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Amazon DOP-C02 certification exam is designed to test the skills and knowledge of professionals in the field of DevOps. DevOps is the combination of cultural philosophies, practices, and tools that increase an organization's ability to deliver applications and services at high velocity. AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification is intended for individuals who have experience working in a DevOps environment, and who are looking to take their expertise to the next level.

To be eligible for the Amazon DOP-C02 Certification Exam, individuals must have a minimum of two years of experience working with AWS services and at least one year of experience working with DevOps practices. Additionally, candidates must hold the AWS Certified Developer - Associate or AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate certification.

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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34
A company's development team uses AVMS Cloud Formation to deploy its application resources The team must use for an changes to the environment The team cannot use AWS Management Console or the AWS CLI to make manual changes directly.
The team uses a developer IAM role to access the environment The role is configured with the Admnistratoraccess managed policy.
The company has created a new Cloudformationdeployment IAM role that has the following policy.

The company wants ensure that only CloudFormation can use the new role. The development team cannot make any manual changes to the deployed resources.
Which combination of steps meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. Update the trust of CloudFormationDeployment role to allow the developer IAM role to assume the CloudFormationDepoyment role.
- B. Add an IAM policy to CloudFormationDeplyment to allow cloudformation * on an Add a policy that allows the iam.PassR01e action for ARN of if iam PassedT0Service equal cloudformation.amazonaws.com
- C. Configure the IAM to be to get and pass the CloudFormationDeployment role if cloudformation actions for resources,
- D. Remove me Administratoraccess policy. Assign the ReadOnly/Access managed IAM policy to the developer role Instruct the developers to assume the CloudFormatondeployment role when the developers new stacks
- E. Remove the AdministratorAccess policy. Assign the ReadOnlyAccess managed IAM policy to the developer role. Instruct the developers to use the CloudFormationDeployment role as a CloudFormation service role when the developers deploy new stacks.
- F. Update the trust Of the CloudFormationDepoyment role to anow the cloudformation.amazonaws.com AWS principal to perform the iam:AssumeR01e action

Answer: B,E,F

Explanation:
A comprehensive and detailed explanation is:
Option A is correct because removing the AdministratorAccess policy and assigning the ReadOnlyAccess managed IAM policy to the developer role is a valid way to prevent the developers from making any manual changes to the deployed resources. The AdministratorAccess policy grants full access to all AWS resources and actions, which is not necessary for the developers. The ReadOnlyAccess policy grants read-only access to most AWS resources and actions, which is sufficient for the developers to view the status of their stacks. Instructing the developers to use the CloudFormationDeployment role as a CloudFormation service role when they deploy new stacks is also a valid way to ensure that only CloudFormation can use the new role. A CloudFormation service role is an IAM role that allows CloudFormation to make calls to resources in a stack on behalf of the user1. The user can specify a service role when they create or update a stack, and CloudFormation will use that role's credentials for all operations that are performed on that stack1.
Option B is incorrect because updating the trust of CloudFormationDeployment role to allow the developer IAM role to assume the CloudFormationDeployment role is not a valid solution. This would allow the developers to manually assume the CloudFormationDeployment role and perform actions on the deployed resources, which is not what the company wants. The trust of CloudFormationDeployment role should only allow the cloudformation.amazonaws.com AWS principal to assume the role, as in option D.
Option C is incorrect because configuring the IAM user to be able to get and pass the CloudFormationDeployment role if cloudformation actions for resources is not a valid solution. This would allow the developers to manually pass the CloudFormationDeployment role to other services or resources, which is not what the company wants. The IAM user should only be able to pass the CloudFormationDeployment role as a service role when they create or update a stack with CloudFormation, as in option A.
Option D is correct because updating the trust of CloudFormationDeployment role to allow the cloudformation.amazonaws.com AWS principal to perform the iam:AssumeRole action is a valid solution. This allows CloudFormation to assume the CloudFormationDeployment role and access resources in other services on behalf of the user2. The trust policy of an IAM role defines which entities can assume the role2. By specifying cloudformation.amazonaws.com as the principal, you grant permission only to CloudFormation to assume this role.

