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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	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	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.
Topic 4	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	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.

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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q215-Q220):

NEW QUESTION # 215

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. Run the existing CloudFormation template in each additional Region based on the success of the template that is used currently in us-east-1.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. Update the CloudFormation template to include the additional Regions in the Auto Scaling group. Update the existing stack in us-east-1.

Answer: C

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 # 216

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

Answer: B,C

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 # 217

An application runs on Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling group. A CloudOps engineer needs to implement a solution that provides a central storage location for errors that the application logs to disk. The solution must also provide an alert when the application logs an error.

What should the CloudOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy an AWS Lambda function that pushes the errors directly to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Configure the Lambda function to run every time the log file is updated on disk.
- **B. Deploy and configure the Amazon CloudWatch agent on the EC2 instances to log to a CloudWatch log group. Create a metric filter on the target CloudWatch log group. Create a CloudWatch alarm that publishes to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that has an email subscription.**
- C. Create an Auto Scaling lifecycle hook that invokes an EC2-based script to identify errors. Configure the script to push the error messages to an Amazon CloudWatch log group when the EC2 instances scale in. Create a CloudWatch alarm that publishes to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that has an email subscription when the number of error messages exceeds a threshold.
- D. Create a cron job on the EC2 instances to identify errors and push the errors to an Amazon CloudWatch metric filter. Configure the filter to publish to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that has an SMS subscription.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Monitoring documentation specifies that the Amazon CloudWatch Agent is the recommended tool for collecting system and application logs from EC2 instances. The agent pushes these logs into a centralized CloudWatch Logs group, providing durable storage and real-time monitoring.

Once the logs are centralized, a CloudWatch Metric Filter can be configured to search for specific error keywords (for example, "ERROR" or "FAILURE"). This filter transforms matching log entries into custom metrics. From there, a CloudWatch Alarm can monitor the metric threshold and publish notifications to an Amazon SNS topic, which can send email or SMS alerts to subscribed recipients.

This combination provides a fully automated, managed, and serverless solution for log aggregation and error alerting. It eliminates the need for manual cron jobs (Option B), custom scripts (Option D), or Lambda-based log streaming (Option C).

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Monitoring Guide - Collecting Application Logs and Creating Alarms Using CloudWatch Agent, Metric Filters, and SNS Notifications

NEW QUESTION # 218

A company runs several workloads on AWS. The company identifies five AWS Trusted Advisor service quota metrics to monitor in a specific AWS Region. The company wants to receive email notifications each time resource usage exceeds 60% of one of the service quotas.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use the AWS Health Dashboard to monitor each Trusted Advisor service quota metric. Configure an Amazon SQS queue for email notification.
- B. Create five Amazon CloudWatch alarms, one for each Trusted Advisor service quota metric. Configure an Amazon

Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue for email notification.

- C. Use the AWS Health Dashboard to monitor each Trusted Advisor service quota metric. Configure an Amazon SNS topic for email notification.
- D. Create five Amazon CloudWatch alarms, one for each Trusted Advisor service quota metric. Configure an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for email notification each time that usage exceeds 60% of one of the service quotas.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Trusted Advisor publishes service quota metrics to Amazon CloudWatch. These metrics can be monitored using CloudWatch alarms, which support threshold-based alerting. By creating a CloudWatch alarm for each service quota metric, the CloudOps engineer can trigger alerts when usage exceeds 60%.

Amazon SNS is the AWS-native service for email notifications. CloudWatch alarms integrate directly with SNS, making this the most straightforward solution. SNS supports email subscriptions without additional infrastructure.

Options B and C incorrectly use SQS for email notifications, which requires additional processing and does not natively send emails.

Option D relies on the AWS Health Dashboard, which does not support configurable threshold-based alerts for service quotas.

Therefore, CloudWatch alarms combined with SNS provide the correct and most efficient solution.

NEW QUESTION # 219

A company is planning to host an application on a set of Amazon EC2 instances that are distributed across multiple Availability Zones. The application must be able to scale to millions of requests each second.

A CloudOps engineer must design a solution to distribute the traffic to the EC2 instances. The solution must be optimized to handle sudden and volatile traffic patterns while using a single static IP address for each Availability Zone.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Network Load Balancer
- B. Application Load Balancer
- C. AWS Global Accelerator
- D. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Network Load Balancer (NLB) is optimized for high performance and ultra-low latency, capable of handling millions of requests per second. It supports static IP addresses per Availability Zone, making it ideal for applications requiring zonal IP stability and rapid scaling to handle sudden traffic surges. In contrast, Application Load Balancers don't support static IPs directly, and other options like SQS or Global Accelerator don't provide direct traffic distribution to EC2 instances.

NEW QUESTION # 220

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