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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Reliability and Business Continuity: This section measures the skills of System Administrators and focuses on maintaining scalability, elasticity, and fault tolerance. It includes configuring load balancing, auto scaling, Multi-AZ deployments, implementing backup and restore strategies with AWS Backup and versioning, and ensuring disaster recovery to meet RTO and RPO goals.
Topic 2	• Monitoring, Logging, Analysis, Remediation, and Performance Optimization: This section of the exam measures skills of CloudOps Engineers and covers implementing AWS monitoring tools such as CloudWatch, CloudTrail, and Prometheus. It evaluates configuring alarms, dashboards, and notifications, analyzing performance metrics, troubleshooting issues using EventBridge and Systems Manager, and applying strategies to optimize compute, storage, and database performance.
Topic 3	• Security and Compliance: This section measures skills of Security Engineers and includes implementing IAM policies, roles, MFA, and access controls. It focuses on troubleshooting access issues, enforcing compliance, securing data at rest and in transit using AWS KMS and ACM, protecting secrets, and applying findings from Security Hub, GuardDuty, and Inspector.
Topic 4	• Networking and Content Delivery: This section measures skills of Cloud Network Engineers and focuses on VPC configuration, subnets, routing, network ACLs, and gateways. It includes optimizing network cost and performance, configuring DNS with Route 53, using CloudFront and Global Accelerator for content delivery, and troubleshooting network and hybrid connectivity using logs and monitoring tools.
Topic 5	• Deployment, Provisioning, and Automation: This section measures the skills of Cloud Engineers and covers provisioning and maintaining cloud resources using AWS CloudFormation, CDK, and third-party tools. It evaluates automation of deployments, remediation of resource issues, and managing infrastructure using Systems Manager and event-driven processes like Lambda or S3 notifications.

Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q98-Q103):

NEW QUESTION # 98
A company runs applications on Amazon EC2 instances. The company wants to ensure that SSH ports on the EC2 instances are never open. The company has enabled AWS Config and has set up the restricted-ssh AWS managed rule.
A CloudOps engineer must implement a solution to remediate SSH port access for noncompliant security groups.
What should the engineer do to meet this requirement with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Configure the AWS Config rule to identify noncompliant security groups. Configure the rule to use the AWS-PublishSNSNotification AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to send notifications about noncompliant resources.
- B. Configure the AWS Config rule to identify noncompliant security groups. Configure the rule to use the AWS-DisableIncomingSSHOnPort22 AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to remediate noncompliant resources.
- C. Configure the AWS Config rule to identify noncompliant security groups. Manually update each noncompliant security group to remove the Allow rule.
- D. Make an AWS Config API call to search for noncompliant security groups. Disable SSH access for noncompliant security groups by using a Deny rule.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS Cloud Operations and Governance documentation specifies that AWS Config can be paired with AWS Systems Manager Automation runbooks for automatic remediation of noncompliant resources.
For SSH restrictions, the restricted-ssh managed rule detects any security group allowing inbound traffic on port 22. To automatically remediate these findings, AWS provides the AWS-DisableIncomingSSHOnPort22 runbook. This runbook programmatically removes inbound rules that allow port 22 traffic from affected security groups.
This approach achieves continuous compliance with minimal human intervention. By contrast, sending notifications (Option A) does not enforce remediation, API-based scripts (Option C) add operational overhead, and manual remediation (Option D) violates automation best practices.
Therefore, the most efficient CloudOps solution is Option B, using AWS Config with the AWS-DisableIncomingSSHOnPort22 automation runbook for automatic, scalable enforcement.

