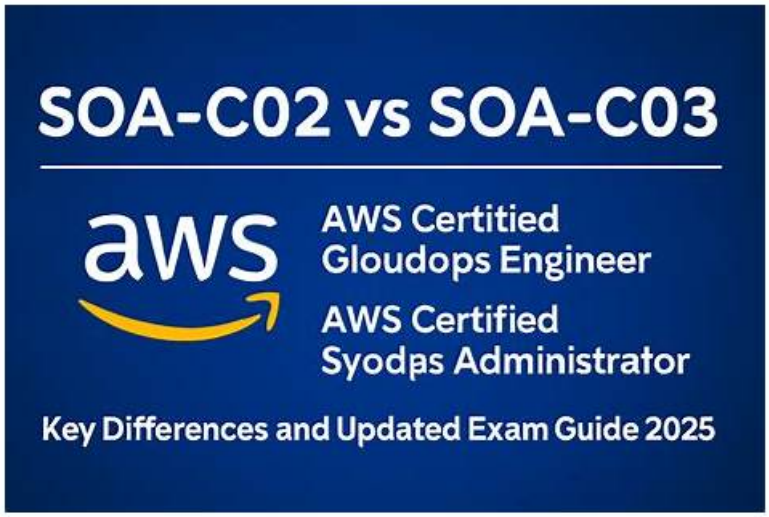
SOA-C03 German & SOA-C03 Testing Engine



BONUS!!! Laden Sie die vollständige Version der Zertpruefung SOA-C03 Prüfungsfragen kostenlos herunter: https://drive.google.com/open?id=11ITea446iX-IDaAkcBhlNeS33FR-5SwL

Die Prüfungsunterlagen zur Amazon SOA-C03 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Zertpruefung werden von der Praxis überprüft. Wir können breite Erforschungen sowie Erfahrungen in der realen Welt bieten. Unser Zertpruefung hat mehr als zehnjährige Erfahrungen über Ausbildung, und zwar Fragen und Antworten zur Amazon SOA-C03 Zertifizierungsprüfung. Die Fragenkataloge zur SOA-C03 Zertifizierungsprüfung von Zertpruefung sind die besten Schulungsunterlagen. Wir bieten Ihnen die umfassendesten Zertifizierungsfragen und Antworten und einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service.

Amazon SOA-C03 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• 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.

>> SOA-C03 German <<

Die seit kurzem aktuellsten Amazon SOA-C03 Prüfungsunterlagen, 100% Garantie für Ihen Erfolg in der AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Prüfungen!

Seit langem bieten wir Zertpruefung vielfältige neueste Prüfungsunterlagen zur Amazon SOA-C03 Zertifizierungsprüfung. Zum Beispiel sind Amazon SOA-C03 Dumps von Zertpruefung laut der neuesten IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung geschaffen. Wir können Ihnen die neusten Informationen über die Amazon SOA-C03 Prüfungen anbieten. Die Unterlagen beinhalten die veränderten Informationen und die neue Prüfungsfragensformen. So wenn Sie IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung ablegen wollen, sollen Sie am besten die Unterlagen von Zertpruefung. Damit können Sie sich besser auf die Amazon SOA-C03 Prüfungen vorbereiten.

Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate SOA-C03 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q36-Q41):

36. Frage
A company hosts a critical legacy application on two Amazon EC2 instances that are in one Availability Zone. The instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company uses Amazon CloudWatch alarms to send Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications when the ALB health checks detect an unhealthy instance. After a notification, the company's engineers manually restart the unhealthy instance. A CloudOps engineer must configure the application to be highly available and more resilient to failures. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from a healthy instance. Create a launch template that uses the AMI. Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group that is deployed across multiple Availability Zones. Configure the Auto Scaling group to add instances to the ALB target group.
- B. Create an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from a healthy instance. Launch additional instances from the AMI in the same Availability Zone. Add the new instances to the ALB target group.
- C. Create an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from a healthy instance. Launch an additional instance from the AMI in the same Availability Zone. Add the new instance to the ALB target group. Create an AWS Lambda function that runs when an instance is unhealthy. Configure the Lambda function to stop and restart the unhealthy instance.
- D. Increase the size of each instance. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule. Configure the EventBridge rule to restart the instances if they enter a failed state.

Antwort: A

Begründung:
High availability requires removing single-AZ risk and eliminating manual recovery. The AWS Reliability best practices state to design for multi-AZ and automatic healing: Auto Scaling "helps maintain application availability and allows you to automatically add or remove EC2 instances" (AWS Auto Scaling User Guide). The Reliability Pillar recommends to "distribute workloads across multiple Availability Zones" and to "automate recovery from failure" (AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability Pillar). Attaching the Auto Scaling group to an ALB target group enables health-based replacement: instances failing load balancer health checks are replaced and traffic is routed only to healthy targets. Using an AMI in a launch template ensures consistent, repeatable instance configuration (AWS EC2 Launch Templates). Options A and C keep all instances in a single Availability Zone and rely on manual or ad-hoc restarts, which do not meet high-availability or resiliency goals. Option B only scales vertically and adds a restart rule; it neither removes the single-AZ failure domain nor provides automated replacement. Therefore, creating a multi-AZ EC2 Auto Scaling group with a launch template and attaching it to the ALB target group (Option D) is the CloudOps-aligned solution for resilience and business continuity.
References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):
* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide: Domain 2 - Reliability and Business Continuity
* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability Pillar
* Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide - Health checks and replacement
* Elastic Load Balancing User Guide - Target group health checks and ALB integration
* Amazon EC2 Launch Templates - Reproducible instance configuration

