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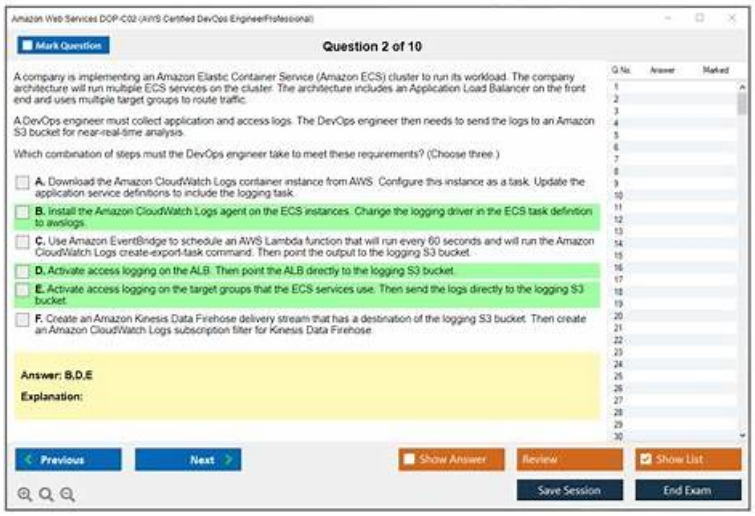

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The DOP-C02 Exam is an updated version of the previous AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification, which was first introduced in 2018. The new version of the exam reflects the latest trends and best practices in DevOps and AWS technologies. DOP-C02 exam consists of 75 multiple-choice and multiple-response questions, and the candidate has 180 minutes to complete it. To pass the exam, the candidate must score at least 750 out of 1000 points. AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification is valid for three years, after which the candidate must recertify to maintain their credentials.

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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q206-Q211):

NEW QUESTION # 206
A company has developed an AWS Lambda function that handles orders received through an API. The company is using AWS CodeDeploy to deploy the Lambda function as the final stage of a CI/CD pipeline.
A DevOps engineer has noticed there are intermittent failures of the ordering API for a few seconds after deployment. After some investigation the DevOps engineer believes the failures are due to database changes not having fully propagated before the Lambda function is invoked How should the DevOps engineer overcome this?

- A. Add an AfterAllowTraffic hook to the AppSpec file that forces traffic to wait for any pending database changes before

allowing the new version of the Lambda function to respond.

- B. Add a BeforeAllowTraffic hook to the AppSpec file that tests and waits for any necessary database changes before traffic can flow to the new version of the Lambda function.
- C. Add a BeforeAllowTraffic hook to the AppSpec file that tests and waits for any necessary database changes before deploying the new version of the Lambda function.
- D. Add a validateServicehook to the AppSpec file that inspects incoming traffic and rejects the payload if dependent services such as the database are not yet ready.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/userguide/reference-appspec-file-structure-hooks.html#appspec-hooks-lambda

NEW QUESTION # 207
A company provides an application to customers. The application has an Amazon API Gateway REST API that invokes an AWS Lambda function. On initialization, the Lambda function loads a large amount of data from an Amazon DynamoDB table. The data load process results in long cold-start times of 8-10 seconds.
The DynamoDB table has DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) configured.
Customers report that the application intermittently takes a long time to respond to requests. The application receives thousands of requests throughout the day. In the middle of the day, the application experiences 10 times more requests than at any other time of the day. Near the end of the day, the application's request volume decreases to 10% of its normal total.
A DevOps engineer needs to reduce the latency of the Lambda function at all times of the day.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure reserved concurrency on the Lambda function with a concurrency value of 0.
- B. Configure reserved concurrency on the Lambda function. Configure AWS Application Auto Scaling on the API Gateway API with a reserved concurrency maximum value of 100.
- C. Configure provisioned concurrency on the Lambda function with a concurrency value of 1. Delete the DAX cluster for the DynamoDB table.
- D. Configure provisioned concurrency on the Lambda function. Configure AWS Application Auto Scaling on the Lambda function with provisioned concurrency values set to a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 100.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The following are the steps that the DevOps engineer should take to reduce the latency of the Lambda function at all times of the day:
* Configure provisioned concurrency on the Lambda function.
* Configure AWS Application Auto Scaling on the Lambda function with provisioned concurrency values set to a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 100.
The provisioned concurrency setting ensures that there is always a minimum number of Lambda function instances available to handle requests. The Application Auto Scalingsetting will automatically scale the number of Lambda function instances up or down based on the demand for the application.
This solution will ensure that the Lambda function is able to handle the increased load during the middle of the day, while also keeping the cold-start latency low.
The following are the reasons why the other options are not correct:
* Option A is incorrect because it will not reduce the cold-start latency of the Lambda function.
* Option B is incorrect because it will not scale the number of Lambda function instances up or down based on demand.
* Option D is incorrect because it will only configure reserved concurrency on the API Gateway API, which will not affect the Lambda function.