NEW QUESTION # 99

A company plans to run a public web application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer. The company's security team wants to protect the website by using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificates. The load balancer must automatically redirect any HTTP requests to HTTPS.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Application Load Balancer that has one HTTP listener on port 80 and one HTTPS protocol listener on port 443. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to listener port 443. Create a rule to redirect requests from port 80 to port 443.
- B. Create an Application Load Balancer that has two TCP listeners on port 80 and port 443. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to listener port 443. Create a rule to redirect requests from port 80 to port 443.
- C. Create an Application Load Balancer that has one HTTPS listener on port 80. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to listener port 80. Create a rule to redirect requests from HTTP to HTTPS.
- D. Create a Network Load Balancer that has two TCP listeners on port 80 and port 443. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to listener port 443. Create a rule to redirect requests from port 80 to port 443.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 100

A company's CloudOps engineer monitors multiple AWS accounts in an organization and checks each account's AWS Health Dashboard. After adding 10 new accounts, the engineer wants to consolidate health alerts from all accounts.

Which solution meets this requirement with the least operational effort?

- A. Configure the Health Dashboard in each account to forward events to a central AWS CloudTrail log.
- B. Use the AWS Health API to write events to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to query the AWS Health API and write all events to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
- D. Enable organizational view in AWS Health.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Governance documentation defines that enabling Organizational View in AWS Health allows the management account in AWS Organizations to view and aggregate health events from all member accounts.

This feature provides a single-pane-of-glass view of service health issues, account-specific events, and planned maintenance across the organization - without requiring additional automation or data pipelines.

Alternative options (B, C, and D) require custom integration and ongoing maintenance. CloudTrail does not natively forward AWS Health events, and custom Lambda or DynamoDB approaches increase complexity.

Therefore, Option A - enabling the Organizational View feature in AWS Health - is the most operationally efficient and AWS-recommended solution.

NEW QUESTION # 101

A company hosts a web application on an Amazon EC2 instance. Users report that the web application is occasionally unresponsive.

Amazon CloudWatch metrics indicate that the CPU utilization is 100% during these times. A SysOps administrator must implement a solution to monitor for this issue.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create a CloudWatch alarm that monitors AWS CloudTrail events for the EC2 instance.
- B. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to monitor CloudWatch metrics for EC2 instance CPU utilization.
- C. Create a recurring assessment check on the EC2 instance by using Amazon Inspector to detect deviations in CPU utilization.
- D. Create a CloudWatch alarm that monitors CloudWatch metrics for EC2 instance CPU utilization.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The user's symptom is 100% CPU utilization during unresponsiveness, and CloudWatch monitors CPUUtilization metrics by default (with optional detailed monitoring). Setting a CloudWatch alarm on CPU utilization provides real-time detection of high CPU and can trigger automated actions or notifications to respond quickly. This is the standard, scalable way to monitor and alert on CPU

pressure for EC2 instances.

NEW QUESTION # 102

A company uses an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue and Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group with target tracking for a web application. The company collects the ASGAverageNetworkIn metric but notices that instances do not scale fast enough during peak traffic. There are a large number of SQS messages accumulating in the queue.
A CloudOps engineer must reduce the number of SQS messages during peak periods.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Define and use a new custom Amazon CloudWatch metric based on the SQS ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed metric in the target tracking policy.
- B. Define and use step scaling by specifying a ChangeInCapacity value for the EC2 instances.
- C. Define and use Amazon CloudWatch metric math to calculate the SQS queue backlog for each instance in the target tracking policy.
- D. Define and use simple scaling by specifying a ChangeInCapacity value for the EC2 instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the AWS Cloud Operations and Auto Scaling documentation, scaling applications that consume Amazon SQS messages should be driven by queue backlog per instance, not by general system metrics such as network traffic or CPU.
The correct approach is to calculate a custom metric using CloudWatch metric math that divides the SQS metric ApproximateNumberOfMessagesVisible by the number of active EC2 instances in the Auto Scaling group. This "backlog per instance" value represents the average number of messages waiting to be processed by each instance.
Then, the CloudOps engineer can create a target tracking policy that automatically scales out or in based on maintaining a desired backlog threshold. This approach ensures dynamic, workload-driven scaling behavior that reacts in near real time to message volume.
Step and simple scaling (Options C and D) require manual thresholds and do not automatically balance the load per instance.
Thus, Option B-using CloudWatch metric math to define queue backlog per instance for target tracking-is the most effective and AWS-recommended CloudOps practice.

NEW QUESTION # 103

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