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Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) Sample Questions (Q306-Q311):

NEW QUESTION # 306

A company hosts its website on Amazon EC2 instances in the us-east-1 Region. The company is preparing to extend its website into the eu-central-1 Region, but the database must remain only in us-east-1. After deployment, the EC2 instances in eu-central-1 are unable to connect to the database in us-east-1.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that will resolve this connectivity issue?

- A. Create a VPC peering connection between the two Regions. Add the security group of the instances in eu-central-1 to the outbound rule of the database security group.
- **B. Create a VPC peering connection between the two Regions. Add the private IP address range of the instances to the inbound rule of the database security group.**
- C. Create a VPN connection between the two Regions. Add the private IP address range of the instances to the outbound rule of the database security group.
- D. Create a VPN connection between the two Regions. Add the security group of the instances in eu-central-1 to the inbound rule of the database security group.

Answer: B

Explanation:

VPN options are out of the question.

We are left with add the IP address or a security group rule, but since you cannot create a security group rule that references a peer VPC security group, then the answer is clearly A.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/peering/vpc-peering-security-groups.html>

NEW QUESTION # 307

A company recently deployed an application in production. The production environment currently runs on a single Amazon EC2 instance that hosts the application's web application and a MariaDB database. Company policy states that all IT production environments must be highly available.

What should a SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Migrate the database from the EC2 instance to an Amazon RDS for MariaDB Multi-AZ DB instance. Use AWS Application Migration Service to convert the application into an AWS Lambda function. Specify the Multi-AZ option for the Lambda function.
- B. Migrate the database to a different EC2 instance. Place the application EC2 instance in an Auto Scaling group that extends across multiple Availability Zones. Create an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from the database EC2 instance. Use the AMI to launch a second database EC2 instance in a different Availability Zone. Put the second database EC2 instance in the stopped state. Use the second database EC2 instance as a standby.
- C. Copy the database to a different EC2 instance in a different Availability Zone. Use AWS Backup to create Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) of the application EC2 instance and the database EC2 instance. Create an AWS Lambda function that performs health checks every minute. In case of failure, configure the Lambda function to launch a new EC2 instance from the AMIs that AWS Backup created.
- **D. Migrate the database from the EC2 instance to an Amazon RDS for MariaDB Multi-AZ DB instance. Run the application on EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling group that extends across multiple Availability Zones. Place the EC2 instances behind a load balancer.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To make the production environment highly available in accordance with company policy:

Database Migration: Move the MariaDB database from a single EC2 instance to Amazon RDS for MariaDB configured for Multi-AZ. This setup ensures high availability of the database with synchronous replication to a standby instance in a different Availability Zone.

Application Scalability: Deploy the application on EC2 instances within an Auto Scaling group. Configure the Auto Scaling group to operate across multiple Availability Zones to ensure that the application remains available even if one zone becomes unavailable.

Load Balancing: Place the EC2 instances behind an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB). The load balancer will distribute incoming application traffic across the multiple, geographically dispersed EC2 instances, further enhancing the availability and fault tolerance of the application.

This solution leverages AWS managed services to increase the reliability and availability of both the application and database layers, adhering to best practices for deploying critical production environments on AWS.

NEW QUESTION # 308

A company uses AWS CloudFormation to deploy its infrastructure. The company recently retired an application. A cloud operations engineer initiates CloudFormation stack deletion, and the stack gets stuck in `DELETE_FAILED` status. A SysOps administrator discovers that the stack had deployed a security group. The security group is referenced by other security groups in the environment. The SysOps administrator needs to delete the stack without affecting other applications. Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Delete the stack again. Specify that the security group be retained.
- B. Create a CloudFormation change set to delete the security group. Deploy the change set.
- C. Perform CloudFormation drift detection. Delete the stack.
- **D. Create a new security group that has a different name. Apply identical rules to the new security group. Replace all other security groups that reference the new security group. Delete the stack.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 309

With the threat of ransomware viruses encrypting and holding company data hostage, which action should be taken to protect an Amazon S3 bucket?

- **A. Enable Amazon S3 versioning on the bucket.**
- B. Enable server-side encryption on the bucket.
- C. Deny Post, Put, and Delete on the bucket.
- D. Enable snapshots on the bucket.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 310

A company uses an Amazon CloudFront distribution to deliver its website. Traffic logs for the website must be centrally stored, and all data must be encrypted at rest.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) domain with VPC access and server-side encryption that uses AES-256. Configure CloudFront to use the Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) domain as a log destination.
- B. Create an Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) domain with internet access and server-side encryption that uses the default AWS managed key. Configure CloudFront to use the Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) domain as a log destination.
- C. Create an Amazon S3 bucket that is configured with no default encryption. Enable encryption in the CloudFront distribution, and use the S3 bucket as a log destination.
- **D. Create an Amazon S3 bucket that is configured with default server-side encryption that uses AES-256. Configure CloudFront to use the S3 bucket as a log destination.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 311

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