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QUESTION 1

You meet once per month with your operations team to review the past month's data. During the meeting, you realize that 3 weeks ago, your monitoring system which pings over HTTP from outside AWS recorded a large spike in latency on your 3-tier web service API. You use DynamoDB for the database layer, ELB, EBS, and EC2 for the business logic tier, and SQS, ELB, and EC2 for the presentation layer. Which of the following techniques will NOT help you figure out what happened?

- A. Check your CloudTrail log history around the spike's time for any API calls that caused slowness.
- B. Review CloudWatch Metrics graphs to determine which component(s) slowed the system down.
- C. Review your ELB access logs in S3 to see if any ELBs in your system saw the latency.
- D. Analyze your logs to detect bursts in traffic at that time.

Correct Answer: B

Metrics data are available for 2 weeks. If you want to store metrics data beyond that duration, you can retrieve it using our GetMetricStatistics API as well as a number of applications and tools offered by AWS partners.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/faqs/>

QUESTION 2

Your company develops a variety of web applications using many platforms and programming languages with different application dependencies. Each application must be developed and deployed quickly and be highly evadable to satisfy your business requirements.

Which of the following methods should you use to deploy these applications rapidly?

- A. Develop the applications in Docker containers, and then deploy them to Elastic Beanstalk environments with Auto Scaling and Elastic Load Balancing.
- B. Use the AWS CloudFormation Docker import service to build and deploy the applications with high availability in multiple Availability Zones.
- C. Develop each application's code in DynamoDB, and then use hooks to deploy it to Elastic Beanstalk environments with Auto Scaling and Elastic Load Balancing.
- D. Store each application's code in a Git repository, develop custom package repository managers for each application's dependencies, and deploy to AWS OpsWorks in multiple Availability Zones.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

A company's legacy application uses IAM user credentials to access resources in the company's AWS Organizations organization. A DevOps engineer needs to ensure new IAM users cannot be created unless the employee creating the IAM user is on an exception list.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Attach an Organizations SCP with an explicit deny for all iam:CreateAccessKey actions with a condition that excludes StringNotEquals for aws:username with a value of the exception list.
- B. Attach an Organizations SCP with an explicit deny for all iam:CreateUser actions with a condition that includes StringEquals for aws:username with a value of the exception list.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with a pattern that matches the iam:CreateAccessKey action with an AWS Lambda function target. The function will check the user name account against an exception list. If the user is not in the exception list, the function will delete the user.
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with a pattern that matches the iam:CreateUser action with an AWS Lambda function target. The function will check the user name and account against an exception list. If the user is not in the exception list, the function will delete the user.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

A company wants to use AWS development tools to replace its current bash deployment scripts. The company currently deploys a LAMP application to a group of Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). During the deployments, the company unit tests the committed application, stops and starts services, unregisters and re-registers instances with the load balancer, and updates file permissions. The company wants to maintain the same deployment functionality through the shift to using AWS services.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS CodeBuild to test the application. Use bash scripts invoked by AWS CodeDeploy's appspec.yml file to restart services, and deregister and register instances with the ALB. Use the appspec.yml file to update file permissions without a custom script.
- B. Use AWS CodePipeline to move the application from the AWS CodeCommit repository to AWS CodeDeploy. Use CodeDeploy's deployment group to test the application, unregister and re-register instances with the ALB, and restart services. Use the appspec.yml file to update the permissions without a custom script.
- C. Use AWS CodePipeline to move the application source code from the AWS CodeCommit repository to AWS CodeDeploy. Use CodeDeploy to test the application. Use CodeDeploy's appspec.yml file to restart services and update permissions without a custom script. Use AWS CodeBuild to unregister and re-register instances with the ALB.
- D. Use AWS CodePipeline to trigger AWS CodeBuild to test the application. Use bash scripts invoked by AWS CodeDeploy's appspec.yml file to restart services. Unregister and re-register the instances in the AWS CodeDeploy deployment group with the ALB. Update the appspec.yml file to update file permissions without a custom script.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

What is the main difference between calling the commands ``ansible`` and ``ansible-playbook`` on the command line?

- A. ``ansible`` is for setting configuration and environment variables which ``ansible-playbook`` will use when running plays.



B. ``ansible-playbook`` is for running entire Playbooks while ``ansible`` is for calling ad-hoc commands.

C. ``ansible-playbook`` runs the playbooks by using the ``ansible`` command to run the individual plays

D. ``ansible`` is for running individual plays and ``ansible-playbook`` is for running the entire playbook.

Correct Answer: B

The ``ansible`` command is for running Ansible ad-hoc commands remotely via SSH. ``ansibleplaybook`` is for running Ansible Playbook projects.

Reference: http://docs.ansible.com/ansible/intro_adhoc.html

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