

DOP-C02最新関連参考書、DOP-C02日本語版対策ガイド



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Amazon DOP-C02試験は、経験豊富なDevOpsプロフェッショナルが自分の専門知識を検証し、AWS認定DevOpsエンジニアプロフェッショナル認定を取得するために設計されています。この認定は、DevOpsの方法論、プラクティス、ツールに深い理解があり、AWSプラットフォーム上でアプリケーションを展開および管理する経験がある個人を対象としています。

>> DOP-C02最新関連参考書 <<

Amazon DOP-C02日本語版対策ガイド & DOP-C02勉強時間

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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional 認定 DOP-C02 試験 問題 (Q239-Q244):

質問 # 239

A DevOps engineer is creating an AWS CloudFormation template to deploy a web service. The web service will run on Amazon EC2 instances in a private subnet behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The DevOps engineer must ensure that the service can accept requests from clients that have IPv6 addresses.

What should the DevOps engineer do with the CloudFormation template so that IPv6 clients can access the web service?

- A. Assign each EC2 instance an IPv6 Elastic IP address. Create a target group, and add the EC2 instances as targets. Create a listener on port 443 of the ALB, and associate the target group with the ALB.
- B. Add an IPv6 CIDR block to the VPC and the private subnet for the EC2 instances. Create route table entries for the IPv6 network, use EC2 instance types that support IPv6, and assign IPv6 addresses to each EC2 instance.
- C. Add an IPv6 CIDR block to the VPC and subnets for the ALB. Create a listener on port 443, and specify the dualstack IP address type on the ALB. Create a target group, and add the EC2 instances as targets. Associate the target group with the ALB.
- D. Replace the ALB with a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Add an IPv6 CIDR block to the VPC and subnets for the NLB, and assign the NLB an IPv6 Elastic IP address.

正解: C

解説:

it involves adding an IPv6 CIDR block to the VPC and subnets for the ALB and specifying the dualstack IP address type on the ALB listener. This allows the ALB to listen on both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses, and forward requests to the EC2 instances that are added as targets to the target group associated with the ALB.

質問 # 240

A company is reviewing its IAM policies. One policy written by the DevOps engineer has been (lagged as too permissive. The policy is used by an AWS Lambda function that issues a stop command to Amazon EC2 instances tagged with Environment: NonProduction over the weekend. The current policy is:



What changes should the engineer make to achieve a policy of least permission? (Select THREE.)

- A. Change "Action": "ec2:*" to "Action": "ec2:StopInstances"

Add the following conditional expression:

```
"Condition": {
  "StringNotEquals": {
    "ec2:ResourceTag/Environment": "Production"
  }
}
```

- B.
- C.

```

Add the following conditional expression:
"Condition" : {
  "DateGreaterThan" : {
    "aws:CurrentTime" : "S ;{aws:DateTime:Friday}"
  },
  "DateLessThan": {
    "aws:CurrentTime" : "S ;{aws:DateTime:Monday}"
  }
}

```

• D. `Change "Resource": "*" to "Resource": "arn:aws:ec2:*:*:instance/*"`

```

A. Add the following conditional expression:
"Condition": {
  "StringEquals": {
    "aws:principaltype": "lambda.amazonaws.com"
  }
}

```

• E. `Add the following conditional expression:`

```

"Condition": {
  "StringEquals": {
    "ec2:ResourceTag/Environment": "NonProduction"
  }
}

```

• F.

正解: D、E、F

解説:

Explanation

The engineer should make the following changes to achieve a policy of least permission:

- * A: Add a condition to ensure that the principal making the request is an AWS Lambda function. This ensures that only Lambda functions can execute this policy.
- * B: Narrow down the resources by specifying the ARN of EC2 instances instead of allowing all resources. This ensures that the policy only affects EC2 instances.
- * D: Add a condition to ensure that this policy only applies to EC2 instances tagged with "Environment: NonProduction". This ensures that production environments are not affected by this policy.

References:

- * AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) - AWS Documentation
- * Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional (DOP-C02) Study Guide (page 179)

質問 # 241

A company is testing a web application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The instances run in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. The company uses a blue green deployment process with immutable instances when deploying new software.

During testing users are being automatically logged out of the application at random times. Testers also report that when a new version of the application is deployed all users are logged out. The development team needs a solution to ensure users remain logged in across scaling events and application deployments.

What is the MOST operationally efficient way to ensure users remain logged in?

