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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company is using AWS Organizations and wants to implement a governance strategy with the following requirements:

- * AWS resource access is restricted to the same two Regions for all accounts.
- * AWS services are limited to a specific group of authorized services for all accounts.
- * Authentication is provided by Active Directory.
- * Access permissions are organized by job function and are identical in each account.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

Options:

- A-** Establish an organizational unit (OU) with group policies in the master account to restrict Regions and authorized services. Use AWS Cloud Formation StackSets to provision roles with permissions for each job function, including an IAM trust policy for IAM identity provider authentication in each account.
- B-** Establish a permission boundary in the master account to restrict Regions and authorized services. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSet to provision roles with permissions for each job function, including an IAM trust policy for IAM identity provider authentication in each account.
- C-** Establish a service control policy in the master account to restrict Regions and authorized services. Use AWS Resource Access

Manager to share master account roles with permissions for each job function, including AWS SSO for authentication in each account.

D- Establish a service control policy in the master account to restrict Regions and authorized services. Use CloudFormation StackSet to provision roles with permissions for each job function, including an IAM trust policy for IAM identity provider authentication in each account.

Answer:

D

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A development team manages website deployments using AWS CodeDeploy blue/green deployments. The application is running on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer in an Auto Scaling group.

When deploying a new revision, the team notices the deployment eventually fails, but it takes a long time to fail. After further inspection, the team discovers the AllowTraffic lifecycle event ran for an hour and eventually failed without providing any other information. The team wants to ensure failure notices are delivered more quickly while maintaining application availability even upon failure.

Which combination of actions should be taken to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

Options:

- A-** Change the deployment configuration to CodeDeployDefault.AllAtOnce to speed up the deployment process by deploying to all of the instances at the same time.
- B-** Create a CodeDeploy trigger for the deployment failure event and make the deployment fail as soon as a single health check failure is detected.
- C-** Reduce the HealthCheckIntervalSeconds and UnhealthyThresholdCount values within the target group health checks to decrease the amount of time it takes for the application to be considered unhealthy.
- D-** Use the appspec.yml file to run a script on the AllowTraffic hook to perform lighter health checks on the application instead of making CodeDeploy wait for the target group health checks to pass.
- E-** Use the appspec.yml file to run a script on the BeforeAllowTraffic hook to perform health checks on the application and fail the deployment if the health checks performed by the script are not successful.

Answer:

A, E

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company maintains a stateless web application that is experiencing inconsistent traffic. The company uses AWS CloudFormation to deploy the application. The application runs on Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The instances run across multiple Availability Zones.

The company wants to include the use of Spot Instances while continuing to use a small number of On-Demand Instances to ensure that the application remains highly available.

What is the MOST cost-effective solution that meets these requirements?

Options:

- A-** Add a Spot block resource to the AWS CloudFormation template. Use the diversified allocation strategy with step scaling behind the ALB.
- B-** Add a Spot block resource to the AWS CloudFormation template. Use the lowest-price allocation strategy with target tracking scaling behind the ALB.
- C-** Add a Spot Fleet resource to the AWS CloudFormation template. Use the capacity-optimized allocation strategy with step scaling behind the ALB.
- D-** Add a Spot Fleet resource to the AWS CloudFormation template. Use the diversified allocation strategy with scheduled scaling behind the ALB.

Answer:

C

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company hosts its staging website using an Amazon EC2 instance backed with Amazon EBS storage. The company wants to recover quickly with minimal data losses in the event of network connectivity issues or power failures on the EC2 instance

Which solution will meet these requirements?

Options:

- A-** Add the instance to an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the minimum, maximum, and desired capacity set to 1.
- B-** Add the instance to an EC2 Auto Scaling group with a lifecycle hook to detach the EBS volume when the EC2 instance shuts down or terminates.
- C-** Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the `StatusCheckFailed_System` metric and select the EC2 action to recover the instance
- D-** Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the `StatusCheckFailedInstance` metric and select the EC2 action to reboot the instance

Answer:

A

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A DevOps engineer is currently running a container-based workload on-premises. The engineer wants to move the application to AWS, but needs to keep the on-premises solution active because not all APIs will move at the same time. The traffic between AWS and the on-premises network should be secure and encrypted at all times. Low management overhead is also a requirement.

