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QUESTION 1

You want to set up the CloudTrail Processing Library to log your bucket operations. Which command will build a .jar file from the CloudTrail Processing Library source code?

- A. mvn javac mvn -install processor
- B. jar install processor
- C. build jar -Dgpg.processor
- D. mvn clean install -Dgpg.skip=true

Correct Answer: D

The CloudTrail Processing Library is a Java library that provides an easy way to process AWS CloudTrail logs in a fault-tolerant, scalable and flexible way. To set up the CloudTrail Processing Library, you first need to download CloudTrail Processing Library source from GitHub. You can then create the .jar file using this command.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsccloudtrail/latest/userguide/use-the-cloudtrail-processinglibrary.html>

QUESTION 2

The security team depends on AWS CloudTrail to detect sensitive security issues in the company's AWS account. The DevOps engineer needs a solution to auto-remediate CloudTrail being turned off in an AWS account.

What solution ensures the LEAST amount of downtime for the CloudTrail log deliveries?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for the CloudTrail StopLogging event. Create an AWS Lambda function that uses the AWS SDK to call StartLogging on the ARN of the resource in which StopLogging was called. Add the Lambda function ARN as a target to the EventBridge rule.
- B. Deploy the AWS-managed CloudTrail-enabled AWS Config rule set with a periodic interval to 1 hour. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for AWS Config rules compliance change. Create an AWS Lambda function that uses the AWS SDK to call StartLogging on the ARN of the resource in which StopLogging was called. Add the Lambda function ARN as a target to the EventBridge rule.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for a scheduled event every 5 minutes. Create an AWS Lambda function that uses the AWS SDK to call StartLogging on a CloudTrail trail in the AWS account. Add the Lambda function ARN as a target to the EventBridge rule.
- D. Launch a t2 nano instance with a script running every 5 minutes that uses the AWS SDK to query CloudTrail in the current account. If the CloudTrail trail is disabled have the script re-enable the trail.

Correct Answer: A

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/mt/monitor-changes-and-auto-enable-logging-in-aws-cloudtrail/>

QUESTION 3

A company's security policies require the use of security hardened AMIS in production environments. A DevOps



engineer has used EC2 Image Builder to create a pipeline that builds the AMIs on a recurring schedule.

The DevOps engineer needs to update the launch templates of the company's Auto Scaling groups. The Auto Scaling groups must use the newest AMIs during the launch of Amazon EC2 instances.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule to receive new AMI events from Image Builder. Target an AWS Systems Manager Run Command document that updates the launch templates of the Auto Scaling groups with the newest AMI ID.
- B. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule to receive new AMI events from Image Builder. Target an AWS Lambda function that updates the launch templates of the Auto Scaling groups with the newest AMI ID.
- C. Configure the launch template to use a value from AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store for the AMI ID. Configure the Image Builder pipeline to update the Parameter Store value with the newest AMI ID.
- D. Configure the Image Builder distribution settings to update the launch templates with the newest AMI ID. Configure the Auto Scaling groups to use the newest version of the launch template.

Correct Answer: C

The most operationally efficient solution is to use AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store¹ to store the AMI ID and reference it in the launch template². This way, the launch template does not need to be updated every time a new AMI is created by Image Builder. Instead, the Image Builder pipeline can update the Parameter Store value with the newest AMI ID³, and the Auto Scaling group can launch instances using the latest value from Parameter Store. The other solutions require updating the launch template or creating a new version of it every time a new AMI is created, which adds complexity and overhead. Additionally, using EventBridge rules and Lambda functions or Run Command documents introduces additional dependencies and potential points of failure. References: 1: AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store 2: Using AWS Systems Manager parameters instead of AMI IDs in launch templates 3: Update an SSM parameter with Image Builder

QUESTION 4

A company runs an application with an Amazon EC2 and on-premises configuration. A DevOps engineer needs to standardize patching across both environments. Company policy dictates that patching only happens during non-business hours.

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

- A. Add the physical machines into AWS Systems Manager using Systems Manager Hybrid Activations.
- B. Attach an IAM role to the EC2 instances, allowing them to be managed by AWS Systems Manager.
- C. Create IAM access keys for the on-premises machines to interact with AWS Systems Manager.
- D. Run an AWS Systems Manager Automation document to patch the systems every hour.
- E. Use Amazon EventBridge scheduled events to schedule a patch window.
- F. Use AWS Systems Manager Maintenance Windows to schedule a patch window.

Correct Answer: ABF

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/sysman-managed-instance-activation.html>



QUESTION 5

A company must encrypt all AMIs that the company shares across accounts. A DevOps engineer has access to a source account where an unencrypted custom AMI has been built. The DevOps engineer also has access to a target account where an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group will launch EC2 instances from the AMI. The DevOps engineer must share the AMI with the target account.

The company has created an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key in the source account.

Which additional steps should the DevOps engineer perform to meet the requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. In the source account, copy the unencrypted AMI to an encrypted AMI. Specify the KMS key in the copy action.
- B. In the source account, copy the unencrypted AMI to an encrypted AMI. Specify the default Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) encryption key in the copy action.
- C. In the source account, create a KMS grant that delegates permissions to the Auto Scaling group service-linked role in the target account.
- D. In the source account, modify the key policy to give the target account permissions to create a grant. In the target account, create a KMS grant that delegates permissions to the Auto Scaling group service-linked role.
- E. In the source account, share the unencrypted AMI with the target account.
- F. In the source account, share the encrypted AMI with the target account.

Correct Answer: ADF

The Auto Scaling group service-linked role must have a specific grant in the source account in order to decrypt the encrypted AMI. This is because the service-linked role does not have permissions to assume the default IAM role in the source account. The following steps are required to meet the requirements:

In the source account, copy the unencrypted AMI to an encrypted AMI. Specify the KMS key in the copy action.

In the source account, create a KMS grant that delegates permissions to the Auto Scaling group service-linked role in the target account. In the source account, share the encrypted AMI with the target account. In the target account, attach the

KMS grant to the Auto Scaling group service-linked role.

The first three steps are the same as the steps that I described earlier. The fourth step is required to grant the Auto Scaling group service-linked role permissions to decrypt the AMI in the target account.

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