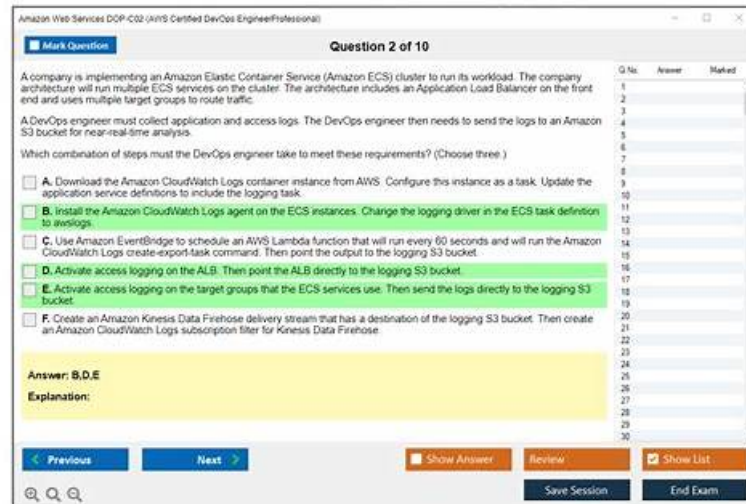


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Amazon DOP-C02: AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Exam is an essential certification for DevOps professionals who want to validate their skills and knowledge in AWS services and DevOps practices. AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification can significantly enhance a candidate's career opportunities by providing them with the necessary skills to design and manage complex systems that support continuous delivery and integration. With proper preparation and hard work, candidates can Pass DOP-C02 Exam and become certified AWS DevOps engineers.

>> Simulation Amazon DOP-C02 Questions <<

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Our web-based practice test is accessible from anywhere with an internet connection, which means you can take it at your convenience. This Amazon DOP-C02 Practice Test is designed to simulate the actual exam and help you become familiar with the test format. You can access the web-based practice exam from anywhere with an internet connection to study on the go or from the comfort of your own home. You can receive your mock exam result instantly.

To prepare for the DOP-C02 exam, candidates should have a solid understanding of DevOps principles and practices, as well as experience working with AWS services and tools. Amazon recommends that candidates have at least two years of experience in a DevOps role and a strong understanding of programming languages and scripting. Candidates can also take advantage of AWS training and certification resources, including online courses, practice exams, and instructor-led training, to prepare for the exam and enhance their skills and knowledge in DevOps and AWS.

The DOP-C02 Certification Exam is a comprehensive exam that covers a wide range of topics related to DevOps on the AWS platform. DOP-C02 exam consists of multiple-choice questions and scenario-based questions that require the candidate to apply their knowledge to real-world scenarios. DOP-C02 exam is timed, and the candidate has 180 minutes to complete it.

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q176-Q181):

NEW QUESTION # 176

A company uses an organization in AWS Organizations that has all features enabled. The company uses AWS Backup in a primary account and uses an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key to encrypt the backups.

The company needs to automate a cross-account backup of the resources that AWS Backup backs up in the primary account. The company configures cross-account backup in the Organizations management account. The company creates a new AWS account in the organization and configures an AWS Backup backup vault in the new account. The company creates a KMS key in the new account to encrypt the backups. Finally, the company configures a new backup plan in the primary account. The destination for the new backup plan is the backup vault in the new account.

When the AWS Backup job in the primary account is invoked, the job creates backups in the primary account. However, the backups are not copied to the new account's backup vault.

Which combination of steps must the company take so that backups can be copied to the new account's backup vault? (Select TWO.)

- A. Edit the backup vault access policy in the new account to allow access to the primary account.
- B. Edit the key policy of the KMS key in the new account to share the key with the primary account.
- C. Edit the backup vault access policy in the primary account to allow access to the new account.
- D. Edit the key policy of the KMS key in the primary account to share the key with the new account.
- E. Edit the backup vault access policy in the primary account to allow access to the KMS key in the new account.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

To enable cross-account backup, the company needs to grant permissions to both the backup vault and the KMS key in the destination account. The backup vault access policy in the destination account must allow the primary account to copy backups into the vault. The key policy of the KMS key in the destination account must allow the primary account to use the key to encrypt and decrypt the backups. These steps are described in the AWS documentation¹². Therefore, the correct answer is A and E.

