

PROFESSIONAL

VERSION

26

SR. CODE

EAPL/PROF/PRTC25

COURSE CODE

EAPAC

SUB CATEGORY

CLOUD COMPUTING



TOTAL DURATION

90
HOURS



THEORY TAKEN

25
HOURS



PRACTICAL TAKEN

65
HOURS

ELYSIUM
ACADEMY
AWS CLOUD
DEVOPS
ENGINEER
PROFESSIONAL
(DOP-C01)
ELYSIUM
ACADEMY
AWS CLOUD
DEVOPS
ENGINEER
PROFESSIONAL
(DOP-C01)

ELYSIUM
ACADEMY

COURSE DESCRIPTION



On AWS, continuous delivery systems and techniques are implemented and managed by AWS Cloud DevOps Professional (DOP_c01). Implemented the automatic security controls, governance processes, and compliance validation and also Define and deploy monitoring, metrics, and logging systems on AWS. These systems are highly available, scalable, and self-healing on AWS. Create, oversee, and maintain tools for operational process automation.

COURSE GOALS



The AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional credential demonstrates an individual's technical proficiency in setting up, running, and overseeing distributed application systems on the AWS platform, enhancing their self-assurance and authority with clients. Companies with these trained personnel may guarantee quick delivery of safe, compliant, highly available, and scalable systems.

FUTURE SCOPE



AWS DevOps certification is a program of accreditation offered by Amazon that can attest to your familiarity with cloud architectural solutions. DevOps engineers use a combination of skills and knowledge. Be familiar with sysadmin and operations roles. Enjoy coding, testing, and deployment.

SDLC AUTOMATION

01 CHAPTER

IMPLEMENT CI/CD PIPELINES

- a. Software development lifecycle (SDLC) concepts, phases, and models
- b. Pipeline deployment patterns for single - and multi-account environments
- c. Configuring code, image, and artifact repositories
- d. Using version control to integrate pipelines with application environments
- e. Setting up build processes (for example, AWS CodeBuild)
- f. Managing build and deployment secrets (for example, AWS Secrets Manager, AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store)
- g. Determining appropriate deployment strategies (for example, AWS CodeDeploy)


01
HRS
02
HRS

02 CHAPTER

INTEGRATE AUTOMATED TESTING INTO CI/CD PIPELINES

- a. Different types of tests (for example, unit tests, integration tests, acceptance tests, user interface tests, security scans)
- b. Reasonable use of different types of tests at different stages of the CI/CD pipeline
- c. Running builds or tests when generating pull requests or code merges (for example, AWS CodeCommit, CodeBuild)


01
HRS
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- d. Running load/stress tests, performance benchmarking, and application testing at scale
- e. Measuring application health based on application exit codes
- f. Automating unit tests and code coverage
- g. Invoking AWS services in a pipeline for testing

03

CHAPTER

BUILD AND MANAGE ARTIFACTS

- a. Artifact use cases and secure management
- b. Methods to create and generate artifacts
- c. Artifact lifecycle considerations
- d. Creating and configuring artifact repositories (for example, AWS CodeArtifact, Amazon S3, Amazon Elastic Container Registry [Amazon ECR])
- e. Configuring build tools for generating artifacts (for example, CodeBuild, AWS Lambda)
- f. Automating Amazon EC2 instance and container image build processes (for example, EC2 Image Builder)


01
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04

CHAPTER

DEPLOYMENT STRATEGIES

**02**
HRS**03**
HRS

- a. Deployment methodologies for various platforms (for example, Amazon EC2, Amazon Elastic Container Service [Amazon ECS], Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service [Amazon EKS], Lambda)
- b. Application storage patterns (for example, Amazon Elastic File System [Amazon EFS], Amazon S3, Amazon Elastic Block Store [Amazon EBS])
- c. Mutable deployment patterns in contrast to immutable deployment patterns
- d. Tools and services available for distributing code (for example, CodeDeploy, EC2 Image Builder)
- e. Configuring security permissions to allow access to artifact repositories (for example, AWS Identity and Access Management [IAM], CodeArtifact)
- f. Configuring deployment agents (for example, CodeDeploy agent)
- g. Troubleshooting deployment issues
- h. Using different deployment methods (for example, blue/green, canary)

CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT AND IAC

05 CHAPTER

CLOUD INFRASTRUCTURE AND REUSABLE COMPONENTS

- a. Infrastructure as code (IaC) options and tools for AWS
- b. Change management processes for IaC-based platforms
- c. Configuration management services and strategies
- d. Composing and deploying IaC templates (for example, AWS Serverless Application Model [AWS SAM], AWS CloudFormation, AWS Cloud Development Kit [AWS CDK])
- e. Applying CloudFormation StackSets across multiple accounts and AWS Regions
- f. Determining optimal configuration management services (for example, AWS OpsWorks, AWS Systems Manager, AWS Config, AWS AppConfig)
- g. Implementing infrastructure patterns, governance controls, and security standards into reusable IaC templates (for example, AWS Service Catalog, CloudFormation modules, AWS CDK) Task Statement



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06

CHAPTER

DEPLOY AUTOMATION

- a. AWS account structures, best practices, and related AWS services
- b. Standardizing and automating account provisioning and configuration
- c. Creating, consolidating, and centrally managing accounts (for example, AWS Organizations, AWS Control Tower)
- d. Applying IAM solutions for multi-account and complex organization structures (for example, SCPs, assuming roles)
- e. Implementing and developing governance and security controls at scale (AWS Config, AWS Control Tower, AWS Security Hub, Amazon Detective, Amazon GuardDuty, AWS Service Catalog, SCPs)


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07

CHAPTER

DESIGN AND BUILD AUTOMATED SOLUTIONS

- a. AWS services and solutions to automate tasks and processes
- b. Methods and strategies to interact with the AWS software-defined infrastructure
- c. Automating system inventory, configuration, and patch management (for example, Systems Manager, AWS Config)
- d. Developing Lambda function automations for complex scenarios (for example, AWS SDKs, Lambda, AWS Step Functions)


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- e. Automating the configuration of software applications to the desired state (for example, OpsWorks, Systems Manager State Manager)
- f. Maintaining software compliance (for example, Systems Manager)

RESILIENT CLOUD SOLUTIONS

08

CHAPTER

HIGHLY AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS TO MEET RESILIENCE

- a. Multi-AZ and multi-Region deployments (for example, compute layer, data layer)
- b. SLAs
- c. Replication and failover methods for stateful services
- d. Techniques to achieve high availability (for example, Multi-AZ, multi-Region)
- e. Translating business requirements into technical resiliency needs
- f. Identifying and remediating single points of failure in existing workloads
- g. Enabling cross-Region solutions where available (for example, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon RDS, Amazon Route 53, Amazon S3, Amazon CloudFront)
- h. Configuring load balancing to support cross-AZ services
- i. Configuring applications and related services to support multiple Availability Zones and Regions while minimizing downtime


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09

CHAPTER

SOLUTIONS THAT ARE SCALABLE TO MEET BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS

- a. Appropriate metrics for scaling services
- b. Loosely coupled and distributed architectures
- c. Serverless architectures
- d. Container platforms
- e. Identifying and remediating scaling issues
- f. Identifying and implementing appropriate auto scaling, load balancing, and caching solutions
- g. Deploying container-based applications (for example, Amazon ECS, Amazon EKS)
- h. Deploying workloads in multiple Regions for global scalability
- i. Configuring serverless applications (for example, Amazon API Gateway, Lambda, AWS Fargate)



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10

CHAPTER

AUTOMATED RECOVERY PROCESSES

- a. Disaster recovery concepts (for example, RTO, RPO)
- b. Backup and recovery strategies (for example, pilot light, warm standby)
- c. Recovery procedures
- d. Testing failover of Multi-AZ and multi-Region workloads (for example, Amazon RDS, Amazon Aurora, Route 53, CloudFront)



