

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

AWS

DOP-C02

AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional

SHARED BY [u/Misty-Kiwi-7648](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION Free Set 2

QUESTIONS 10

SHARED October 15, 2026

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

Shared by [u/Misty-Kiwi-7648](#) 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 CodeDeploy in-place deployment to EC2 must gracefully stop the running application before the new revision is installed on each instance. Which lifecycle event should the script be hooked to in `appspec.yml`?

- A BeforeInstall
- B ValidateService
- C ApplicationStop
- D ApplicationStart

Answer: C

ApplicationStop is the lifecycle event for shutting down the currently running application, and it runs before the new revision is installed. BeforeInstall is the tempting distractor, since it is also early in the sequence, but it is meant for pre-install preparation such as backups or decryption rather than stopping the service. ValidateService runs last to confirm the new version is healthy, and ApplicationStart launches the application after installation.

2. Running `cdk deploy` in an AWS account that has never been bootstrapped succeeds, because the CDK creates its staging resources automatically during the deploy step.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

A deploy in a new account expects the bootstrap resources to already exist, and the CDK does not create them implicitly during `cdk deploy`. Running `cdk bootstrap` first is an explicit one-time step. The statement is false, and the misconception it describes is a common reason first deployments fail.

3. A team wants to package a set of AWS Config rules and their remediation actions into one unit that can be deployed to a single account or across an organization. Which Config feature does this?

- A Managed rules
- B The configuration recorder
- C Aggregators
- D Conformance packs

Answer: D

A conformance pack bundles multiple Config rules and remediation actions into one template that can be deployed to an account or across an organization. A managed rule is the tempting distractor, since it is a Config rule too, but it is a single check rather than a packaged set. The configuration recorder captures resource changes, and an aggregator gathers compliance data from many accounts for viewing.

4. A Systems Manager document that orchestrates multi-step AWS API actions, such as remediating a noncompliant resource, is called an _____ document.

Answer: Automation

Automation documents run sequences of steps across AWS APIs, and they can serve as remediation actions for AWS Config rules. Command documents are the tempting distractor, since Run Command also uses documents, but those execute scripts on managed instances rather than orchestrating AWS API calls.

5. Which two statements about CloudWatch alarms are correct? (Choose two.)

- A Datapoints to alarm lets an alarm require M breaching datapoints out of N evaluation periods
- B An alarm switches to ALARM on the first breaching datapoint regardless of other settings
- C The treat missing data setting decides how an alarm behaves when no data arrives in an evaluation period
- D Alarms delete the metric data they evaluate once they have been checked
- E Alarms can only monitor metrics published by EC2

Answer: A, C

Datapoints to alarm lets one noisy point be ignored, and the treat missing data setting decides whether a gap counts as breaching, as OK, or as insufficient data. The first-breach statement is the tempting distractor, because it describes the default only when the datapoint setting is 1 of 1. Alarms can watch any metric, not only EC2 metrics, and they do not delete the data they evaluate.

6. In a pilot light disaster recovery design, which part of the workload runs continuously in the recovery Region?
- A The full application fleet at production size, with every component scaled up at all times
 - B No resources at all, with everything created from scratch after a disaster
 - C Replicated data stores, with compute defined but not running
 - D Only the DNS records, which point at the primary Region

Answer: C

A pilot light keeps the minimal core running, typically data replication, while application servers stay off until failover begins. A warm standby is the tempting distractor, since it runs a scaled-down copy of the full stack, which is more than a pilot light keeps running. Building everything from scratch is the backup and restore strategy, and DNS records alone provide neither compute nor data.

7. Objects written to a bucket in one Region must be copied automatically to a bucket in another Region for disaster recovery. Which S3 feature provides this?
- A S3 Transfer Acceleration on the source bucket
 - B An S3 lifecycle transition to Glacier Deep Archive
 - C S3 Object Lock in compliance mode on the source bucket
 - D S3 Cross-Region Replication with versioning enabled on both buckets

Answer: D

Cross-Region Replication copies new objects to a destination bucket asynchronously, and both buckets must have versioning enabled. Transfer Acceleration is the tempting distractor, since it speeds transfers to a bucket, but it does not copy data between buckets. Lifecycle transitions and Object Lock control storage class and retention rather than replication.

8. AWS CloudTrail records management API activity in an account, so it can show which principal changed a security group and when the change happened.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

CloudTrail event history and trails record management API calls with the caller identity and timestamp, which is what this investigation needs. The statement is true for management events. The tempting confusion is assuming that data events, such as object reads in S3, are recorded by default, which requires separate configuration.

9. A team wants a managed service to track incidents, page responders through escalation plans, and keep an incident timeline. Which service fits?
- A AWS Systems Manager OpsCenter
 - B AWS Systems Manager Incident Manager
 - C AWS Health Dashboard
 - D Amazon Detective

Answer: B

Incident Manager provides response plans, escalation plans and an incident timeline built for responding to service-impacting events. OpsCenter is the tempting distractor, since it also tracks work items, but it manages OpsItems for operational follow-up rather than paging responders. The Health Dashboard shows AWS service events, and Detective helps investigate security findings.

10. An EC2 instance with a failing system status check must move to healthy hardware automatically, keeping its instance ID and private IP address. Which alarm action accomplishes this?
- A The reboot action on the StatusCheckFailed_Instance alarm
 - B A stop and start action that is expected to keep the same public IP
 - C The recover action on the StatusCheckFailed_System alarm
 - D The terminate action when the instance fails any status check

Answer: C

The recover action moves a failing instance to healthy hardware while keeping its instance ID and private IP, and it responds to system status check failures. The reboot action is the tempting distractor, since it also reacts to a failed check, but a reboot only restarts the instance and does not move it off the failing host. Terminating removes the instance, and a stop and start can change the public IP address.