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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.

The Amazon DOP-C02 Exam covers a wide range of topics related to DevOps, including AWS services such as AWS CodeCommit, AWS CodePipeline, AWS CodeBuild, AWS CodeDeploy, and AWS CodeStar. It also covers topics related to automation, configuration management, containerization, and serverless computing.

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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q130-Q135):

NEW QUESTION # 130
A company uses AWS CodePipeline pipelines to automate releases of its application A typical pipeline consists of three stages build, test, and deployment. The company has been using a separate AWS CodeBuild project to run scripts for each stage. However, the company now wants to use AWS CodeDeploy to handle the deployment stage of the pipelines.
The company has packaged the application as an RPM package and must deploy the application to a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances are in an EC2 Auto Scaling group and are launched from a common AMI.
Which combination of steps should a DevOps engineer perform to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an application in CodeDeploy. Configure an in-place deployment type. Specify the Auto Scaling group as the deployment target. Update the CodePipeline pipeline to use the CodeDeploy action to deploy the application.

- B. Create a new version of the common AMI with the CodeDeploy agent installed. Update the IAM role of the EC2 instances to allow access to CodeDeploy.
- C. Create an application in CodeDeploy. Configure an in-place deployment type. Specify the Auto Scaling group as the deployment target. Add a step to the CodePipeline pipeline to use EC2 Image Builder to create a new AMI. Configure CodeDeploy to deploy the newly created AMI.
- D. Create an application in CodeDeploy. Configure an in-place deployment type. Specify the EC2 instances that are launched from the common AMI as the deployment target. Update the CodePipeline pipeline to use the CodeDeploy action to deploy the application.
- E. Create a new version of the common AMI with the CodeDeploy agent installed. Create an AppSpec file that contains application deployment scripts and grants access to CodeDeploy.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 131
A company hosts a security auditing application in an AWS account. The auditing application uses an IAM role to access other AWS accounts. All the accounts are in the same organization in AWS Organizations.
A recent security audit revealed that users in the audited AWS accounts could modify or delete the auditing application's IAM role. The company needs to prevent any modification to the auditing application's IAM role by any entity other than a trusted administrator IAM role.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an SCP that includes a Deny statement for changes to the auditing application's IAM role. Include a condition that allows the trusted administrator IAM role to make changes. Attach the SCP to the root of the organization.
- B. Create an IAM permissions boundary that includes a Deny statement for changes to the auditing application's IAM role. Include a condition that allows the trusted administrator IAM role to make changes. Attach the permissions boundary to the auditing application's IAM role in the AWS accounts.
- C. Create an IAM permissions boundary that includes a Deny statement for changes to the auditing application's IAM role. Include a condition that allows the trusted administrator IAM role to make changes. Attach the permissions boundary to the audited AWS accounts.
- D. Create an SCP that includes an Allow statement for changes to the auditing application's IAM role by the trusted administrator IAM role. Include a Deny statement for changes by all other IAM principals. Attach the SCP to the IAM service in each AWS account where the auditing application has an IAM role.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps.html?icmpid=docs_orgs_console SCPs (Service Control Policies) are the best way to restrict permissions at the organizational level, which in this case would be used to restrict modifications to the IAM role used by the auditing application, while still allowing trusted administrators to make changes to it. Options C and D are not as effective because IAM permission boundaries are applied to IAM entities (users, groups, and roles), not the account itself, and must be applied to all IAM entities in the account.

NEW QUESTION # 132
A company wants to deploy a workload on several hundred Amazon EC2 instances. The company will provision the EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group by using a launch template.
The workload will pull files from an Amazon S3 bucket, process the data, and put the results into a different S3 bucket. The EC2 instances must have least-privilege permissions and must use temporary security credentials.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an IAM user that has the appropriate permissions for Amazon S3. Generate a secret key and token.
- B. Create an IAM role that has the appropriate permissions for S3 buckets. Add the IAM role to an instance profile.
- C. Update the launch template. Modify the user data to use the new secret key and token.
- D. Update the launch template to include the IAM instance profile.
- E. Create a trust anchor and profile. Attach the IAM role to the profile.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
To meet the requirements of deploying a workload on several hundred EC2 instances with least-privilege permissions and temporary

