Latest DOP-C02 Test Cram | DOP-C02 Boot Camp

DOWNLOAD the newest Exam4Labs DOP-C02 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1pq3dQJgBmaCVKhF0mQRPlBQovpwEUw46

Exam4Labs has made these formats so the students don't face issues while preparing for AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional (DOP-C02) certification exam dumps and get success in a single try. The web-based format is normally accessed through browsers like Microsoft Edge, Google Chrome, Firefox, and Safari. This format doesn't require any extra plugins so users can also use this format to pass Amazon DOP-C02 test with pretty good marks.

Achieving certification in the Amazon DOP-C02 Exam demonstrates that a DevOps engineer has a deep understanding of the AWS platform and is able to design, implement, and manage complex, multi-tier applications in a scalable, fault-tolerant manner. AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification is highly valued by employers and can lead to higher salaries and more challenging job opportunities in the DevOps field.

>> Latest DOP-C02 Test Cram <<

DOP-C02 Boot Camp, Valid DOP-C02 Exam Dumps

Exam4Labs has built customizable Amazon DOP-C02 practice exams (desktop software & web-based) for our customers. Users can customize the time and DOP-C02 questions of Amazon DOP-C02 Practice Tests according to their needs. You can give more than one test and track the progress of your previous attempts to improve your marks on the next try.

Amazon DOP-C02 Certification Exam covers a range of topics, including configuration management, monitoring and logging, continuous integration and delivery, security and compliance, and infrastructure as code. Candidates for this certification will be tested on their ability to design, manage, and maintain AWS services and systems using DevOps principles and practices.

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q383-Q388):

NEW QUESTION # 383
A company's developers use Amazon EC2 instances as remote workstations. The company is concerned that users can create or modify EC2 security groups to allow unrestricted inbound access.
A DevOps engineer needs to develop a solution to detect when users create unrestricted security group rules.
The solution must detect changes to security group rules in near real time, remove unrestricted rules, and send email notifications to the security team. The DevOps engineer has created an AWS Lambda function that checks for security group ID from input, removes rules that grant unrestricted access, and sends notifications through Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
What should the DevOps engineer do next to meet the requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge event rule that has the default event bus as the source. Define the rule's event pattern to match EC2 security group creation and modification events. Configure the rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge custom event bus that subscribes to events from all AWS services.Configure the Lambda function to be invoked by the custom event bus.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule to invoke the Lambda function. Define a schedule pattern that runs the Lambda function every hour.
- D. Configure the Lambda function to be invoked by the SNS topic. Create an AWS CloudTrail subscription for the SNS topic. Configure a subscription filter for security group modification events.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
To meet the requirements, the DevOps engineer should create an Amazon EventBridge event rule that has the default event bus as the source. The rule's event pattern should match EC2 security group creation and modification events, and it should be configured to invoke the Lambda function. This solution will allow for near real-time detection of security group rule changes and will trigger the Lambda function to remove any unrestricted rules and send email notifications to the security team.
https://repost.aws/knowledge-center/monitor-security-group-changes-ec2

NEW QUESTION # 384
A company has configured an Amazon S3 event source on an AWS Lambda function The company needs the Lambda function to run when a new object is created or an existing object IS modified In a particular S3 bucket The Lambda function will use the S3 bucket name and the S3 object key of the incoming event to read the contents of the created or modified S3 object The Lambda function will parse the contents and save the parsed contents to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
The Lambda function's execution role has permissions to read from the S3 bucket and to write to the DynamoDB table, During testing, a DevOps engineer discovers that the Lambda function does not run when objects are added to the S3 bucket or when existing objects are modified.
Which solution will resolve this problem?

- A. Increase the memory of the Lambda function to give the function the ability to process large files from the S3 bucket.
- B. Create a resource policy on the Lambda function to grant Amazon S3 the permission to invoke the Lambda function for the S3 bucket
- C. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue as an OnFailure destination for the Lambda function
- D. Provision space in the /tmp folder of the Lambda function to give the function the ability to process large files from the S3 bucket

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option A is incorrect because increasing the memory of the Lambda function does not address the root cause of the problem, which is that the Lambda function is not triggered by the S3 event source. Increasing the memory of the Lambda function might improve its performance or reduce its execution time, but it does not affect its invocation. Moreover, increasing the memory of the Lambda function might incur higher costs, as Lambda charges based on the amount of memory allocated to the function.
Option B is correct because creating a resource policy on the Lambda function to grant Amazon S3 the permission to invoke the Lambda function for the S3 bucket is a necessary step to configure an S3 event source. A resource policy is a JSON document that defines who can access a Lambda resource and under what conditions. By granting Amazon S3 permission to invoke the Lambda function, the company ensures that the Lambda function runs when a new object is created or an existing object is modified in the S3 bucket1.
Option C is incorrect because configuring an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue as an On- Failure destination for the Lambda function does not help with triggering the Lambda function. An On-Failure destination is a feature that allows Lambda to send events to another service, such as SQS or Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS), when a function invocation fails. However, this feature only applies to asynchronous invocations, and S3 event sources use synchronous invocations. Therefore, configuring an SQS queue as an On-Failure destination would have no effect on the problem.
Option D is incorrect because provisioning space in the /tmp folder of the Lambda function does not address the root cause of the problem, which is that the Lambda function is not triggered by the S3 event source.
Provisioning space in the /tmp folder of the Lambda function might help with processing large files from the S3 bucket, as it provides temporary storage for up to 512 MB of data. However, it does not affect the invocation of the Lambda function.
References:
Using AWS Lambda with Amazon S3
Lambda resource access permissions

