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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q149-Q154):

NEW QUESTION # 149

A CloudOps engineer needs to ensure that AWS resources across multiple AWS accounts are tagged consistently. The company uses an organization in AWS Organizations to centrally manage the accounts. The company wants to implement cost allocation tags to accurately track the costs that are allocated to each business unit.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- **A. Use Organizations tag policies to enforce mandatory tagging on all resources. Enable cost allocation tags in the AWS Billing and Cost Management console.**
- B. Use AWS Config to evaluate tagging compliance. Use AWS Budgets to apply tags for cost allocation.
- C. Use AWS Service Catalog to provision only pre-tagged resources. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to enforce tagging across the organization.
- D. Configure AWS CloudTrail events to invoke an AWS Lambda function to detect untagged resources and to automatically assign tags based on predefined rules.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Tagging is essential for governance, cost management, and automation in CloudOps operations. The AWS Organizations tag policies feature allows centralized definition and enforcement of required tag keys and accepted values across all accounts in an organization. According to the AWS CloudOps study guide under Deployment, Provisioning, and Automation, tag policies enable automatic validation of tags, ensuring consistency with minimal manual overhead.

Once tagging consistency is enforced, enabling cost allocation tags in the AWS Billing and Cost Management console allows accurate cost distribution per business unit. AWS documentation states:

"Use AWS Organizations tag policies to standardize tags across accounts. You can activate cost allocation tags in the Billing console to track and allocate costs." Option B introduces unnecessary complexity with Lambda automation. Option C detects but does not enforce tagging. Option D limits flexibility to Service Catalog resources only. Therefore, Option A provides a centrally managed, automated, and low-overhead solution that meets CloudOps tagging and cost-tracking requirements.

References: * AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Domain 3:

Deployment, Provisioning and Automation * AWS Organizations - Tag Policies * AWS Billing and Cost Management - Cost Allocation Tags * AWS Well-Architected Framework - Operational Excellence and Cost Optimization Pillars

NEW QUESTION # 150

A company runs applications on Amazon EC2 instances. The company wants to ensure that SSH ports on the EC2 instances are never open. The company has enabled AWS Config and has set up the restricted-ssh AWS managed rule.

A CloudOps engineer must implement a solution to remediate SSH port access for noncompliant security groups.

What should the engineer do to meet this requirement with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Configure the AWS Config rule to identify noncompliant security groups. Configure the rule to use the AWS-PublishSNSNotification AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to send notifications about noncompliant resources.
- **B. Configure the AWS Config rule to identify noncompliant security groups. Configure the rule to use the AWS-DisableIncomingSSHOnPort22 AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to remediate noncompliant resources.**
- C. Make an AWS Config API call to search for noncompliant security groups. Disable SSH access for noncompliant security groups by using a Deny rule.
- D. Configure the AWS Config rule to identify noncompliant security groups. Manually update each noncompliant security group to remove the Allow rule.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Governance documentation specifies that AWS Config can be paired with AWS Systems Manager Automation runbooks for automatic remediation of noncompliant resources.

For SSH restrictions, the restricted-ssh managed rule detects any security group allowing inbound traffic on port 22. To automatically remediate these findings, AWS provides the AWS-DisableIncomingSSHOnPort22 runbook. This runbook programmatically removes inbound rules that allow port 22 traffic from affected security groups.

This approach achieves continuous compliance with minimal human intervention. By contrast, sending notifications (Option A) does not enforce remediation, API-based scripts (Option C) add operational overhead, and manual remediation (Option D) violates automation best practices.

Therefore, the most efficient CloudOps solution is Option B, using AWS Config with the AWS-DisableIncomingSSHOnPort22 automation runbook for automatic, scalable enforcement.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Governance Guide - Automated Security Remediation Using Config Managed Rules and Systems Manager Runbooks

NEW QUESTION # 151

A company is storing backups in an Amazon S3 bucket. The backups must not be deleted for at least 3 months after the backups are created.

What should a CloudOps engineer do to meet this requirement?

- A. Enable S3 Object Lock on a new S3 bucket in compliance mode. Place all backups in the new S3 bucket with a retention period of 3 months.
- B. Configure an IAM policy that denies the s3:DeleteObject action for all users. Remove the policy after three months.
- C. Enable S3 Object Lock on a new S3 bucket in governance mode. Place all backups in the new S3 bucket with a retention period of 3 months.
- D. Enable S3 Versioning on the existing S3 bucket. Configure S3 Lifecycle rules to protect the backups.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):

Amazon S3 Object Lock in compliance mode provides immutable storage that prevents objects from being deleted or overwritten for a defined retention period. In compliance mode, even the root user cannot remove the retention or delete the object before the retention period expires. This makes it suitable for regulatory and strict data-protection requirements.

