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The AWS Certified DevOps Engineer – Professional (DOP-C02) is an advanced-level certification offered by Amazon Web Services (AWS). AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification is designed for IT professionals who have experience in developing and managing applications on the AWS platform. It is intended to validate the skills and expertise of individuals in implementing, automating, and managing DevOps practices on AWS.

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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q432-Q437):

NEW QUESTION # 432

A company has started using AWS across several teams. Each team has multiple accounts and unique security profiles. The company manages the accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations. Each account has its own configuration and security controls.

The company's DevOps team wants to use preventive and detective controls to govern all accounts. The DevOps team needs to ensure the security of accounts now and in the future as the company creates new accounts in the organization.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Organizations to create OUs that have appropriate SCPs attached for each team. Place each team in the appropriate OUs to apply security controls. Create any new team accounts in the appropriate OUs.
- B. Configure AWS Config to manage the AWS Config rules across all AWS accounts in the organization. Deploy conformance packs that provide AWS Config rules and remediation actions across the organization.
- C. Create an AWS Control Tower landing zone. Configure OUs and appropriate controls in AWS Control Tower for the existing teams. Configure trusted access for AWS Control Tower. Enroll the existing accounts in the appropriate OUs that match the appropriate security policies for each team. Use AWS Control Tower to provision any new accounts.
- D. Create AWS CloudFormation stack sets in the organization's management account. Configure a stack set that deploys AWS Config with configuration rules and remediation actions for all controls to each account in the organization. Update the stack sets to deploy to new accounts as the accounts are created.

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Control Tower provides an integrated governance framework that combines both preventive controls, implemented as Service Control Policies at the OU level, and detective controls, implemented as AWS Config rules applied across all enrolled accounts. Control Tower automatically applies these guardrails to all accounts in enrolled OUs. When new accounts are provisioned through Account Factory, they are automatically enrolled in the assigned OU and receive all applicable preventive and detective controls immediately without manual intervention. Option A uses only SCPs, covering only preventive controls without built-in detective capabilities. Option C requires manually updating stack sets when new accounts are created and does not provide preventive controls via SCPs. Option D provides only detective controls through Config rules with no preventive guardrails. Control Tower is the only option that natively handles both control types and automatically governs newly created accounts.

NEW QUESTION # 433

A company has enabled all features for its organization in AWS Organizations. The organization contains 10 AWS accounts. The company has turned on AWS CloudTrail in all the accounts. The company expects the number of AWS accounts in the organization to increase to 500 during the next year. The company plans to use multiple OUs for these accounts.

The company has enabled AWS Config in each existing AWS account in the organization. A DevOps engineer must implement a solution that enables AWS Config automatically for all future AWS accounts that are created in the organization.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. In the organization's management account, create an AWS CloudFormation stack set to enable AWS Config. Configure the stack set to deploy automatically when an account is created through Organizations.
- B. In the organization's management account, create an SCP that allows the appropriate AWS Config API calls to enable AWS Config. Apply the SCP to the root-level OU.
- C. In the organization's management account, create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to a CreateAccount API call. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to enable AWS Config for the account.
- D. In the organization's management account, create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to a CreateAccount API call. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function that enables trusted access to AWS Config for the organization.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2020/02/aws-cloudformation-stacksets-introduces-automatic-deployments-across-accounts-and-regions-through-aws-organizations/>

NEW QUESTION # 434

A company uses AWS CodeArtifact to centrally store Python packages. The CodeArtifact repository is configured with the following repository policy.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Action": [
        "codeartifact:DescribePackageVersion",
        "codeartifact:DescribeRepository",
        "codeartifact:GetPackageVersionReadme",
        "codeartifact:GetRepositoryEndpoint",
        "codeartifact:ListPackageVersionAssets",
        "codeartifact:ListPackageVersionDependencies",
        "codeartifact:ListPackageVersions",
        "codeartifact:ListPackages",
        "codeartifact:ReadFromRepository"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "*",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:PrincipalOrgID": [
            "o-xxxxxxxxxxxx"
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

A development team is building a new project in an account that is in an organization in AWS Organizations. The development team wants to use a Python library that has already been stored in the CodeArtifact repository in the organization. The development team uses AWS CodePipeline and AWS CodeBuild to build the new application. The CodeBuild job that the development team uses to build the application is configured to run in a VPC. Because of compliance requirements the VPC has no internet connectivity.

The development team creates the VPC endpoints for CodeArtifact and updates the CodeBuild buildspec yml file. However, the development team cannot download the Python library from the repository.

Which combination of steps should a DevOps engineer take so that the development team can use Code Artifact? (Select TWO.)

