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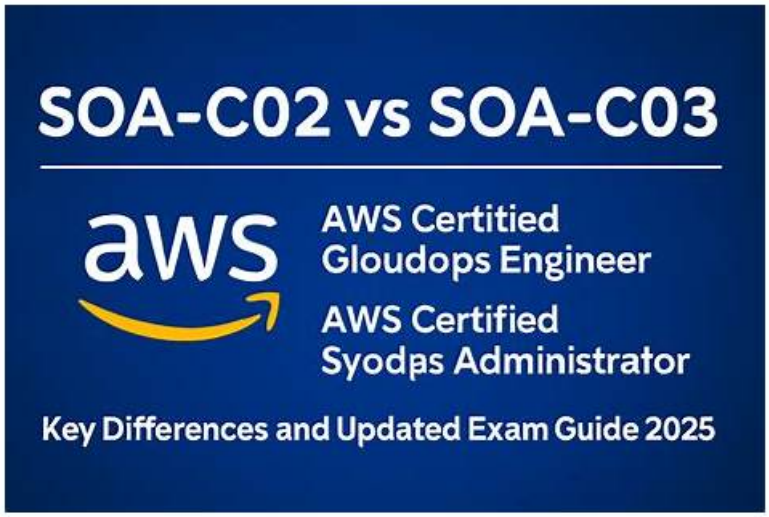

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Amazon SOA-C03 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• 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.
主題 2	• 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.
主題 3	• 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.
主題 4	• 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.
主題 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.

>> SOA-C03最新考證 <<

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最新的 Amazon Associate SOA-C03 免費考試真題 (Q124-Q129):

問題 #124
A company needs to enforce tagging requirements for Amazon DynamoDB tables in its AWS accounts. A CloudOps engineer must implement a solution to identify and remediate all DynamoDB tables that do not have the appropriate tags.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a custom AWS Lambda function to evaluate and remediate all DynamoDB tables. Create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge managed rule to evaluate all DynamoDB tables for the appropriate tags. Configure the EventBridge rule to run an AWS Systems Manager Automation custom runbook for remediation.
- C. Use the required-tags AWS Config managed rule to evaluate all DynamoDB tables for the appropriate tags. Configure an automatic remediation action that uses an AWS Systems Manager Automation custom runbook.
- D. Create a custom AWS Lambda function to evaluate and remediate all DynamoDB tables. Create an AWS Config custom rule to invoke the Lambda function.

答案：C

解題說明：
According to the AWS Cloud Operations, Governance, and Compliance documentation, AWS Config provides managed rules that automatically evaluate resource configurations for compliance. The "required-tags" managed rule allows CloudOps teams to specify mandatory tags (e.g., Environment, Owner, CostCenter) and automatically detect non-compliant resources such as DynamoDB tables.
Furthermore, AWS Config supports automatic remediation through AWS Systems Manager Automation runbooks, enabling correction actions (for example, adding missing tags) without manual intervention. This automation minimizes operational overhead and ensures continuous compliance across multiple accounts.
Using a custom Lambda function (Options A or B) introduces unnecessary management complexity, while EventBridge rules alone (Option D) do not provide resource compliance tracking or historical visibility.
Therefore, Option C provides the most efficient, fully managed, and compliant CloudOps solution.

問題 #125
A company runs an application on a large fleet of Amazon EC2 instances to process financial transactions. The EC2 instances share data by using an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system.
The company wants to deploy the application to a new Availability Zone and has created new subnets and a mount target in the new Availability Zone. When a SysOps administrator launches new EC2 instances in the new subnets, the EC2 instances are unable to mount the file system.
What is a reason for this issue?

- A. The EFS mount target has been created in a private subnet.
- B. The IAM role that is associated with the EC2 instances does not allow the efs:MountFileSystem action.
- C. The security group for the mount target does not allow inbound NFS connections from the security group used by the EC2 instances.
- D. The route tables have not been configured to route traffic to a VPC endpoint for Amazon EFS in the new Availability Zone.

答案：C

解題說明：

When you add a new EFS mount target in a new Availability Zone, that mount target has its own security group. For the EC2 instances in that AZ to mount the file system over NFS, the mount target's security group must allow inbound TCP 2049 (NFS) from the EC2 instances' security group.
If that rule isn't there, the instances can see the mount target in the same VPC/AZ but can't complete the NFS connection, so the mount fails.

問題 #126
Application A runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). The EC2 instances are in an Auto Scaling group and are in the same subnet that is associated with the NLB. Other applications from an on-premises environment cannot communicate with Application A on port 8080.
To troubleshoot the issue, a CloudOps engineer analyzes the flow logs. The flow logs include the following records:
ACCEPT from 192.168.0.13:59003 → 172.31.16.139:8080
REJECT from 172.31.16.139:8080 → 192.168.0.13:59003
What is the reason for the rejected traffic?

- A. The network ACL that is associated with the subnet does not allow outbound traffic for the ephemeral port range.
- B. The ACL of the on-premises environment does not allow traffic to the AWS environment.
- C. The security group of the EC2 instances has no Allow rule for the traffic from the NLB.
- D. The security group of the NLB has no Allow rule for the traffic from the on-premises environment.

