



# DOP-C01<sup>Q&As</sup>

AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional (DOP-C01)

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### QUESTION 1

A DevOps engineer is creating an AWS CloudFormation template to deploy a web service. The web service will run on Amazon EC2 instances in a private subnet behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The DevOps engineer must ensure that the service can accept requests from clients that have IPv6 addresses.

What should the DevOps engineer do with the CloudFormation template so that IPv6 clients can access the web service?

- A. Add an IPv6 CIDR block to the VPC and the private subnet for the EC2 instances. Create route table entries for the IPv6 network, use EC2 instance types that support IPv6, and assign IPv6 addresses to each EC2 instance.
- B. Assign each EC2 instance an IPv6 Elastic IP address. Create a target group, and add the EC2 instances as targets. Create a listener on port 443 of the ALB, and associated the target group with the ALB.
- C. Replace the ALB with a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Add an IPv6 CIDR block to the VPC and subnets for the NLB, and assign the NLB an IPv6 Elastic IP address.
- D. Add an IPv6 CIDR block to the VPC and subnets for the ALB. Create a listener on port 443, and specify the dualstack IP address type on the ALB. Create a target group, and add the EC2 instances as targets. Associate the target group with the ALB.

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 2

If you're trying to configure an AWS Elastic Beanstalk worker tier for easy debugging if there are problems finishing queue jobs, what should you configure?

- A. Configure Rolling Deployments.
- B. Configure Enhanced Health Reporting
- C. Configure Blue-Green Deployments.
- D. Configure a Dead Letter Queue

Correct Answer: D

Elastic Beanstalk worker environments support Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) dead letter queues. A dead letter queue is a queue where other (source) queues can send messages that for some reason could not be successfully processed. A primary benefit of using a dead letter queue is the ability to sideline and isolate the unsuccessfully processed messages. You can then analyze any messages sent to the dead letter queue to try to determine why they were not successfully processed. Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/using-features-managing-env-tiers.html#worker-deadletter>

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### QUESTION 3

A company is deploying a new application using Amazon EC2 instances. The company wants to maintain a centralized application and Amazon API logs that can be queried using one tool or service.



Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use the Amazon CloudWatch agent to send logs from the Amazon EC2 instances to CloudWatch. Configure AWS CloudTrail to deliver the API logs to CloudWatch and use Amazon Athena to query both log sets in CloudWatch.
- B. Use the Amazon CloudWatch agent to send logs from the Amazon EC2 instances to CloudWatch. Configure an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose log group subscription to send those logs to Amazon S3. Use AWS CloudTrail to deliver the API logs to Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena to query both log sets in Amazon S3.
- C. Use the Amazon CloudWatch agent to send logs from the Amazon EC2 instances to Amazon Kinesis. Configure AWS CloudTrail to deliver the API logs to Kinesis. Use Amazon to load the data into Amazon Redshift and use Amazon Redshift to query both log sets.
- D. Use the Amazon CloudWatch agent to send logs from the Amazon EC2 instances to Amazon S3. Use Amazon CloudTrail to deliver the API logs to Amazon S3 and use Amazon Redshift to query both log sets in Amazon S3.

Correct Answer: D

#### QUESTION 4

You run a 2000-engineer organization. You are about to begin using AWS at a large scale for the first time. You want to integrate with your existing identity management system running on Microsoft Active Directory, because your organization is a power-user of Active Directory. How should you manage your AWS identities in the most simple manner?

- A. Use a large AWS Directory Service Simple AD.
- B. Use a large AWS Directory Service AD Connector.
- C. Use an Sync Domain running on AWS Directory Service.
- D. Use an AWS Directory Sync Domain running on AWS Lambda

Correct Answer: B

You must use AD Connector as a power-user of Microsoft Active Directory. Simple AD only works with a subset of AD functionality. Sync Domains do not exist; they are made up answers. AD Connector is a directory gateway that allows you to proxy directory requests to your on-premises Microsoft Active Directory, without caching any information in the cloud. AD Connector comes in 2 sizes; small and large. A small AD Connector is designed for smaller organizations of up to 500 users. A large AD Connector is designed for larger organizations of up to 5,000 users.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/directoryservice/details/>

#### QUESTION 5

You need to deploy an AWS stack in a repeatable manner across multiple environments. You have selected CloudFormation as the right tool to accomplish this, but have found that there is a resource type you need to create and model, but is unsupported by CloudFormation. How should you overcome this challenge?

- A. Use a CloudFormation Custom Resource Template by selecting an API call to proxy for create, update, and delete actions. CloudFormation will use the AWS SDK, CLI, or API method of your choosing as the state transition function for the resource type you are modeling.



- B. Submit a ticket to the AWS Forums. AWS extends CloudFormation Resource Types by releasing tooling to the AWS Labs organization on GitHub. Their response time is usually 1 day, and they complete requests within a week or two.
- C. Instead of depending on CloudFormation, use Chef, Puppet, or Ansible to author Heat templates, which are declarative stack resource definitions that operate over the OpenStack hypervisor and cloud environment.
- D. Create a CloudFormation Custom Resource Type by implementing create, update, and delete functionality, either by subscribing a Custom Resource Provider to an SNS topic, or by implementing the logic in AWS Lambda.

Correct Answer: D

Custom resources provide a way for you to write custom provisioning logic in AWS CloudFormation template and have AWS CloudFormation run it during a stack operation, such as when you create, update or delete a stack. For more information, see Custom Resources.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/template-customresources.html>

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