37. Frage
A company has an application running on EC2 that stores data in an Amazon RDS for MySQL Single-AZ DB instance. The application requires both read and write operations, and the company needs failover capability with minimal downtime.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Modify the DB instance to be a Multi-AZ DB instance deployment.
- B. Add the DB instance to an Auto Scaling group that has a minimum capacity of 2 and a desired capacity of 2.
- C. Add a read replica in the same Availability Zone where the DB instance is deployed.
- D. Use RDS Proxy to configure a proxy in front of the DB instance.

Antwort: A

Begründung:
According to the AWS Cloud Operations and Database Reliability documentation, Amazon RDS Multi-AZ deployments provide high availability and automatic failover by maintaining a synchronous standby replica in a different Availability Zone.
In the event of instance failure, planned maintenance, or Availability Zone outage, Amazon RDS automatically promotes the standby to primary with minimal downtime (typically less than 60 seconds). The failover is transparent to applications because the DB endpoint remains the same.
By contrast, read replicas (Option B) are asynchronous and do not provide automated failover. Auto Scaling (Option C) applies to EC2, not RDS. RDS Proxy (Option D) improves connection management but does not add redundancy.
Thus, Option A - converting the RDS instance into a Multi-AZ deployment - delivers the required high availability and business continuity with minimal operational effort.
Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Database Continuity Guide - Implementing Multi-AZ Deployments for Automatic RDS Failover

38. Frage
A company hosts a static website in Amazon S3 behind an Amazon CloudFront distribution. When new versions are deployed, users sometimes do not see updated content immediately.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Configure the CloudFront distribution to add a custom Cache-Control header to requests for content from the S3 bucket.
- B. Create a CloudFront invalidation.
- C. Attach the CachingOptimized managed cache policy to the distribution.
- D. Modify the distribution settings to specify the protocol as HTTPS only.

Antwort: B

Begründung:
The AWS Cloud Operations and Content Delivery documentation explains that Amazon CloudFront caches objects in edge locations for a defined time based on TTL settings or origin headers. When new content is deployed to the S3 origin, previously cached versions remain in edge caches until they expire.
To immediately serve the new version, CloudOps engineers must initiate a CloudFront invalidation, which removes cached objects from all edge locations. This forces CloudFront to fetch the latest version from the origin (S3).
Invalidations can target individual objects (e.g., /index.html) or wildcard paths (e.g., /*) and are the AWS- recommended approach for dynamic content refresh after static site updates.
Changing headers (Option A), enforcing HTTPS (Option B), or applying caching policies (Option C) do not directly refresh outdated cache content.
Thus, Option D - issuing a CloudFront invalidation - ensures users receive the latest website content immediately after deployment.
Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Content Delivery Guide - Using Invalidation to Refresh Cached Content in CloudFront

39. Frage
A company has an internal web application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The instances run in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group in a single Availability Zone. A CloudOps engineer must make the application highly available.
Which action should the CloudOps engineer take to meet this requirement?

- A. Update the Auto Scaling group to launch new instances in an Availability Zone in a second AWS Region.
- B. Increase the minimum number of instances in the Auto Scaling group to meet the capacity that is required at peak usage.
- C. Update the Auto Scaling group to launch new instances in a second Availability Zone in the same AWS Region.
- D. Increase the maximum number of instances in the Auto Scaling group to meet the capacity that is required at peak usage.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
High availability within AWS is achieved by distributing resources across multiple Availability Zones in the same Region. By updating the Auto Scaling group to span at least two Availability Zones, the application can continue serving traffic even if one zone becomes unavailable. This configuration works seamlessly with the Application Load Balancer, which automatically routes traffic only to healthy instances across those zones.

40. Frage
A company has a microservice that runs on a set of Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB).
A CloudOps engineer must use Amazon Route 53 to create a record that maps the ALB URL to example.com
.
Which type of record will meet this requirement?

- A. An AAAA record
- B. An A record
- C. An alias record
- D. A CNAME record

Antwort: C

Begründung:
An alias record is the recommended Route 53 record type to map domain names (e.g., example.com) to AWS-managed resources such as an Application Load Balancer. Alias records are extension types of A or AAAA records that support AWS resources directly, providing automatic DNS integration and no additional query costs.
AWS documentation states:
"Use alias records to map your domain or subdomain to an AWS resource such as an Application Load Balancer, CloudFront distribution, or S3 website endpoint." A and AAAA records are used for static IP addresses, not load balancers. CNAME records cannot be used at the root domain (e.g., example.com). Thus, Option C is correct as it meets CloudOps networking best practices for scalable, managed DNS resolution to ALBs.
References:* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Domain 5:
Networking and Content Delivery* Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide - Alias Records* AWS Well- Architected Framework - Reliability and Performance Efficiency Pillars* Elastic Load Balancing - Integrating with Route 53

41. Frage
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