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- e. Identifying and implementing appropriate cross-Region backup and recovery strategies (for example, AWS Backup, Amazon S3, Systems Manager)
- f. Configuring a load balancer to recover from backend failure

MONITORING AND LOGGING

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CHAPTER

COLLECTION, AGGREGATION, AND STORAGE OF LOGS AND METRICS

- a. How to monitor applications and infrastructure
- b. Amazon CloudWatch metrics (for example, namespaces, metrics, dimensions, and resolution)
- c. Real-time log ingestion
- d. Encryption options for at-rest and in-transit logs and metrics (for example, client-side and server-side, AWS Key Management Service [AWS KMS])
- e. Security configurations (for example, IAM roles and permissions to allow for log collection)
- f. Securely storing and managing logs
- g. Creating CloudWatch metrics from log events by using metric filters
- h. Creating CloudWatch metric streams (for example, Amazon S3 or Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose options)



- i. Collecting custom metrics (for example, using the CloudWatch agent)
- j. Managing log storage lifecycles (for example, S3 lifecycles, CloudWatch log group retention)
- k. Processing log data by using CloudWatch log subscriptions (for example, Kinesis, Lambda, Amazon OpenSearch Service)
- l. Searching log data by using filter and pattern syntax or CloudWatch Logs Insights
- m. Configuring encryption of log data (for example, AWS KMS)

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CHAPTER

AUDIT, MONITOR, AND ANALYZE LOGS AND METRICS TO DETECT ISSUES

- a. Anomaly detection alarms (for example, CloudWatch anomaly detection)
- b. Common CloudWatch metrics and logs (for example, CPU utilization with Amazon EC2, queue length with Amazon RDS, 5xx errors with an Application Load Balancer [ALB])
- c. Amazon Inspector and common assessment templates
- d. AWS Config rules
- e. AWS CloudTrail log events
- f. Building CloudWatch dashboards and Amazon QuickSight visualizations
- g. Associating CloudWatch alarms with CloudWatch metrics (standard and custom)


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- h. Configuring AWS X-Ray for different services (for example, containers, API Gateway, Lambda)
- i. Analyzing real-time log streams (for example, using Kinesis Data Streams)
- j. Analyzing logs with AWS services (for example, Amazon Athena, CloudWatch Logs Insights)

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CHAPTER

MONITORING AND EVENT MANAGEMENT

- a. Event-driven, asynchronous design patterns (for example, S3 Event Notifications or Amazon EventBridge events to Amazon Simple Notification Service [Amazon SNS] or Lambda)
- b. Capabilities of auto scaling for a variety of AWS services (for example, EC2 Auto Scaling groups, RDS storage auto scaling, DynamoDB, ECS capacity provider, EKS autoscalers)
- c. Alert notification and action capabilities (for example, CloudWatch alarms to Amazon SNS, Lambda, EC2 automatic recovery)
- d. Health check capabilities in AWS services (for example, ALB target groups, Route 53)
- e. Configuring solutions for auto scaling (for example, DynamoDB, EC2 Auto Scaling groups, RDS storage auto scaling, ECS capacity provider)
- f. Creating CloudWatch custom metrics and metric filters, alarms, and notifications (for example, Amazon SNS, Lambda)


02
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- g. Configuring S3 events to process log files (for example, by using Lambda) and deliver log files to another destination (for example, OpenSearch Service, CloudWatch Logs)
- h. Configuring EventBridge to send notifications based on a particular event pattern
- i. Installing and configuring agents on EC2 instances (for example, AWS Systems Manager Agent [SSM Agent], CloudWatch agent)
- j. Configuring AWS Config rules to remediate issues
- k. Configuring health checks (for example, Route 53, ALB)

MONITORING AND LOGGING

14

CHAPTER

PROCESS, NOTIFY, AND TAKE ACTION IN RESPONSE TO EVENTS

- a. AWS services that generate, capture, and process events (for example, AWS Health, EventBridge, CloudTrail)
- b. Event-driven architectures (for example, fan out, event streaming, queuing)
- c. Integrating AWS event sources (for example, AWS Health, EventBridge, CloudTrail)
- d. Building event processing workflows (for example, Amazon Simple Queue Service [Amazon SQS], Kinesis, Amazon SNS, Lambda, Step Functions)



