

SOA-C03 トレーニング、SOA-C03 難易度



さらに、JPNTest SOA-C03ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Kt6y3QDIK5qoPuu3J6Q-8Rre1qkKk26>

AmazonのSOA-C03試験に参加するのは大ブレイクになる一方が、SOA-C03試験情報は雑多などの問題が目立っている。たくさんの品質高く問題集を取り除き、我々JPNTestのSOA-C03問題集を選んでくださいませんか。我々のSOA-C03問題集はあなたに質高いかつ完備の情報を提供し、成功へ近道のショットカットになります。

Amazon SOA-C03 認定試験の出題範囲：

| トピック | 出題範囲 |
|--------|---|
| トピック 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">ネットワークとコンテンツ配信：このセクションでは、クラウドネットワークエンジニアのスキルを評価し、VPC構成、サブネット、ルーティング、ネットワークACL、ゲートウェイに焦点を当てます。ネットワークコストとパフォーマンスの最適化、Route 53を使用したDNS設定、コンテンツ配信におけるCloudFrontとGlobal Acceleratorの使用、ログとモニタリングツールを使用したネットワークおよびハイブリッド接続のトラブルシューティングなどが含まれます。 |
| トピック 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">信頼性と事業継続性：このセクションでは、システム管理者のスキルを評価し、スケーラビリティ、弾力性、フォールトトレランスの維持に焦点を当てます。負荷分散、自動スケーリング、マルチAZ配置の設定、AWSバックアップとバージョン管理によるバックアップおよび復元戦略の実装、RTOおよびRPO目標達成のための災害復旧の確保などが含まれます。 |
| トピック 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">デプロイメント、プロビジョニング、自動化：このセクションでは、クラウドエンジニアのスキルを評価し、AWS CloudFormation、CDK、サードパーティ製ツールを使用したクラウドリソースのプロビジョニングと保守について学習します。デプロイメントの自動化、リソース問題の修復、Systems ManagerやLambdaやS3通知などのイベント駆動型プロセスを使用したインフラストラクチャ管理について評価します。 |
| トピック 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">セキュリティとコンプライアンス：このセクションでは、セキュリティエンジニアのスキルを測定します。IAMポリシー、ロール、MFA、アクセス制御の実装が含まれます。アクセス問題のトラブルシューティング、コンプライアンスの適用、AWS KMSとACMを使用した保存時および転送中のデータのセキュリティ保護、シークレットの保護、Security Hub、GuardDuty、Inspectorからの検出結果の適用に重点を置いています。 |
| トピック 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">モニタリング、ロギング、分析、修復、パフォーマンス最適化：このセクションでは、CloudOpsエンジニアのスキルを評価し、CloudWatch、CloudTrail、PrometheusなどのAWSモニタリングツールの実装について学びます。アラーム、ダッシュボード、通知の設定、パフォーマンスメトリクスの分析、EventBridgeとSystems Managerを使用した問題のトラブルシューティング、そしてコンピューティング、ストレージ、データベースのパフォーマンスを最適化するための戦略の適用について評価します。 |

>> SOA-C03 トレーニング <<

試験の準備方法-便利なSOA-C03トレーニング試験-認定するSOA-C03難易度

あなたに安心してネットでAmazonのSOA-C03試験の資料を購入させるために、我々JPNTestは国際の最大の安全的

な支払システムPaypalと協力してあなたの支払の安全性を保障します。支払ってから、あなたは直ちにAmazonのSOA-C03試験の資料をダウンロードすることができ、その後の一年間でAmazonのSOA-C03試験ソフトが更新されたら、我々はあなたを通知します。JPNTestを選ぶのは最高のサービスを選んだことです。

Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate 認定 SOA-C03 試験 問題 (Q78-Q83):

質問 # 78

A web application runs on Amazon EC2 instances in the us-east-1 Region and the us-west-2 Region. The instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in each Region. An Amazon Route 53 hosted zone controls DNS records.

The instances in us-east-1 are production resources. The instances in us-west-2 are for disaster recovery. EC2 Auto Scaling groups are configured based on the ALBRequestCountPerTarget metric in both Regions.

A SysOps administrator must implement a solution that provides failover from us-east-1 to us-west-2. The instances in us-west-2 must be used only for failover.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. In us-east-1, create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that enters ALARM state when an EC2 instance is terminated. In us-west-2, create an AWS Lambda function that modifies the Route 53 hosted zone records to send traffic to us-west-2. Configure the CloudWatch alarm to invoke the Lambda function.
- B. In us-west-2, create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that enters ALARM state when resources in us-east-1 cannot be resolved. In us-west-2, create an AWS Lambda function that modifies the Route 53 hosted zone records to send traffic to us-west-2. Configure the CloudWatch alarm to invoke the Lambda function.
- **C. Implement a Route 53 health check and a failover routing policy for the hosted zone. Configure the failover routing policy to automatically redirect traffic to the resources in us-west-2.**
- D. Implement a Route 53 health check and a latency routing policy for the hosted zone. Configure the latency routing policy to automatically redirect traffic to the resources in us-west-2.

正解: C

解説:

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

The requirement is classic active-passive (production in us-east-1, DR in us-west-2 "only for failover"). The most operationally efficient and purpose-built solution is Route 53 failover routing combined with health checks. With failover routing, Route 53 designates one record as PRIMARY (us-east-1) and another as SECONDARY (us-west-2). Route 53 continuously evaluates the health check associated with the primary endpoint (commonly the ALB DNS name or a specific health-check path). If the primary fails, Route 53 automatically returns the secondary record, directing client DNS resolution to the DR region. This ensures us-west-2 is used only when us-east-1 is unhealthy, directly matching the requirement.

