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To earn the Amazon DOP-C02 Certification, candidates must pass a challenging two-part exam that covers a range of topics related to DevOps and AWS. The first part of the exam focuses on core DevOps concepts, such as continuous integration, continuous delivery, and infrastructure as code. The second part of the exam tests candidates on their knowledge of AWS services and how they can be used to implement DevOps practices effectively.

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Amazon DOP-C02 (AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional) Certification Exam is designed for professionals who are interested in validating their expertise in DevOps engineering practices and methodologies using AWS technologies. DOP-C02 Exam is intended for individuals who have a strong understanding of DevOps principles, practices, and tools and are experienced in implementing and managing continuous delivery systems and methodologies on AWS.

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q97-Q102):

NEW QUESTION # 97
A DevOps engineer used an AWS CloudFormation custom resource to set up AD Connector. The AWS Lambda function ran and created AD Connector, but CloudFormation is not transitioning from CREATE_IN_PROGRESS to CREATE_COMPLETE.
Which action should the engineer take to resolve this issue?

- A. Ensure the Lambda function IAM role has ds:ConnectDirectory permissions for the AWS account.
- B. Ensure the Lambda function code returns a response to the pre-signed URL.
- C. Ensure the Lambda function code has exited successfully.
- D. Ensure the Lambda function IAM role has cloudformation:UpdateStack permissions for the stack ARN.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 98
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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule to invoke the Lambda function. Define a schedule pattern that runs the Lambda function every hour.

Answer: B

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 # 99
A DevOps engineer has created an AWS CloudFormation template that deploys an application on Amazon EC2 instances The EC2 instances run Amazon Linux The application is deployed to the EC2 instances by using shell scripts that contain user dat a. The EC2 instances have an 1AM instance profile that has an 1AM role with the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore managed policy attached The DevOps engineer has modified the user data in the CloudFormation template to install a new version of the application. The engineer has also applied the stack update. However, the application was not updated on the running EC2 instances. The engineer

needs to ensure that the changes to the application are installed on the running EC2 instances.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Refactor the user data commands to use an AWS Systems Manager document (SSM document). Add an AWS CLI command in the user data to use Systems Manager Run Command to apply the SSM document to the EC2 instances
- B. Configure the user data content to use the Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) multipart format. Set the scripts-user parameter to always in the text/cloud-config section.
- C. Refactor the user data command to use an AWS Systems Manager document (SSM document) Use Systems Manager State Manager to create an association between the SSM document and the EC2 instances.
- D. Configure an EC2 launch template for the EC2 instances. Create a new EC2 Auto Scaling group. Associate the Auto Scaling group with the EC2 launch template Use the AutoScalingScheduledAction update policy for the Auto Scaling group.
- E. Refactor the user data commands to use the cfn-init helper script. Update the user data to install and configure the cfn-hup and cfn-mit helper scripts to monitor and apply the metadata changes

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
Refactor User Data to Use cfn-init and cfn-hup:
cfn-init helps to bootstrap the instance, installing packages and starting services.
cfn-hup is a daemon that can monitor metadata changes and re-apply configurations when necessary.
Example user data script with cfn-init:
#!/bin/bash
yum update -y
yum install -y aws-cfn-bootstrap
/opt/aws/bin/cfn-init -v --stack ${AWS::StackName} --resource WebServer --region ${AWS::Region}
/opt/aws/bin/cfn-hup
Use Systems Manager State Manager:
State Manager can automatically apply an AWS Systems Manager document to instances at regular intervals, ensuring configurations are kept up-to-date.
Steps:
Create an SSM document that installs and configures your application.
Use State Manager to associate this document with your EC2 instances.
Example SSM document:
{
"schemaVersion": "2.2",
"description": "Install My Application",
"mainSteps": [
{
"action": "aws:runShellScript",
"name": "installApplication",
"inputs": {
"runCommand": [
"yum install -y my-application"
]
}
}
]
}
Create State Manager association:
aws ssm create-association --name "InstallMyApplication" --instance-id <instance-id> --document-version "\$LATEST" Reference:
Using cfn-init and cfn-hup
AWS Systems Manager State Manager

NEW QUESTION # 100
A company that uses electronic health records is running a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances with an Amazon Linux operating system. As part of patient privacy requirements, the company must ensure continuous compliance for patches for operating system and applications running on the EC2 instances.
How can the deployments of the operating system and application patches be automated using a default and custom repository?