15

CHAPTER

CONFIGURATION CHANGES IN RESPONSE TO EVENTS

- a. Fleet management services (for example, Systems Manager, AWS Auto Scaling)
- b. Configuration management services (for example, AWS Config)
- c. Applying configuration changes to systems
- d. Modifying infrastructure configurations in response to events
- e. Remediating a non-desired system state Task Statement


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CHAPTER

TROUBLESHOOT SYSTEM AND APPLICATION FAILURES

- a. AWS metrics and logging services (for example, CloudWatch, X-Ray)
- b. AWS service health services (for example, AWS Health, CloudWatch, Systems Manager OpsCenter)
- c. Root cause analysis
- d. Analyzing failed deployments (for example, AWS CodePipeline, CodeBuild, CodeDeploy, CloudFormation, CloudWatch synthetic monitoring)
- e. Analyzing incidents regarding failed processes (for example, auto scaling, Amazon ECS, Amazon EKS)


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SECURITY AND COMPLIANCE

17

CHAPTER

IDENTITY AND ACCESS MANAGEMENT AT SCALE

- a. Appropriate usage of different IAM entities for human and machine access (for example, users, groups, roles, identity providers, identity-based policies, resource-based policies, session policies)
- b. Identity federation techniques (for example, using IAM identity providers and AWS IAM Identity Center [AWS Single Sign-On])
- c. Permission management delegation by using IAM permissions boundaries
- d. Organizational SCPs
- e. Designing policies to enforce least privilege access
- f. Implementing role-based and attribute-based access control patterns
- g. Automating credential rotation for machine identities (for example, Secrets Manager)
- h. Managing permissions to control access to human and machine identities (for example, enabling multi-factor authentication [MFA], AWS Security Token Service [AWS STS], IAM profiles)


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CHAPTER

AUTOMATION FOR SECURITY CONTROLS AND DATA PROTECTION



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- a. Network security components (for example, security groups, network ACLs, routing, AWS Network Firewall, AWS WAF, AWS Shield)
- b. Certificates and public key infrastructure (PKI)
- c. Data management (for example, data classification, encryption, key management, access controls)
- d. Automating the application of security controls in multi-account and multi-Region environments (for example, Security Hub, Organizations, AWS Control Tower, Systems Manager)
- e. Combining security controls to apply defense in depth (for example, AWS Certificate Manager [ACM], AWS WAF, AWS Config, AWS Config rules, Security Hub, GuardDuty, security groups, network ACLs, Amazon Detective, Network Firewall)
- f. Automating the discovery of sensitive data at scale (for example, Amazon Macie)
- g. Encrypting data in transit and data at rest (for example, AWS KMS, AWS CloudHSM, ACM)

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CHAPTER

SECURITY MONITORING AND AUDITING SOLUTIONS

- a. Security auditing services and features (for example, CloudTrail, AWS Config, VPC Flow Logs, CloudFormation drift detection)
- b. AWS services for identifying security vulnerabilities and events (for example, GuardDuty, Amazon Inspector, IAM Access Analyzer, AWS Config)
- c. Common cloud security threats (for example, insecure web traffic, exposed AWS access keys, S3 buckets with public access enabled or encryption disabled)
- d. Implementing robust security auditing
- e. Configuring alerting based on unexpected or anomalous security events
- f. Configuring service and application logging (for example, CloudTrail, CloudWatch Logs)
- g. Analyzing logs, metrics, and security findings


02
HRS
04
HRS

Placement
Assistance

100%

135+

Professional
Courses

Practical
Sessions

90%

67+

Global
Pacts

Corporate
Placements

65%

170+

IT Companies
Tie-Up

ELYSIUM
GROUP OF
COMPANIES

**ELYSIUM
ACADEMY**

**PRIVATE
LIMITED**

AUTHORIZED INTERNATIONAL

Partners