Which combination of actions will meet these criteria? (Select THREE.)

Options:

- A-** Create a Network Load Balancer and, for each service, create a listener that points to the correct set of containers either in AWS or on-premises.
- B-** Create an Application Load Balancer and, for each service, create a listener that points to the correct set of containers either in AWS or on-premises.
- C-** Host the AWS containers in Amazon ECS with an EC2 launch type.
- D-** Host the AWS containers in Amazon ECS with a Fargate launch type.
- E-** Use Amazon API Gateway to front the workload, and create a VPC link so API Gateway can forward API calls to the on-premises network through a VPN connection.
- F-** Use Amazon API Gateway to front the workload, and set up public endpoints for the on-premises APIs so API Gateway can access them.

Answer:

B, D, F

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company requires its internal business teams to launch resources through pre-approved AWS CloudFormation templates only. The security team requires automated monitoring when resources drift from their expected state.

Which strategy should be used to meet these requirements?

Options:

- A-** Allow users to deploy Cloud Formation stacks using a CloudFormation service role only. Use CloudFormation drift detection to detect when resources have drifted from their expected state.
- B-** Allow users to deploy CloudFormation stacks using a CloudFormation service role only. Use AWS Config rules to detect when resources have drifted from their expected state.
- C-** Allow users to deploy CloudFormation stacks using AWS Service Catalog only Enforce the use of a launch constraint Use AWS Config rules to detect when resources have drifted from their expected state.
- D-** Allow users to deploy CloudFormation stacks using AWS Service Catalog only Enforce the use of a template constraint Use Amazon

EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) notifications to detect when resources have drifted from their expected state.

Answer:

B

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company develops and maintains a web application using Amazon EC2 instances and an Amazon RDS for SQL Server DB instance in a single Availability Zone. The resources need to run only when new deployments are being tested using AWS CodePipeline. Testing occurs one or more times a week and each test takes 2-3 hours to run. A DevOps engineer wants a solution that does not change the architecture components.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST cost-effective manner?

Options:

A- Convert the RDS database to an Amazon Aurora Serverless database. Use an AWS Lambda function to start and stop the EC2 instances before and after tests.

- B-** Put the EC2 instances into an Auto Scaling group. Schedule scaling to run at the start of the deployment tests.
- C-** Replace the EC2 instances with EC2 Spot Instances and the RDS database with an RDS Reserved Instance.
- D-** Subscribe Amazon CloudWatch Events to CodePipeline to trigger AWS Systems Manager Automation documents that start and stop all EC2 and RDS instances before and after deployment tests.

Answer:

A

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

After a recent audit, a company decided to implement a new disaster recovery strategy for its Amazon S3 data and its MySQL database running on Amazon EC2. Management wants the ability to recover to a secondary AWS Region with an RPO under 5 seconds and a RTO under 1 minute.

Which actions will meet the requirements while MINIMIZING operational overhead? (Select TWO.)

Options:

- A- Modify the application to write to both Regions at the same time when uploading objects to Amazon S3
- B- Migrate the database to an Amazon Aurora multi-master in the primary and secondary Regions.
- C- Migrate the database to Amazon RDS with a read replica in the secondary Region
- D- Migrate to Amazon Aurora Global Database.
- E- Set up S3 cross-Region replication with a replication SLA for the S3 buckets where objects are being put.

Answer:

A, E

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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 IAM permissions. The company wants to maintain the same deployment functionality through the shift to using AWS services.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

Options:

- 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 reregister instances with the ALB. and restart services. Use the appspec.yml file to update file 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.

Answer:

D

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