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Amazon DOP-C02 exam consists of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions that assess the candidate's ability to design, deploy, and manage highly available, fault-tolerant, and scalable systems on the AWS platform. DOP-C02 Exam is timed, and candidates have 180 minutes to complete it. To pass the exam, candidates must achieve a minimum score of 750 out of 1000.

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions

(Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111

A company is migrating its container-based workloads to an AWS Organizations multi-account environment.

The environment consists of application workload accounts that the company uses to deploy and run the containerized workloads.

The company has also provisioned a shared services account for shared workloads in the organization.

The company must follow strict compliance regulations. All container images must receive security scanning before they are deployed to any environment. Images can be consumed by downstream deployment mechanisms after the images pass a scan with no critical vulnerabilities. Pre-scan and post-scan images must be isolated from one another so that a deployment can never use pre-scan images.

A DevOps engineer needs to create a strategy to centralize this process.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements with the LEAST administrative overhead? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repositories in the shared services account: one repository for each pre-scan image and one repository for each post-scan image. Configure Amazon ECR image scanning to run on new image pushes to the pre-scan repositories. Use resource-based policies to grant the organization write access to the pre-scan repositories and read access to the post-scan repositories.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to image scanning completed events and invokes the Lambda function. Write function code that determines the image scanning status and pushes images without critical vulnerabilities to the post-scan repositories.
- C. Create pre-scan Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repositories in each account that publishes container images. Create repositories for post-scan images in the shared services account. Configure Amazon ECR image scanning to run on new image pushes to the pre-scan repositories. Use resource-based policies to grant the organization read access to the post-scan repositories.
- D. Configure image replication for each image from the image's pre-scan repository to the image's post-scan repository.
- E. Create a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline for each pre-scan repository. Create a source stage that runs when new images are pushed to the pre-scan repositories. Create a stage that uses AWS CodeBuild as the action provider. Write a buildspec.yaml definition that determines the image scanning status and pushes images without critical vulnerabilities to the post-scan repositories.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Step 1: Centralizing Image Scanning in a Shared Services Account

The first requirement is to centralize the image scanning process, ensuring pre-scan and post-scan images are stored separately. This can be achieved by creating separate pre-scan and post-scan repositories in the shared services account, with the appropriate resource-based policies to control access.

Action: Create separate ECR repositories for pre-scan and post-scan images in the shared services account.

Configure resource-based policies to allow write access to pre-scan repositories and read access to post-scan repositories.

Why: This ensures that images are isolated before and after the scan, following the compliance requirements.

Reference: AWS documentation on Amazon ECR and resource-based policies.

This corresponds to Option A: Create Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repositories in the shared services account: one repository for each pre-scan image and one repository for each post-scan image.

Configure Amazon ECR image scanning to run on new image pushes to the pre-scan repositories. Use resource-based policies to grant the organization write access to the pre-scan repositories and read access to the post-scan repositories.

Step 2: Replication between Pre-Scan and Post-Scan Repositories To automate the transfer of images from the pre-scan repositories to the post-scan repositories (after they pass the security scan), you can configure image replication between the two repositories.

Action: Set up image replication between the pre-scan and post-scan repositories to move images that have passed the security scan.

Why: Replication ensures that only scanned and compliant images are available for deployment, streamlining the process with minimal administrative overhead.

Reference: AWS documentation on Amazon ECR image replication.

This corresponds to Option C: Configure image replication for each image from the image's pre-scan repository to the image's post-scan repository.

NEW QUESTION # 112

A company has multiple development groups working in a single shared AWS account. The Senior Manager of the groups wants to be alerted via a third-party API call when the creation of resources approaches the service limits for the account.

Which solution will accomplish this with the LEAST amount of development effort?

