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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

NEW QUESTION # 94
A company runs its applications on a large number of Amazon EC2 instances. A CloudOps engineer must implement a solution to notify the operations team whenever an EC2 instance state changes.
What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Config custom rule that evaluates instance state changes with automatic remediation.Use the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function that publishes a notification to an Amazon SNS topic.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge event rule that captures EC2 instance state changes. Set as the target an AWS Lambda function that publishes a notification to an Amazon SNS topic.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge event rule that captures EC2 instance state changes. Set an Amazon SNS topic as the target.
- D. Create a script that captures instance state changes and publishes a notification to an Amazon SNS topic. Use AWS Systems Manager Run Command to run the script on all EC2 instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon EventBridge receives EC2 instance state-change events and can route matching events directly to a target such as an Amazon SNS topic. This is the most operationally efficient solution because it uses native event-driven integration and does not require scripts, agents, polling, or custom Lambda code. Option A is poor operational design because every instance would need script execution and maintenance. Option C adds an unnecessary Lambda function; EventBridge can publish to SNS directly. Option D misuses AWS Config, which is better suited to configuration compliance and resource-state evaluation, not simple near-real-time notification of every EC2 instance state transition. For CloudOps event monitoring, EventBridge rules are the standard approach for reacting to AWS service events and notifying operators.

NEW QUESTION # 95
A company has users that deploy Amazon EC2 instances that have more volume performance capacity than is required. A CloudOps engineer needs to review all Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes that are associated with the instances and create cost optimization recommendations based on IOPS and throughput.
What should the CloudOps engineer do to meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Stop the EC2 instances from the EC2 console. Change the EC2 instance type to Amazon EBS- optimized. Start the EC2 instances.
- B. Use the monitoring graphs in the EC2 console to view metrics for EBS volumes. Review the consumed space against the provisioned space on each volume. Identify any volumes that have low utilization.
- C. Install the fio tool onto the EC2 instances and create a .cfg file to approximate the required workloads.Use the benchmark results to gauge whether the provisioned EBS volumes are of the most appropriate type.
- D. Opt in to AWS Compute Optimizer. Allow sufficient time for metrics to be gathered. Review the Compute Optimizer findings for EBS volumes.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The requirement is to produce cost optimization recommendations for EBS volumes based on IOPS and throughput, and to do so with the most operational efficiency across potentially many instances and volumes.
AWS Compute Optimizer is the most suitable service because it analyzes historical utilization metrics and configuration characteristics to generate rightsizing recommendations. When enabled, Compute Optimizer evaluates EBS volume performance patterns (including throughput and IOPS consumption) and can recommend more appropriate volume types or settings to reduce cost while meeting performance needs.
Option C is operationally efficient because it centralizes analysis. Instead of manually inspecting per-volume graphs, Compute Optimizer aggregates and evaluates data over time, reducing human effort and improving consistency. After sufficient observation time, the CloudOps engineer can review the findings and translate them into concrete actions such as reducing provisioned IOPS on io1/io2, selecting gp3 with tuned IOPS
/throughput, or resizing volumes that are over-provisioned relative to actual demand.
Option A is manual and does not directly address IOPS/throughput rightsizing; it also incorrectly focuses on consumed space versus provisioned space, which is more relevant to capacity than performance provisioning.
Option B is unrelated: EBS-optimized is an EC2 feature for dedicated EBS bandwidth and does not rightsize EBS volume performance or reduce over-provisioned IOPS/throughput. Option D introduces significant operational overhead by installing benchmarking tools and running synthetic tests, which is not scalable, can affect production performance, and still may not reflect real workload patterns.
Therefore, enabling AWS Compute Optimizer and using its EBS volume recommendations is the most operationally efficient approach.

NEW QUESTION # 96
An AWS Lambda function is intermittently failing several times a day. A CloudOps engineer must find out how often this error occurred in the last 7 days.
Which action will meet this requirement in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Use Amazon OpenSearch Service to stream the Amazon CloudWatch logs for the Lambda function.
- B. Use Amazon Athena to query the Amazon CloudWatch logs that are associated with the Lambda function.
- C. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights to query the associated Lambda function logs.
- D. Use Amazon Athena to query the AWS CloudTrail logs that are associated with the Lambda function.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The AWS Cloud Operations and Monitoring documentation states that Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights provides a purpose-built query engine for analyzing and visualizing log data directly within CloudWatch. For Lambda, all invocation results (including errors) are automatically logged to CloudWatch Logs.
By querying these logs with CloudWatch Logs Insights, the CloudOps engineer can efficiently count the number of "ERROR" or "Exception" occurrences over the past 7 days using simple SQL-like commands.
This method is serverless, cost-efficient, and real-time.
Athena (Options A and B) would require exporting data to Amazon S3, and OpenSearch (Option D) adds unnecessary operational complexity.
Thus, Option C provides the most efficient and native AWS CloudOps approach for rapid Lambda error analysis.
Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Monitoring Guide - Analyzing Lambda Logs with CloudWatch Logs Insights

NEW QUESTION # 97
A company is migrating a legacy application to AWS. The company manually installs and configures the legacy application on Amazon EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones.
The company sets up an Application Load Balancer (ALB) for the application. The company sets the target group routing algorithm to weighted random. The application requires session affinity.
After the company deploys the application, users report random application errors that were not present in the legacy version of the application. The target group health checks do not show any failures. The company must resolve the application errors.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Turn on anomaly mitigation for the target group.
- B. Increase the deregistration delay attribute of the target group.
- C. Set the routing algorithm of the target group to least outstanding requests.

- D. Turn off the cross-zone load balancing attribute of the target group.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The application requires session affinity (sticky sessions). However, the weighted random routing algorithm for an ALB does not support sticky sessions, so clients are sent to different targets and the stateful legacy app returns random errors. By changing the target group to an algorithm that supports stickiness (such as least outstanding requests), you can then use sticky sessions so all requests in a session go to the same instance, resolving the errors.

NEW QUESTION # 98
A company is using an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster that has point-in-time recovery, backtracking, and automatic backup enabled. A CloudOps engineer needs 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 AWS Lambda function to restore an automatic backup to the existing DB cluster.
- B. Use backtracking to rewind the existing DB cluster to the desired recovery point.
- C. Use point-in-time recovery to restore the existing DB cluster to the desired recovery point.
- D. Create an Aurora Replica. Promote the replica to replace the primary DB instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:
As documented in AWS Cloud Operations and Database Recovery, Aurora Backtrack allows you to rewind the existing database cluster to a chosen point in time without creating a new cluster. This feature supports fine-grained rollback for accidental data changes, making it ideal for scenarios like table deletions or logical corruption.
Backtracking maintains continuous transaction logs and permits rewinding within a configurable window (up to 72 hours). It does not require creating a new cluster or endpoint, and it preserves the same production environment, fulfilling the operational requirement for in-place recovery.
In contrast, Point-in-Time Recovery (Option D) always creates a new cluster, while replica promotion (Option A) and Lambda restoration (Option B) are unrelated to immediate rollback operations.
Therefore, Option C, using Aurora Backtrack, best meets the requirement for same-cluster restoration and minimal downtime.
Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Database Management Guide - Section: Using Aurora Backtrack for Fast In-Place Recovery

NEW QUESTION # 99
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