AWS Lambda destinations
[AWS Lambda file system]

NEW QUESTION # 385

A company releases a new application in a new AWS account. The application includes an AWS Lambda function that processes messages from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SOS) standard queue. The Lambda function stores the results in an Amazon S3 bucket for further downstream processing. The Lambda function needs to process the messages within a specific period of time after the messages are published. The Lambda function has a batch size of 10 messages and takes a few seconds to process a batch of messages.
As load increases on the application's first day of service, messages in the queue accumulate at a greater rate than the Lambda function can process the messages. Some messages miss the required processing timelines. The logs show that many messages in the queue have data that is not valid. The company needs to meet the timeline requirements for messages that have valid data.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Keep the Lambda function's batch size the same. Configure the Lambda function to report failed batch items. Configure an SOS dead-letter queue.
- B. Reduce the Lambda function's batch size. Increase the SOS message throughput quota. Request a Lambda concurrency increase in the AWS Region.
- C. Increase the Lambda function's batch size. Configure S3 Transfer Acceleration on the S3 bucket. Configure an SOS dead-letter queue.
- D. Increase the Lambda function's batch size. Change the SOS standard queue to an SOS FIFO queue. Request a Lambda concurrency increase in the AWS Region.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Step 1: Handling Invalid Data with Failed Batch Items
The Lambda function is processing batches of messages, and some messages contain invalid data, causing processing delays. Lambda provides the capability to report failed batch items, which allows valid messages to be processed while skipping invalid ones. This functionality ensures that the valid messages are processed within the required timeline.
Action: Keep the Lambda function's batch size the same and configure it to report failed batch items.
Why: By reporting failed batch items, the Lambda function can skip invalid messages and continue processing valid ones, ensuring that they meet the processing timeline.
Reference:
Step 2: Using an SQS Dead-Letter Queue (DLQ)
Configuring a dead-letter queue (DLQ) for SQS will ensure that messages with invalid data, or those that cannot be processed successfully, are moved to the DLQ. This prevents such messages from clogging the queue and allows the system to focus on processing valid messages.
Action: Configure an SQS dead-letter queue for the main queue.
Why: A DLQ helps isolate problematic messages, preventing them from continuously reappearing in the queue and causing processing delays for valid messages.
Step 3: Maintaining the Lambda Function's Batch Size
Keeping the current batch size allows the Lambda function to continue processing multiple messages at once. By addressing the failed items separately, there's no need to increase or reduce the batch size.
Action: Maintain the Lambda function's current batch size.
Why: Changing the batch size is unnecessary if the invalid messages are properly handled by reporting failed items and using a DLQ.
This corresponds to Option D: Keep the Lambda function's batch size the same. Configure the Lambda function to report failed batch items. Configure an SQS dead-letter queue.

NEW QUESTION # 386

A company has a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances that run Linux in a single AWS account. The company is using an AWS Systems Manager Automation task across the EC2 instances.
During the most recent patch cycle, several EC2 instances went into an error state because of insufficient available disk space. A DevOps engineer needs to ensure that the EC2 instances have sufficient available disk space during the patching process in the future.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? {Select TWO.)

- A. Create a cron job that is installed on each EC2 instance to periodically delete temporary files.

- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch log group for the EC2 instances. Configure a cron job that is installed on each EC2 instance to write the available disk space to a CloudWatch log stream for the relevant EC2 instance.
- C. Ensure that the Amazon CloudWatch agent is installed on all EC2 instances
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to monitor available disk space on all EC2 instances Add the alarm as a safety control to the Systems Manager Automation task.
- E. Create an AWS Lambda function to periodically check for sufficient available disk space on all EC2 instances by evaluating each EC2 instance's respective Amazon CloudWatch log stream.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Ensure that the Amazon CloudWatch agent is installed on all EC2 instances:
* The Amazon CloudWatch agent collects and logs metrics and sends them to Amazon CloudWatch.
* To install the CloudWatch agent:
* Download the CloudWatch agent package.
* Install the agent on your EC2 instances.
* Configure the agent to collect disk space metrics.
Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to monitor available disk space on all EC2 instances Add the alarm as a safety control to the Systems Manager Automation task:
* Create CloudWatch alarms to monitor the available disk space and trigger notifications or actions when the disk space falls below a defined threshold.
* Add the CloudWatch alarm to the Systems Manager Automation task to halt or fail the task if disk space is insufficient.
* To create the alarm:
* Navigate to the CloudWatch console and create a new alarm.
* Set the metric to monitor (e.g., disk space utilization).
* Define the threshold and notification actions.
References:
* Amazon CloudWatch agent
* Creating Amazon CloudWatch alarms