Option E is incorrect because instructing the developers to assume the CloudFormationDeployment role when they deploy new stacks is not a valid solution. This would allow the developers to manually assume the CloudFormationDeployment role and perform actions on the deployed resources, which is not what the company wants. The developers should only use the CloudFormationDeployment role as a service role when they deploy new stacks with CloudFormation, as in option A.
Option F is correct because adding an IAM policy to CloudFormationDeployment that allows cloudformation:* on all resources and adding a policy that allows the iam:PassRole action for ARN of CloudFormationDeployment if iam:PassedToService equals cloudformation.amazonaws.com are valid solutions. The first policy grants permission for CloudFormationDeployment to perform any action with any resource using cloudformation.amazonaws.com as a service principal3. The second policy grants permission for passing this role only if it is passed by cloudformation.amazonaws.com as a service principal4. This ensures that only CloudFormation can use this role.
References:
1: AWS CloudFormation service roles
2: How to use trust policies with IAM roles
3: AWS::IAM::Policy
4: IAM: Pass an IAM role to a specific AWS service

NEW QUESTION # 35
A company's security policies require the use of security hardened AMIS in production environments. A DevOps engineer has used EC2 Image Builder to create a pipeline that builds the AMIs on a recurring schedule.
The DevOps engineer needs to update the launch templates of the companys Auto Scaling groups. The Auto Scaling groups must use the newest AMIS during the launch of Amazon EC2 instances.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule to receive new AMI events from Image Builder. Target an AWS Lambda function that updates the launch templates of the Auto Scaling groups with the newest AMI ID.
- B. Configure the launch template to use a value from AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store for the AMI ID. Configure the Image Builder pipeline to update the Parameter Store value with the newest AMI ID.
- C. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule to receive new AMI events from Image Builder. Target an AWS Systems Manager Run Command document that updates the launch templates of the Auto Scaling groups with the newest AMI ID.
- D. Configure the Image Builder distribution settings to update the launch templates with the newest AMI ID. Configure the Auto Scaling groups to use the newest version of the launch template.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most operationally efficient solution is to use AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store1 to store the AMI ID and reference it in the launch template2. This way, the launch template does not need to be updated every time a new AMI is created by Image Builder. Instead, the Image Builder pipeline can update the Parameter Store value with the newest AMI ID3, and the Auto Scaling group can launch instances using the latest value from Parameter Store.
The other solutions require updating the launch template or creating a new version of it every time a new AMI is created, which adds complexity and overhead. Additionally, using EventBridge rules and Lambda functions or Run Command documents introduces additional dependencies and potential points of failure.
1: AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store 2: Using AWS Systems Manager parameters instead of AMI IDs in launch templates 3: Update an SSM parameter with Image Builder

NEW QUESTION # 36
A company is building a serverless application that uses AWS Lambda functions to process data.
A BeginResponse Lambda function initializes data in response to specific application events. The company needs to ensure that a large number of Lambda functions are invoked after the BeginResponse Lambda function runs. Each Lambda function must be invoked in parallel and depends on only the outputs of the BeginResponse Lambda function. Each Lambda function has retry logic for invocation and must be able to fine-tune concurrency without losing data.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue for each Lambda function that needs to run after the BeginResponse Lambda function runs. Subscribe the Lambda function to the SQS queue.
  Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for each SQS queue. Subscribe the SQS queues to the SNS topics. Modify the BeginResponse function to publish to the SNS topics when the function finishes running.
- B. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Modify the BeginResponse Lambda function to

publish to the SNS topic before the BeginResponse Lambda function finishes running. Subscribe all Lambda functions that need to invoke after the BeginResponse Lambda function runs to the SNS topic. Subscribe any new Lambda functions to the SNS topic.

- C. Create an AWS Step Functions Standard Workflow. Configure states in the workflow to invoke the Lambda functions sequentially. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.Modify the BeginResponse Lambda function to publish to the SNS topic before the Lambda function finishes running. Create a new Lambda function that is subscribed to the SNS topic and that invokes the Step Functions workflow.
- D. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue for each Lambda function that needs to run after the BeginResponse Lambda function runs. Subscribe each Lambda function to its own SQS queue. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe each SQS queue to the SNS topic. Modify the BeginResponse function to publish to the SNS topic when it finishes running.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
To invoke many Lambda functionsin paralleland allow each function to haveindependent retry logic and concurrency management, usingSQS queues for each Lambda functionis recommended.
* The BeginResponse Lambda publishes a message to anSNS topic, which fans out to multipleSQS queues(one per Lambda).
* Each Lambda function polls its own SQS queue, allowing fine-grained control of concurrency and retry behavior.
* SNS alone (Option A) invokes Lambda functions but lacks the queue's buffering and retry durability.
* Step Functions (Option D) would invoke Lambdas sequentially, not in parallel, and add complexity.
* Option C reverses SNS and SQS in an inefficient manner.
References:
Using SNS with SQS for fan-out and Lambda processing
Lambda retry behavior with SQS triggers