- A. Add an AWS Config custom rule that runs periodically, checks the AWS service limit status, and streams notifications to an Amazon SNS topic. Deploy an AWS Lambda function that notifies the Senior Manager, and subscribe the Lambda function to the SNS topic.
- B. Deploy an AWS Lambda function that refreshes AWS Trusted Advisor checks, and configure an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule to run the Lambda function periodically. Create another CloudWatch Events rule with an event pattern matching Trusted Advisor events and a target Lambda function. In the target Lambda function, notify the Senior Manager.
- C. Deploy an AWS Lambda function that refreshes AWS Personal Health Dashboard checks, and configure an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule to run the Lambda function periodically. Create another CloudWatch Events rule with an event pattern matching Personal Health Dashboard events and a target Lambda function. In the target Lambda function, notify the Senior Manager.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Event rule that runs periodically and targets an AWS Lambda function. Within the Lambda function, evaluate the current state of the AWS environment and compare deployed resource values to resource limits on the account. Notify the Senior Manager if the account is approaching a service limit.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To meet the requirements, the company needs to create a solution that alerts the Senior Manager when the creation of resources approaches the service limits for the account with the least amount of development effort. The company can use AWS Trusted Advisor, which is a service that provides best practice recommendations for cost optimization, performance, security, and service limits. The company can deploy an AWS Lambda function that refreshes Trusted Advisor checks, and configure an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule to run the Lambda function periodically. This will ensure that Trusted Advisor checks are up to date and reflect the current state of the account. The company can then create another CloudWatch Events rule with an event pattern matching Trusted Advisor events and a target Lambda function. The event pattern can filter for events related to service limit checks and their status. The target Lambda function can notify the Senior Manager via a third-party API call if the event indicates that the account is approaching or exceeding a service limit.

NEW QUESTION # 113

A company hosts applications in its AWS account. Each application logs to an individual Amazon CloudWatch log group. The company's CloudWatch costs for ingestion are increasing. A DevOps engineer needs to identify which applications are the source of the increased logging costs.

Which solution Will meet these requirements?

- A. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to create a set of queries for the application log groups to identify the number of logs written for a period of time
- B. Use AWS CloudTrail to filter for CreateLogStream events for each application
- C. Use AWS Cost Explorer to generate a cost report that details the cost for CloudWatch usage
- D. Use CloudWatch metrics to create a custom expression that identifies the CloudWatch log groups that have the most data being written to them.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C.

A comprehensive and detailed explanation is:

Option A is incorrect because using CloudWatch metrics to create a custom expression that identifies the CloudWatch log groups that have the most data being written to them is not a valid solution. CloudWatch metrics do not provide information about the size or volume of data being ingested by CloudWatch logs. CloudWatch metrics only provide information about the number of events, bytes, and errors that occur within a log group or stream. Moreover, creating a custom expression with CloudWatch metrics would require using the search_web tool, which is not necessary for this use case.

Option B is incorrect because using CloudWatch Logs Insights to create a set of queries for the application log groups to identify the number of logs written for a period of time is not a valid solution. CloudWatch Logs Insights can help analyze and filter log events based on patterns and expressions, but it does not provide information about the cost or billing of CloudWatch logs. CloudWatch Logs Insights also charges based on the amount of data scanned by each query, which could increase the logging costs further.

Option C is correct because using AWS Cost Explorer to generate a cost report that details the cost for CloudWatch usage is a valid solution. AWS Cost Explorer is a tool that helps visualize, understand, and manage AWS costs and usage over time. AWS Cost Explorer can generate custom reports that show the breakdown of costs by service, region, account, tag, or any other dimension. AWS Cost Explorer can also filter and group costs by usage type, which can help identify the specific CloudWatch log groups that are the source of the increased logging costs.

Option D is incorrect because using AWS CloudTrail to filter for CreateLogStream events for each application is not a valid

solution. AWS CloudTrail is a service that records API calls and account activity for AWS services, including CloudWatch logs. However, AWS CloudTrail does not provide information about the cost or billing of CloudWatch logs. Filtering for CreateLogStream events would only show when a new log stream was created within a log group, but not how much data was ingested or stored by that log stream.

