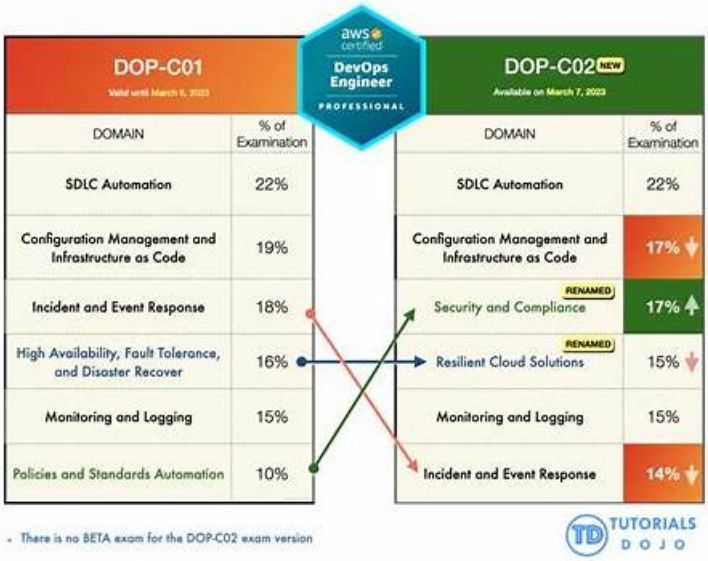
DOP-C02최신업데이트인증공부자료 & DOP-C02유효한덤프문제



BONUS!!! Itcertkr DOP-C02 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ojznu3Sit_IHVj3zGRgamc0v5i3N8hVt

Itcertkr의 Amazon DOP-C02덤프를 공부하면 100% Amazon DOP-C02 시험패스를 보장해드립니다. 만약 Amazon DOP-C02 덤프자료를 구매하여 공부한후 시험에 탈락할시 불합격성적표와 주문번호를 메일로 보내오시면 덤프비용을 바로 환불해드립니다. 저희 Itcertkr Amazon DOP-C02덤프로 자격증부자되세요.

Amazon DOP -C02 (AWS Certified DevOps Engineer -Professional) 인증 시험은 DevOps 분야에서 자신의 기술과 지식을 검증하려는 전문가를위한 도전적이지만 보상 인증입니다. 개인이 경력을 발전시키고 조직 이이 분야의 최고의 인재를 식별하는 데 도움이되는 귀중한 자격 증명입니다.

아마존 DOP-C02 자격증은 경험 많은 DevOps 전문가들이 자신의 기술과 지식을 검증하고, 진로 전망을 향상시키며, 조직에 가치 있는 기여를 할 수 있는 훌륭한 방법입니다. 이 자격증에 관심이 있다면, AWS 웹사이트에서 공부 자료, 시험 정보 및 등록 정보 등 자세한 내용을 찾을 수 있습니다.

>> DOP-C02최신 업데이트 인증공부자료 <<

DOP-C02유효한 덤프문제 - DOP-C02시험준비공부

Amazon인증 DOP-C02시험은 IT업종종사분들에게 널리 알려진 유명한 자격증을 취득할수 있는 시험과목입니다. Amazon인증 DOP-C02시험은 영어로 출제되는만큼 시험난이도가 많이 높습니다.하지만 Itcertkr의Amazon인증 DOP-C02덤프만 있다면 아무리 어려운 시험도 쉬워집니다. 오르지 못할 산도 정복할수 있는게Itcertkr제품의 우점입니다. Itcertkr의Amazon인증 DOP-C02덤프로 시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하면 정상에 오를수 있습니다.

DOP-C02 시험은 지속적인 통합 및 전달, 코드 인 인프라, 모니터링 및 로깅, 보안 및 준수, 자동화 및 AWS 서비스의 최적화를 포함하여 DevOps와 관련된 광범위한 주제를 다룹니다. 시험에 합격하려면 응시자는 AWS 기술 및 모범 사례를 사용하여 확장 가능하고 신뢰할 수 있으며 안전한 DevOps 솔루션을 설계하고 구현하는 능력을 보여 주어야합니다. 이 인증은 고용주의 가치가 높으며 DevOps 전문가가 경력을 발전시키고 수입 잠재력을 높이는 데 도움이 될 수 있습니다.

