DOP-C02$^{Q\&As}$

AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional

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QUESTION 1

A DevOps engineer is planning to deploy a Ruby-based application to production. The application needs to interact with an Amazon RDS for MySQL database and should have automatic scaling and high availability. The stored data in the database is critical and should persist regardless of the state of the application stack.

The DevOps engineer needs to set up an automated deployment strategy for the application with automatic rollbacks. The solution also must alert the application team when a deployment fails.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

A. Deploy the application on AWS Elastic Beanstalk. Deploy an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance as part of the Elastic Beanstalk configuration.

B. Deploy the application on AWS Elastic Beanstalk. Deploy a separate Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance outside of Elastic Beanstalk.

C. Configure a notification email address that alerts the application team in the AWS Beanstalk configuration.

D. Configure an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to monitor AWS Health events. Use an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target to alert the application team.

E. Use the immutable deployment method to deploy new application versions.

F. Use the rolling deployment method to deploy new application versions.

Correct Answer: AEF

QUESTION 2

A DevOps engineer is architecting a continuous development strategy for a company\\'s software as a service (SaaS) web application running on AWS. For application and security reasons users subscribing to this application are distributed across multiple. Application Load Balancers (ALBs) each of which has a dedicated Auto Scaling group and fleet of Amazon EC2 instances The application does not require a build stage and when it is committed to AWS CodeCommit, the application must trigger a simultaneous deployment to all ALBs Auto Scaling groups and EC2 fleets.

Which architecture will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of configuration?

A. Create a single AWS CodePipeline pipeline that deploys the application in parallel using unique AWS CodeDeploy applications and deployment groups created for each ALB-Auto Scaling group pair.

B. Create a single AWS CodePipeline pipeline that deploys the application using a single AWS CodeDeploy application and single deployment group.

C. Create a single AWS CodePipeline pipeline that deploys the application in parallel using a single AWS CodeDeploy application and unique deployment group for each ALB-Auto Scaling group pair.

D. Create an AWS CodePipeline pipeline for each ALB-Auto Scaling group pair that deploys the application using an AWS CodeDeploy application and deployment group created for the same ALB-Auto Scaling group pair.

Correct Answer: C

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/userguide/deployment-groups.html

QUESTION 3

A company uses AWS Organizations to manage multiple accounts. Information security policies require that all unencrypted Amazon EBS volumes be marked as non-compliant. A DevOps engineer needs to automatically deploy the solution and ensure that this compliance check is always present.

Which solution will accomplish this?

A. Create an AWS CloudFormation template that defines an AWS Inspector rule to check whether EBS encryption is enabled. Save the template to an Amazon S3 bucket that has been shared with all accounts within the company. Update the account creation script pointing to the CloudFormation template in Amazon S3.

B. Create an AWS Config organizational rule to check whether EBS encryption is enabled and deploy the rule using the AWS CLI. Create and apply an SCP to prohibit stopping and deleting AWS Config across the organization.

C. Create an SCP in Organizations. Set the policy to prevent the launch of Amazon EC2 instances without encryption on the EBS volumes using a conditional expression. Apply the SCP to all AWS accounts. Use Amazon Athena to analyze the AWS CloudTrail output, looking for events that deny an ec2:RunInstances action.

D. Deploy an IAM role to all accounts from a single trusted account. Build a pipeline with AWS CodePipeline with a stage in AWS Lambda to assume the IAM role, and list all EBS volumes in the account. Publish a report to Amazon S3.

Correct Answer: B

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/ec2-ebs-encryption-by-default.html

QUESTION 4

A development team is using AWS CodeCommit to version control application code and AWS CodePipeline to orchestrate software deployments. The team has decided to use a remote main branch as the trigger for the pipeline to integrate code changes. A developer has pushed code changes to the CodeCommit repository, but noticed that the pipeline had no reaction, even after 10 minutes.

Which of the following actions should be taken to troubleshoot this issue?

A. Check that an Amazon EventBridge rule has been created for the main branch to trigger the pipeline.

B. Check that the CodePipeline service role has permission to access the CodeCommit repository.

C. Check that the developer\\'s IAM role has permission to push to the CodeCommit repository.

D. Check to see if the pipeline failed to start because of CodeCommit errors in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

Correct Answer: A

When you create a pipeline from CodePipeline during the step-by-step it creates a CloudWatch Event rule for a given branch and repo like this:

{

"source": [

"aws.codecommit"

],

"detail-type": [

"CodeCommit Repository State Change"

],

"resources": [

"arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:xxxxx:repo-name"

],

"detail": {

"event": [

"referenceCreated",

"referenceUpdated"

],

"referenceType": [

"branch"

],

"referenceName": [

"master"

]

}

}

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codepipeline/latest/userguide/pipelines-trigger-source-repo-changes-console.html

QUESTION 5

You have a playbook that includes a task to install a package for a service, put a configuration file for that package on the system and restart the service. The playbook is then run twice in a row. What would you expect Ansible to do on the second run?

A. Remove the old package and config file and reinstall and then restart the service.

B. Take no action on the target host.

C. Check if the package is installed, check if the file matches the source file, if not reinstall it; restart the service.

D. Attempt to reinstall the package, copy the file and restart the service.

Correct Answer: C

Ansible follows an idempotence model and will not touch or change the system unless a change is warranted.

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