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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111

A company is implementing security and compliance by using AWS Trusted Advisor. The company's CloudOps team is validating the list of Trusted Advisor checks that it can access.

Which factor will affect the quantity of available Trusted Advisor checks?

- A. An AWS Organizations service control policy (SCP)
- **B. The AWS Support plan**
- C. Whether the AWS account root user has multi-factor authentication (MFA) enabled
- D. Whether at least one Amazon EC2 instance is in the running state

Answer: B

Explanation:

The number and depth of Trusted Advisor checks available depend on the AWS Support plan level.

Basic and Developer Support plans only provide a limited set of checks (mainly Service Limits and Security).

Business and Enterprise Support plans provide access to the full set of Trusted Advisor checks, including cost optimization, performance, and fault tolerance.

NEW QUESTION # 112

A CloudOps engineer needs to build an event infrastructure for a set of custom application-specific events. The events must be sent to an AWS Lambda function for processing. The CloudOps engineer must record the events to replay later by event type or event time.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an archive on the Amazon EventBridge default event bus. Create an EventBridge pipe to ingest the custom events and to save the custom events in the archive. Create a rule to send the custom events to the Lambda function.
- **B. Create an Amazon EventBridge custom event bus. Create an archive on the custom event bus. Create a rule to send the custom events to the Lambda function.**
- C. Create a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to send the custom events to the Lambda function and to the log group.
- D. Create an archive on the Amazon EventBridge default event bus. Use pattern matching to record the custom events. Create a rule to send the custom events to the Lambda function.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A custom EventBridge event bus is the correct choice for handling application-specific events.

You can define an archive on that custom event bus to record and later replay events by event type or timestamp. Creating an EventBridge rule to send events to a Lambda function ensures real-time processing while maintaining full replay capability, making this the most flexible and operationally efficient solution.

NEW QUESTION # 113

A company uses hundreds of Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instances and Spot Instances to run production and non-production workloads. The company installs and configures the AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) on the EC2 instances.

During a recent instance patch operation, some instances were not patched because the instances were either busy or down. The company needs to generate a report that lists the current patch version of all instances.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Use Systems Manager Run Command to remotely collect patch version information. Generate a report of all instances.
- **B. Use Systems Manager Inventory to collect patch versions. Generate a report of all instances.**
- C. Use AWS Config to monitor the patch status of the EC2 instances by using output from the SSM Agents. Create a configuration compliance rule to check whether patches are installed. Generate a report of all instances.
- D. Use AWS Config to track EC2 instance configuration changes by using output from the SSM Agents. Create a custom rule to check for patch versions. Generate a report of all unpatched instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):

AWS Systems Manager Inventory is designed to collect metadata from managed instances, including installed software, applications, and patch information. It works asynchronously and does not require instances to be actively running a command at the time of collection, which is critical when instances may be busy or temporarily unavailable during patch windows.

Inventory data is stored centrally and can be queried to generate reports showing the current patch level or installed patch versions across all managed instances. This makes it well-suited for large fleets that include both On-Demand and Spot Instances and that may scale dynamically.

Option B relies on Run Command, which requires instances to be online and available at execution time. This does not meet the requirement because some instances were already missed during patch operations due to being busy or down. Option C and Option D use AWS Config, which is primarily intended for configuration compliance and drift detection, not detailed patch version reporting. Creating custom or managed rules for patch status introduces unnecessary complexity and overhead compared to Inventory's built-in capability.

Therefore, Systems Manager Inventory provides the most operationally efficient and reliable solution for collecting and reporting patch version data across all EC2 instances.

NEW QUESTION # 114

A company runs several workloads on AWS. The company identifies five AWS Trusted Advisor service quota metrics to monitor in

a specific AWS Region. The company wants to receive email notifications each time resource usage exceeds 60% of one of the service quotas.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Create five Amazon CloudWatch alarms, one for each Trusted Advisor service quota metric. Configure an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for email notification each time that usage exceeds 60% of one of the service quotas.**
- B. Use the AWS Health Dashboard to monitor each Trusted Advisor service quota metric. Configure an Amazon SQS queue for email notification.
- C. Create five Amazon CloudWatch alarms, one for each Trusted Advisor service quota metric. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue for email notification.
- D. Use the AWS Health Dashboard to monitor each Trusted Advisor service quota metric. Configure an Amazon SNS topic for email notification.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):

AWS Trusted Advisor publishes service quota metrics to Amazon CloudWatch. These metrics can be monitored using CloudWatch alarms, which support threshold-based alerting. By creating a CloudWatch alarm for each service quota metric, the CloudOps engineer can trigger alerts when usage exceeds 60%.

Amazon SNS is the AWS-native service for email notifications. CloudWatch alarms integrate directly with SNS, making this the most straightforward solution. SNS supports email subscriptions without additional infrastructure.

Options B and C incorrectly use SQS for email notifications, which requires additional processing and does not natively send emails.

Option D relies on the AWS Health Dashboard, which does not support configurable threshold-based alerts for service quotas.

Therefore, CloudWatch alarms combined with SNS provide the correct and most efficient solution.

NEW QUESTION # 115

A company asks a SysOps administrator to provision an additional environment for an application in four additional AWS Regions. The application is running on more than 100 Amazon EC2 instances in the us-east-

1 Region, using fully configured Amazon Machine Images (AMIs). The company has an AWS CloudFormation template to deploy resources in us-east-1.

What should the SysOps administrator do to provision the application in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Update the CloudFormation template to include the additional Regions in the Auto Scaling group. Update the existing stack in us-east-1.
- B. Run the existing CloudFormation template in each additional Region based on the success of the template that is used currently in us-east-1.
- C. Create a snapshot of the running instance. Copy the snapshot to the other Regions. Create an AMI from the snapshots. Update the CloudFormation template for each Region to use the new AMI.
- **D. Copy the AMI to each Region by using the `aws ec2 copy-image` command. Update the CloudFormation template to include mappings for the copied AMIs.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of AWS CloudOps Documents:

The most operationally efficient approach is A: copy the AMI to each target Region using `copy-image` and update the CloudFormation template to reference the correct AMI IDs per Region (commonly via Mappings or parameters). AMIs are regional resources, so an AMI built in us-east-1 cannot be launched directly in other Regions without copying. The `copy-image` operation is the standard, supported method to replicate an AMI across Regions while preserving the image configuration and backing snapshots in the destination Region.

Once AMIs exist in each Region, CloudFormation can be executed in each Region using the same template logic. Adding mappings for AMI IDs keeps the deployment consistent and repeatable, aligning with Infrastructure as Code practices and minimizing manual steps.

Option B is more work than necessary because copying snapshots and re-creating AMIs adds extra steps and increases the chance of inconsistency. Option C is incomplete because the template will fail or launch incorrect resources if it references an AMI ID that does not exist in the target Region. Option D is not feasible because an Auto Scaling group is a regional construct and cannot span multiple Regions from a single stack update in us-east-1.

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