creating a new SCP that has a statement that allows only the new range of IP addresses to access the S3 buckets is not a valid solution, for the same reason as option A. SCPs are not resource-based policies, and they cannot specify the S3 buckets or the IP addresses as resources or conditions. Creating another SCP that denies access to the S3 buckets and attaching it to the two OUs is also not a valid solution, as SCPs cannot specify the S3 buckets as resources either.

Option C is correct because it meets both requirements of changing the range of IP addresses that have permission to access the contents of the S3 buckets and revoking the permissions of two OUs in the company. On all the S3 buckets, configuring resource-based policies that allow only the new range of IP addresses to access the S3 buckets is a valid way to update the IP address ranges, as resource-based policies can specify both resources and conditions. Creating a new SCP that denies access to the S3 buckets and attaching it to the two OUs is also a valid way to revoke the permissions of those OUs, as SCPs can deny actions such as s3:PutObject or s3:GetObject on any resource.

Option D is incorrect because setting a permissions boundary for the OrganizationAccountAccessRole role in the two OUs to deny access to the S3 buckets is not sufficient to revoke the permissions of the two OUs, as there might be other roles or users in those OUs that can still access the S3 buckets. A permissions boundary is a policy that defines the maximum permissions that an IAM entity can have.

However, it does not revoke any existing permissions that are granted by other policies.

References:

AWS Organizations

S3 Bucket Policies

Service Control Policies

Permissions Boundaries



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