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Amazon SAA-C03 Exam

***AWS Certified Solutions
Architect - Associate (SAA-C03)***

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Exam Details

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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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"> • 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 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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.

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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q97-Q102):

NEW QUESTION # 97

A company has an application that collects notifications from thousands of alarm systems. Notifications include alarm notifications and information notifications. All notifications are stored in an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group process the messages.

A CloudOps engineer needs to prioritize alarm notifications over information notifications.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Create separate SQS queues for alarm notifications and information notifications and process alarm messages first.**
- B. Scale the Auto Scaling group faster when message volume increases.
- C. Add an Amazon DynamoDB stream to accelerate processing.
- D. Use Amazon SNS fanout to send messages to all EC2 instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):

Amazon SQS does not support message prioritization within a single queue. To prioritize certain messages, AWS recommends using multiple queues and processing them in priority order.

By separating alarm notifications into one queue and information notifications into another, the application can poll and process the alarm queue first. This ensures that critical alarm messages are handled immediately, even during high load.

Scaling faster or using SNS fanout does not guarantee priority. DynamoDB streams are unrelated to SQS message ordering.

Therefore, separate queues provide a simple, scalable, and effective prioritization mechanism.

NEW QUESTION # 98

A company requires the rotation of administrative credentials for production workloads on a regular basis. A CloudOps engineer must implement this policy for an Amazon RDS DB instance's master user password. Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Create a new SecureString parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Encrypt the parameter with an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. Configure automatic rotation.
- **B. Create a new RDS database secret in AWS Secrets Manager. Apply the secret to the RDS DB instance. Configure automatic rotation.**
- C. Create a new String parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Configure automatic rotation.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to change the RDS master user password. Create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule to invoke the Lambda function.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Secrets Manager natively supports credential management and automatic rotation for Amazon RDS master user passwords. When a secret is associated with an RDS instance, Secrets Manager automatically updates the password both in the secret and on the database, without downtime or manual scripting.

AWS documentation confirms:

"AWS Secrets Manager can automatically rotate the master user password for Amazon RDS databases. Rotation is fully managed and integrated, requiring no custom code or maintenance." Option A introduces unnecessary Lambda automation. Option B and C use Parameter Store, which does not provide direct RDS password rotation. Therefore, Option D achieves secure, automatic credential rotation with least operational effort, fully aligned with CloudOps security automation principles.

References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):

- * AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Domain 4: Security and Compliance
- * AWS Secrets Manager - Rotating Secrets for Amazon RDS
- * AWS Well-Architected Framework - Security Pillar
- * Amazon RDS User Guide - Managing Master User Passwords

NEW QUESTION # 99

A company runs an application on Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group. Scale-out actions take a long time to become complete because of long-running boot scripts. A CloudOps engineer must implement a solution to reduce the required time for scale-out actions without overprovisioning the Auto Scaling group. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Increase the minimum number of instances in the Auto Scaling group.
- **B. Add a warm pool to the Auto Scaling group.**
- C. Add a predictive scaling policy to the Auto Scaling group.
- D. Change the launch configuration to use a larger instance size.

Answer: B

Explanation:

An Auto Scaling warm pool keeps a set of pre-initialized EC2 instances in a "stopped" or "running" state, ready to be quickly added to the active instance pool when scaling out. This significantly reduces scale-out latency caused by lengthy boot scripts, without permanently running extra instances (avoiding overprovisioning). Once demand increases, instances from the warm pool can be launched almost instantly.

NEW QUESTION # 100

A company runs a business application on more than 300 Linux-based instances. Each instance has the AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) installed. The company expects the number of instances to grow in the future. All business application instances have the same user-defined tag.

A CloudOps engineer wants to run a command on all the business application instances to download and install a package from a private repository. To avoid overwhelming the repository, the CloudOps engineer wants to ensure that no more than 30 downloads occur at one time.

Which solution will meet this requirement in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Use a parallel workflow state in AWS Step Functions. Set the number of parallel states to 30.
- B. Use a secondary tag to create 10 batches of 30 instances each. Use a Systems Manager Run Command document to download and install the package. Run each batch one time.
- C. Use an AWS Lambda function to automatically run a Systems Manager Run Command document. Set reserved concurrency for the Lambda function to 30.
- **D. Use a Systems Manager Run Command document to download and install the package. Use rate control to set concurrency to 30. Specify the target by using the user-defined tag.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):

AWS Systems Manager Run Command includes a built-in rate control feature that allows administrators to control the maximum number of concurrent executions across target instances. This directly addresses the requirement to limit downloads to 30 at a time without custom orchestration or additional services.

By targeting instances using tags, the solution automatically scales as new instances are added, which aligns with future growth expectations. Rate control ensures controlled concurrency and protects the private repository from overload.

Option A is manual and does not scale operationally. Option B introduces unnecessary complexity with Lambda and concurrency management that does not map cleanly to instance execution concurrency. Option D significantly increases architectural complexity without added value.

Run Command with rate control is the simplest, most native, and most scalable solution.

NEW QUESTION # 101

A CloudOps engineer has created an AWS Service Catalog portfolio and shared it with a second AWS account in the company, managed by a different CloudOps engineer.

Which action can the CloudOps engineer in the second account perform?

- A. Customize the products in the imported portfolio.
- **B. Add a product from the imported portfolio to a local portfolio.**
- C. Change the launch role for the products contained in the imported portfolio.
- D. Add new products to the imported portfolio.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Per the AWS Cloud Operations and Service Catalog documentation, when a portfolio is shared across AWS accounts, the recipient account imports the shared portfolio.

The recipient CloudOps engineer cannot modify the original products or their configurations but can:

- * Add products from the imported portfolio into their local portfolios for deployment,
- * Control end-user access in the recipient account, and
- * Manage local constraints or permissions.

However, the recipient cannot edit, delete, or reconfigure the shared products (Options B, C, and D). The source (owner) account retains full administrative control over products, launch roles, and lifecycle policies.

This model aligns with AWS CloudOps principles of centralized governance with distributed self-service deployment across multiple accounts.

Thus, Option A is correct-imported portfolios allow the recipient to add products to a local portfolio but not alter the shared configuration.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Governance Guide - Managing Shared AWS Service Catalog Portfolios Across Multiple Accounts

NEW QUESTION # 102

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