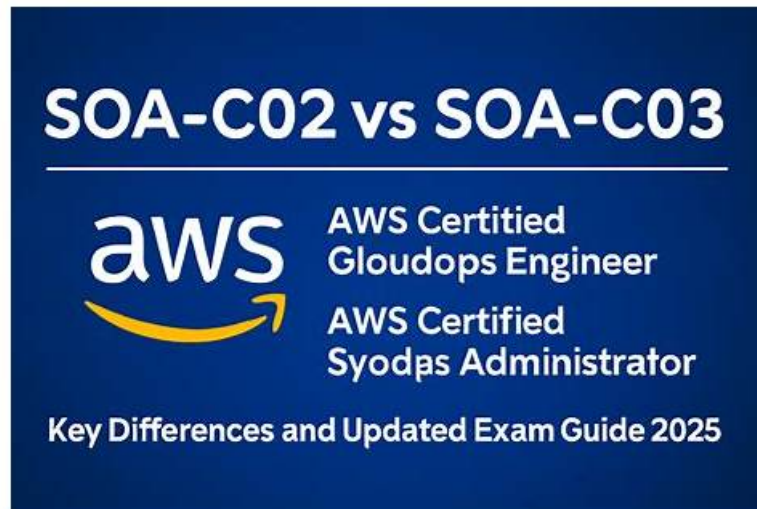


# New Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Cram, SOA-C03 Valid Exam Forum



P.S. Free & New SOA-C03 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by PassLeader: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1\\_yuevNsiH-6Go-ofHxBVEDHaZTO6wSbo](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1_yuevNsiH-6Go-ofHxBVEDHaZTO6wSbo)

PassLeader has special training tools for Amazon certification SOA-C03 exam, which can make you do not need to spend a lot of time and money but can get a lot of knowledge of IT technology to enhance your skills in a short time. And soon you will be able to prove your expertise knowledge and technology in IT industry. PassLeader's training courses for Amazon Certification SOA-C03 Exam is developed by the study of PassLeader experts team to use their knowledge and experience.

## Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details   |
|---------|---|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Networking and Content Delivery:</b> 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.</li></ul>  |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Deployment, Provisioning, and Automation:</b> 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.</li></ul>  |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Reliability and Business Continuity:</b> 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.</li></ul>   |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Monitoring, Logging, Analysis, Remediation, and Performance Optimization:</b> 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.</li></ul> |
| Topic 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Security and Compliance:</b> 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.</li></ul>   |

## Amazon SOA-C03 Valid Exam Forum | SOA-C03 Valid Test Blueprint

You should also keep in mind that to get success in the Amazon SOA-C03 exam is not an easy task. The Amazon SOA-C03 certification exam always gives a tough time to their candidates. So you have to plan well and prepare yourself as per the recommended SOA-C03 Exam study material.

### Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q147-Q152):

#### NEW QUESTION # 147

The company uses AWS Organizations to manage its accounts. For the production account, a SysOps administrator must ensure that all data is backed up daily for all current and future Amazon EC2 instances and Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file systems. Backups must be retained for 30 days.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of effort?

- A. Create a lifecycle policy in Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM). Assign all resources by tags. Ensure that all existing EC2 and EFS resources are tagged correctly. Apply a service control policy (SCP) that prevents resource creation unless the correct tags are applied. Schedule the lifecycle policy to create snapshots every day with a retention period of 30 days.
- B. Create a backup plan in AWS Backup. Assign resources by resource ID, selecting all existing EC2 and EFS resources that are running in the account. Edit the backup plan daily to include any new resources. Schedule the backup plan to run every day with a lifecycle policy to expire backups after 30 days.
- C. Create a backup plan in AWS Backup. Assign resources by tags. Ensure that all existing EC2 and EFS resources are tagged correctly. Apply a service control policy (SCP) for the production account OU that prevents instance and file system creation unless the correct tags are applied. Schedule the backup plan to run every day with a lifecycle policy to expire backups after 30 days.
- D. Create a lifecycle policy in Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM). Assign all resources by resource ID, selecting all existing EC2 and EFS resources that are running in the account. Edit the lifecycle policy daily to include any new resources. Schedule the lifecycle policy to create snapshots every day with a retention period of 30 days.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

AWS Backup supports both EC2 and EFS natively. (Amazon DLM does not support EFS backups - that rules out C and D right away.)

Using tags instead of listing individual resource IDs means you don't have to edit the plan every time someone launches a new instance or creates a new file system.

Adding an SCP that enforces tagging at creation guarantees that all future resources are automatically included in backups.

You can set the plan to run daily and expire after 30 days - exactly what's required.

#### NEW QUESTION # 148

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. Enable organizational view in AWS Health.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to query the AWS Health API and write all events to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
- D. Use the AWS Health API to write events to an Amazon DynamoDB table.

**Answer: B**

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 # 149

A financial services company stores customer images in an Amazon S3 bucket in the us-east-1 Region. To comply with regulations, the company must ensure that all existing objects are replicated to an S3 bucket in a second AWS Region. If an object replication fails, the company must be able to retry replication for the object.

What solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Configure Amazon S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR). Use S3 Batch Replication to replicate existing objects.**
- B. Use S3 Lifecycle rules to move objects to the destination bucket in a second Region.
- C. Configure Amazon S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR). Use S3 Replication Time Control (S3 RTC) to replicate existing objects.
- D. Configure Amazon S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR). Use Amazon S3 live replication to replicate existing objects.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 150

A company is migrating its production file server to AWS. All data stored on the file server must remain accessible if an Availability Zone becomes unavailable or during system maintenance. Users must access the file server through the SMB protocol and manage permissions by using Windows ACLs.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy two AWS Storage Gateway file gateways in two Availability Zones behind an Application Load Balancer.
- B. Deploy two Amazon FSx for Windows File Server Single-AZ file systems and configure DFS Replication.
- **C. Create an Amazon FSx for Windows File Server Multi-AZ file system.**
- D. Create a single AWS Storage Gateway file gateway.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Amazon FSx for Windows File Server is a fully managed native Windows file system that supports SMB, Windows authentication, and Windows ACLs. The Multi-AZ deployment option automatically replicates data synchronously across Availability Zones and provides automatic failover with minimal downtime.

This architecture ensures continuous availability during AZ failures or maintenance events without manual intervention. Users experience consistent access and permissions through SMB, fully meeting the stated requirements.

Storage Gateway introduces on-premises dependencies. DFS Replication increases complexity and recovery time. Therefore, FSx for Windows Multi-AZ is the correct solution.

#### NEW QUESTION # 151

An ecommerce company uses Amazon ElastiCache (Redis OSS) for caching product queries. The CloudOps engineer observes a large number of cache evictions in Amazon CloudWatch metrics and needs to reduce evictions while retaining popular data in cache. Which solution meets these requirements with the least operational overhead?

- **A. Migrate to a new ElastiCache cluster with larger nodes.**
- B. Decrease the ElastiCache TTL value.
- C. Add another node to the ElastiCache cluster.
- D. Increase the ElastiCache TTL value.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

According to the AWS Cloud Operations and ElastiCache documentation, cache evictions occur when the cache runs out of memory and must remove items to make space for new data.

To reduce evictions and retain frequently accessed items, AWS recommends increasing the total available memory - either by

