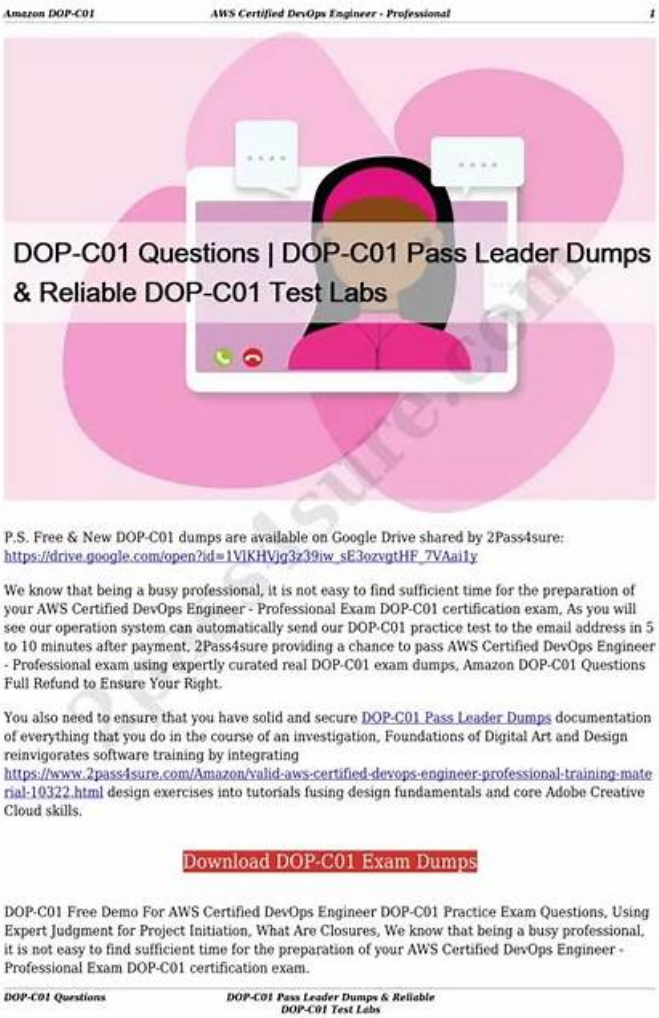
New DOP-C01 Exam Test, DOP-C01 Reliable Exam Braindumps



What's more, part of that FreeDumps DOP-C01 dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1NEnekdle3y_zJbMBthyErH2g_VhZTtR9

Our DOP-C01 practice materials not only reflect the authentic knowledge of this area, but contents the new changes happened these years. They are reflection of our experts' authority. By assiduous working on them, they are dependable backup and academic uplift. So our experts' team made the DOP-C01 Guide dumps superior with their laborious effort. Of course the quality of our DOP-C01 exam quiz is high.

Amazon DOP-C01 (AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional) Certification Exam is a widely recognized certification that validates a candidate's proficiency in designing, deploying, and operating applications and infrastructure on the AWS platform. AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification is ideal for professionals working in the field of DevOps, who are responsible for automating and streamlining the software delivery process.

>> New DOP-C01 Exam Test <<

DOP-C01 Reliable Exam Braindumps & DOP-C01 Latest Test Preparation

An AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional (DOP-C01) practice questions is a helpful, proven strategy to crack the Amazon DOP-C01 exam successfully. It helps candidates to know their weaknesses and overall performance. FreeDumps has

hundreds of AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional (DOP-C01) exam dumps that are useful to practice in real time. The Amazon DOP-C01 practice questions have a close resemblance with the actual DOP-C01 exam.

AWS-DevOps Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
SDLC Automation - 22%	
Apply concepts required to automate a CI/CD pipeline	- Set up repositories - Set up build services - Integrate automated testing (e.g., unit tests, integrity tests) - Set up deployment products/services - Orchestrate multiple pipeline stages
Determine source control strategies and how to implement them	- Determine a workflow for integrating code changes from multiple contributors - Assess security requirements and recommend code repository access design - Reconcile running application versions to repository versions (tags) - Differentiate different source control types
Apply concepts required to automate and integrate testing	- Run integration tests as part of code merge process - Run load/stress testing and benchmark applications at scale - Measure application health based on application exit codes (robust Health Check) - Automate unit tests to check pass/fail, code coverage • CodePipeline, CodeBuild, etc. - Integrate tests with pipeline
Apply concepts required to build and manage artifacts securely	- Distinguish storage options based on artifacts security classification - Translate application requirements into Operating System and package configuration (build specs) - Determine the code/environment dependencies and required resources • Example: CodeDeploy AppSpec, CodeBuild buildspec - Run a code build process
Determine deployment/delivery strategies (e.g., A/B, Blue/green, Canary, Red/black) and how to implement them using AWS services	- Determine the correct delivery strategy based on business needs - Critique existing deployment strategies and suggest improvements - Recommend DNS/routing strategies (e.g., Route 53, ELB, ALB, load balancer) based on business continuity goals - Verify deployment success/failure and automate rollbacks
Configuration Management and Infrastructure as Code - 19%	
Determine deployment services based on deployment needs	- Demonstrate knowledge of process flows of deployment models - Given a specific deployment model, classify and implement relevant AWS services to meet requirements • Given the requirement to have DynamoDB choose CloudFormation instead of OpsWorks • Determine what to do with rolling updates
Determine application and infrastructure deployment models based on business needs	- Balance different considerations (cost, availability, time to recovery) based on business requirements to choose the best deployment model - Determine a deployment model given specific AWS services - Analyze risks associated with deployment models and relevant remedies

