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Amazon DOP-C02 Certification Exam is intended for experienced DevOps engineers, as well as other IT professionals who work in a DevOps environment. DOP-C02 exam is designed to be challenging, and candidates are advised to have at least two years of hands-on experience working in a DevOps role before attempting the certification. Candidates who pass the exam will be certified as AWS Certified DevOps Engineers - Professionals, and will have the skills and knowledge necessary to design, manage, and maintain DevOps systems on the AWS platform.

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Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q301-Q306):

NEW QUESTION # 301

A company deploys an application to Amazon EC2 instances. The application runs Amazon Linux 2 and uses AWS CodeDeploy. The application has the following file structure for its code repository:



The appspec.yml file has the following contents in the files section:

```
files:
  - source: config/config.txt
    destination: /usr/local/src/config.txt
  - source: /
    destination: /var/www/html
```

What will the result be for the deployment of the config.txt file?

- A. The config.txt file will be deployed to /usr/local/src/config.txt and to /var/www/html/application/web/config.txt
- **B. The config.txt file will be deployed to only /usr/local/src/config.txt**
- C. The config.txt file will be deployed to /usr/local/src/config.txt and to /var/www/html/config/config.txt.
- D. The config.txt file will be deployed to only /var/www/html/config/config.txt

Answer: B

Explanation:

Deployment of config.txt file based on the appspec.yml:

The appspec.yml file specifies that config/config.txt should be copied to /usr/local/src/config.txt.

The source:/ directive in the appspec.yml indicates that the entire directory structure starting from the root of the application source should be copied to the specified destination, which is /var/www/html.

Result of the Deployment:

The config.txt file will be specifically deployed to /usr/local/src/config.txt as per the explicit file mapping.

The entire directory structure including application/web will be copied to /var/www/html, but this does not include config/config.txt since it has a specific destination defined.

Thus, the config.txt file will be deployed only to /usr/local/src/config.txt.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

C). The config.txt file will be deployed to only /usr/local/src/config.txt.

References:

AWS CodeDeploy AppSpec File Reference

AWS CodeDeploy Deployment Process

NEW QUESTION # 302

A space exploration company receives telemetry data from multiple satellites. Small packets of data are received through Amazon API Gateway and are placed directly into an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue. A custom application is subscribed to the queue and transforms the data into a standard format.

Because of inconsistencies in the data that the satellites produce, the application is occasionally unable to transform the data. In these cases, the messages remain in the SQS queue. A DevOps engineer must develop a solution that retains the failed messages and makes them available to scientists for review and future processing.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure API Gateway to send messages to different SQS virtual queues that are named for each of the satellites. Update the application to use a new virtual queue for any data that it cannot transform, and send the message to the new virtual queue. Instruct the scientists to use the virtual queue to review the data that is not valid. Reprocess this data at a later time.
- **B. Create an SQS dead-letter queue. Modify the existing queue by including a redrive policy that sets the Maximum Receives setting to 1 and sets the dead-letter queue ARN to the ARN of the newly created queue. Instruct the scientists to use the dead-letter queue to review the data that is not valid. Reprocess this data at a later time.**
- C. Convert the SQS standard queue to an SQS FIFO queue. Configure AWS Lambda to poll the SQS queue every 10 minutes by using an Amazon EventBridge schedule. Invoke the Lambda function to identify any messages with a SentTimestamp value that is older than 5 minutes, push the data to the same location as the application's output location, and remove the messages from the queue.
- D. Configure AWS Lambda to poll the SQS queue and invoke a Lambda function to check whether the queue messages are valid. If validation fails, send a copy of the data that is not valid to an Amazon S3 bucket so that the scientists can review and correct the data. When the data is corrected, amend the message in the SQS queue by using a replay Lambda function with the corrected data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Create an SQS dead-letter queue. Modify the existing queue by including a redrive policy that sets the Maximum Receives setting to 1 and sets the dead-letter queue ARN to the ARN of the newly created queue.
Instruct the scientists to use the dead-letter queue to review the data that is not valid. Reprocess this data at a later time.

