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AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional (DOP-C01)





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QUESTION 1

A company's DevOps engineer is working in a multi-account environment. The company uses AWS Transit Gateway to route all outbound traffic through a network operations account. In the network operations account, all account traffic passes through a firewall appliance for inspection before the traffic goes to an internet gateway.

The firewall appliance sends logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs and includes event severities of CRITICAL, HIGH, MEDIUM, LOW, and INFO. The security team wants to receive an alert if any CRITICAL events occur.

What should the DevOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Synthetics canary to monitor the firewall state. If the firewall reaches a CRITICAL state or logs a CRITICAL event, use a CloudWatch alarm to publish a notification to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the security team's email address to the topic.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch metric filter by using a search for CRITICAL events. Publish a custom metric for the finding. Use a CloudWatch alarm based on the custom metric to publish a notification to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the security team's email address to the topic.
- C. Enable Amazon GuardDuty in the network operations account. Configure GuardDuty to monitor flow logs. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) event rule that is invoked by GuardDuty events that are CRITICAL. Define an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target. Subscribe the security team's email address to the topic.
- D. Use AWS Firewall Manager to apply consistent policies across all accounts. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) event rule that is invoked by Firewall Manager events that are CRITICAL. Define an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target. Subscribe the security team's email address to the topic.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

A DevOps Engineer needs to design and implement a backup mechanism for Amazon EFS. The Engineer is given the following requirements:

1. The backup should run on schedule.
2. The backup should be stopped if the backup window expires.
3. The backup should be stopped if the backup completes before the backup window.
4. The backup logs should be retained for further analysis.
5. The design should support highly available and fault-tolerant paradigms.
6. Administrators should be notified with backup metadata.

Which design will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Lambda with an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule for scheduling the start/stop of backup activity. Run



backup scripts on Amazon EC2 in an Auto Scaling group. Use Auto Scaling lifecycle hooks and the SSM Run Command on EC2 for uploading backup logs to Amazon S3. Use Amazon SNS to notify administrators with backup activity metadata.

B. Use Amazon SWF with an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule for scheduling the start/stop of backup activity. Run backup scripts on Amazon EC2 in an Auto Scaling group. Use Auto Scaling lifecycle hooks and the SSM Run Command on EC2 for uploading backup logs to Amazon Redshift. Use CloudWatch Alarms to notify administrators with backup activity metadata.

C. Use AWS Data Pipeline with an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule for scheduling the start/stop of backup activity. Run backup scripts on Amazon EC2 in a single Availability Zone. Use Auto Scaling lifecycle hooks and the SSM Run Command on EC2 for uploading the backup logs to Amazon RDS. Use Amazon SNS to notify administrators with backup activity metadata.

D. Use AWS CodePipeline with an Amazon CloudWatch Events rule for scheduling the start/stop of backup activity. Run backup scripts on Amazon EC2 in a single Availability Zone. Use Auto Scaling lifecycle hooks and the SSM Run Command on Amazon EC2 for uploading backup logs to Amazon S3. Use Amazon SES to notify admins with backup activity metadata.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Which EBS volume type is best for high performance NoSQL cluster deployments?

- A. io1
- B. gp1
- C. standard
- D. gp2

Correct Answer: A

io1 volumes, or Provisioned IOPS (PIOPS) SSDs, are best for: Critical business applications that require sustained IOPS performance, or more than 10,000 IOPS or 160 MiB/s of throughput per volume, like large database workloads, such as MongoDB. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumeTypes.html>

QUESTION 4

You are getting a lot of empty receive requests when using Amazon SQS. This is making a lot of unnecessary network load on your instances. What can you do to reduce this load?

- A. Subscribe your queue to an SNS topic instead.
- B. Use as long of a poll as possible, instead of short polls.
- C. Alter your visibility timeout to be shorter.
- D. Use sqsd on your EC2 instances.

Correct Answer: B



One benefit of long polling with Amazon SQS is the reduction of the number of empty responses, when there are no messages available to return, in reply to a ReceiveMessage request sent to an Amazon SQS queue. Long polling allows the Amazon SQS service to wait until a message is available in the queue before sending a response.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-longpolling.html>

QUESTION 5

A developer tested an application locally and then deployed it to AWS Lambda. While testing the application remotely, the Lambda function fails with an access denied message. How can this issue be addressed?

- A. Update the Lambda function's execution role to include the missing permissions.
- B. Update the Lambda function's resource policy to include the missing permissions.
- C. Include an IAM policy document at the root of the deployment package and redeploy the Lambda function.
- D. Redeploy the Lambda function using an account with access to the AdministratorAccess policy.

Correct Answer: A

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/access-denied-lambda-s3-bucket/>

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