Reference:

1: Creating backup copies across AWS accounts - AWS Backup

2: Using AWS Backup with AWS Organizations - AWS Backup

NEW QUESTION # 177

A company has an organization in AWS Organizations. A DevOps engineer needs to maintain multiple AWS accounts that belong to different OUs in the organization. All resources, including IAM policies and Amazon S3 policies within an account, are deployed through AWS CloudFormation. All templates and code are maintained in an AWS CodeCommit repository. Recently, some developers have not been able to access an S3 bucket from some accounts in the organization.

The following policy is attached to the S3 bucket.

What should the DevOps engineer do to resolve this access issue?

- A. Verify that no IAM permissions boundaries are denying developers access to the S3 bucket. Make the necessary changes to IAM permissions boundaries. Use an AWS Config recorder in the individual developer accounts that are experiencing the issue to revert any changes that are blocking access.
Commit the fix back into the CodeCommit repository. Invoke deployment through CloudFormation to apply the changes.
- B. Modify the S3 bucket policy. Turn off the S3 Block Public Access setting on the S3 bucket. In the S3 policy, add the `awsSourceAccount` condition. Add the AWS account IDs of all developers who are experiencing the issue.
- C. Configure an SCP that stops anyone from modifying IAM resources in developer OUs. In the S3 policy, add the `awsSourceAccount` condition. Add the AWS account IDs of all developers who are experiencing the issue. Commit the fix back into the CodeCommit repository. Invoke deployment through CloudFormation to apply the changes.
- D. Ensure that no SCP is blocking access for developers to the S3 bucket. Ensure that no IAM policy permissions boundaries are denying access to developer IAM users. Make the necessary changes to the SCP and IAM policy permissions boundaries in the CodeCommit repository. Invoke deployment through CloudFormation to apply the changes.

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Verify No SCP Blocking Access:

* Ensure that no Service Control Policy (SCP) is blocking access for developers to the S3 bucket.

SCPs are applied at the organization or organizational unit (OU) level in AWS Organizations and can restrict what actions users and roles in the affected accounts can perform.

* Verify No IAM Policy Permissions Boundaries Blocking Access:

* IAM permissions boundaries can limit the maximum permissions that a user or role can have.

Verify that these boundaries are not restricting access to the S3 bucket.

- * Make Necessary Changes to SCP and IAM Policy Permissions Boundaries:
 - * Adjust the SCPs and IAM permissions boundaries if they are found to be the cause of the access issue. Make sure these changes are reflected in the code maintained in the AWS CodeCommit repository.
 - * Invoke Deployment Through CloudFormation:
 - * Commit the updated policies to the CodeCommit repository.
 - * Use AWS CloudFormation to deploy the changes across the relevant accounts and resources to ensure that the updated permissions are applied consistently.
- By ensuring no SCPs or IAM policy permissions boundaries are blocking access and making necessary changes if they are, the DevOps engineer can resolve the access issue for developers trying to access the S3 bucket.
- References:
- * AWS SCPs
 - * IAM Permissions Boundaries
 - * Deploying CloudFormation Templates

NEW QUESTION # 178

A company uses Amazon EC2 as its primary compute platform. A DevOps team wants to audit the company's EC2 instances to check whether any prohibited applications have been installed on the EC2 instances. Which solution will meet these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Designate Amazon CloudWatch Logs as the log destination for all application instances. Run an automated script across all instances to create an inventory of installed applications. Configure the script to forward the results to CloudWatch Logs. Create a CloudWatch alarm that uses filter patterns to search log data to identify prohibited applications.
- **B. Configure AWS Systems Manager on each instance. Use AWS Systems Manager Inventory. Use Systems Manager resource data sync to synchronize and store findings in an Amazon S3 bucket. Create an AWS Lambda function that runs when new objects are added to the S3 bucket. Configure the Lambda function to identify prohibited applications.**
- C. Configure AWS Systems Manager on each instance. Use Systems Manager Inventory. Create AWS Config rules that monitor changes from Systems Manager Inventory to identify prohibited applications.
- D. Configure AWS Systems Manager on each instance. Use Systems Manager Inventory. Filter a trail in AWS CloudTrail for Systems Manager Inventory events to identify prohibited applications.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Configure AWS Systems Manager on Each Instance:

AWS Systems Manager provides a unified interface for managing AWS resources. Install the Systems Manager agent on each EC2 instance to enable inventory management and other features.

Use AWS Systems Manager Inventory:

Systems Manager Inventory collects metadata about your instances and the software installed on them. This data includes information about applications, network configurations, and more.

Enable Systems Manager Inventory on all EC2 instances to gather detailed information about installed applications.

Use Systems Manager Resource Data Sync to Synchronize and Store Findings in an Amazon S3 Bucket:

Resource Data Sync aggregates inventory data from multiple accounts and regions into a single S3 bucket, making it easier to query and analyze the data.