NEW QUESTION # 37
A company wants to use a grid system for a proprietary enterprise m-memory data store on top of AWS. This system can run in multiple server nodes in any Linux-based distribution. The system must be able to reconfigure the entire cluster every time a node is added or removed. When adding or removing nodes an /etc./cluster/nodes config file must be updated listing the IP addresses of the current node members of that cluster.
The company wants to automate the task of adding new nodes to a cluster.
What can a DevOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Put the file nodes config in version control. Create an AWS CodeDeploy deployment configuration and deployment group based on an Amazon EC2 tag value for thecluster nodes. When adding a new node to the cluster update the file with all tagged instances and make a commit in version control. Deploy the new file and restart the services.
- B. Use AWS OpsWorks Stacks to layer the server nodes of that cluster. Create a Chef recipe that populates the content of the 'etc./cluster/nodes config file and restarts the service by using the current members of the layer. Assign that recipe to the Configure lifecycle event.
- C. Create an Amazon S3 bucket and upload a version of the /etc./cluster/nodes config file Create a crontab script that will poll for that S3 file and download it frequently. Use a process manager such as Monit or system, to restart the cluster services when it detects that the new file was modified. When adding a node to the cluster edit the file's most recent members Upload the new file to the S3 bucket.
- D. Create a user data script that lists all members of the current security group of the cluster and automatically updates the /etc/cluster/. nodes config. Tile whenever a new instance is added to the cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:
You can run custom recipes manually, but the best approach is usually to have AWS OpsWorks Stacks run them automatically. Every layer has a set of built-in recipes assigned each of five lifecycle events-Setup, Configure, Deploy, Undeploy, and Shutdown. Each time an event occurs for an instance, AWS OpsWorks Stacks runs the associated recipes for each of the instance's layers, which handle the corresponding tasks. For example, when an instance finishes booting, AWS OpsWorks Stacks triggers a Setup event. This event runs the associated layer's Setup recipes, which typically handle tasks such as installing and configuring packages

NEW QUESTION # 38
A company deploys its corporate infrastructure on AWS across multiple AWS Regions and Availability Zones. The infrastructure is

deployed on Amazon EC2 instances and connects with AWS loT Greengrass devices. The company deploys additional resources on on-premises servers that are located in the corporate headquarters.
The company wants to reduce the overhead involved in maintaining and updating its resources. The company's DevOps team plans to use AWS Systems Manager to implement automated management and application of patches. The DevOps team confirms that Systems Manager is available in the Regions that the resources are deployed m Systems Manager also is available in a Region near the corporate headquarters.
Which combination of steps must the DevOps team take to implement automated patch and configuration management across the company's EC2 instances loT devices and on-premises infrastructure? (Select THREE.)

- A. Generate a managed-instance activation Use the Activation Code and Activation ID to install Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) on each server in the on-premises environment Update the AWS loT Greengrass IAM token exchange role Use the role to deploy SSM Agent on all the loT devices.
- B. Create an IAM instance profile for Systems Manager Attach the instance profile to all the EC2 instances in the AWS account. For the AWS loT Greengrass devices and on-premises servers create an IAM service role for Systems Manager.
- C. Apply tags lo all the EC2 instances. AWS loT Greengrass devices, and on-premises servers. Use Systems Manager Session Manager to push patches to all the tagged devices.
- D. Use Systems Manager Patch Manager to schedule patching loT the EC2 instances AWS loT Greengrass devices and on-premises servers as a Systems Manager maintenance window task.
- E. Use Systems Manager Run Command to schedule patching for the EC2 instances AWS loT Greengrass devices and on-premises servers.
- F. Configure Amazon EventBridge to monitor Systems Manager Patch Manager for updates to patch baselines. Associate Systems Manager Run Command with the event lo initiate a patch action for all EC2 instances AWS loT Greengrass devices and on-premises servers.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/mt/how-to-centrally-manage-aws-iot-greengrass-devices-using-aws-systems-manager/?force_isolation=true

NEW QUESTION # 39
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