

Reliable Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Test | Test SOA-C03 Score Report

NGÂN HÀNG CÂU HỎI TRẮC NGHIỆM
HỌC PHẦN: TIN HỌC QUẢN LÝ
CHƯƠNG 3

STT	Nội dung câu hỏi	Phương án	Đáp án	Chương	Cấp độ
1	Mặc định, tài liệu của Microsoft Word 2010 được lưu với định dạng là:	A. * DOCX B. * DOC C. * EXE D. * DOTX		3	Dễ
2	Trong Microsoft Word 2010, các công cụ định dạng trong văn bản như Font, paragraph, copy, paste, Bullets and numbering.... nằm ở thẻ nào?	A. Insert B. Home C. Page Layout D. Reference		3	Dễ
3	Microsoft Word 2010, phím nào dùng để di chuyển con trỏ về cuối dòng?	A. Home B. End C. Page Down D. Page up		3	Dễ
4	Định dạng khung và màu nền trong Microsoft Word 2010 nằm ở bảng liệt kê nào?	A. Borders and Shading B. Bullets and Numbering		3	Dễ

1

		C. Page Border D. Tab Stop Position			
5	Microsoft Word 2010. Khi hàng biểu đã được tạo, thao tác Kịch bản chèn chọn → Insert → Columns to the Left có chức năng:	A. Chèn dòng ngang về phía trên dòng đã con trỏ. B. Chèn dòng ngang về phía dưới dòng đã con trỏ. C. Chèn một cột ngang về phía bên trái vị trí con trỏ. D. Chèn một cột ngang về phía bên phải vị trí con trỏ.		3	Dễ
6	Để chèn một ký tự, ký hiệu đặc biệt không có trên bàn phím như ©, ®, ™ trong văn bản của MS Word, ta thực hiện	A. Nhấp chuột vào thẻ Design, chọn Insert Symbol B. Nhấp chuột vào thẻ Insert, chọn Symbol trong nhóm Symbols C. Nhấp chuột vào thẻ Home, chọn Insert Symbol D. Nhấp chuột vào thẻ Layout, chọn Insert Symbol		3	Dễ
7	Trong phần mềm Word, để định dạng font chữ sau khi chọn khối văn	A. Insert > Font trong nhóm Font		3	Dễ

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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

A company hosts a static website in an Amazon S3 bucket, accessed globally via Amazon CloudFront. The Cache-Control max-age header is set to 1 hour, and Maximum TTL is set to 5 minutes. The CloudOps engineer observes that CloudFront is not caching objects for the expected duration.

What is the reason for this issue?

- A. The Expires header has been set to 3 hours.
- B. Cache-duration settings conflict with each other.
- C. Cached assets are not expiring in the edge location.
- D. Cache invalidation is missing in the CloudFront configuration.

Answer: B

Explanation:

As per the AWS Cloud Operations and Content Delivery documentation, CloudFront determines cache behavior by evaluating both origin headers (e.g., Cache-Control and Expires) and distribution-level TTL settings.

When Cache-Control max-age conflicts with the Maximum TTL configured in CloudFront, the shorter TTL value takes precedence. This results in CloudFront caching content for only 5 minutes instead of 1 hour, despite the origin headers suggesting a longer duration.

AWS documentation explicitly states: "When both origin cache headers and CloudFront TTL settings are defined, CloudFront uses the most restrictive caching period." This mismatch causes the perceived performance drop, as CloudFront frequently revalidates content.

Therefore, Option D is correct - cache-duration settings conflict with each other, leading to unexpected caching behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 38

A company asks a SysOps administrator to provision an additional environment for an application in four additional AWS Regions. The application is running on more than 100 Amazon EC2 instances in the us-east-1 Region, using fully configured Amazon Machine Images (AMIs). The company has an AWS CloudFormation template to deploy resources in us-east-1.

What should the SysOps administrator do to provision the application in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Copy the AMI to each Region by using the `aws ec2 copy-image` command. Update the CloudFormation template to include mappings for the copied AMIs.
- B. Run the existing CloudFormation template in each additional Region based on the success of the template that is used currently in us-east-1.
- C. Create a snapshot of the running instance. Copy the snapshot to the other Regions. Create an AMI from the snapshots. Update the CloudFormation template for each Region to use the new AMI.
- D. Update the CloudFormation template to include the additional Regions in the Auto Scaling group. Update the existing stack in us-east-1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

The most operationally efficient approach is A: copy the AMI to each target Region using `copy-image` and update the CloudFormation template to reference the correct AMI IDs per Region (commonly via Mappings or parameters). AMIs are regional resources, so an AMI built in us-east-1 cannot be launched directly in other Regions without copying. The `copy-image` operation is the standard, supported method to replicate an AMI across Regions while preserving the image configuration and backing snapshots in the destination Region.

Once AMIs exist in each Region, CloudFormation can be executed in each Region using the same template logic. Adding mappings for AMI IDs keeps the deployment consistent and repeatable, aligning with Infrastructure as Code practices and minimizing manual steps.

Option B is more work than necessary because copying snapshots and re-creating AMIs adds extra steps and increases the chance of inconsistency. Option C is incomplete because the template will fail or launch incorrect resources if it references an AMI ID that does not exist in the target Region. Option D is not feasible because an Auto Scaling group is a regional construct and cannot span multiple Regions from a single stack update in us-east-1.