Latency routing (Option B) is designed to route users to the region with the lowest latency, which can actively send traffic to us-west-2 even when us-east-1 is healthy-violating the "DR only" constraint. Options C and D introduce custom automation (CloudWatch + Lambda + DNS record updates) that increases operational overhead, adds failure modes, and is unnecessary because Route 53 already provides managed health-check-based failover. Additionally, "EC2 instance terminated" is not a reliable proxy for full application availability, and DNS modification automation is more complex than using native Route 53 failover policies. References:

Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide - Health checks and failover routing policy AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability pillar (failover, DR patterns) AWS SysOps Administrator Study Guide - DNS failover and Route 53 routing policies

質問 # 79

A CloudOps engineer needs to build an event infrastructure for custom application-specific events. The events must be sent to an AWS Lambda function for processing. The CloudOps engineer must record the events so they can be replayed later by event type or event time.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a CloudWatch Logs log group and route events there.
- B. Create an archive on the default event bus and use pattern matching.
- **C. Create an Amazon EventBridge custom event bus, create an archive, and create a rule to send events to Lambda.**
- D. Create an EventBridge pipe and store events in an archive.

正解: C

解説:

Amazon EventBridge supports custom event buses for application-specific events. EventBridge archives allow events to be retained and replayed later based on time ranges or event patterns, directly meeting the replay requirement. Creating a custom event bus provides isolation and governance for application events. The archive preserves events automatically, and EventBridge rules route events to AWS Lambda for processing without custom code. Options B and C do not properly align with custom event use cases or supported archive behavior. Option D lacks native replay functionality. Therefore, a custom event bus with an archive and rule is the correct solution.

質問 # 80

A CloudOps engineer needs to build an event infrastructure for custom application-specific events. The events must be sent to an AWS Lambda function for processing. The CloudOps engineer must record the events so they can be replayed later by event type or event time.

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正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):

Amazon EventBridge supports custom event buses for application-specific events. EventBridge archives allow events to be retained and replayed later based on time ranges or event patterns, directly meeting the replay requirement. Creating a custom event bus provides isolation and governance for application events. The archive preserves events automatically, and EventBridge rules route events to AWS Lambda for processing without custom code. Options B and C do not properly align with custom event use cases or supported archive behavior. Option D lacks native replay functionality. Therefore, a custom event bus with an archive and rule is the correct solution.

質問 # 81

A company's reporting job that used to run in 15 minutes is now taking an hour to run. An application generates the reports. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances and extracts data from an Amazon RDS for MySQL database. A CloudOps engineer checks the Amazon CloudWatch dashboard for the RDS instance and notices that the Read IOPS metrics are high, even when the reports are not running. The CloudOps engineer needs to improve the performance and the availability of the RDS instance.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution. Set the RDS instance as the origin. Update the reporting job to query the CloudFront distribution.
- B. Deploy an RDS read replica. Update the reporting job to query the reader endpoint.
- C. Configure an Amazon ElastiCache cluster in front of the RDS instance. Update the reporting job to query the ElastiCache cluster.
- D. Increase the size of the RDS instance.

正解: B

解説:

A read replica offloads read traffic from the primary RDS instance to a separate replica, improving both performance (by reducing read load and IOPS on the primary) and availability (the replica can also be promoted in a failure scenario). Pointing the reporting job to the reader endpoint ensures that heavy reporting reads no longer compete with the primary's transactional workload, reducing query latency and speeding up the reports.

質問 # 82

A web application runs on Amazon EC2 instances in the us-east-1 Region and the us-west-2 Region. The instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in each Region. An Amazon Route 53 hosted zone controls DNS records.

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- D. Implement a Route 53 health check and a latency routing policy for the hosted zone. Configure the latency routing policy to automatically redirect traffic to the resources in us-west-2.

正解: C

解説:

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

The requirement is classic active-passive (production in us-east-1, DR in us-west-2 "only for failover"). The most operationally efficient and purpose-built solution is Route 53 failover routing combined with health checks. With failover routing, Route 53 designates one record as PRIMARY (us-east-1) and another as SECONDARY (us-west-2). Route 53 continuously evaluates the health check associated with the primary endpoint (commonly the ALB DNS name or a specific health-check path). If the primary fails, Route 53 automatically returns the secondary record, directing client DNS resolution to the DR region. This ensures us-west-2 is used only when us-east-1 is unhealthy, directly matching the requirement.

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Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide - Health checks and failover routing policy AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability pillar (failover, DR patterns) AWS SysOps Administrator Study Guide - DNS failover and Route 53 routing policies

質問 # 83

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JPNTestのAmazonのSOA-C03試験問題資料は質が良くて値段が安い製品です。我々は低い価格と高品質の模擬問題で受験生の皆様に捧げています。我々は心からあなたが首尾よく試験に合格することを願っています。あなたに便利なオンラインサービスを提供して、Amazon SOA-C03試験問題についての全ての質問を解決して差し上げます。

SOA-C03難易度: <https://www.jpntest.com/shiken/SOA-C03-mondaishu>

- SOA-C03最新試験情報 □ SOA-C03資格講座 □ SOA-C03問題数 □ 【 www.shikenpass.com 】で使える無料オンライン版⇒ SOA-C03 ≡ の試験問題SOA-C03資格受験料
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