최신 AWS Certified Professional DOP-C02 무료샘플문제 (Q265-Q270):

질문 # 265
A company wants to use AWS CloudFormation for infrastructure deployment. The company has strict tagging and resource requirements and wants to limit the deployment to two Regions. Developers will need to deploy multiple versions of the same application.

Which solution ensures resources are deployed in accordance with company policy?

- A. Create AWS Service Catalog products with approved CloudFormation templates.
- B. Create a Cloud Formation drift detection operation to find and remediate unapproved CloudFormation StackSets.
- C. Create AWS Trusted Advisor checks to find and remediate unapproved CloudFormation StackSets.
- D. Create CloudFormation StackSets with approved CloudFormation templates.

정답：A

설명:
Explanation
service catalog uses stacksets and can enforce tag and restrict resources AWS Customer case with tag enforcement
https://aws.amazon.com/ko/blogs/apn/enforce-centralized-tag-compliance-using-aws-service-catalog-amazon-dy And Youtube video showing how to restrict resources per user with portfolio
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LzvhTcqqyog

질문 # 266
A DevOps team uses AWS CodePipeline, AWS CodeBuild, and AWS CodeDeploy to deploy an application.
The application is a REST API that uses AWS Lambda functions and Amazon API Gateway Recent deployments have introduced errors that have affected many customers.
The DevOps team needs a solution that reverts to the most recent stable version of the application when an error is detected. The solution must affect the fewest customers possible.
Which solution Will meet these requirements With the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Set the deployment configuration in CodeDeploy to LambdaCanary10Percent10Minutes. Configure automatic rollbacks on the deployment group Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that detects HTTP Bad Gateway errors on API Gateway Configure the deployment group to roll back when the number of alarms meets the alarm threshold
- B. Set the deployment configuration in CodeDeploy to LambdaCanaryIOPercentIOMinutes Configure manual rollbacks on the deployment group Create a metric filter on an Amazon CloudWatch log group for API Gateway to monitor HTTP Bad Gateway errors. Configure the metric filter to Invoke a new Lambda function that stops the current eployment and starts the most recent successful deployment
- C. Set the deployment configuration in CodeDeploy to LambdaAllAtOnce Configure manual rollbacks on the deployment group. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topc to send notifications every time a deployment fads. Configure the SNS topc to Invoke a new Lambda function that stops the current deployment and starts the most recent successful deployment
- D. Set the deployment configuration in CodeDepIoy to LambdaAlIAtOnce Configure automatic rollbacks on the deployment group Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that detects HTTP Bad Gateway errors on API Gateway Configure the deployment group to roll back when the number of alarms meets the alarm threshold

정답：A

설명:
Explanation
Option A is incorrect because setting the deployment configuration to LambdaAllAtOnce means that the new version of the application will be deployed to all Lambda functions at once, affecting all customers.
This does not meet the requirement of affecting the fewest customers possible. Moreover, configuring automatic rollbacks on the deployment group is not operationally efficient, as it requires manual intervention to fix the errors and redeploy the application.
Option B is correct because setting the deployment configuration to LambdaCanary10Percent10Minutes means that the new version of the application will be deployed to 10 percent of the Lambda functions first, and then to the remaining 90 percent after 10 minutes. This minimizes the impact of errors on customers, as only 10 percent of them will be affected by a faulty deployment.
Configuring automatic rollbacks on the deployment group also meets the requirement of reverting to the most recent stable version of the application when an error is detected. Creating a CloudWatch alarm that detects HTTP Bad Gateway errors on API Gateway is a valid way to monitor the health of the application and trigger a rollback if needed.
Option C is incorrect because setting the deployment configuration to LambdaAllAtOnce means that the new version of the application will be deployed to all Lambda functions at once, affecting all customers.
This does not meet the requirement of affecting the fewest customers possible. Moreover, configuring manual rollbacks on the deployment group is not operationally efficient, as it requires human intervention to stop the current deployment and start a new one.
Creating an SNS topic to send notifications every time a deployment fails is not sufficient to detect errors in the application, as it does not monitor the API Gateway responses.
Option D is incorrect because configuring manual rollbacks on the deployment group is not operationally efficient, as it requires