答案：A

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of AWS CloudOps Doocuments:
VPC Flow Logs show the request arriving and being ACCEPTed on dstport 8080 and the corresponding response being REJECTed on the return path to the client's ephemeral port (59003). AWS networking guidance states that security groups are stateful (return traffic is automatically allowed) while network ACLs are stateless and require explicit inbound and outbound rules for both directions. CloudOps operational guidance for VPC networking further notes that when you allow an inbound request (for example, TCP 8080) through a subnet's network ACL, you must also allow the outbound ephemeral port range (typically 1024-65535) for the response traffic; otherwise, the return packets are dropped and appear as REJECT in flow logs. The observed pattern-request accepted to 8080, response rejected to 59003-matches a missing outbound ephemeral-range allow on the subnet's NACL. Therefore, the cause is the subnet NACL, not security groups or on-premises ACLs. The remediation is to add an outbound ALLOW rule on the NACL for the appropriate ephemeral TCP port range back to the on-premises CIDR (and the corresponding inbound rule if asymmetric).
References (AWS CloudOps documents / Study Guide):
* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Networking and Content Delivery
* Amazon VPC - Network ACLs (stateless behavior and rule requirements)
* Amazon VPC - Security Groups (stateful return traffic)
* VPC Flow Logs - Record fields, ACCEPT/REJECT analysis

問題 #127
A multinational company uses an organization in AWS Organizations to manage over 200 member accounts across multiple AWS Regions. The company must ensure that all AWS resources meet specific security requirements.
The company must not deploy any EC2 instances in the ap-southeast-2 Region. The company must completely block root user actions in all member accounts. The company must prevent any user from deleting AWS CloudTrail logs, including administrators.
The company requires a centrally managed solution that the company can automatically apply to all existing and future accounts.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable AWS Security Hub across the organization. Create custom security standards to enforce the security requirements. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to deploy the standards to all the accounts in the organization. Set up Security Hub automated remediation actions.
- B. Use AWS Control Tower for account governance. Configure Region deny controls. Use Service Control Policies (SCPs) to restrict root user access.
- C. Create AWS Config rules with remediation actions in each account to detect policy violations. Implement IAM permissions boundaries for the account root users.
- D. Configure AWS Firewall Manager with security policies to meet the security requirements. Use an AWS Config aggregator with organization-wide conformance packs to detect security policy violations.

答案：B

解題說明：
AWS CloudOps governance best practices emphasize centralized account management and preventive guardrails. AWS Control Tower integrates directly with AWS Organizations and provides "Region deny controls" and "Service Control Policies (SCPs)" that apply automatically to all existing and newly created member accounts. SCPs are organization-wide guardrails that define the maximum permissions for accounts. They can explicitly deny actions such as launching EC2 instances in a specific Region, or block root user access.
To prevent CloudTrail log deletion, SCPs can also include denies on cloudtrail:DeleteTrail and s3:DeleteObject actions targeting the CloudTrail log S3 bucket. These SCPs ensure that no user, including administrators, can violate the compliance requirements.
AWS documentation under the Security and Compliance domain for CloudOps states:
"Use AWS Control Tower to establish a secure, compliant, multi-account environment with preventive guardrails through service control policies and detective controls through AWS Config." This approach meets all stated needs: centralized enforcement, automatic propagation to new accounts, region-based restrictions, and immutable audit logs. Options A, B, and D either detect violations reactively or lack complete enforcement and automation across future accounts.
References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):
* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Domain 4: Security and Compliance
* AWS Control Tower - Preventive and Detective Guardrails
* AWS Organizations - Service Control Policies (SCPs)
* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Security Pillar (Governance and Centralized Controls)

問題 #128
A media company hosts a public news and video portal on AWS. The portal uses an Amazon DynamoDB table with provisioned capacity to maintain an index of video files that are stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
During a recent event, millions of visitors came to the portal for news. This increase in traffic caused read requests to be throttled in the DynamoDB table. Videos could not be displayed in the portal.
The company's operations team manually increased the provisioned capacity on a temporary basis to meet the demand. The company wants the operations team to receive an alert before the table is throttled in the future.
The company has created an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and has subscribed the operations team's email address to the SNS topic.
What should the company do next to meet these requirements?

- A. Turn on Amazon CloudWatch Logs for the DynamoDB table. Create an Amazon CloudWatch metric filter to pattern match the THROTTLING_EXCEPTION status code from DynamoDB. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the metric. Select the SNS topic for notifications.
- B. Turn on auto scaling on the DynamoDB table. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule to publish notifications to the SNS topic during scaling events.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that uses the ConsumedReadCapacityUnits metric. Set the alarm threshold to a value that is close to the DynamoDB table's provisioned capacity. Configure the alarm to publish notifications to the SNS topic.
- D. Configure the application to store logs in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Create an Amazon CloudWatch metric filter to pattern match the THROTTLING_EXCEPTION status code from DynamoDB. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the metric. Select the SNS topic for notifications.

答案：C

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of AWS CloudOps Documents:
The requirement is to alert before throttling occurs. For a DynamoDB table in provisioned capacity mode, throttling happens when demand approaches or exceeds provisioned throughput. CloudWatch provides direct table metrics such as ConsumedReadCapacityUnits and ProvisionedReadCapacityUnits (and related utilization signals). Creating an alarm on ConsumedReadCapacityUnits with a threshold set close to the table' s provisioned read capacity provides an early warning that the table is nearing its limit-before actual throttling prevents reads. The alarm can publish directly to the existing SNS topic so the operations team is notified proactively.
Option C and D focus on detecting throttling after it occurs by matching throttling exceptions in logs. That is reactive and violates "before throttled." Option B (auto scaling) may reduce the likelihood of throttling, but it does not directly satisfy the alerting requirement and "scaling events" notifications are not a reliable proxy for
"approaching throttle" (and may not fire early enough depending on scaling configuration). The simplest, most direct CloudOps approach is a CloudWatch alarm on consumption nearing provisioned capacity.
References:
Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide - Provisioned capacity, throttling behavior, CloudWatch metrics Amazon CloudWatch User

Guide - Alarms and SNS notifications AWS SysOps Administrator Study Guide - Monitoring DynamoDB and capacity planning

問題 #129

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