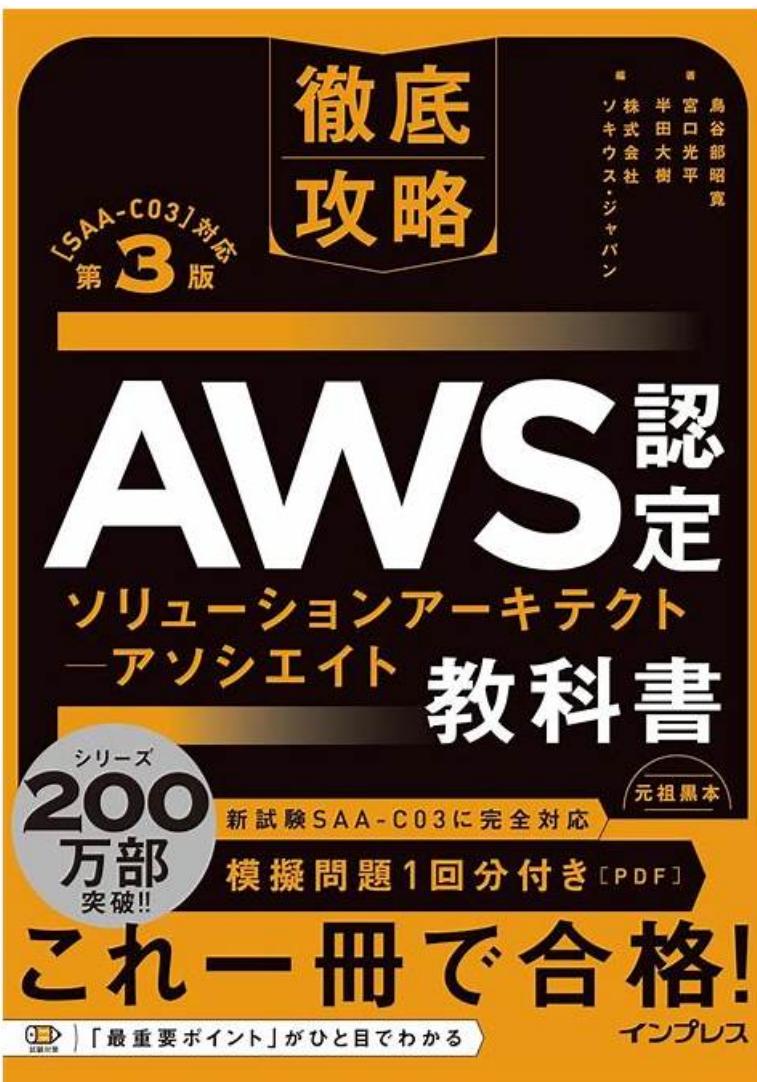


Amazon SOA-C03認定テキスト & SOA-C03受験記



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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">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.
トピック 2	<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.

トピック 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.
トピック 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.
トピック 5	<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.

>> Amazon SOA-C03認定テキスト <<

SOA-C03受験記、SOA-C03関連問題資料

CertShikenのSOA-C03資料を言及するたびに、多くの人の反応は高い出題率です。Amazon認証に参加する人が不安の状態から平静になって、試験に順調に合格しました。新しい資料がないなら、努力だけが不足です。SOA-C03試験に合格したいなら、我々の全面的な資料を参考として試験を準備しましょう。

Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate 認定 SOA-C03 試験問題 (Q47-Q52):

質問 #47

A company uses AWS Systems Manager Session Manager to manage EC2 instances in the eu-west-1 Region. The company wants private connectivity using VPC endpoints.

Which VPC endpoints are required to meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2messages
- B. com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.states
- C. com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.s3
- D. com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssm
- E. com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssmmessages
- F. com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2

正解: A、D、E

解説:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Systems Manager documentation states that to use Session Manager privately within a VPC (without internet access), three interface VPC endpoints must be configured:

com.amazonaws.<region>.ssm - enables Systems Manager core API communication.

com.amazonaws.<region>.ec2messages - allows the agent to send and receive messages between EC2 and Systems Manager.

com.amazonaws.<region>.ssmmessages - enables real-time interactive communication for Session Manager connections.

These endpoints ensure secure, private connectivity over the AWS network, eliminating the need for public internet routing. Endpoints for S3, Step Functions, or EC2 API (Options C, E, F) are not required for Session Manager functionality.

Thus, the correct combination is A, B, and D, aligning with AWS CloudOps best practices for secure, private Systems Manager access.

質問 #48

A company has created a new video-on-demand (VOD) application. The application runs on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company configured an Amazon CloudFront distribution and set the ALB as the origin. Because of increasing application demand, the company wants to move all video files to a central Amazon S3 bucket.

A SysOps administrator needs to ensure that video files can be cached at edge locations after the company migrates the files to Amazon S3.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Configure a new CloudFront cache behavior to route to Amazon S3 as a new origin, based on matching a URL path pattern.
- B. Configure CloudFront to send the X-Forwarded-For header to the origin and to redirect video requests to Amazon S3 instead of the ALB.
- C. Configure URL signing in the CloudFront distribution by using a custom policy. Ensure that video files are accessed through signed URLs only.
- D. Configure a CloudFront origin group. Specify the required HTTP status codes to direct connection attempts to a secondary origin.