- A. Update the role that the CodeBuild project uses so that the role has sufficient permissions to use the CodeArtifact repository.
- B. Create an Amazon S3 gateway endpoint. Update the route tables for the subnets that are running the CodeBuild job.
- C. Specify the account that hosts the repository as the delegated administrator for CodeArtifact in the organization.
- D. Update the repository policy's Principal statement to include the ARN of the role that the CodeBuild project uses.
- E. Share the CodeArtifact repository with the organization by using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM).

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

"AWS CodeArtifact operates in multiple Availability Zones and stores artifact data and metadata in Amazon S3 and Amazon DynamoDB. Your encrypted data is redundantly stored across multiple facilities and multiple devices in each facility, making it highly available and highly durable." <https://aws.amazon.com/codeartifact/features/> With no internet connectivity, a gateway endpoint becomes necessary to access S3.

NEW QUESTION # 435

A company is examining its disaster recovery capability and wants the ability to switch over its daily operations to a secondary AWS Region. The company uses AWS CodeCommit as a source control tool in the primary Region.

A DevOps engineer must provide the capability for the company to develop code in the secondary Region. If the company needs to use the secondary Region, developers can add an additional remote URL to their local Git configuration.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket in the secondary Region. Create an AWS Fargate task to perform a Git mirror operation of the primary Region's CodeCommit repository and copy the result to the S3 bucket. Create an AWS Lambda function that initiates the Fargate task. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to merge events in the CodeCommit repository. Configure the EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- B. Create an AWS Cloud9 environment and a CodeCommit repository in the secondary Region. Configure the primary Region's CodeCommit repository as a remote repository in the AWS Cloud9 environment. Connect the secondary Region's CodeCommit repository to the AWS Cloud9 environment.
- C. Create a CodeCommit repository in the secondary Region. Create an AWS CodeBuild project to perform a Git mirror operation of the primary Region's CodeCommit repository to the secondary Region's CodeCommit repository. Create an AWS Lambda function that invokes the CodeBuild project. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to merge events in the primary Region's CodeCommit repository. Configure the EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- D. Create an AWS CodeArtifact repository in the secondary Region. Create an AWS CodePipeline pipeline that uses the primary Region's CodeCommit repository for the source action. Create a Cross-Region stage in the pipeline that packages the CodeCommit repository contents and stores the contents in the CodeArtifact repository when a pull request is merged into the CodeCommit repository.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best solution to meet the disaster recovery capability and allow developers to switch over to a secondary AWS Region for code development is option A. This involves creating a CodeCommit repository in the secondary Region and setting up an AWS CodeBuild project to perform a Git mirror operation of the primary Region's CodeCommit repository to the secondary Region's repository. An AWS Lambda function is then created to invoke the CodeBuild project. Additionally, an Amazon EventBridge rule is configured to react to merge events in the primary Region's CodeCommit repository and invoke the Lambda function¹. This setup ensures that the secondary Region's repository is always up-to-date with the primary repository, allowing for a seamless transition in case of a disaster recovery event¹.

AWS CodeCommit User Guide on resilience and disaster recovery¹.

AWS Documentation on monitoring CodeCommit events in Amazon EventBridge and Amazon CloudWatch Events².

NEW QUESTION # 436

A company uses Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) with an Amazon EC2 launch type. The company requires all log data to be centralized on Amazon CloudWatch. The company's ECS tasks include a LogConfiguration object that specifies a value of awslogs for the log driver name.

The company's ECS tasks failed to deploy. An error message indicates that a missing permission causes the failure. The company confirmed that the IAM role used to launch container instances includes the logs:

CreateLogGroup, logs:CreateLogStream, and logs:PutLogEvents permissions.

Which solution will fix the problem?

- A. Remove the logs:CreateLogStream permission from the policy applied to the IAM role.
- B. Add the logs:PutDestination permission to the policy applied to the IAM role.
- C. Add an IAM trust policy to the IAM role that establishes Amazon ECS as a trusted service.
- D. Add an IAM trust policy to the IAM role that establishes CloudWatch as a trusted service.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When using the awslogs log driver with ECS on EC2, the ECS agent running on the container instance uses the instance's IAM role (container instance role or task execution role, depending on configuration) to write logs to CloudWatch Logs. The policy already grants logs:CreateLogGroup, logs:CreateLogStream, and logs:

PutLogEvents, which are the required CloudWatch Logs actions. However, for the role to be usable by ECS, the role's trust policy must allow the appropriate service principal to assume it.

In this question, the error message indicates "missing permission" during ECS task deployment. If the IAM role is not trusted by the ECS service (for example, ecs-tasks.amazonaws.com for a task execution role or the proper principal for container instances), ECS cannot assume that role and therefore cannot use the granted CloudWatch permissions, causing deployment failures.

Option A addresses this by adding a trust relationship so that Amazon ECS can assume the IAM role. Options B and C mutate the permissions but do not fix the underlying problem: the missing trust. Option D incorrectly attempts to trust CloudWatch, which does not assume roles in this context.

Thus, adding a trust policy that establishes ECS as a trusted service is the correct fix.