human intervention to stop the current deployment and start a new one. Creating a metric filter on a CloudWatch log group for API Gateway to monitor HTTP Bad Gateway errors is a valid way to monitor the health of the application, but invoking a new Lambda function to perform a rollback is unnecessary and complex, as CodeDeploy already provides automatic rollback functionality.
References:
AWS CodeDeploy Deployment Configurations
[AWS CodeDeploy Rollbacks]
Amazon CloudWatch Alarms

질문 # 267
A company runs an Amazon EKS cluster and must implement comprehensive logging for the control plane and nodes. The company must analyze API requests and monitor container performance.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS Distro for OpenTelemetry and stream logs to Amazon Redshift.
- B. Enable AWS CloudTrail for control plane logging and deploy Logstash on nodes.
- C. Enable control plane logging to CloudWatch and use CloudWatch Container Insights for node and pod metrics.
- D. Enable API server logging to S3 and deploy Kubernetes Event Exporter to nodes.

정답：C

설명:
Enabling EKS control plane logs to CloudWatch captures API requests. CloudWatch Container Insights collects node and pod-level performance data with no additional infrastructure. AWS recommends this integrated observability solution for minimal management overhead.

질문 # 268
A company uses an Amazon API Gateway regional REST API to host its application API. The REST API has a custom domain. The REST API's default endpoint is deactivated.
The company's internal teams consume the API. The company wants to use mutual TLS between the API and the internal teams as an additional layer of authentication.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Upload the root private certificate authority (CA) certificate to an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure the API Gateway mutual TLS to use the private CA certificate that is stored in the S3 bucket as the trust store.
- B. Provision a client certificate that is signed by a public certificate authority (CA). Import the certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
- C. Use AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) to create a private certificate authority (CA). Provision a client certificate that is signed by the private CA.
- D. Upload the provisioned client certificate to an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure the API Gateway mutual TLS to use the client certificate that is stored in the S3 bucket as the trust store.
- E. Upload the provisioned client certificate private key to an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure the API Gateway mutual TLS to use the private key that is stored in the S3 bucket as the trust store.

정답：A,C

설명:
Mutual TLS (mTLS) authentication requires two-way authentication between the client and the server. For Amazon API Gateway, you can enable mTLS for a custom domain name, which requires clients to present X.509 certificates to verify their identity to access your API. To set up mTLS, you would typically use AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) to create a private certificate authority (CA) and provision a client certificate signed by this private CA. The root CA certificate is then uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket and configured in API Gateway as the trust store12.
Reference:
Introducing mutual TLS authentication for Amazon API Gateway1.
Configuring mutual TLS authentication for a REST API2.
AWS Private Certificate Authority details3.
AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority updates4.

질문 # 269
A development team wants to use AWS CloudFormation stacks to deploy an application. However, the developer IAM role does not have the required permissions to provision the resources that are specified in the AWS CloudFormation template. A DevOps engineer needs to implement a solution that allows the developers to deploy the stacks. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS CloudFormation service role that has the required permissions. Grant the developer IAM role a cloudformation:* action. Use the new service role during stack deployments.
- B. Create an AWS CloudFormation service role that has the required permissions. Grant the developer IAM role the iam:PassRole permission. Use the new service role during stack deployments.
- C. Create an IAM policy that allows the developers to provision the required resources. Attach the policy to the developer IAM role.
- D. Create an IAM policy that allows full access to AWS CloudFormation. Attach the policy to the developer IAM role.

정답：B

질문 # 270
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