

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

AWS

DOP-C02

AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional

SHARED BY [u/c02_grinder](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

SHARED October 15, 2026

EXAM AWS DOP-C02, AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional

Shared by [u/c02_grinder](#) on aiexamcerts

10 practice questions for the AWS D0P-C02 exam, AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

www.aiexamcerts.com/aws/dop-c02. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code D0P-C02 and the question number.

1. A Lambda function has a new published version, and the live alias must send 10 percent of invocations to it for 5 minutes before shifting the rest, with automatic rollback if alarms fire. Which approach meets this with the least custom code?
 - A Repointing the live alias to the new version all at once and rolling back by hand if problems appear
 - B CodeDeploy traffic shifting using the CodeDeployDefault.LambdaCanary10Percent5Minutes configuration on the alias
 - C Maintaining two function names and switching clients between them with an environment variable
 - D Deleting the old function and publishing the new code under the same name

Answer: B

CodeDeploy can shift alias traffic to a new Lambda version using a predefined canary configuration, and it rolls back when an attached alarm fires. Repointing the alias all at once is the tempting distractor, because it changes the version quickly, but it gives no gradual exposure or automatic rollback. Switching clients between two function names or deleting and republishing the function requires custom logic or causes an outage window.

2. The file at the root of a CodeDeploy revision that lists the files to copy and the scripts to run at each lifecycle event is named _____.

Answer: appspec.yml (also accepted: appspec.yaml, appspec)

CodeDeploy reads the appspec file to learn which files to place and which hook scripts to run during each lifecycle event. The conventional name ends in .yaml, and the .yml spelling is also accepted. The tempting confusion is with buildspec, which CodeBuild uses for build phases rather than deployment hooks.

3. A platform team must deploy the same CloudFormation stack into 40 accounts across three Regions from a single administrative account, with rollout controlled centrally. Which feature should it use?
- A Nested stacks created in the administrative account
 - B Cross-stack references exported from each account
 - C AWS CloudFormation StackSets
 - D A change set executed separately in every account

Answer: C

StackSets deploy and update one template across many accounts and Regions from an administrator account. Nested stacks are the tempting distractor, since they also split a template, but they organize resources inside a single account and Region. Cross-stack references share output values between stacks, and running change sets by hand in each account gives no central control.

4. AWS Config conformance packs can be deployed across an entire AWS Organization from the management account or a delegated administrator account.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Organization conformance packs are deployed from the management account or a delegated administrator account, so each member account receives the same rule set. The statement is true, and it is the basis for central baselines across many accounts. The tempting misreading is that packs only work one account at a time.

5. Which two actions control the cost of CloudWatch Logs while keeping the audit data the business needs? (Choose two.)
- A Log every message at trace level in production with no expiry
 - B Archive long-lived audit data to an S3 bucket with lifecycle rules
 - C Delete the log group each time a service is redeployed
 - D Turn off logging for every service that produces many events
 - E Set a retention period on each log group that matches the compliance requirement

Answer: B, E

A retention period expires old events on a schedule, and archiving long-lived records to S3 with lifecycle rules keeps storage cheap while preserving them. Trace-level logging with no expiry is the tempting distractor, since it feels thorough, but it inflates cost and noise. Deleting log groups on each redeploy destroys the audit trail, and turning off logging removes the evidence the team needs.

6. A Route 53 failover routing policy must answer with the secondary record when the primary endpoint is unavailable. What mechanism tells Route 53 that the primary is unhealthy?
- A A Route 53 health check attached to the primary record
 - B A CloudWatch dashboard widget that displays endpoint status
 - C An AWS Config rule that inspects the record set
 - D A CloudTrail event recorded for each DNS query

Answer: A

Failover routing returns the secondary record only when the health check attached to the primary record reports the endpoint as unhealthy. A CloudWatch dashboard is the tempting distractor, since it can show the same status, but it does not influence DNS answers. AWS Config and CloudTrail record configuration and API activity rather than endpoint health.

7. An Auto Scaling group sits behind an Application Load Balancer, and the team wants instances that fail load balancer health checks replaced, not only instances that fail EC2 status checks. Which setting enables this?
- A Enable cross-zone load balancing on the target group
 - B Set the Auto Scaling group health check type to ELB
 - C Raise the desired capacity by two instances
 - D Turn on detailed monitoring for every instance

Answer: B

Setting the health check type to ELB makes Auto Scaling consider the load balancer's health results when deciding to replace an instance. Cross-zone load balancing is the tempting distractor, since it is another load balancer setting, but it spreads requests across zones and does not affect replacement. Raising desired capacity and enabling detailed monitoring do not change how failed instances are detected.

8. The CloudWatch Logs setting that defines how long events in a log group are kept before they expire is called the log group _____.

Answer: retention (also accepted: retention period)

Retention on a log group sets how long its events remain before automatic expiry, and it can be changed at any time. Expiration is the tempting wording, but the setting is named retention in the console and the API.

9. During a host incident, the team must run one diagnostic script on several instances at the same time, without opening SSH, and collect the output centrally. Which Systems Manager capability fits?
- A Session Manager with a port forwarding session
 - B Patch Manager with a patch baseline
 - C Parameter Store with a SecureString parameter
 - D Run Command with a command document

Answer: D

Run Command executes a document against many instances in parallel and returns the output without any inbound SSH. Session Manager is the tempting distractor, since it also avoids SSH, but it opens one interactive session at a time rather than running a script across a fleet. Patch Manager and Parameter Store do not run incident diagnostics.

10. An operator needs an unhealthy Auto Scaling instance taken out of service for investigation without being terminated right away. Which action does this?
- A Put the instance into Standby state
 - B Mark the instance as Unhealthy so that it is replaced
 - C Detach the load balancer target group from the group
 - D Reduce the desired capacity by one

Answer: A

Standby keeps the instance running but out of service, and Auto Scaling does not replace it while it stays in standby. Marking it Unhealthy is the tempting distractor, since it sounds right, but it triggers replacement, which terminates the instance and defeats the investigation. Reducing desired capacity can terminate an instance, and detaching a target group only stops load balancer routing.