security credentials, the company should use an IAM role and an instance profile. An IAM role is a way to grant permissions to an entity that you trust, such as an EC2 instance. An instance profile is a container for an IAM role that you can use to pass role information to an EC2 instance when the instance starts. By using an IAM role and an instance profile, the EC2 instances can automatically receive temporary security credentials from the AWS Security Token Service (STS) and use them to access the S3 buckets. This way, the company does not need to manage or rotate any long-term credentials, such as IAM users or access keys.
To use an IAM role and an instance profile, the company should create an IAM role that has the appropriate permissions for S3 buckets. The permissions should allow the EC2 instances to read from the source S3 bucket and write to the destination S3 bucket. The company should also create a trust policy for the IAM role that specifies that EC2 is allowed to assume the role. Then, the company should add the IAM role to an instance profile. An instance profile can have only one IAM role, so the company does not need to create multiple roles or profiles for this scenario.
Next, the company should update the launch template to include the IAM instance profile. A launch template is a way to save launch parameters for EC2 instances, such as the instance type, security group, user data, and IAM instance profile. By using a launch template, the company can ensure that all EC2 instances in the Auto Scaling group have consistent configuration and permissions. The company should specify the name or ARN of the IAM instance profile in the launch template. This way, when the Auto Scaling group launches new EC2 instances based on the launch template, they will automatically receive the IAM role and its permissions through the instance profile.
The other options are not correct because they do not meet the requirements or follow best practices. Creating an IAM user and generating a secret key and token is not a good option because it involves managing long-term credentials that need to be rotated regularly. Moreover, embedding credentials in user data is not secure because user data is visible to anyone who can describe the EC2 instance. Creating a trust anchor and profile is not a valid option because trust anchors are used for certificate-based authentication, not for IAM roles or instance profiles. Modifying user data to use a new secret key and token is also not a good option because it requires updating user data every time the credentials change, which is not scalable or efficient.
References:
1: AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Certification | AWS Certification | AWS
2: DevOps Resources - Amazon Web Services (AWS)
3: Exam Readiness: AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional
4: IAM Roles for Amazon EC2 - AWS Identity and Access Management
5: Working with Instance Profiles - AWS Identity and Access Management
6: Launching an Instance Using a Launch Template - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
7: Temporary Security Credentials - AWS Identity and Access Management

NEW QUESTION # 133
An ecommerce company uses a large number of Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) backed Amazon EC2 instances. To decrease manual work across all the instances, a DevOps engineer is tasked with automating restart actions when EC2 instance retirement events are scheduled.
How can this be accomplished?

- A. Enable EC2Auto Recovery on all of the instances. Create an AWS Config rule to limit the recovery to occur during a maintenance window only
- B. Set up an AWS Health Amazon EventBridge rule to run AWS Systems Manager Automation runbooks that stop and start the EC2 instance when a retirement scheduled event occurs.
- C. Create a scheduled Amazon EventBridge rule to run an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook that checks if any EC2 instances are scheduled for retirement once a week If the instance is scheduled for retirement the runbook will hibernate the instance
- D. Reboot all EC2 instances during an approved maintenance window that is outside of standard business hours Set up Amazon CloudWatch alarms to send a notification in case any instance is failing EC2 instance status checks

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/mt/automate-remediation-actions-for-amazon-ec2-notifications-and-beyond-using

NEW QUESTION # 134
A company runs a website by using an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) service that is connected to an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The service was in a steady state with tasks responding to requests successfully. A DevOps engineer updated the task definition with a new container image and deployed the new task definition to the service. The DevOps engineer noticed that the service is frequently stopping and starting new tasks because the ALB health checks are failing. What should the

DevOps engineer do to troubleshoot the failed deployment?

- A. Ensure that a security group associated with the service allows traffic from the ALB.
- B. Increase the ALB health check grace period for the service.
- C. Increase the service minimum healthy percent setting.
- D. Decrease the ALB health check interval.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 135
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