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Amazon SOA-C02 certification exam is designed for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in deploying, managing, and operating scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on AWS. AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) certification exam is intended for individuals who have one or more years of hands-on experience in operating and managing AWS-based applications and infrastructure.

Amazon SOA-C02 is the latest version of the AWS Certified SysOps Administrator – Associate exam, which is designed to measure the skills and knowledge of candidates in deploying, managing, and operating scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on AWS. SOA-C02 exam is intended for IT professionals who are responsible for the operations and management of applications and systems on the AWS platform.

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Amazon SOA-C02 Certification Exam is intended for IT professionals who have at least one year of experience in operating, managing, and deploying applications on AWS. SOA-C02 exam is also suitable for individuals who have a strong understanding of

AWS services, including EC2, RDS, S3, and VPC. AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) certification exam covers various topics, including high availability, fault tolerance, deployment management, security, and monitoring. Passing this certification exam demonstrates the candidate's technical skills and expertise in operating and managing applications on AWS, making them valuable assets to organizations that use AWS services.

## Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) Sample Questions (Q228-Q233):

### NEW QUESTION # 228

A SysOps administrator has launched a large general purpose Amazon EC2 instance to regularly process large data files. The instance has an attached 1 TB General Purpose SSD (gp2) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume. The instance also is EBS-optimized. To save costs, the SysOps administrator stops the instance each evening and restarts the instance each morning. When data processing is active, Amazon CloudWatch metrics on the instance show a consistent 3,000 VolumeReadOps. The SysOps administrator must improve the I/O performance while ensuring data integrity. Which action will meet these requirements?

- A. Change the instance type to an extra large general purpose instance.
- B. Move the data that resides on the EBS volume to the instance store.
- C. Increase the EBS volume to a 2 TB General Purpose SSD (gp2) volume.
- D. Change the instance type to a large, burstable, general purpose instance.

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 229

An application is running on an Amazon EC2 instance in a VPC with the default DHCP option set. The application connects to an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database with the DNS name mssql.example.com. The application is unable to resolve the database DNS name. Which solution will fix this problem?

- A. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint.  
Add a forwarding rule for the domain example.com.  
Associate the forwarding rule with the VPC.
- B. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint.  
Add a system rule for the domain example.com. Associate the system rule with the VPC.
- C. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint.  
Add a system rule for the domain example.com.  
Associate the system rule with the VPC.
- D. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint.  
Add a forwarding rule for the domain example.com.  
Associate the forwarding rule with the VPC.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/resolver-rules-managing.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/resolver-forwarding-outbound-queries.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 230

A SysOps administrator needs to share a new AMI with all accounts within an organization managed through AWS Organizations. Options:

- A. Make the AMI public. Reference the AMI ID from within the member accounts of the organization.
- B. Share the AMI with the organization by specifying the organization Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
- C. Upload the AMI to AWS Marketplace. Search for the uploaded AMI when an instance is launched from a member account in the organization.
- D. Share the AMI's associated snapshots with all the accounts in the organization.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The most operationally efficient solution is to use the organization ARN to share the AMI across all accounts within AWS Organizations.

AMI Sharing with Organization ARN: AWS allows you to share AMIs with an entire AWS Organization by specifying the organization's ARN, simplifying access management for multiple accounts.

Efficient Management: This approach eliminates the need to share AMIs individually with each account or make them public, and it avoids the complexity of using snapshots.

Making the AMI public is not secure, and using AWS Marketplace or snapshots does not provide the operational efficiency required.

### NEW QUESTION # 231

A manufacturing company uses an Amazon RDS DB instance to store inventory of all stock items. The company maintains several AWS Lambda functions that interact with the database to add, update, and delete items. The Lambda functions use hardcoded credentials to connect to the database.

A SysOps administrator must ensure that the database credentials are never stored in plaintext and that the password is rotated every 30 days.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Store the database password as an environment variable for each Lambda function. Create a new Lambda function that is named PasswordRotate. Use Amazon EventBridge to schedule the PasswordRotate function every 30 days to change the database password and update the environment variable for each Lambda function.
- B. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to encrypt the database password and to store the encrypted password as an environment variable for each Lambda function. Grant each Lambda function access to the KMS key so that the database password can be decrypted when required. Create a new Lambda function that is named PasswordRotate to change the password every 30 days.
- C. Use AWS Secrets Manager to store credentials for the database. Create a Secrets Manager secret, and select the database so that Secrets Manager will use a Lambda function to update the database password automatically. Specify an automatic rotation schedule of 30 days. Update each Lambda function to access the database password from Secrets Manager.
- D. Use AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store to create a secure string to store credentials for the database. Create a new Lambda function called PasswordRotate. Use Amazon EventBridge to schedule the PasswordRotate function every 30 days to change the database password and to update the secret within Parameter Store. Update each Lambda function to access the database password from Parameter Store.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

With this solution, AWS Secrets Manager will handle the rotation of the database password automatically every 30 days, ensuring that the credentials are never stored in plaintext and are regularly updated. The Lambda functions can securely access the database password from Secrets Manager, eliminating the need for hardcoded credentials in the code.

Using Secrets Manager to manage the credentials and rotation of the database password is a best practice for securely handling sensitive information in AWS environments.

### NEW QUESTION # 232

A SysOps administrator has Nocked public access to all company Amazon S3 buckets. The SysOps administrator wants to be notified when an S3 bucket becomes publicly readable in the future.

What is the MOST operationally efficient way to meet this requirement?

- A. Enable the s3-bucket-public-read-prohibited managed rule in AWS Config. Subscribe the AWS Config rule to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- B. Enable S3 Event notified tons for each S3 bucket. Subscribe S3 Event Notifications to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- C. Create a cron script that uses the S3 API to check the public access settings for each S3 bucket. Set up Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send notifications
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function that periodically checks the public access settings for each S3 bucket. Set up Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send notifications.

**Answer: A**