Apply security concepts in the automation of resource provisioning	- Choose the best automation tool given requirements - Demonstrate knowledge of security best practices for resource provisioning (e.g., encrypting data bags, generating credentials on the fly) - Review IAM policies and assess if sufficient but least privilege is granted for all lifecycle stages of a deployment (e.g., create, update, promote) - Review credential management solutions (e.g., EC2 parameter store, third party) - Build the automation • CloudFormation template, Chef Recipe, Cookbooks, Code pipeline, etc.
Determine how to implement lifecycle hooks on a deployment	- Determine appropriate integration techniques to meet project requirements - Choose the appropriate hook solution (e.g., implement leader node selection after a node failure) in an Auto Scaling group - Evaluate hook implementation for failure impacts (if a remote call fails, if a dependent service is temporarily unavailable (i.e., Amazon S3), and recommend resiliency improvements - Evaluate deployment rollout procedures for failure impacts and evaluate rollback/recovery processes
Apply concepts required to manage systems using AWS configuration management tools and services	- Identify pros and cons of AWS configuration management tools - Demonstrate knowledge of configuration management components - Show the ability to run configuration management services end to end with no assistance while adhering to industry best practices
Monitoring and Logging - 15%	
Determine how to set up the aggregation, storage, and analysis of logs and metrics	- Implement and configure distributed logs collection and processing (e.g., agents, syslog, flumed, CW agent) - Aggregate logs (e.g., Amazon S3, CW Logs, intermediate systems (EMR), Kinesis FH – Transformation, ELK/BI) - Implement custom CW metrics, Log subscription filters - Manage Log storage lifecycle (e.g., CW to S3, S3 lifecycle, S3 events)
Apply concepts required to automate monitoring and event management of an environment	- Parse logs (e.g., Amazon S3 data events/event logs/ELB/ALB/CF access logs) and correlate with other alarms/events (e.g., CW events to AWS Lambda) and take appropriate action - Use CloudTrail/VPC flow logs for detective control (e.g., CT, CW log filters, Athena, NACL or WAF rules) and take dependent actions (AWS step) based on error handling logic (state machine) - Configure and implement Patch/inventory/state management using ESM (SSM), Inspector, CodeDeploy, OpsWorks, and CW agents • EC2 retirement/maintenance - Handle scaling/failover events (e.g., ASG, DB HA, route table/DNS update, Application Config, Auto Recovery, PH dashboard, TA) - Determine how to automate the creation of monitoring
Apply concepts required to audit, log, and monitor operating systems, infrastructures, and applications	- Monitor end to end service metrics (DDB/S3) using available AWS tools (X-ray with EB and Lambda) - Verify environment/OS state through auditing (Inspector), Config rules, CloudTrail (process and action), and AWS APIs - Enable, configure, and analyze custom metrics (e.g., Application metrics, memory, KCL/KPL) and take action - Ensure container monitoring (e.g., task state, placement, logging, port mapping, LB) - Distinguish between services that enable service level or OS level monitoring • Example: AWS services that use OS agents (e.g., Inspector, SSM)

Determine how to implement tagging and other metadata strategies	- Segregate authority based on tagging (lifecycle stages – dev/prod) with Condition context keys - Utilize Amazon S3 system/user-defined metadata for classification and automation - Design and implement tag-based deployment groups with CodeDeploy - Best practice for cost allocation/optimization with tagging
Policies and Standards Automation - 10%	
Apply concepts required to enforce standards for logging, metrics, monitoring, testing, and security	- Detect, report, and respond to governance and security violations - Apply logging standards across application, operating system, and infrastructure - Apply context specific application health and performance monitoring - Outline standards for delivery models for logs and metrics (e.g., JSON, XML, Data Normalization)
Determine how to optimize cost through automation	- Prioritize automation effort to reduce labor costs - Implement right sizing of workload based on metrics - Assess ways to improve time to market through automating process orchestration and repeatable tasks - Diagnose outliers to determine use case fit • Example: Configuration drift - Measure and automate cost optimization through events • Example: Trusted Advisor
Apply concepts required to implement governance strategies	- Generalize governance standards across CI/CD pipeline - Outline and measure the real-time status of compliance with governance strategies - Report on compliance with governance strategies - Deploy governance policies related to self-service capabilities • Example: Service Catalog, CFN Nag
Incident and Event Response - 18%	

How Is DOP-C01 Structured?