NEW QUESTION # 208
A company is using AWS to run digital workloads. Each application team in the company has its own AWS account for application hosting. The accounts are consolidated in an organization in AWS Organizations.
The company wants to enforce security standards across the entire organization. To avoid noncompliance because of security misconfiguration, the company has enforced the use of AWS CloudFormation. A production support team can modify resources in the production environment by using the AWS Management Console to troubleshoot and resolve application-related issues.

A DevOps engineer must implement a solution to identify in near real time any AWS service misconfiguration that results in noncompliance. The solution must automatically remediate the issue within 15 minutes of identification. The solution also must track noncompliant resources and events in a centralized dashboard with accurate timestamps.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST development overhead?

- A. Use CloudFormation drift detection to identify noncompliant resources. Use drift detection events from CloudFormation to invoke an AWS Lambda function for remediation. Configure theLambda function to publish logs to an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard to use the log group for tracking.
- B. Turn on AWS CloudTrail in the AWS accounts. Analyze CloudTrail logs by using Amazon Athena to identify noncompliant resources. Use AWS Step Functions to track query results on Athena for drift detection and to invoke an AWS Lambda function for remediation. For tracking, set up an Amazon QuickSight dashboard that uses Athena as the data source.
- C. Turn on the configuration recorder in AWS Config in all the AWS accounts to identify noncompliant resources. Enable AWS Security Hub with the ~no-enable-default-standards option in all the AWS accounts. Set up AWS Config managed rules and custom rules. Set up automatic remediation by using AWS Config conformance packs. For tracking, set up a dashboard on Security Hub in a designated Security Hub administrator account.
- D. Turn on AWS CloudTrail in the AWS accounts. Analyze CloudTrail logs by using Amazon CloudWatch Logs to identify noncompliant resources. Use CloudWatch Logs filters for drift detection.Use Amazon EventBridge to invoke the Lambda function for remediation. Stream filtered CloudWatch logs to Amazon OpenSearch Service. Set up a dashboard on OpenSearch Service for tracking.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best solution is to use AWS Config and AWS Security Hub to identify and remediate noncompliant resources across multiple AWS accounts. AWS Config enables continuous monitoring of the configuration of AWS resources and evaluates them against desired configurations. AWS Config can also automatically remediate noncompliant resources by using conformance packs, which are a collection of AWS Config rules and remediation actions that can be deployed as a single entity. AWS Security Hub provides a comprehensive view of the security posture of AWS accounts and resources. AWS Security Hub can aggregate and normalize the findings from AWS Config and other AWS services, as well as from partner solutions. AWS Security Hub can also be used to create a dashboard for tracking noncompliant resources and events in a centralized location.
The other options are not optimal because they either require more development overhead, do not provide near real time detection and remediation, or do not provide a centralized dashboard for tracking.
Option A is not optimal because CloudFormation drift detection is not a near real time solution. Drift detection has to be manually initiated on each stack or resource, or scheduled using a cron expression. Drift detection also does not provide remediation actions, so a custom Lambda function has to be developed and invoked. CloudWatch Logs and dashboard can be used for tracking, but they do not provide a comprehensive view of the security posture of the AWS accounts and resources.
Option B is not optimal because CloudTrail logs analysis using Athena is not a near real time solution. Athena queries have to be manually run or scheduled using a cron expression. Athena also does not provide remediation actions, so a custom Lambda function has to be developed and invoked. Step Functions can be used to orchestrate the query and remediation workflow, but it adds more complexity and cost. QuickSight dashboard can be used for tracking, but it does not provide a comprehensive view of the security posture of the AWS accounts and resources.
Option D is not optimal because CloudTrail logs analysis using CloudWatch Logs is not a near real time solution. CloudWatch Logs filters have to be manually created or updated for each resource type and configuration change. CloudWatch Logs also does not provide remediation actions, so acustom Lambda function has to be developed and invoked. EventBridge can be used to trigger the Lambda function, but it adds more complexity and cost. OpenSearch Service dashboard can be used for tracking, but it does not provide a comprehensive view of the security posture of the AWS accounts and resources.
References:
* AWS Config conformance packs
* Introducing AWS Config conformance packs
* Managing conformance packs across all accounts in your organization