NEW QUESTION # 303

A company has configured Amazon RDS storage autoscaling for its RDS DB instances. A DevOps team needs to visualize the autoscaling events on an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create a trail by using AWS CloudTrail with data events configured. Configure the trail to send the data events to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Create a metric filter in CloudWatch Logs to match the RDS storage autoscaling events. Visualize the metric filter by using the CloudWatch dashboard.
- **B. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to RDS storage autoscaling events from RDS events. Create an AWS Lambda function that publishes a CloudWatch custom metric. Configure the EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function. Visualize the custom metric by using the CloudWatch dashboard.**
- C. Create a trail by using AWS CloudTrail with management events configured. Configure the trail to send the management events to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Create a metric filter in CloudWatch Logs to match the RDS storage autoscaling events. Visualize the metric filter by using the CloudWatch dashboard.
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to RDS storage autoscaling events (from the RDS events). Create a CloudWatch alarm. Configure the EventBridge rule to change the status of the CloudWatch alarm. Visualize the alarm status by using the CloudWatch dashboard.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Step 1: Reacting to RDS Storage Autoscaling Events Using Amazon EventBridge
Amazon RDS emits events when storage autoscaling occurs. To visualize these events in a CloudWatch dashboard, you can create an EventBridge rule that listens for these specific autoscaling events.

Action: Create an EventBridge rule that reacts to RDS storage autoscaling events from the RDS event stream.

Why: EventBridge allows you to listen to RDS events and route them to specific AWS services for processing.

Step 2: Creating a Custom CloudWatch Metric via Lambda
Once the EventBridge rule detects a storage autoscaling event, you can use a Lambda function to publish a custom metric to CloudWatch. This metric can then be visualized in a CloudWatch dashboard.

Action: Use a Lambda function to publish custom metrics to CloudWatch based on the RDS storage autoscaling events.

Why: Custom metrics allow you to track specific events like autoscaling and visualize them easily on a CloudWatch dashboard.

Reference: AWS documentation on Publishing Custom Metrics to CloudWatch.

This corresponds to Option B: Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to RDS storage autoscaling events from RDS events. Create an AWS Lambda function that publishes a CloudWatch custom metric.

Configure the EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function. Visualize the custom metric by using the CloudWatch dashboard.

NEW QUESTION # 304

A company is using an AWS CodeBuild project to build and package an application. The packages are copied to a shared Amazon S3 bucket before being deployed across multiple AWS accounts.

The buildspec.yml file contains the following:

```
version: 0.2
phases:
  build:
    commands:
      - go build -o myapp
  post_build:
    commands:
      - aws s3 cp --acl authenticated-read myapp s3://artifacts/
```

The DevOps engineer has noticed that anybody with an AWS account is able to download the artifacts.

What steps should the DevOps engineer take to stop this?

- A. Create an S3 bucket policy that grants read access to the relevant AWS accounts and denies read access to the principal

- B. Modify the `post_build` command to use `--acl public-read` and configure a bucket policy that grants read access to the relevant AWS accounts only.
- C. Configure a default ACL for the S3 bucket that defines the set of authenticated users as the relevant AWS accounts only and grants read-only access.
- D. Modify the `post_build` command to remove `--acl authenticated-read` and configure a bucket policy that allows read access to the relevant AWS accounts only.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When setting the flag `authenticated-read` in the command line, the owner gets `FULL_CONTROL`. The `AuthenticatedUsers` group (Anyone with an AWS account) gets `READ` access. Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/acl-overview.html>

NEW QUESTION # 305

A company wants to migrate its content sharing web application hosted on Amazon EC2 to a serverless architecture. The company currently deploys changes to its application by creating a new Auto Scaling group of EC2 instances and a new Elastic Load Balancer, and then shifting the traffic away using an Amazon Route 53 weighted routing policy.

For its new serverless application, the company is planning to use Amazon API Gateway and AWS Lambda. The company will need to update its deployment processes to work with the new application. It will also need to retain the ability to test new features on a small number of users before rolling the features out to the entire user base.

Which deployment strategy will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS OpsWorks to deploy API Gateway in the service layer and Lambda functions in a custom layer. When code needs to be changed, use OpsWorks to perform a blue/green deployment and shift traffic gradually.
- B. Use AWS CDK to deploy API Gateway and Lambda functions. When code needs to be changed, update the AWS CloudFormation stack and deploy the new version of the APIs and Lambda functions. Use a Route 53 failover routing policy for the canary release strategy.
- C. Use AWS CloudFormation to deploy API Gateway and Lambda functions using Lambda function versions. When code needs to be changed, update the CloudFormation stack with the new Lambda code and update the API versions using a canary release strategy. Promote the new version when testing is complete.
- D. Use AWS Elastic Beanstalk to deploy API Gateway and Lambda functions. When code needs to be changed, deploy a new version of the API and Lambda functions. Shift traffic gradually using an Elastic Beanstalk blue/green deployment.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 306

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