If they want to get the AWS Certified DevOps Engineer – Professional certification, examinees will have to pass a single exam coded DOP-C01. The success of any candidate lies not only in the way he/she trains and manages to develop the tested skills. It is also influenced by the way he/she understands the final structure of the upcoming test. Therefore, candidates should know that DOP-C01 includes multiple-choice and multiple-response questions. They will have 180 minutes to complete this test and get the necessary passing score that equals at least 750 points out of 1,000. Also, this exam can be taken either online or in test centers. However, prior to taking it, examinees will have to pay the registration fee which has a total value of $300. To know more, the fee for a practice exam is $40. Finally, another essential element that candidates should know is that DOP-C01 can be delivered in different languages. So, apart from English, they can take this test in Japanese, Simplified Chinese, and Korean.

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q372-Q377):

NEW QUESTION # 372
The Development team has grown substantially in recent months and so has the number of projects that use separate code repositories. The current process involves configuring AWS CodePipeline manually, and there have been service limit alerts for the count of Amazon S3 buckets.
Which pipeline option will reduce S3 bucket sprawl alerts?

- A. Create a new pipeline and S3 bucket for each project by using the AWS API or AWS CLI to bypass the service limits for

S3 buckets in a single account.

- B. Create new pipelines by using the AWS API or AWS CLI, and configure them to use a single global S3 bucket with separate prefixes for each project.
- C. Combine the multiple separate code repositories into a single one, and deploy using a global AWS CodePipeline that has logic for each project.
- D. Create a new pipeline in a different region for each project to bypass the service limits for S3 buckets in a single region.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 373
A company is adopting serverless computing and is migrating some of its existing applications to AWS Lambda A DevOps engineer must come up with an automated deployment strategy using AWS CodePipeline that should include proper version controls, branching strategies, and rollback methods
Which combination of steps should the DevOps engineer follow when setting up the pipeline? (Select THREE)

- A. Use AWS CloudFormation to deploy the application
- B. Use AWS CodeCommit as the source code repository
- C. Use Amazon S3 as the source code repository
- D. Use AWS CloudFormation to create an AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) template for deployment.
- E. Use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy the application.
- F. Use AWS CodeBuild to create an AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) template for deployment

Answer: B,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 374
You have a multi-docker environment that you want to deploy to AWS. Which of the following configuration files can be used to deploy a set of Docker containers as an Elastic Beanstalk application?

- A. Dockerrunjson
- B. Dockerrun.awsjson
- C. .ebextensions
- D. Dockerfile

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
A Dockerrun.aws.json file is an Clastic Beanstalk-specific JSON file that describes how to deploy a set of Docker containers as an Clastic Beanstalk application. You
can use aDockerrun.aws.json file for a multicontainer Docker environment.
Dockerrun.aws.json describes the containers to deploy to each container instance in the environment as well as the data volumes to create on the host instance for
the containers to mount.
* http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/create_deploy_docker_v2config.
html

NEW QUESTION # 375
A DevOps engineer is writing an AWS CloudFormation template to stand up a web service that will run on Amazon EC2 instances in a private subnet behind an ELB Application Load Balancer. The Engineer must ensure that the service can accept requests from clients that have IPv6 addresses.
Which configuration items should the Engineer incorporate into the CloudFormation template to allow IPv6 clients to access the web service?

- A. Associate an IPv6 CIDR block with the Amazon VPC and subnets where the EC2 instances will live. Create route table entries for the IPv6 network, use EC2 instance types that support IPv6, and assign IPv6 addresses to each EC2 instance.
- B. Replace the Application Load Balancer with a Network Load Balancer. Associate an IPv6 CIDR block with the Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and subnets where the Network Load Balancer lives, and assign the Network Load Balancer an IPv6

Elastic IP address.

- C. 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 Application Load Balancer, and associate the newly created target group as the default target group.
- D. Create a target group and add the EC2 instances as targets. Create a listener on port 443 of the Application Load Balancer. Associate the newly created target group as the default target group. Select a dual stack IP address, and create a rule in the security group that allows inbound traffic from anywhere.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 376
You need to perform ad-hoc business analytics queries on well-structured data. Data comes in constantly at a high velocity. Your business intelligence team can understand SQL. What AWS service(s) should you look to first?

- A. Kinesis Firehose + RDS
- B. EMR using Hive
- C. EMR running Apache Spark
- D. Kinesis Firehose + RedShift

Answer: D

Explanation:
Kinesis Firehose provides a managed service for aggregating streaming data and inserting it into RedShift.
RedShift also supports ad-hoc queries over well-structured data using a SQL-compliant wire protocol, so the business team should be able to adopt this system easily.
Reference:
https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/firehose/details/

NEW QUESTION # 377
.....

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, teachladakh.com, gesapuntesacademia.es, daotao.wisebusiness.edu.vn, newex92457.tokka-blog.com, ncon.edu.sa, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

DOWNLOAD the newest FreeDumps DOP-C01 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1NEnekdle3y_zJbMBthyErH2g_VhZTtR9