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QUESTION 1

A developer has written an application that writes data to Amazon DynamoDB. The DynamoDB table has been configured to use conditional writes. During peak usage times, writes are failing due to a ConditionalCheckFailedException error. How can the developer increase the application's reliability when multiple clients are attempting to write to the same record?

- A. Write the data to an Amazon SNS topic.
- B. Increase the amount of write capacity for the table to anticipate short-term spikes or bursts in write operations.
- C. Implement a caching solution, such as DynamoDB Accelerator or Amazon ElastiCache.
- D. Implement error retries and exponential backoff with jitter.

Correct Answer: D

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/dynamodb-table-throttled/>

QUESTION 2

Your DevOps team is responsible for a multi-tier, Windows-based web application consisting of web servers, Amazon RDS database instances, and a load balancer behind Amazon Route53. You have been asked by your manager to build a cost-effective rolling deployment solution for this web application. What method should you use?

- A. Re-deploy your application on an AWS OpsWorks stack. Use the AWS OpsWorks done stack feature to allow updates between duplicate stacks.
- B. Re-deploy your application on Elastic Beanstalk and take advantage of Elastic BeanStalk rolling updates.
- C. Re-deploy your application using an AWS CloudFormation template, launch a new AWS CloudFormation stack during each deployment, and then tear down the old stack.
- D. Re-deploy your application using an AWS CloudFormation template. Use AWS CloudFormation rolling deployment policies, create a new policy for your AWS CloudFormation stack, and initiate an update stack operation to deploy new code.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

A company used AWS CloudFormation to deploy a three-tier web application that stores data in an Amazon RDS MySQL Multi-AZ DB instance. A DevOps Engineer must upgrade the RDS instance to the latest major version of MySQL while incurring minimal downtime. How should the Engineer upgrade the instance while minimizing downtime?

- A. Update the EngineVersion property of the AWS::RDS::DBInstance resource type in the CloudFormation template to the latest desired version. Launch a second stack and make the new RDS instance a read replica.
- B. Update the DBEngineVersion property of the AWS::RDS::DBInstance resource type in the CloudFormation template to the latest desired version. Perform an Update Stack operation. Create a new RDS Read Replicas resource with the same properties as the instance to be upgraded. Perform a second Update Stack operation.

C. Update the DBEngineVersion property of the AWS::RDS::DBInstance resource type in the CloudFormation template to the latest desired version. Create a new RDS Read Replicas resource with the same properties as the instance to be upgraded. Perform an Update Stack operation.

D. Update the EngineVersion property of the AWS::RDS::DBInstance resource type in the CloudFormation template to the latest version, and perform an Update Stack operation.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

A company uses AWS KMS with CMKs and manual key rotation to meet regulatory compliance requirements. The security team wants to be notified when any keys have not been rotated after 90 days.

Which solution will accomplish this?

A. Configure AWS KMS to publish to an Amazon SNS topic when keys are more than 90 days old.

B. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch Events event to launch an AWS Lambda function to call the AWS Trusted Advisor API and publish to an Amazon SNS topic.

C. Develop an AWS Config custom rule that publishes to an Amazon SNS topic when keys are more than 90 days old.

D. Configure AWS Security Hub to publish to an Amazon SNS topic when keys are more than 90 days old.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

After presenting a working proof of concept for a new application that uses AWS API Gateway, a Developer must set up a team development environment for the project. Due to a tight timeline, the Developer wants to minimize time spent on infrastructure setup, and would like to reuse the code repository created for the proof of concept. Currently, all source code is stored in AWS CodeCommit. Company policy mandates having alpha, beta, and production stages with separate Jenkins servers to build code and run tests for every stage. The Development Manager must have the ability to block code propagation between admins at any time. The Security team wants to make sure that users will not be able to modify the environment without permission. How can this be accomplished?

A. Create API Gateway alpha, beta, and production stages. Create a CodeCommit trigger to deploy code to the different stages using an AWS Lambda function.

B. Create API Gateway alpha, beta, and production stages. Create an AWS CodePipeline that pulls code from the CodeCommit repository. Create CodePipeline actions to deploy code to the API Gateway stages.

C. Create Jenkins servers for the alpha, beta, and production stages on Amazon EC2 instances. Create multiple CodeCommit triggers to deploy code to different stages using an AWS Lambda function.

D. Create an AWS CodePipeline pipeline that pulls code from the CodeCommit repository. Create alpha, beta, and production stages with Jenkins servers on CodePipeline.

Correct Answer: D

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