

# Pass Amazon DOP-C02 Exam and Get Certified with Ease



What's more, part of that Test4Engine DOP-C02 dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=10kMZldKEZIDxtrbvmEFAPWYcAhYxBmsO>

Do you want to pass the exam as soon as possible? DOP-C02 exam dumps of us will give you such opportunity like this. You can pass your exam by spending about 48 to 72 hours on practicing DOP-C02 exam dumps. With skilled experts to revise the exam dumps, the DOP-C02 learning material is high-quality, and they will examine the DOP-C02 Exam Dumps at times to guarantee the correctness. Besides, we offer you free update for 365 days after purchasing, and the update version for DOP-C02 exam dumps will be sent to your email address automatically.

Amazon DOP-C02 Certification is ideal for IT professionals who are responsible for designing and implementing DevOps practices and tools in an AWS environment. AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification is also suitable for those who want to validate their expertise in DevOps and AWS and enhance their career opportunities. AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification is recognized globally, and AWS is one of the most popular cloud service providers, making this certification highly sought after.

>>> **Reliable DOP-C02 Study Plan** <<<

## DOP-C02 Testing Questions Handbook: Amazon DOP-C02 Reliable Study Plan

All these three AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional (DOP-C02) exam questions formats offered by the Test4Engine are easy to use and perfectly work with all the latest web browsers, operating systems, and devices. The Test4Engine DOP-C02 web-based practice test software and desktop practice test software both are the mock Amazon DOP-C02 Exam that will give you real-time AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional (DOP-C02) exam environment for quick preparation.

## Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q226-Q231):

### NEW QUESTION # 226

A company needs a strategy for failover and disaster recovery of its data and application. The application uses a MySQL database and Amazon EC2 instances. The company requires a maximum RPO of 2 hours and a maximum RTO of 10 minutes for its data and application at all times.

Which combination of deployment strategies will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Set up the application in two AWS Regions. Use Amazon Route 53 failover routing that points to Application Load

Balancers in both Regions. Use health checks and Auto Scaling groups in each Region.

- B. Create an Amazon Aurora Single-AZ cluster in multiple AWS Regions as the data store. Use Aurora's automatic recovery capabilities in the event of a disaster.
- C. Set up the application in two AWS Regions. Configure AWS Global Accelerator to point to Application Load Balancers (ALBs) in both Regions. Add both ALBs to a single endpoint group. Use health checks and Auto Scaling groups in each Region.
- D. Create an Amazon Aurora cluster in multiple AWS Regions as the data store. Use a Network Load Balancer to balance the database traffic in different Regions.
- E. Create an Amazon Aurora global database in two AWS Regions as the data store. In the event of a failure, promote the secondary Region to the primary for the application. Update the application to use the Aurora cluster endpoint in the secondary Region.

**Answer: C,E**

Explanation:

Verified answer: B and E

Short To meet the requirements of failover and disaster recovery, the company should use the following deployment strategies:

Create an Amazon Aurora global database in two AWS Regions as the data store. In the event of a failure, promote the secondary Region to the primary for the application. Update the application to use the Aurora cluster endpoint in the secondary Region. This strategy can provide a low RPO and RTO for the data, as Aurora global database replicates data with minimal latency across Regions and allows fast and easy failover<sup>12</sup>. The company can use the Amazon Aurora cluster endpoint to connect to the current primary DB cluster without needing to change any application code<sup>1</sup>.

Set up the application in two AWS Regions. Configure AWS Global Accelerator to point to Application Load Balancers (ALBs) in both Regions. Add both ALBs to a single endpoint group. Use health checks and Auto Scaling groups in each Region. This strategy can provide high availability and performance for the application, as AWS Global Accelerator uses the AWS global network to route traffic to the closest healthy endpoint<sup>3</sup>. The company can also use static IP addresses that are assigned by Global Accelerator as a fixed entry point for their application<sup>1</sup>. By using health checks and Auto Scaling groups, the company can ensure that their application can scale up or down based on demand and handle any instance failures<sup>4</sup>.

The other options are incorrect because:

Creating an Amazon Aurora Single-AZ cluster in multiple AWS Regions as the data store would not provide a fast failover or disaster recovery solution, as the company would need to manually restore data from backups or snapshots in another Region in case of a failure.

Creating an Amazon Aurora cluster in multiple AWS Regions as the data store and using a Network Load Balancer to balance the database traffic in different Regions would not work, as Network Load Balancers do not support cross-Region routing. Moreover, this strategy would not provide a consistent view of the data across Regions, as Aurora clusters do not replicate data automatically between Regions unless they are part of a global database.

Setting up the application in two AWS Regions and using Amazon Route 53 failover routing that points to Application Load Balancers in both Regions would not provide a low RTO, as Route 53 failover routing relies on DNS resolution, which can take time to propagate changes across different DNS servers and clients. Moreover, this strategy would not provide deterministic routing, as Route 53 failover routing depends on DNS caching behavior, which can vary depending on different factors.

