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AWS Certified DevOps Engineer Professional

Preparatory Guide

UNDERSTANDING CONCEPTS

- SDLC Automation
- Configuration Management and Infrastructure as Code
- Monitoring and Logging
- Policies and Standards Automation
- Incident and Event Response
- High Availability, Fault Tolerance, and Disaster Recovery

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Amazon DOP-C01 (AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional) Certification Exam is a specialized certification offered by Amazon Web Services that focuses on the skills and knowledge required to design, deploy, and manage applications on the AWS

platform. AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional certification is designed for professionals who have experience working with AWS and who want to take their skills to the next level in order to become a certified DevOps engineer.

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The AWS-DevOps certification exam covers a wide range of topics related to DevOps practices and technologies, such as continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD), infrastructure as code (IaC), monitoring and logging, security, and compliance. AWS-DevOps-Engineer-Professional Exam consists of multiple-choice questions and scenario-based questions that require candidates to apply their knowledge to real-world situations. To pass the exam, candidates must demonstrate their ability to design, implement, and maintain DevOps systems and practices on AWS.

Amazon AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional Sample Questions (Q389-Q394):

NEW QUESTION # 389
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 custom repository. Execute the AWS-RunPatchBaseline document using the run command to verify and install patches.
- C. Use AWS Systems Manager to create a new patch baseline including the corporate repository. Execute the AWS-AmazonLinuxDefaultPatchBaseline document using the run command to verify and install patches.
- D. 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.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation/Reference: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/sysman-patch-baselines.html

NEW QUESTION # 390
A DevOps Engineer must create a Linux AMI in an automated fashion. The newly created AMI identification must be stored in a location where other build pipelines can access the new identification programmatically What is the MOST cost-effective way to do this?

- A. Build a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline to download and save the latest operating system Open Virtualization Format (OVF) image to an Amazon S3 bucket, then customize the image using the guestfish utility. Use the virtual machine (VM) import command to convert the OVF to an AMI, and store the AMI identification output as an AWS Systems Manager parameter.
- B. Create an AWS Systems Manager automation document with values instructing how the image should be created. Then build a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline to execute the automation document to build the AMI when triggered. Store the AMI identification output as a Systems Manager parameter.
- C. Build a pipeline in AWS CodePipeline to take a snapshot of an Amazon EC2 instance running the latest version of the

application. Then start a new EC2 instance from the snapshot and update the running instance using an AWS Lambda function. Take a snapshot of the updated instance, then convert it to an AMI. Store the AMI identification output in an Amazon DynamoDB table.
- D. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance and install Packer. Then configure a Packer build with values defining how the image should be created. Build a Jenkins pipeline to invoke the Packer build when triggered to build an AMI. Store the AMI identification output in an Amazon DynamoDB table.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/devops/bluegreen-infrastructure-application-deployment-blog/

NEW QUESTION # 391
You have an Auto Scaling group with 2 AZs. One AZ has 4 EC2 instances and the other has 3 EC2 instances.
None of the instances are protected from scale in. Based on the default Auto Scaling termination policy what will happen?

- A. Auto Scaling selects an instance to terminate randomly
- B. Auto Scaling will select the AZ with 4 EC2 instances and terminate an instance.
- C. Auto Scaling terminates which unprotected instances are closest to the next billing hour.
- D. Auto Scaling will terminate unprotected instances in the Availability Zone with the oldest launch configuration.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
The default termination policy is designed to help ensure that your network architecture spans Availability Zones evenly. When using the default termination policy.
Auto Scaling selects an instance to terminate as follows:
Auto Scaling determines whether there are instances in multiple Availability Zones. If so, it selects the Availability Zone with the most instances and at least one instance that is not protected from scale in. If there is more than one Availability Zone with this number of instances. Auto Scaling selects the Availability Zone with the instances that use the oldest launch configuration. For more information on Autoscaling instance termination please refer to the below link:
* http://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/latest/userguide/as-instance-termination.html

NEW QUESTION # 392
As CloudTrail sends a notification each time a log file is written to the Amazon S3 bucket, an account that's very active can generate a large number of notifications. If you subscribe using email or SMS, you may end up receiving a large volume of messages. Which of the following should you use to handle notifications programmatically?

- A. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
- B. Amazon AppStream
- C. Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES)
- D. Amazon Kinesis Firehose

Answer: A

Explanation:
As CloudTrail sends a notification each time a log file is written to the Amazon S3 bucket, an account that's very active can generate a large number of notifications. If you subscribe using email or SMS, you can end up receiving more messages than you can handle.
AWS recommends that you subscribe using Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS), which lets you handle notifications programmatically.
Reference:
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/getting_notifications_configuration.ht ml

NEW QUESTION # 393
A DevOps Engineer is implementing a mechanism for canary testing an application on AWS. The application was recently modified and went through security, unit, and functional testing. The application needs to be deployed on an AutoScaling group and must use a Classic Load Balancer.

Which design meets the requirement for canary testing?

- A. Create a different Classic Load Balancer and Auto Scaling group for blue/green environments.
  Create an Amazon API Gateway with a separate stage for the Classic Load Balancer. Adjust traffic by giving weights to this stage.
- B. Create a single Classic Load Balancer and an Auto Scaling group for blue/green environments.
  Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution with the Classic Load Balancer as the origin. Adjust traffic using CloudFront.
- C. Create a different Classic Load Balancer and Auto Scaling group for blue/green environments. Use Amazon Route 53 and create weighted A records on Classic Load Balancer.
- D. Create a single Classic Load Balancer and an Auto Scaling group for blue/green environments.
  Use Amazon Route 53 and create A records for Classic Load Balancer IPs. Adjust traffic using A records.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 394

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