正解: A

解説:

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

To ensure video files are cached at CloudFront edge locations after migrating the files to Amazon S3, CloudFront must be able to fetch those video objects directly from S3 as an origin. The most operationally straightforward pattern is to add S3 as a second origin and create a separate cache behavior that routes requests for video paths (for example, /video/* or /*.mp4) to the S3 origin. With this configuration, CloudFront caches the S3-served objects at edge locations according to the cache policy/headers, while the existing ALB origin continues serving dynamic application paths. This isolates static media delivery from the application tier and improves performance by maximizing cache hits at the edge.

Option A is not how CloudFront origin selection works: CloudFront does not "redirect" to S3 based on headers; it selects an origin per behavior. Option C (signed URLs) is an access-control mechanism and does not, by itself, ensure the objects are retrieved from S3 or cached correctly. Option D (origin groups) is for origin failover (primary/secondary) and does not provide path-based routing to ensure videos come from S3.

References:

[Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide - Origins and Cache Behaviors \(path pattern routing\)](#) [Amazon S3 User Guide - Using S3 as an origin for CloudFront](#) [AWS SysOps Administrator Study Guide - Content delivery patterns with CloudFront](#)

質問 #49

A medical research company uses an Amazon Bedrock powered AI assistant with agents and knowledge bases to provide physicians quick access to medical study protocols. The company needs to generate audit reports that contain user identities, usage data for Bedrock agents, access data for knowledge bases, and interaction parameters.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS CloudTrail to capture generative AI application logs. Stream the logs to Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink. Use SQL queries to generate reports.
- B. Use AWS CloudTrail to log API events from generative AI workloads. Store the events in CloudTrail Lake. Use SQL-like queries to generate reports.
- C. Use Amazon CloudWatch to capture generative AI application logs. Stream the logs to Amazon OpenSearch Service. Use an OpenSearch dashboard visualization to generate reports.
- D. Use Amazon CloudWatch to log API events from generative AI workloads. Send the events to an Amazon S3 bucket. Use Amazon Athena queries to generate reports.

正解: B

解説:

As per AWS Cloud Operations, Bedrock, and Governance documentation, AWS CloudTrail is the authoritative service for capturing API activity and audit trails across AWS accounts. For Amazon Bedrock, CloudTrail records all user-initiated API calls, including interactions with agents, knowledge bases, and generative AI model parameters.

Using CloudTrail Lake, organizations can store, query, and analyze CloudTrail events directly without needing to export data. CloudTrail Lake supports SQL-like queries for generating audit and compliance reports, enabling the company to retrieve information such as user identity, API usage, timestamp, model or agent ID, and invocation parameters.

In contrast, CloudWatch focuses on operational metrics and log streaming, not API-level identity data. OpenSearch or Flink would add unnecessary complexity and cost for this use case.

Thus, the AWS-recommended CloudOps best practice is to leverage CloudTrail with CloudTrail Lake to maintain auditable, queryable API activity for Bedrock workloads, fulfilling governance and compliance requirements.

質問 #50

A company uses AWS Systems Manager Session Manager to manage EC2 instances in the eu-west-1 Region. The company wants private connectivity using VPC endpoints.

Which VPC endpoints are required to meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2messages
- B. com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.states
- C. com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.s3
- D. com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssm
- E. com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssmmessages
- F. com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2

正解: A、D、E

解説:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Systems Manager documentation states that to use Session Manager privately within a VPC (without internet access), three interface VPC endpoints must be configured:

- * com.amazonaws.<region>.ssm - enables Systems Manager core API communication.
- * com.amazonaws.<region>.ec2messages - allows the agent to send and receive messages between EC2 and Systems Manager.
- * com.amazonaws.<region>.ssmmessages - enables real-time interactive communication for Session Manager connections.

These endpoints ensure secure, private connectivity over the AWS network, eliminating the need for public internet routing. Endpoints for S3, Step Functions, or EC2 API (Options C, E, F) are not required for Session Manager functionality.

Thus, the correct combination is A, B, and D, aligning with AWS CloudOps best practices for secure, private Systems Manager access.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Systems Manager Guide - Configuring VPC Endpoints for Session Manager Private Connectivity

質問 #51

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. Create an SNS subscription to a message fanout that sends notifications to subscribers every Saturday.
- B. Launch a new Amazon EC2 instance. Configure a cron job to use the AWS SDK to send an SNS notification to subscribers every Saturday.
- 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 a rule in Amazon EventBridge that triggers every Saturday. Configure the rule to publish a notification to an SNS topic.

正解: D

解説:

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

質問 #52

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有用なSOA-C03実践教材を選択する正しい判断は、非常に重要です。ここでは、心から誠実にSOA-C03実践教材をご紹介します。SOA-C03スタディガイドを選択した試験受験者の合格率は98%を超えていたため、SOA-C03の実際のテストは簡単なものになると確信しています。ためらわずに、SOA-C03試験問題に問題なく素早く合格します。

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