NEW QUESTION # 209
A company deploys an application to Amazon EC2 instances. The application runs Amazon Linux 2 and uses AWS CodeDeploy. The application has the following file structure for its code repository:

The appspec.yml file has the following contents in the files section:

```
files:
  - source: config/config.txt
    destination: /usr/local/src/config.txt
  - source: /
    destination: /var/www/html
```

What will the result be for the deployment of the config.txt file?

- A. The config.txt file will be deployed to /usr/local/src/config.txt and to /var/www/html/config/config txt.
- B. The config txt file will be deployed to /usr/local/src/config.txt and to /var/www/html/application/web /config txt
- C. The config.txt file will be deployed to only /var/www/html/config/config txt
- D. The config.txt file will be deployed to only /usr/local/src/config txt

Answer: D

Explanation:
Deployment of config.txt file based on the appspec.yml:
The appspec.yml file specifies that config/config.txt should be copied to /usr/local/src/config.txt.
The source: / directive in the appspec.yml indicates that the entire directory structure starting from the root of the application source should be copied to the specified destination, which is /var/www/html.
Result of the Deployment:
The config.txt file will be specifically deployed to /usr/local/src/config.txt as per the explicit file mapping.
The entire directory structure including application/web will be copied to /var/www/html, but this does not include config/config.txt since it has a specific destination defined.
Thus, the config.txt file will be deployed only to /usr/local/src/config.txt.
Therefore, the correct answer is:
C). The config.txt file will be deployed to only /usr/local/src/config.txt.
References:
AWS CodeDeploy AppSpec File Reference
AWS CodeDeploy Deployment Process

NEW QUESTION # 210
A company has developed a static website hosted on an Amazon S3 bucket. The website is deployed using AWS CloudFormation. The CloudFormation template defines an S3 bucket and a custom resource that copies content into the bucket from a source location.
The company has decided that it needs to move the website to a new location, so the existing CloudFormation stack must be deleted and re-created. However, CloudFormation reports that the stack could not be deleted cleanly.
What is the MOST likely cause and how can the DevOps engineer mitigate this problem for this and future versions of the website?

- A. Deletion has failed because the S3 bucket has an active website configuration. Modify the Cloud Formation template to remove the WebsiteConfiguration properly from the S3 bucket resource.
- B. Deletion has failed because the custom resource does not define a deletion policy. Add a DeletionPolicy property to the custom resource definition with a value of RemoveOnDeletion.
- C. Deletion has failed because the S3 bucket is not empty. Modify the S3 bucket resource in the CloudFormation template to add a DeletionPolicy property with a value of Empty.
- D. Deletion has failed because the S3 bucket is not empty. Modify the custom resource's AWS Lambda function code to recursively empty the bucket when RequestType is Delete.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Step 1: Understanding the Deletion FailureThe most likely reason why the CloudFormation stack failed to delete is that the S3 bucket was not empty. AWS CloudFormation cannot delete an S3 bucket that contains objects, so if the website files are still in the bucket, the deletion will fail.
Issue: The S3 bucket is not empty during deletion, preventing the stack from being deleted.
Step 2: Modifying the Custom Resource to Handle DeletionTo mitigate this issue, you can modify the Lambda function associated with the custom resource to automatically empty the S3 bucket when the stack is being deleted. By adding logic to handle the RequestType: Delete event, the function can recursively delete all objects in the bucket before allowing the stack to be deleted.

Action: Modify the Lambda function to recursively delete the objects in the S3 bucket when RequestType is set to Delete.
Why: This ensures that the S3 bucket is empty before CloudFormation tries to delete it, preventing the stack deletion failure.
Reference: AWS documentation on CloudFormation custom resources.
This corresponds to Option B: Deletion has failed because the S3 bucket is not empty. Modify the custom resource's AWS Lambda function code to recursively empty the bucket when RequestType is Delete.

NEW QUESTION # 211
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