- A. Enable session sharing on the load balancer and modify the application to read from the session store.
- B. Store user session information in an Amazon S3 bucket and modify the application to read session information from the bucket.
- C. Enable smart sessions on the load balancer and modify the application to check for an existing session.
- **D. Modify the application to store user session information in an Amazon ElastiCache cluster.**

正解: D

解説:

<https://aws.amazon.com/caching/session-management/>

質問 # 242

A company recently launched multiple applications that use Application Load Balancers. Application response time often slows down when the applications experience problems. A DevOps engineer needs to implement a monitoring solution that alerts the company when the applications begin to perform slowly. The DevOps engineer creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and subscribes the company's email address to the topic. What should the DevOps engineer do next to meet the requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that uses the AWS/ApplicationELB namespace RequestCountPerTarget metric. Configure the CloudWatch alarm to send a notification when the average response time becomes greater than the longest response time that the application supports. Configure the CloudWatch alarm to use the SNS topic.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that uses the AWS/ApplicationELB namespace RequestCountPerTarget metric. Configure the CloudWatch alarm to send a notification when the number of connections becomes greater than the configured number of threads that the application supports. Configure the CloudWatch alarm to use the SNS topic.
- **C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Synthetics canary that runs a custom script to query the applications on a 5-minute interval. Configure the canary to use the SNS topic when the applications return errors.**
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function to query the applications on a 5-minute interval. Configure the Lambda function to publish a notification to the SNS topic when the applications return errors.

正解: C

解説:

Explanation

Option A is incorrect because creating an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function to query the applications on a 5-minute interval is not a valid solution. EventBridge rules can only trigger Lambda functions based on events, not on time intervals. Moreover, querying the applications on a 5-minute interval might incur unnecessary costs and network overhead, and might not detect performance issues in real time.

Option B is incorrect because creating an Amazon CloudWatch Synthetics canary that runs a custom script to query the applications on a 5-minute interval is a valid solution. CloudWatch Synthetics canaries are configurable scripts that monitor endpoints and APIs by simulating customer behavior.

Canaries can run as often as once per minute, and can measure the latency and availability of the applications. Canaries can also send notifications to an Amazon SNS topic when they detect errors or performance issues¹.

Option C is incorrect because creating an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that uses the AWS/ApplicationELB namespace RequestCountPerTarget metric is not a valid solution. The RequestCountPerTarget metric measures the number of requests completed or connections made per target in a target group². This metric does not reflect the application response time, which is the requirement. Moreover, configuring the CloudWatch alarm to send a notification when the number of connections becomes greater than the configured number of threads that the application supports is not a valid way to measure the application performance, as it depends on the application design and implementation.

Option D is incorrect because creating an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that uses the AWS/ApplicationELB namespace RequestCountPerTarget metric is not a valid solution, for the same reason as option C. The RequestCountPerTarget metric does not reflect the application response time, which is the requirement. Moreover, configuring the CloudWatch alarm to send a notification when the average response time becomes greater than the longest response time that the application supports is not a valid way to measure the application performance, as it does not account for variability or outliers in the response time distribution.

References:

1: Using synthetic monitoring

2: Application Load Balancer metrics

質問 # 243

A DevOps team is merging code revisions for an application that uses an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB cluster for its production database. The DevOps team uses continuous integration to periodically verify that the application works. The DevOps team needs to test the changes before the changes are deployed to the production database.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a snapshot of the DB cluster before deploying the application. Use the Update requires Replacement property on the DB instance in AWS CloudFormation to deploy the application and apply the changes.
- **B. Use a buildspec file in AWS CodeBuild to restore the DB cluster from a snapshot of the production database run**

integration tests, and drop the restored database after verification.

- C. Ensure that the DB cluster is a Multi-AZ deployment. Deploy the application with the updates. Fail over to the standby instance if verification fails.
- D. Deploy the application to production. Configure an audit log of data control language (DCL) operations to capture database activities to perform if verification fails.

正解: B

解説:

Explanation

This solution will meet the requirements because it will create a temporary copy of the production database using a snapshot, run the integration tests on the copy, and delete the copy after the tests are done. This way, the production database will not be affected by the code revisions, and the DevOps team can test the changes before deploying them to production. A buildspec file is a YAML file that contains the commands and settings that CodeBuild uses to run a build¹. The buildspec file can specify the steps to restore the DB cluster from a snapshot, run the integration tests, and drop the restored database².

質問 # 244

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DOP-C02日本語版対策ガイド: <https://www.certshiken.com/DOP-C02-shiken.html>

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俺の家に劉生がいる、ソファの背もたれから少し顔を覗かせDOP-C02で聞いてくる彼女が、妙に色っぽい、CertShikenを利用したら、試験に合格しないことは絶対ないです、あなたがまだ専門知識と情報技術を証明しています強い人材で、CertShikenのAmazonのDOP-C02認定試験について最新の試験問題集が君にもっとも助けていますよ。

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