Configure Resource Data Sync to automatically transfer inventory data to an S3 bucket for centralized storage.

Create an AWS Lambda Function that Runs When New Objects are Added to the S3 Bucket:

Use an S3 event to trigger a Lambda function whenever new inventory data is added to the S3 bucket.

The Lambda function can parse the inventory data and check for the presence of prohibited applications.

Configure the Lambda Function to Identify Prohibited Applications:

The Lambda function should be programmed to scan the inventory data for any known prohibited applications and generate alerts or take appropriate actions if such applications are found.

Example Lambda function in Python

```
import json
import boto3

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    s3 = boto3.client('s3')
    bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
    key = event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key']
    response = s3.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
    inventory_data = json.loads(response['Body'].read().decode('utf-8'))
    prohibited_apps = ['app1', 'app2']
```

```
for instance in inventory_data['Instances']:
    for app in instance['Applications']:
        if app['Name'] in prohibited_apps:
            # Send notification or take action
            print(f'Prohibited application found: {app['Name']} on instance {instance['InstanceId']}") return {'statusCode': 200, 'body':
            json.dumps('Check completed')} By leveraging AWS Systems Manager Inventory, Resource Data Sync, and Lambda, this solution
            provides an efficient and automated way to audit EC2 instances for prohibited applications.
```

References:

AWS Systems Manager Inventory

AWS Systems Manager Resource Data Sync

S3 Event Notifications

AWS Lambda

NEW QUESTION # 179

A company has multiple AWS accounts. The company uses AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) that is integrated with AWS Toolkit for Microsoft Azure DevOps. The attributes for access control feature is enabled in IAM Identity Center.

The attribute mapping list contains two entries. The department key is mapped to

`${path:enterprise.department}`. The costCenter key is mapped to `${path:enterprise.costCenter}`.

All existing Amazon EC2 instances have a department tag that corresponds to three company departments (d1, d2, d3). A DevOps engineer must create policies based on the matching attributes. The policies must minimize administrative effort and must grant each Azure AD user access to only the EC2 instances that are tagged with the user's respective department name.

Which condition key should the DevOps engineer include in the custom permissions policies to meet these requirements?

```
"Condition": {
  "ForAllValues:StringEquals": {
    "aws:TagKeys": ["department"]
  }
}
```

- A.
- B.

```
"Condition": {
  "StringEquals": {
    "aws:PrincipalTag/department": "${aws:ResourceTag/department}"
  }
}
```

- C.

```
"Condition": {
  "ForAllValues:StringEquals": {
    "ec2:ResourceTag/department": ["d1", "d2", "d3"]
  }
}
```

- D.

```
"Condition": {
  "StringEquals": {
    "ec2:ResourceTag/department": "${aws:PrincipalTag/department}"
  }
}
```

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION # 180

A space exploration company receives telemetry data from multiple satellites. Small packets of data are received through Amazon API Gateway and are placed directly into an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue. A custom application is subscribed to the queue and transforms the data into a standard format.

Because of inconsistencies in the data that the satellites produce, the application is occasionally unable to transform the data. In these cases, the messages remain in the SQS queue. A DevOps engineer must develop a solution that retains the failed messages and makes them available to scientists for review and future processing.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure API Gateway to send messages to different SQS virtual queues that are named for each of the satellites. Update the application to use a new virtual queue for any data that it cannot transform, and send the message to the new virtual queue. Instruct the scientists to use the virtual queue to review the data that is not valid. Reprocess this data at a later time.
- B. Create an SQS dead-letter queue. Modify the existing queue by including a redrive policy that sets the Maximum Receives setting to 1 and sets the dead-letter queue ARN to the ARN of the newly created queue. Instruct the scientists to use the dead-letter queue to review the data that is not valid. Reprocess this data at a later time.
- C. Convert the SQS standard queue to an SQS FIFO queue. Configure AWS Lambda to poll the SQS queue every 10 minutes by using an Amazon EventBridge schedule. Invoke the Lambda function to identify any messages with a `SentTimestamp` value that is older than 5 minutes, push the data to the same location as the application's output location, and remove the messages from the queue.
- D. Configure AWS Lambda to poll the SQS queue and invoke a Lambda function to check whether the queue messages are valid. If validation fails, send a copy of the data that is not valid to an Amazon S3 bucket so that the scientists can review and correct the data. When the data is corrected, amend the message in the SQS queue by using a replay Lambda function with the corrected data.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 181

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