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Amazon AWS-DevOps Exam Overview:

Certification Vendor:	Amazon Web Services (AWS)
Exam Name:	AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional
Exam Number:	DOP-C02
Passing Score:	750 (scaled score 100–1000)
Real Exam Qty:	75
Exam Format:	Multiple choice, Multiple response
Exam Price:	300 USD
Available Languages:	Korean, Japanese, English, Simplified Chinese
Exam Duration:	180 minutes
Related Certifications:	AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional AWS Certified Developer - Associate
Certificate Validity Period:	3 years
Recommended Training:	AWS Skill Builder AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Exam Guide
Exam Registration:	AWS Certification Registration Pearson VUE Scheduling

Sample Questions:	Amazon AWS-DevOps Sample Questions
Exam Way:	Online proctored or at Pearson VUE test centers
Pre Condition:	Recommended: 2+ years of experience provisioning, operating, and managing AWS environments; experience with SDLC, programming/scripting, and automation
Official Syllabus URL:	https://docs.aws.amazon.com/aws-certification/latest/devops-engineer-professional-02/devops-engineer-professional-02.html

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The DOP-C01 certification exam covers a wide range of topics, including AWS services such as EC2, S3, RDS, DynamoDB, Elastic Beanstalk, and CloudFormation. Candidates should also have knowledge of AWS security, monitoring, and automation tools, as well as experience with DevOps practices such as continuous integration, continuous delivery, and Infrastructure as Code.

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q87-Q92):

NEW QUESTION # 87

A DevOps Engineer must create a Linux AMI in an automated fashion. The newly created AMI identification must be stored in a location where other build pipelines can access the new identification programmatically. What is the MOST cost-effective way to do this?

- A. Build a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline to take a snapshot of an Amazon EC2 instance running the latest version of the application. Then start a new EC2 instance from the snapshot and update the running instance using an AWS Lambda function. Take a snapshot of the updated instance, then convert it to an AMI. Store the AMI identification output in an Amazon DynamoDB table.
- B. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance and install Packer. Then configure a Packer build with values defining how the image should be created. Build a Jenkins pipeline to invoke the Packer build when triggered to build an AMI. Store the AMI identification output in an Amazon DynamoDB table.
- C. Build a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline to download and save the latest operating system Open Virtualization Format (OVF) image to an Amazon S3 bucket, then customize the image using the guestfish utility. Use the virtual machine (VM) import command to convert the OVF to an AMI, and store the AMI identification output as an AWS Systems Manager parameter.
- D. Create an AWS Systems Manager automation document with values instructing how the image should be created. Then build a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline to execute the automation document to build the AMI when triggered. Store the AMI identification output as a Systems Manager parameter.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 88

A DevOps Engineer manages a large commercial website that runs on Amazon EC2. The website uses Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to collect and process web logs. The Engineer manages the Kinesis consumer application, which also runs on EC2. Spikes of data cause the Kinesis consumer application to fall behind, and the streams drop records before they can be processed. What is the FASTEST method to improve stream handling?

- A. Modify the Kinesis consumer application to store the logs durably in Amazon S3. Use Amazon EMR to process the data directly on S3 to derive customer insights and store the results in S3.
- B. Convert the Kinesis consumer application to run as an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Kinesis Data Streams as the event source for the Lambda function to process the data streams.
- C. Horizontally scale the Kinesis consumer application by adding more EC2 instances based on the `GetRecord.IteratorAgeMilliseconds` Amazon CloudWatch metric. Increase the Kinesis Data Streams retention period.

- D. Increase the number of shards in the Kinesis Data Streams to increase the overall throughput so that the consumer processes data faster.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 89

When thinking of AWS OpsWorks, which of the following is true?

- A. Layers have many stacks, stacks have many instances.
- **B. Stacks have many layers, layers have many instances.**
- C. Instances have many stacks, stacks have many layers.
- D. Layers have many instances, instances have many stacks.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The stack is the core AWS OpsWorks component. It is basically a container for AWS resources—Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon RDS database instances, and so on—that have a common purpose and should be logically managed together. You define the stack's constituents by adding one or more layers. A layer represents a set of Amazon EC2 instances that serve a particular purpose, such as serving applications or hosting a database server. An instance represents a single computing resource, such as an Amazon EC2 instance.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/opsworks/latest/userguide/welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION # 90

A vendor needs access to your AWS account. They need to be able to read protected messages in a private S3 bucket. They have a separate AWS account. Which of the solutions below is the best way to do this?

- A. Create an S3 bucket policy that allows the vendor to read from the bucket from their AWS account.
- B. Create an IAM User with API Access Keys. Give the vendor the AWS Access Key ID and AWS Secret Access Key for the user.
- **C. Create a cross-account IAM role with permission to access the bucket, and grant permission to use the role to the vendor AWS account.**
- D. Allow the vendor to ssh into your EC2 instance and grant them an IAM role with full access to the bucket.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The AWS Documentation mentions the following on cross-account roles

You can use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles and AWS Security Token Service (STS) to set up cross-account access between AWS accounts. When you assume an IAM role in another AWS account to obtain cross-account access to services and resources in that account, AWS CloudTrail logs the cross-account activity. For more information on Cross-account roles, please visit the below URL

* http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/tutorial_cross-account-with-roles.html

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* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/example-walkthroughs-managing-access-example2.html>

NEW QUESTION # 91

You have a multi-docker environment that you want to deploy to AWS. Which of the following configuration files can be used to deploy a set of Docker containers as an Elastic Beanstalk application?

- A. .ebextensions
- **B. Dockerrun.awsjson**
- C. Dockerrun.json
- D. Dockerfile

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

A `Dockerrun.aws.json` file is an Elastic Beanstalk-specific JSON file that describes how to deploy a set of Docker containers as an Elastic Beanstalk application. You can use a `Dockerrun.aws.json` file for a multicontainer Docker environment.

Dockerrun.aws.json describes the containers to deploy to each container instance in the environment as well as the data volumes to create on the host instance for the containers to mount.

* http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/create_deploy_docker_v2config.html

NEW QUESTION # 92

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