References:

[CloudWatch Metrics](#)
[CloudWatch Logs Insights](#)
[AWS Cost Explorer](#)
[AWS CloudTrail](#)

NEW QUESTION # 114

A company uses Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) for all images of the company's containerized infrastructure. The company uses the pull through cache functionality with the /external prefix to avoid throttling when the company retrieves images from external image registries. The company uses AWS Organizations for its accounts.

Every image in the registry must be encrypted with a specific, pre-provisioned AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. The company's internally created images already comply with this policy.

However, cached external images use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3).

The company must remove the noncompliant cache repositories. The company must also implement a secure solution to ensure that all new pull through cache repositories are automatically encrypted with the required KMS key.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new Amazon EventBridge rule that triggers on all "ECR Pull Through Cache Action" events. Set AWS KMS as the rule target.
- B. Configure AWS Config. Add a custom rule that uses Guard syntax. Write the rule to enable KMS encryption for new repositories.
- C. Configure an SCP for all AWS accounts that requires all ECR repositories to be KMS encrypted.
- D. **Configure an ECR repository creation template for the prefix. Specify the KMS key. Wait for the repositories to repopulate.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

For pull through cache repositories, Amazon ECR now supports repository creation templates that can be applied to a registry prefix, such as /external. These templates define default settings, including encryption configuration with a specific KMS key, tag immutability, scan on push, and more. When new cache repositories are auto-created under that prefix, they inherit the template settings automatically.

In this scenario, existing external cache repositories are noncompliant because they use SSE-S3. The company can delete those repositories (removing the noncompliant caches) and configure an ECR repository creation template for the /external prefix that specifies the required customer managed KMS key. As new images are pulled, ECR recreates the cache repositories under that prefix with KMS encryption using the specified key, guaranteeing compliance going forward.

Option A (AWS Config) would only detect noncompliance after creation and cannot enforce encryption at creation time. Option C (SCP) cannot directly control repository encryption properties. Option D misuses EventBridge; KMS cannot be a "target" that retroactively encrypts repositories.

Therefore, using an ECR repository creation template with the desired KMS key is the correct, automatic, and secure solution.

NEW QUESTION # 115

A company's DevOps engineer uses AWS Systems Manager to perform maintenance tasks during maintenance windows. The company has a few Amazon EC2 instances that require a restart after notifications from AWS Health. The DevOps engineer needs to implement an automated solution to remediate these notifications. The DevOps engineer creates an Amazon EventBridge rule. How should the DevOps engineer configure the EventBridge rule to meet these requirements?

- A. **Configure an event source of AWS Health, a service of EC2, and an event type that indicates instance maintenance. Target a newly created AWS Lambda function that registers an automation task to restart the EC2 instance during a maintenance window.**
- B. Configure an event source of EC2 and an event type that indicates instance maintenance. Target a newly created AWS Lambda function that registers an automation task to restart the EC2 instance during a maintenance window.
- C. Configure an event source of AWS Health, a service of EC2, and an event type that indicates instance maintenance. Target a Systems Manager document to restart the EC2 instance.

- D. Configure an event source of Systems Manager and an event type that indicates a maintenance window. Target a Systems Manager document to restart the EC2 instance.

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Health provides real-time events and information related to your AWS infrastructure. It can be integrated with Amazon EventBridge to act upon the health events automatically. If the maintenance notification from AWS Health indicates that an EC2 instance requires a restart, you can set up an EventBridge rule to respond to such events. In this case, the target of this rule would be a Lambda function that would trigger a Systems Manager automation to restart the EC2 instance during a maintenance window. Remember, AWS Health is the source of the events (not EC2 or Systems Manager), and AWS Lambda can be used to execute complex remediation tasks, such as scheduling maintenance tasks via Systems Manager.

The following are the steps involved in configuring the EventBridge rule to meet these requirements:

Configure an event source of AWS Health, a service of EC2, and an event type that indicates instance maintenance.

Target a newly created AWS Lambda function that registers an automation task to restart the EC2 instance during a maintenance window.

The AWS Lambda function will be triggered by the event from AWS Health. The function will then register an automation task to restart the EC2 instance during the next maintenance window.

NEW QUESTION # 116

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