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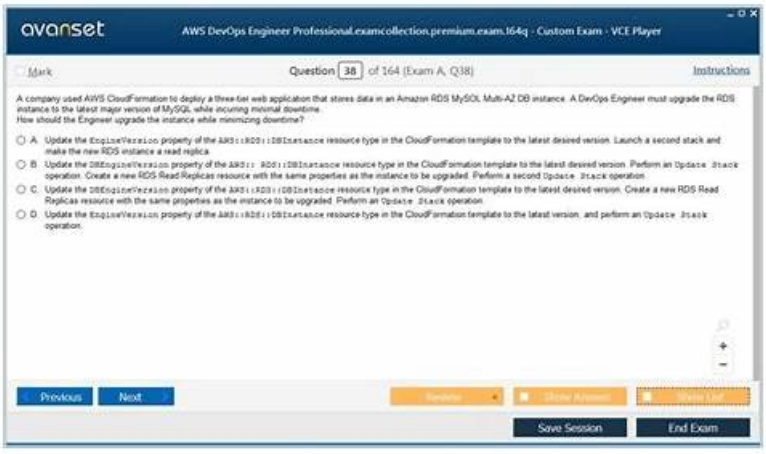

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The AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional (DOP-C01) certification exam is designed for IT professionals who have extensive experience in developing and managing applications on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification is intended for individuals who want to advance their careers in DevOps engineering and who have a deep understanding of application deployment, automation, and monitoring.

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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q382-Q387):

NEW QUESTION # 382
A company has a mission-critical application on AWS that uses automatic scaling. The company wants the deployment lifecycle to meet the following parameters
*The application must be deployed one instance at a time to ensure the remaining fleet continues to serve traffic.
*the application is CPU intensive and must ho closely monitored
*the deployment must automatically roll back if the CPU utilization of the deployment instance exceeds 85% Which solution will meet these requirements'?

- A. Use AWS Elastic Beanstalk for load balancing and AWS Auto Scaling Configure an alarm tied to the CPU utilization metric Configure rolling deployments with a fixed batch size of one instance Enable enhanced health to monitor the status of the deployment and roll back based on the alarm previously created

- B. Use AWS Systems Manager to perform a blue/green deployment with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling Configure an alarm tied to the CPU utilization metric Deploy updates one at a time Configure automatic rollbacks within the Auto Scaling group to roll back the deployment if the alarm thresholds are breached.
- C. Use AWS CodeDeploy with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling Configure an alarm tied to the CPU utilization metric Use the CodeDeployDefault OneAtAtime configuration as a deployment strategy Configure automatic rollbacks within the deployment group to roll back the deployment if the alarm thresholds are breached
- D. Use AWS CloudFormation to create an AWS Step Functions state machine and Auto Scaling lifecycle hooks to move to one instance at a time into a wait state. Use AWS Systems Manager automation to deploy the update to each instance and move it back into the Auto Scaling group using the heartbeat timeout

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 383
Your company is planning to setup a wordpress application. The wordpress application will connect to a MySQL database. Part of the requirement is to ensure that the database environment is fault tolerant and highly available. Which of the following 2 options individually can help fulfil this requirement.

- A. Create a MySQL RDS environment and create a Read Replica
- B. Create multiple EC2 instances in the same AZ. Host MySQL and enable replication via scripts between the instances.
- C. Create a MySQL RDS environment with Multi-AZ feature enabled
- D. Create multiple EC2 instances in separate AZ's. Host MySQL and enable replication via scripts between the instances.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Explanation
One way to ensure high availability and fault tolerant environments is to ensure Instances are located across multiple availability zones. Hence if you are hosting
MySQL yourself, ensure you have instances spread across multiple AZ's
The AWS Documentation mentions the following about the multi-AZ feature
Amazon RDS provides high availability and failover support for DB instances using Multi-AZ deployments.
Amazon RDS uses several different technologies to provide
failover support. Multi-AZ deployments for Oracle, PostgreSGL, MySQL, and MariaDB DB instances use Amazon's failover technology
For more information on AWS Multi-AZ deployments, please visit the below URL:
* http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Concepts.MultiAZ.html

NEW QUESTION # 384
An application requires block storage for file updates. The data is 500 GB and must continuously sustain 100 MiB/s of aggregate read/write operations.
Which storage option is appropriate for this application?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon EFS
- C. Amazon EBS
- D. Amazon Glacier

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
Reference https://docs.aws.amazon.com/efs/latest/ug/performance.html

NEW QUESTION # 385
A startup company is developing a web application on AWS. It plans to use Amazon RDS for persistence and deploy the

application to Amazon EC2 with an Auto Scaling group. The company would also like to separate the environments for development, testing, and production.
What is the MOST secure and flexible approach to manage the application configuration?

- A. Create a property file for each environment to include the environment-specific configuration. Create a private Amazon S3 bucket and save the property files in the bucket. Save the passwords in the bucket with AWS KMS encryption. During deployment, the application will read the needed property values from the environment-specific property file in the S3 bucket.
- B. Create a property file for each environment to include the environment-specific configuration. Create a private Amazon S3 bucket and save the property files in the bucket. Save the encrypted passwords in the AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Create an environment tag for the EC2 instances and tag the instances respectively. The application will read the needed property values from the environment-specific property file in the S3 bucket and the parameter store.
- C. Create a property file for each environment to include the environment-specific configuration and an encrypted password. Check in the property files to the source repository. During deployment, use only the environment-specific property file with the application. The application will read the needed property values from the deployed property file.
- D. Create a property file to include the configuration and the encrypted passwords. Check in the property file to the source repository, package the property file with the application, and deploy the application.
  Create an environment tag for the EC2 instances and tag the instances respectively. The application will extract the necessary property values based on the environment tag.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 386
What is web identity federation?

- A. Use STS service to create an user on AWS which will allow them to login from facebook orgoogle app.
- B. Use of an identity provider like Google or Facebook to exchange for temporary AWS security credentials.
- C. Use of AWS 1AM Usertokens to log in as a Google or Facebook user.
- D. Use of an identity provider like Google or Facebook to become an AWS1AM User.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
With web identity federation, you don't need to create custom sign-in code or manage your own user identities. Instead, users of your app can sign in using a well-known identity provider (IdP) -such as Login with Amazon, Facebook, Google, or any other OpenID Connect (OIDC)-compatible IdP, receive an authentication token, and then exchange that token for temporary security credentials in AWS that map to an 1AM role with permissions to use the resources in your AWS account. Using an IdP helps you keep your AWS account secure, because you don't have to embed and distribute long-term security credentials with your application.
For more information on Web Identity federation please refer to the below link:
* http://docs