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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|---|
| Topic 1 | <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 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"> • 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 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. |

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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66

A company runs a website on Amazon EC2 instances. Users can upload images to an Amazon S3 bucket and publish the images to the website. The company wants to deploy a serverless image-processing application that uses an AWS Lambda function to resize the uploaded images.

The company's development team has created the Lambda function. A CloudOps engineer must implement a solution to invoke the Lambda function when users upload new images to the S3 bucket.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- **A. Configure S3 Event Notifications to invoke the Lambda function when a user uploads a new image to the S3 bucket.**
- B. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to invoke the Lambda function when a user uploads a new image to the S3 bucket.
- C. Configure an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to invoke the Lambda function when a user uploads a new image to the S3 bucket.
- D. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to invoke the Lambda function when a user uploads a new image to the S3 bucket.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Use Amazon S3 Event Notifications with AWS Lambda to trigger image processing on object creation. S3 natively supports invoking Lambda for events such as s3:ObjectCreated:*, providing a serverless, low-latency pipeline without managing additional services. AWS operational guidance states that "Amazon S3 can directly invoke a Lambda function in response to object-created events," allowing you to pass event metadata (bucket/key) to the function for resizing and writing results back to S3. This approach minimizes operational overhead, scales automatically with upload volume, and integrates with standard retry semantics. SNS or SQS can be added for fan-out or buffering patterns, but they are not required when the requirement is simply "invoke the Lambda function on upload." CloudWatch alarms do not detect individual S3 object uploads and cannot directly satisfy per-object triggers. Therefore, configuring S3 → Lambda event notifications meets the requirement most directly and aligns with CloudOps best practices for event-driven, serverless automation.

References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):

- * Using AWS Lambda with Amazon S3 (Lambda Developer Guide)
- * Amazon S3 Event Notifications (S3 User Guide)
- * AWS Well-Architected - Serverless Applications (Operational Excellence)

NEW QUESTION # 67

A company is using an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster that has point-in-time recovery, backtracking, and automatic backups enabled. A CloudOps engineer needs to be able to roll back the DB cluster to a specific recovery point within the previous 72 hours. Restores must be completed in the same production DB cluster. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Aurora Replica. Promote the replica to replace the primary DB instance.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to restore an automatic backup to the existing DB cluster.
- **C. Use backtracking to rewind the existing DB cluster to the desired recovery point.**
- D. Use point-in-time recovery to restore the existing DB cluster to the desired recovery point.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Aurora backtracking allows a DB cluster to be rewound to a specific point in time without creating a new DB cluster. This feature is designed for fast recovery from logical errors, such as accidental data changes, within a configured backtrack window. Because backtracking operates directly on the existing cluster, it satisfies the requirement that the restore occur in the same production DB cluster.

Point-in-time recovery (Option D) restores data by creating a new DB cluster, which violates the requirement.

Option A involves promoting a replica, which does not allow rolling back to an arbitrary historical point.

Option B introduces unnecessary complexity and is not supported for restoring directly into the same cluster.

Backtracking provides near-instant rollback and minimal operational disruption, making it the correct solution.

NEW QUESTION # 68

A CloudOps engineer is designing a solution for an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance. Database credentials must be stored and rotated monthly. The applications that connect to the DB instance send write-intensive traffic with variable client connections that sometimes increase significantly in a short period of time. Which solution should a CloudOps engineer choose to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to automatically rotate the keys for the DB instance. Use RDS Proxy to handle the increases in database connections.
- **B. Configure AWS Secrets Manager to automatically rotate the credentials for the DB instance. Use RDS Proxy to handle the increases in database connections.**
- C. Configure AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to automatically rotate the keys for the DB instance. Use RDS read replicas to handle the increases in database connections.
- D. Configure AWS Secrets Manager to automatically rotate the credentials for the DB instance. Use RDS read replicas to handle the increases in database connections.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Secrets Manager is designed to store and automatically rotate database credentials, meeting the monthly rotation requirement without code changes.

RDS Proxy manages database connections and pools them efficiently, protecting the DB instance during sudden spikes in client connections and reducing connection overhead for a write-intensive workload.

NEW QUESTION # 69

A company's application servers in AWS account 111122223333 use a security group sg-1234abcd. They need to access a database hosted in account 444455556666. The VPCs are connected using a VPC peering connection (pcx-b04deed9).

A CloudOps engineer must configure the database's security group to allow new connections only from the application servers. What should the engineer do?

- A. Add an inbound rule to the database's security group. Reference 111122223333/sg-1234abcd as the source.
- B. Add an inbound rule to the database's security group. Reference 444455556666/sg-1234abcd as the source.
- C. Add an inbound rule to the database's security group. Reference pcx-b04deed9/sg-1234abcd as the source.
- **D. Add an inbound rule to the database's security group. Reference sg-1234abcd as the source.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to AWS Cloud Operations and VPC Networking documentation, when VPCs are peered, security groups can reference peer account security groups directly to restrict traffic between them.

This feature allows specifying the security group ID (sg-1234abcd) from the source account (111122223333) in the target database's security group inbound rule. AWS automatically validates that the VPCs are connected through an existing VPC peering connection and that mutual permissions are properly configured.

You do not prefix the security group ID with the account or peering connection (Options A and B), and using the destination account ID (Option D) is incorrect because it represents the database side, not the source.

Hence, the correct configuration is Option C, which references the application servers' security group directly for precise, least-privilege access control.

NEW QUESTION # 70

A company deploys AWS infrastructure in a VPC that has an internet gateway. The VPC has public subnets and private subnets. An Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance is deployed in a private subnet. An AWS Lambda function uses the same private subnet and connects to the DB instance to query data.

A developer modifies the Lambda function to require the function to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. After these changes, the Lambda function times out when it tries to publish messages to the SQS queue. Which solutions will resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Reconfigure the Lambda function so that the function is not connected to the VPC.
- B. Create a gateway endpoint for Amazon SQS in the VPC.
- C. Create an interface endpoint for Amazon SQS in the VPC.
- D. Deploy a NAT gateway. Update the private subnet's route table to route all traffic to the NAT gateway.
- E. Deploy an RDS proxy. Configure the Lambda function to connect to the DB instance through the proxy.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The Lambda function now runs inside a private subnet. To reach public AWS service endpoints like SQS over the internet, resources in private subnets need an egress path, typically via a NAT gateway. Adding a NAT gateway and updating the route table lets the Lambda function call the SQS public endpoint while still accessing the RDS instance in the private subnet.

Alternatively, you can keep the subnet private and create an interface VPC endpoint for SQS.





This gives the Lambda function a private, VPC-internal path to SQS without requiring internet access.

NEW QUESTION # 71

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