Because Object Lock must be enabled at bucket creation time, a new bucket is required. Setting a retention period of 3 months ensures that backups cannot be deleted before that time under any circumstances.

Option D (governance mode) allows privileged users to bypass retention, which violates the strict "must not be deleted" requirement.

Option A relies on IAM policy changes, which are reversible and error-prone.

Option C does not prevent deletion; versioning only retains previous versions if objects are deleted, but users can still delete versions unless additional controls are applied.

Therefore, S3 Object Lock in compliance mode is the correct and most secure solution.

NEW QUESTION # 152

A company uses an organization in AWS Organizations to manage multiple AWS accounts. The company needs to send specific events from all the accounts in the organization to a new receiver account, where an AWS Lambda function will process the events. A CloudOps engineer configures Amazon EventBridge to route events to a target event bus in the us-west-2 Region in the receiver account. The CloudOps engineer creates rules in both the sender and receiver accounts that match the specified events. The rules do not specify an account parameter in the event pattern. IAM roles are created in the sender accounts to allow PutEvents actions on the target event bus.

However, the first test events from the us-east-1 Region are not processed by the Lambda function in the receiving account.

What is the likely reason the events are not processed?

- A. Interface VPC endpoints for EventBridge are required in the sender accounts and receiver accounts.
- B. The rule in the receiving account must specify {"account": ["sender-account-id"]} in its event pattern and must include the receiving account ID.
- C. The resource-based policy on the target event bus must be modified to allow PutEvents API calls from the sender accounts.
- D. The target Lambda function is in a different AWS Region, which is not supported by EventBridge.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When events are sent across AWS accounts -- particularly from multiple accounts in an AWS Organization -- the target event bus in the receiver account must include a resource-based policy that explicitly allows events:PutEvents API calls from the sender accounts or the organization ID.

Even if the sender accounts have IAM permissions to call PutEvents, the receiving event bus must trust those accounts via a resource policy. Without this configuration, EventBridge automatically rejects incoming cross-account events, and those events never reach the target Lambda function for processing.

AWS guidance states that "Cross-account event delivery requires a resource-based policy on the event bus that grants permissions to the source accounts or organization." The policy can include either individual AWS account IDs or the organization's root ID.

In this scenario, because the events originate from multiple accounts and there is no resource policy on the target event bus to authorize those sender accounts, the events are not delivered.

Therefore, the correct cause is C ?the resource-based policy on the target event bus must be modified to allow PutEvents API calls from the sender accounts.

NEW QUESTION # 153

A company needs to log and audit any principal that publishes messages to Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topics and Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues. The company wants to ensure that all communication with these services uses VPC endpoints.

Which combination of solutions will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Set up AWS CloudTrail. Enable tracking of data events for Amazon SNS and Amazon SQS. Deliver logs to an Amazon S3 bucket for querying.
- B. Create Amazon EventBridge rules to gather Amazon SNS and Amazon SQS events. Store the events in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- C. Configure VPC endpoints for Amazon SNS and Amazon SQS. Inspect the `vpcEndpointId` field in the AWS CloudTrail logs.
- D. Configure VPC endpoints for Amazon SNS and Amazon SQS. Inspect the `vpcEndpoint` field in the Amazon CloudWatch logs.
- E. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to collect message content from Amazon SNS and Amazon SQS. Deliver logs to an Amazon S3 bucket for querying.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

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

To meet the requirement to log and audit any principal that publishes to SNS topics and interacts with SQS queues, the correct service is AWS CloudTrail, because CloudTrail records API activity (who did what, when, and from where). Enabling data events (where supported/required for deeper visibility) provides detailed records for operations such as publishing messages and sending/receiving messages. Delivering CloudTrail logs to Amazon S3 provides durable retention and supports querying workflows. To ensure that communication uses VPC endpoints, the company should configure VPC endpoints for SNS and SQS and then validate usage by inspecting CloudTrail event records. CloudTrail includes endpoint- related context fields (for example, a VPC endpoint identifier) that allow auditors to confirm that the request path used a VPC endpoint rather than traversing the public internet. This directly addresses the "must use VPC endpoints" control with auditable evidence.

The other options do not satisfy both requirements. CloudWatch Logs does not automatically capture SNS /SQS API caller identity for publish/send/receive operations in the same authoritative way CloudTrail does.

EventBridge can capture service events but is not the primary audit log of API calls and does not inherently prove VPC endpoint usage per request. Inspecting a VPC endpoint field in CloudWatch Logs is not the standard audit mechanism for these API calls.

References:

AWS CloudTrail User Guide - Event records, management events, data events, delivery to Amazon S3
Amazon SNS Developer Guide - API actions and logging/auditing considerations
Amazon SQS Developer Guide - API actions and logging/auditing considerations
Amazon VPC User Guide - Interface VPC endpoints (AWS PrivateLink) and private access to AWS services

NEW QUESTION # 154

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