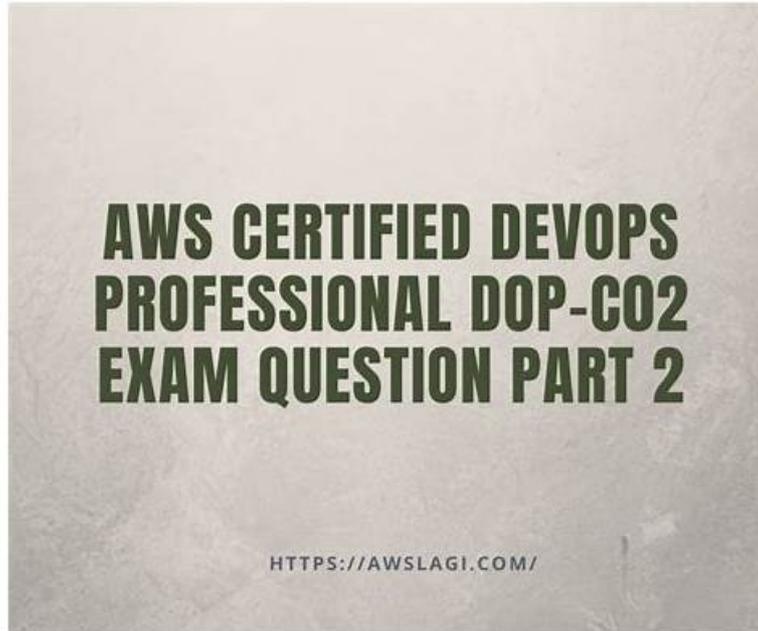


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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q142-Q147):

NEW QUESTION # 142

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 deploying the new version of the Lambda function.
- C. Add a validateService hook to the AppSpec file that inspects incoming traffic and rejects the payload if dependent services such as the database are not yet ready.
- **D. 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.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION # 143

A DevOps team has created a Custom Lambda rule in AWS Config. The rule monitors Amazon Elastic Container Repository (Amazon ECR) policy statements for ecr:* actions. When a noncompliant repository is detected, Amazon EventBridge uses Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to route the notification to a security team.

When the custom AWS Config rule is evaluated, the AWS Lambda function fails to run.

Which solution will resolve the issue?

- A. Modify the Lambda function's execution role to include configuration changes for custom AWS Config rules.
- B. Modify all the ECR repository policies to grant AWS Config access to the necessary ECR API actions.
- **C. Modify the Lambda function's resource policy to grant AWS Config permission to invoke the function.**
- D. Modify the SNS topic policy to include configuration changes for EventBridge to publish to the SNS topic.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Step 1: Understanding Lambda Permissions and AWS Config

The custom AWS Config rule evaluates resources and invokes an AWS Lambda function when a compliance check is triggered.

For AWS Config to invoke the Lambda function, it requires permission to do so.

Issue: The Lambda function fails to execute because AWS Config doesn't have permission to invoke it.

Action: Modify the resource-based policy of the Lambda function to grant AWS Config permission to invoke the Lambda function.

Why: Without this permission, AWS Config cannot trigger the Lambda function, which is why the evaluation fails.

Reference: AWS documentation on Lambda permissions and resource-based policies.

This corresponds to Option C: Modify the Lambda function's resource policy to grant AWS Config permission to invoke the function.

NEW QUESTION # 144

A company is using an Amazon Aurora cluster as the data store for its application. The Aurora cluster is configured with a single DB instance. The application performs read and write operations on the database by using the cluster's instance endpoint.

The company has scheduled an update to be applied to the cluster during an upcoming maintenance window. The cluster must remain available with the least possible interruption during the maintenance window.

What should a DevOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Add a reader instance to the Aurora cluster. Create a custom ANY endpoint for the cluster. Update the application to use the Aurora cluster's custom ANY endpoint for read and write operations.
- B. Turn on the Multi-AZ option on the Aurora cluster. Create a custom ANY endpoint for the cluster. Update the application to use the Aurora cluster's custom ANY endpoint for read and write operations.
- **C. Turn on the Multi-AZ option on the Aurora cluster. Update the application to use the Aurora cluster endpoint for write operations. Update the Aurora cluster's reader endpoint for reads.**
- D. Add a reader instance to the Aurora cluster. Update the application to use the Aurora cluster endpoint for write operations. Update the Aurora cluster's reader endpoint for reads.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To meet the requirements, the DevOps engineer should do the following:

Turn on the Multi-AZ option on the Aurora cluster.

Update the application to use the Aurora cluster endpoint for write operations.

Update the Aurora cluster's reader endpoint for reads.

Turning on the Multi-AZ option will create a replica of the database in a different Availability Zone. This will ensure that the database remains available even if one of the Availability Zones is unavailable.

Updating the application to use the Aurora cluster endpoint for write operations will ensure that all writes are sent to both the primary and replica databases. This will ensure that the data is always consistent.

Updating the Aurora cluster's reader endpoint for reads will allow the application to read data from the replica database. This will improve the performance of the application during the maintenance window.

NEW QUESTION # 145

A company has an application and a CI/CD pipeline. The CI/CD pipeline consists of an AWS CodePipeline pipeline and an AWS CodeBuild project. The CodeBuild project runs tests against the application as part of the build process and outputs a test report.

The company must keep the test reports for 90 days.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Add a new stage in the CodePipeline pipeline. Configure a test action type with the appropriate path and format for the reports. Configure the report expiration time to be 90 days in the CodeBuild project buildspec file.
- **B. Add a report group in the CodeBuild project buildspec file with the appropriate path and format for the reports. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to store the reports. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function to copy the reports to the S3 bucket when a build is completed. Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to expire the objects after 90 days.**
- C. Add a new stage in the CodePipeline pipeline after the stage that contains the CodeBuild project. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to store the reports. Configure an S3 deploy action type in the new CodePipeline stage with the appropriate path and format for the reports.
- D. Add a report group in the CodeBuild project buildspec file with the appropriate path and format for the reports. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to store the reports. Configure the report group as an artifact in the CodeBuild project buildspec file. Configure the S3 bucket as the artifact destination. Set the object expiration to 90 days.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct solution is to add a report group in the AWS CodeBuild project buildspec file with the appropriate path and format for the reports. Then, create an Amazon S3 bucket to store the reports. You should configure an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function to copy the reports to the S3 bucket when a build is completed. Finally, create an S3 Lifecycle rule to expire the objects after 90 days. This approach allows for the automated transfer of reports to long-term storage and ensures they are retained for the required duration without manual intervention¹.

:

AWS CodeBuild User Guide on test reporting¹.

AWS CodeBuild User Guide on working with report groups².

AWS Documentation on using AWS CodePipeline with AWS CodeBuild³.

NEW QUESTION # 146

A company requires that its internally facing web application be highly available. The architecture is made up of one Amazon EC2 web server instance and one NAT instance that provides outbound internet access for updates and accessing public data.

Which combination of architecture adjustments should the company implement to achieve high availability? (Choose two.)

- **A. Replace the NAT instance with a NAT gateway in each Availability Zone. Update the route tables.**
- B. Configure an Application Load Balancer in front of the EC2 instance. Configure Amazon CloudWatch alarms to recover the EC2 instance upon host failure.
- C. Add the NAT instance to an EC2 Auto Scaling group that spans multiple Availability Zones. Update the route tables.
- D. Replace the NAT instance with a NAT gateway that spans multiple Availability Zones. Update the route tables.
- **E. Create additional EC2 instances spanning multiple Availability Zones. Add an Application Load Balancer to split the load between them.**

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/vpc-nat-gateway.html>

