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VCETorrent has created a real AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02), SOA-C02 exam questions in three forms: Amazon SOA-C02 pdf questions file is the first form. The second and third formats are Web-based and desktop Amazon SOA-C02 practice test software. SOA-C02 pdf dumps file will help you to immediately prepare well for the actual Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02). You can download and open the Amazon PDF Questions file anywhere or at any time. SOA-C02 Dumps will work on your laptop, tablet, smartphone, or any other device. You will get a list of actual Amazon SOA-C02 test questions in Amazon SOA-C02 pdf dumps file. Practicing with Web-based and desktop SOA-C02 practice test software you will find your knowledge gap.

The AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate certification is highly valued in the IT industry as it demonstrates a professional's ability to design, deploy, and manage scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on the AWS platform. AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) certification is suitable for system administrators, network administrators, and cloud engineers who want to advance their careers in the field of cloud computing.

>> SOA-C02 Latest Exam Notes <<

## SOA-C02 New Test Materials & SOA-C02 Exam Collection

By doing this the successful SOA-C02 candidates can gain several personal and professional benefits in their career and achieve their professional career objectives in a short time period. To attain this you just need to enroll in the Amazon SOA-C02 Certification Exam and put all your efforts to pass this challenging SOA-C02 exam with good scores.

To prepare for the SOA-C02 exam, candidates are recommended to have at least one year of experience in deploying and managing applications on AWS. They should also have a good understanding of AWS services, including EC2, S3, VPC, and RDS. AWS provides several resources to help candidates prepare for the exam, including online training courses, practice exams, and study guides. Successful candidates will receive the AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate certification, which is valid for two years and can be renewed by passing a recertification exam.

Amazon SOA-C02 (AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate) certification exam is designed for IT professionals who are responsible for deploying, managing, and operating systems on the AWS platform. SOA-C02 exam tests the candidates' understanding of various AWS services and their ability to manage and monitor them efficiently. AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) certification helps professionals validate their skills and knowledge in the field of AWS, enabling them to advance their careers.

## Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) Sample Questions (Q389-Q394):

NEW QUESTION # 389

A SysOps administrator is unable to authenticate an AWS CLI call to an AWS service. Which of the following is the cause of this issue?

- A. There is no access key
- B. The IAM password is incorrect
- C. The server certificate is missing
- D. The SSH key pair is incorrect

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The most likely reason for being unable to authenticate an AWS CLI call to an AWS service is the absence of an access key. AWS CLI requires an access key and secret key to authenticate requests.

Access Key and Secret Key:

AWS uses access keys to identify and authenticate the identity of the requester.

Ensure that the AWS CLI is configured with a valid access key and secret key.

Check AWS CLI Configuration:

Use the `aws configure` command to set up the AWS CLI with the necessary credentials.

Verify that the `~/.aws/credentials` file contains the correct access key and secret key.

Reference:

AWS CLI Configuration

Managing Access Keys

#### NEW QUESTION # 390

A SysOps administrator needs to track the costs of data transfer between AWS Regions. The SysOps administrator must implement a solution to send alerts to an email distribution list when transfer costs reach 75% of a specific threshold.

What should the SysOps administrator do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch billing alarm to detect when costs reach 75% of the threshold. Configure the alarm to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the email distribution list to the topic.
- B. Use AWS Budgets to create a cost budget for data transfer costs. Set an alert at 75% of the budgeted amount. Configure the budget to send a notification to the email distribution list when costs reach 75% of the threshold.
- C. Create an AWS Cost and Usage Report. Analyze the results in Amazon Athena. Configure an alarm to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when costs reach 75% of the threshold. Subscribe the email distribution list to the topic.
- D. Set up a VPC flow log. Set up a subscription filter to an AWS Lambda function to analyze data transfer. Configure the Lambda function to send a notification to the email distribution list when costs reach 75% of the threshold.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The reason is that it uses the Amazon CloudWatch billing alarm which is a built-in service specifically designed to monitor and alert on cost usage of your AWS account, which makes it a more suitable solution for this use case. The alarm can be configured to detect when costs reach 75% of the threshold and when it is triggered, it can publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. The email distribution list can be subscribed to the topic, so that they will receive the alerts when costs reach 75% of the threshold.

AWS Budgets allows you to track and manage your costs, but it doesn't specifically focus on data transfer costs between regions, and it might not provide as much granularity as CloudWatch Alarms.

#### NEW QUESTION # 391

A company hosts several write-intensive applications. These applications use a MySQL database that runs on a single Amazon EC2 instance. The company asks a SysOps administrator to implement a highly available database solution that is ideal for multi-tenant workloads.

Which solution should the SysOps administrator implement to meet these requirements?

- A. Migrate the database to an Amazon Aurora multi-master DB cluster.
- B. Migrate the database to an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance.

- C. Create a second EC2 instance for MySQL. Configure the second instance to be a read replica.
- D. Migrate the database to an Amazon Aurora DB cluster. Add an Aurora Replica.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 392

A company uploaded its website files to an Amazon S3 bucket that has S3 Versioning enabled. The company uses an Amazon CloudFront distribution with the S3 bucket as the origin. The company recently modified the files, but the object names remained the same. Users report that old content is still appearing on the website.

How should a SysOps administrator remediate this issue?

- **A. Create a CloudFront invalidation, and add the path of the updated files.**
- B. Disable S3 Versioning on the S3 bucket so that the updated files can replace the old files.
- C. Configure an S3 origin access identity (OAI) to display only the updated files to users.
- D. Create a CloudFront signed URL to update each object immediately.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

When users report that old content is still appearing on the website after modifying files in an S3 bucket used by CloudFront, creating a CloudFront invalidation is the best solution.

\* CloudFront Invalidation:

\* Invalidation is the process of removing objects from the CloudFront cache before they expire.

\* This ensures that the updated content is served to the users.

\* Creating an Invalidation:

\* Open the CloudFront console.

\* Select the distribution and go to the "Invalidations" tab.

\* Create a new invalidation and specify the paths of the updated files.

Invalidating Files in Amazon CloudFront

#### NEW QUESTION # 393

A company is running an application on a group of Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The EC2 instances run across three Availability Zones. The company needs to provide the customers with a maximum of two static IP addresses for their applications. How should a SysOps administrator meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the Application Load Balancer in only two Availability Zones.
- **B. Add AWS Global Accelerator in front of the Application Load Balancer.**
- C. Create two Elastic IP addresses and assign them to the Application Load Balancer.
- D. Add an internal Network Load Balancer behind the Application Load Balancer.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

AWS Global Accelerator:

\* AWS Global Accelerator is a service that improves the availability and performance of your applications with a global user base. It provides static IP addresses that act as a fixed entry point to your application endpoints (such as ALBs).

\* Steps:

\* Go to the AWS Management Console.

\* Navigate to Global Accelerator.

\* Click on "Create accelerator."

\* Configure the accelerator by providing a name and adding listeners.

\* Add your Application Load Balancer as an endpoint.

\* Allocate two static IP addresses.

\* This setup ensures that your application is accessible via two static IP addresses, fulfilling the requirement.

1: AWS Global Accelerator

#### NEW QUESTION # 394

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