References:

Amazon EC2 User Guide - Copy an AMI across Regions (`copy-image`) and AMI regional scope AWS CloudFormation User Guide - Mappings/parameters for Region-specific values AWS SysOps Administrator Study Guide - Multi-Region provisioning and automation best practices

NEW QUESTION # 39

A company needs to upload gigabytes of files daily to Amazon S3 and requires higher throughput and faster upload speeds. Which action should a CloudOps engineer take?

- A. Create an Amazon ElastiCache cluster and enable caching for the S3 bucket.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution with the GET HTTP method allowed and the S3 bucket as an origin.
- C. Enable S3 Transfer Acceleration and use the acceleration endpoint when uploading files.
- D. Set up AWS Global Accelerator and configure it with the S3 bucket.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Storage documentation confirms that S3 Transfer Acceleration is designed to increase upload speed for objects transferred to S3 buckets over long distances.

It uses AWS Global Edge Network and Amazon CloudFront edge locations to route data through optimized network paths, reducing latency and achieving higher throughput compared to standard S3 uploads.

After enabling Transfer Acceleration on the bucket, users upload files to the accelerated endpoint (e.g., `bucketname.s3-accelerate.amazonaws.com`). This feature requires no changes to application logic besides endpoint modification and provides immediate performance improvement.

CloudFront (Option A) is for content delivery, not uploads. ElastiCache (Option B) and Global Accelerator (Option C) are unrelated to S3 upload performance.

Thus, Option D is correct - enable S3 Transfer Acceleration for faster, optimized file uploads.

NEW QUESTION # 40

A company with millions of subscribers needs to automatically send notifications every Saturday. The company already uses Amazon SNS to send messages but has historically sent them manually.

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

- A. Launch a new Amazon EC2 instance. Configure a cron job to use the AWS SDK to send an SNS notification to subscribers every Saturday.
- **B. Create a rule in Amazon EventBridge that triggers every Saturday. Configure the rule to publish a notification to an SNS topic.**
- C. Use AWS Step Functions scheduling to run a step every Saturday. Configure the step to publish a message to an SNS topic.
- D. Create an SNS subscription to a message fanout that sends notifications to subscribers every Saturday.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Per the AWS Cloud Operations and Event Management documentation, Amazon EventBridge provides native scheduling capabilities that can trigger events at defined intervals-such as weekly, daily, or cron- based schedules.

Creating an EventBridge rule that runs every Saturday and publishes a message to an SNS topic fully automates the notification process without maintaining servers or manual jobs. This approach is serverless, highly reliable, and fully managed by AWS.

By contrast:

* EC2 cron jobs (Option A) require instance management, patching, and cost overhead.

* SNS subscriptions (Option C) handle message delivery, not scheduling.

* Step Functions (Option D) are designed for complex workflows, not simple scheduled triggers.

Thus, Option B provides the most operationally efficient CloudOps solution by integrating EventBridge scheduled events with SNS topics for automated, recurring notifications.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Event Automation Guide - Scheduling Tasks and Notifications Using EventBridge and SNS

NEW QUESTION # 41

A company has a VPC that contains a public subnet and a private subnet. The company deploys an Amazon EC2 instance that uses an Amazon Linux Amazon Machine Image (AMI) and has the AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) installed in the private subnet. The EC2 instance is in a security group that allows only outbound traffic.

A CloudOps engineer needs to give a group of privileged administrators the ability to connect to the instance through SSH without exposing the instance to the internet.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create a Systems Manager endpoint in the public subnet. Create an IAM role that has the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore permission for the EC2 instance. Create an IAM group for privileged administrators. Assign the AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess IAM policy to the IAM group.
- **B. Create an EC2 Instance Connect endpoint in the private subnet. Update the security group to allow inbound SSH traffic. Create an IAM group for privileged administrators. Assign the PowerUserAccess managed policy to the IAM group.**
- C. Create an EC2 Instance Connect endpoint in the public subnet. Update the security group to allow SSH traffic from the private network. Create an IAM group for privileged administrators. Assign the PowerUserAccess managed policy to the IAM group.
- D. Create a Systems Manager endpoint in the private subnet. Update the security group to allow SSH traffic from the private network where the Systems Manager endpoint is connected. Create an IAM group for privileged administrators. Assign the PowerUserAccess managed policy to the IAM group.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

EC2 Instance Connect Endpoint (EIC Endpoint) enables SSH to instances in private subnets without public IPs and without needing to traverse the public internet. CloudOps guidance explains that you deploy the endpoint in the same VPC/subnet as the targets, then allow inbound SSH on the instance security group from the endpoint's security group. Access is governed by IAM-administrators must have Instance Connect permissions; while the example uses a broad policy, the key mechanism is EIC in the private subnet plus SG rules scoped to the endpoint. Systems Manager Session Manager can provide shell access without SSH, but the requirement

explicitly states "connect through SSH," making EIC the purpose-built solution. Options B and D misuse Systems Manager for SSH and propose unnecessary SG changes or incorrect endpoint placement; Option C places the endpoint in a public subnet, which is not required for private SSH access. Therefore, creating an EC2 Instance Connect endpoint in the private subnet and updating SGs accordingly meets the requirement while keeping the instance non-internet-exposed.

References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):

* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Security and Compliance

* Amazon EC2 - Instance Connect Endpoint (Private SSH Access)

* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Security Pillar (Least Privilege Network Access)

NEW QUESTION # 42

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