- A. Use AWS Systems Manager to create a new patch baseline including the custom repository. Run the AWS-

RunPatchBaseline document using the run command to verify and install patches.

- B. Use AWS Direct Connect to integrate the corporate repository and deploy the patches using Amazon CloudWatch scheduled events, then use the CloudWatch dashboard to create reports.
- C. Use AWS Systems Manager to create a new patch baseline including the corporate repository. Run the AWS-AmazonLinuxDefaultPatchBaseline document using the run command to verify and install patches.
- D. Use yum-config-manager to add the custom repository under /etc/yum.repos.d and run yum-config-manager-enable to activate the repository.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/patch-manager-how-it-works-alt-source-reposito

NEW QUESTION # 101
A company uses Amazon EC2 as its primary compute platform. A DevOps team wants to audit the company's EC2 instances to check whether any prohibited applications have been installed on the EC2 instances.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Configure AWS Systems Manager on each instance Use Systems Manager Inventory Create AWS Config rules that monitor changes from Systems Manager Inventory to identify prohibited applications.
- B. Configure AWS Systems Manager on each instance Use AWS Systems Manager Inventory Use Systems Manager resource data sync to synchronize and store findings in an Amazon S3 bucket Create an AWS Lambda function that runs when new objects are added to the S3 bucket. Configure the Lambda function to identify prohibited applications.
- C. Configure AWS Systems Manager on each instance. Use Systems Manager Inventory. Filter a trail in AWS CloudTrail for Systems Manager Inventory events to identify prohibited applications.
- D. Designate Amazon CloudWatch Logs as the log destination for all application instances Run an automated script across all instances to create an inventory of installed applications Configure the script to forward the results to CloudWatch Logs Create a CloudWatch alarm that uses filter patterns to search log data to identify prohibited applications.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Configure AWS Systems Manager on Each Instance:
* AWS Systems Manager provides a unified interface for managing AWS resources. Install the Systems Manager agent on each EC2 instance to enable inventory management and other features.
Use AWS Systems Manager Inventory:
* Systems Manager Inventory collects metadata about your instances and the software installed on them.
This data includes information about applications, network configurations, and more.
* Enable Systems Manager Inventory on all EC2 instances to gather detailed information about installed applications.
Use Systems Manager Resource Data Sync to Synchronize and Store Findings in an Amazon S3 Bucket:
* Resource Data Sync aggregates inventory data from multiple accounts and regions into a single S3 bucket, making it easier to query and analyze the data.
* Configure Resource Data Sync to automatically transfer inventory data to an S3 bucket for centralized storage.
Create an AWS Lambda Function that Runs When New Objects are Added to the S3 Bucket:
* Use an S3 event to trigger a Lambda function whenever new inventory data is added to the S3 bucket.
* The Lambda function can parse the inventory data and check for the presence of prohibited applications.
Configure the Lambda Function to Identify Prohibited Applications:
* The Lambda function should be programmed to scan the inventory data for any known prohibited applications and generate alerts or take appropriate actions if such applications are found.
Example Lambda function in Python

```
import json
import boto3
def lambda_handler(event, context):
s3 = boto3.client('s3')
bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
key = event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key']
response = s3.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
inventory_data = json.loads(response['Body'].read().decode('utf-8'))
prohibited_apps = ['app1', 'app2']
```

for instance in inventory_data['Instances']:
for app in instance['Applications']:
if app['Name'] in prohibited_apps:
# Send notification or take action
print(f'Prohibited application found: {app['Name']} on instance {instance['InstanceId']}') return {'statusCode': 200, 'body': json.dumps('Check completed')} By leveraging AWS Systems Manager Inventory, Resource Data Sync, and Lambda, this solution provides an efficient and automated way to audit EC2 instances for prohibited applications.
References:
* AWS Systems Manager Inventory
* AWS Systems Manager Resource Data Sync
* S3 Event Notifications
* AWS Lambda

NEW QUESTION # 102
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