NEW QUESTION # 387
A company is performing vulnerability scanning for all Amazon EC2 instances across many accounts. The accounts are in an organization in AWS Organizations. Each account's VPCs are attached to a shared transit gateway. The VPCs send traffic to the internet through a central egress VPC. The company has enabled Amazon Inspector in a delegated administrator account and has enabled scanning for all member accounts.
A DevOps engineer discovers that some EC2 instances are listed in the "not scanning" tab in Amazon Inspector.
Which combination of actions should the DevOps engineer take to resolve this issue? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a managed-instance activation. Use the Activation Code and the Activation ID to register the EC2 instances.
- B. Associate the target EC2 instances with instance profiles that grant permissions to communicate with AWS Systems Manager.
- C. Verify that AWS Systems Manager Agent is installed and is running on the EC2 instances that Amazon Inspector is not scanning.
- D. Associate the target EC2 instances with security groups that allow outbound communication on port 443 to the AWS Systems Manager service endpoint.
- E. Configure EC2 Instance Connect for the EC2 instances that Amazon Inspector is not scanning.
- F. Grant inspector:StartAssessmentRun permissions to the IAM role that the DevOps engineer is using.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
Explanation
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/inspector/latest/user/scanning-ec2.html

NEW QUESTION # 388
......

- DOP-C02 Valid Test Fee □ New DOP-C02 Cram Materials □ New DOP-C02 Cram Materials □ □ www.troytecdumps.com □ is best website to obtain ➽ DOP-C02 □ for free download □DOP-C02 New Dumps Pdf
- First-grade Latest DOP-C02 Test Cram - 100% Pass DOP-C02 Exam □ Immediately open □ www.pdfvce.com □ and search for ➥ DOP-C02 □ to obtain a free download □DOP-C02 Latest Study Plan
- Quiz DOP-C02 - AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Pass-Sure Latest Test Cram □ Copy URL （ www.prep4sures.top ） open and search for ➡ DOP-C02 □□□ to download for free □DOP-C02 Download Free Dumps
- Training DOP-C02 Kit □ New DOP-C02 Cram Materials □ DOP-C02 Standard Answers □ Open website " www.pdfvce.com " and search for ⇛ DOP-C02 ⇚ for free download □Exam DOP-C02 Reference
- New DOP-C02 Cram Materials □ Exam DOP-C02 Blueprint □ DOP-C02 Standard Answers □ Simply search for ⇛ DOP-C02 ⇚ for free download on ➥ www.prepawayexam.com □ □DOP-C02 New Dumps Pdf
- Easy to Use and Compatible Pdfvce Amazon DOP-C02 Exam Questions Formats □ Open website ➡ www.pdfvce.com □□□ and search for 「 DOP-C02 」 for free download □DOP-C02 New Braindumps
- New DOP-C02 Cram Materials □ DOP-C02 Download Free Dumps □ Exam DOP-C02 Blueprint □ Search for ➡ DOP-C02 □□□ on （ www.pass4test.com ） immediately to obtain a free download □DOP-C02 Standard Answers
- New DOP-C02 Cram Materials □ DOP-C02 Exam Test □ DOP-C02 Latest Study Plan □ Simply search for （ DOP-C02 ） for free download on 《 www.pdfvce.com 》 □New DOP-C02 Cram Materials
- Latest DOP-C02 Test Cram: 2026 Realistic Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Boot Camp Pass Guaranteed □ Enter ⇛ www.pdfdumps.com ⇚ and search for ➤ DOP-C02 □ to download for free □Exam DOP-C02 Reference
- Easy to Use and Compatible Pdfvce Amazon DOP-C02 Exam Questions Formats □ ☀ www.pdfvce.com □☀□ is best website to obtain [DOP-C02] for free download □DOP-C02 Actual Exams
- Easy to Use and Compatible www.prepawayete.com Amazon DOP-C02 Exam Questions Formats □ Enter ➡ www.prepawayete.com □□□ and search for ✔ DOP-C02 □✔□ to download for free □DOP-C02 New Braindumps
- myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, alisadosdanys.top, libstudio.my.id, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.boostskillup.com, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, mpgimer.edu.in, shortcourses.russellcollege.edu.au, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

BONUS!!! Download part of Exam4Labs DOP-C02 dumps for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1pq3dQJgBmaCVKhF0mQRPlBQovpwEUw46