## NEW QUESTION # 227

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 yum-config-manager to add the custom repository under /etc/yum.repos.d and run yum-config-manager-enable to activate the repository.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 228

A company builds a container image in an AWS CodeBuild project by running Docker commands. After the container image is built, the CodeBuild project uploads the container image to an Amazon S3 bucket. The CodeBuild project has an IAM service role that has permissions to access the S3 bucket.

A DevOps engineer needs to replace the S3 bucket with an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository to store the container images. The DevOps engineer creates an ECR private image repository in the same AWS Region of the CodeBuild project. The DevOps engineer adjusts the IAM service role with the permissions that are necessary to work with the new ECR repository. The DevOps engineer also places new repository information into the docker build command and the docker push command that are used in the buildspec.yml file.

When the CodeBuild project runs a build job, the job fails when the job tries to access the ECR repository.

Which solution will resolve the issue of failed access to the ECR repository?

- A. Update the buildspec.yml file to use the AWS CLI to assume the IAM service role for ECR operations. Add an ECR repository policy that allows the IAM service role to have access.
- B. Add an environment variable of type SECRETS\_MANAGER to the CodeBuild project. In the environment variable, include the ARN of the CodeBuild project's IAM service role. Update the buildspec.yml file to use the new environment variable to log in with the docker login command to access the ECR repository.
- C. Update the buildspec.yml file to log in to the ECR repository by using the `aws ecr get-login-password` AWS CLI command to obtain an authentication token. Update the docker login command to use the authentication token to access the ECR repository.
- D. Update the ECR repository to be a public image repository. Add an ECR repository policy that allows the IAM service role to have access.

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 229

A DevOps engineer is building a continuous deployment pipeline for a serverless application that uses AWS Lambda functions. The company wants to reduce the customer impact of an unsuccessful deployment. The company also wants to monitor for issues.

Which deploy stage configuration will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS CloudFormation to publish a new version on every stack update, and include Amazon CloudWatch alarms on all resources. Use the RoutingConfig property of the AWS::Lambda::Alias resource to update the traffic routing during the stack update.
- B. Use AWS CloudFormation to publish a new stack update, and include Amazon CloudWatch alarms on all resources. Set up an AWS CodePipeline approval action for a developer to verify and approve the AWS CloudFormation change set.
- C. Use AWS CodeBuild to add sample event payloads for testing to the Lambda functions. Publish a new version of the functions, and include Amazon CloudWatch alarms. Update the production alias to point to the new version. Configure rollbacks to occur when an alarm is in the ALARM state.
- D. Use an AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) template to define the serverless application. Use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy the Lambda functions with the Canary10Percent15Minutes Deployment Preference Type. Use Amazon CloudWatch alarms to monitor the health of the functions.

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 230

A company runs applications in AWS accounts that are in an organization in AWS Organizations. The applications use Amazon EC2 instances and Amazon S3.

The company wants to detect potentially compromised EC2 instances, suspicious network activity, and unusual API activity in its existing AWS accounts and in any AWS accounts that the company creates in the future. When the company detects one of these events, the company wants to use an existing Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to send a notification to its operational support team for investigation and remediation.

Which solution will meet these requirements in accordance with AWS best practices?

- A. In the organization's management account, configure an AWS account as the Amazon GuardDuty administrator account. In the GuardDuty administrator account, add the company's existing AWS accounts to GuardDuty as members. In the GuardDuty administrator account, create an Amazon EventBridge rule with an event pattern to match GuardDuty events and to forward matching events to the SNS topic.
- B. In the organization's management account, configure an AWS account as the AWS CloudTrail administrator account. In the CloudTrail administrator account, create a CloudTrail organization trail.

- C. In the organization's management account configure Amazon GuardDuty to add newly created AWS accounts by invitation and to send invitations to the existing AWS accounts Create an AWS Cloud Formation stack set that accepts the GuardDuty invitation and creates an Amazon EventBridge rule Configure the rule with an event pattern to match. GuardDuty events and to forward matching events to the SNS topic. Configure the Cloud Formation stack set to deploy into all AWS accounts in the organization.
- D. In the organization's management account. create an AWS CloudTrail organization trail Activate the organization trail in all AWS accounts in the organization. Create an SCP that enables VPC Flow Logs in each account in the organization. Configure AWS Security Hub for the organization Create an Amazon EventBridge rule with an even pattern to match Security Hub events and to forward matching events to the SNS topic.

It allows the company to detect potentially compromised EC2 instances, suspicious network activity, and unusual API activity in its existing AWS accounts and in any AWS accounts that the company creates in the future using Amazon GuardDuty. It also provides a solution for automatically adding future AWS accounts to GuardDuty by configuring GuardDuty to add newly created AWS accounts by invitation and to send invitations to the existing AWS accounts.

Test4Engine has designed Test4Engine which has actual exam Dumps questions, especially for the students who are willing to pass the Amazon DOP-C02 exam for the betterment of their future. The study material is available in three different formats. Amazon DOP-C02 Practice Exam are also available so the students can test their preparation with unlimited tries and pass AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional (DOP-C02) certification exam on the first try.

[illegible]

bajarehabfamilies.com, 121.40.19.218:89, Disposable vapes

P.S. Free 2025 Amazon DOP-C02 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Test4Engine: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=10kMZldKEZIDxtrbvmEFAPWYcAhYxBmsO>