# SOA-C03시험대비덤프데모최신버전시험기출문제



Amazon인증SOA-C03시험덤프의 문제와 답은 모두 우리의 엘리트들이 자신의 지식과 몇 년간의 경험으로 완벽하게 만들어낸 최고의 문제집입니다. 전문적으로 Amazon인증SOA-C03시험을 응시하는 분들을 위하여 만들었습니다. 여러분이 다른 사이트에서도 Amazon인증SOA-C03시험 관련덤프자료를 보셨을 것입니다 하지만 우리 ExamPassdump의 자료만의 최고의 전문가들이 만들어낸 제일 전면적이고 또 최신 업데이트일 것입니다. Amazon인증SOA-C03시험을 응시하고 싶으시다면 ExamPassdump자료만의 최고의 선택입니다.

Amazon인증 SOA-C03시험준비중이신 분들은Amazon인증 SOA-C03시험통과가 많이 어렵다는것을 알고 있을것입니다. 학교공부하랴,회사다니랴 자격증공부까지 하려면 너무 많은 정력과 시간이 필요할것입니다. 그렇다고 자격 증공부를 포기하면 자신의 위치를 찾기가 힘들것입니다. ExamPassdump 덤프는 IT인증시험을 대비하여 제작된것이 므로 시험적중율이 높아 다른 시험대비공부자료보다 많이 유용하기에 IT자격증을 취득하는데 좋은 동반자가 되어 드릴수 있습니다. ExamPassdump 덤프를 사용해보신 분들의 시험성적을 통계한 결과 시험통과율이 거의 100%에 가 깝다는 놀라운 결과를 얻었습니다.

## >> SOA-C03시험대비 덤프데모 <<

## Amazon SOA-C03퍼펙트 최신버전 덤프 & SOA-C03최신버전 공부문제

ExamPassdump는 유일하게 여러분이 원하는Amazon인증SOA-C03시험관련자료를 해결해드릴 수 잇는 사이트입니다. ExamPassdump에서 제공하는 자료로 응시는 문제없습니다, 여러분은 고득점으로 시험을 통과할 것입니다.

# Amazon SOA-C03 시험요강:

	주제
• Reliability and Business Continuity: This section measures the skills of System Administrators and focus 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.	주제 1

주제 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.
주제 3	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.
주제 4	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.
주제 5	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.

## 최신 Amazon Associate SOA-C03 무료샘플문제 (Q62-Q67):

## 질문 #62

A company runs custom statistical analysis software on a cluster of Amazon EC2 instances. The software is highly sensitive to network latency between nodes, although network throughput is not a limitation. Which solution will minimize network latency?

- A. Configure and assign two Elastic IP addresses for each EC2 instance.
- B. Place all the EC2 instances into a cluster placement group.
- C. Configure jumbo frames on all the EC2 instances in the cluster.
- D. Place all the EC2 instances into a spread placement group in the same AWS Region.

### 정답: B

### 설명:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Compute documentation explains that placement groups control how EC2 instances are physically arranged within AWS data centers to optimize network performance.

Among the available placement strategies:

Cluster placement groups place instances physically close together within a single Availability Zone, connected through high-bandwidth, low-latency networking (ideal for tightly coupled, HPC, or distributed workloads).

Spread placement groups distribute instances across distinct racks or Availability Zones for fault tolerance, increasing latency. Partition placement groups separate instances into partitions for isolation, not latency reduction.

Therefore, to minimize latency for workloads such as computational clusters, the CloudOps engineer should use a cluster placement group. This placement ensures single-digit microsecond latency and enhanced packet rate performance between instances.

Elastic IPs (Option B) do not influence internal networking. Jumbo frames (Option C) can marginally improve throughput but do not reduce propagation latency. Spread placement (Option D) increases distance, worsening latency.

Hence, Option A - using a cluster placement group - delivers the lowest possible network latency and is AWS's best-practice design for HPC-style clusters.

## 질문 #63

A company with millions of subscribers needs to automatically send notifications every Saturday. The company already uses Amazon SNS to send messages but has historically sent them manually. Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

• A. Create a rule in Amazon EventBridge that triggers every Saturday. Configure the rule to publish a notification to an SNS topic.

- B. Create an SNS subscription to a message fanout that sends notifications to subscribers every Saturday.
- C. Use AWS Step Functions scheduling to run a step every Saturday. Configure the step to publish a message to an SNS topic.
- D. Launch a new Amazon EC2 instance. Configure a cron job to use the AWS SDK to send an SNS notification to subscribers every Saturday.

### 정답: A

### 설명:

Per the AWS Cloud Operations and Event Management documentation, Amazon EventBridge provides native scheduling capabilities that can trigger events at defined intervals--such as weekly, daily, or cron-based schedules.

Creating an EventBridge rule that runs every Saturday and publishes a message to an SNS topic fully automates the notification process without maintaining servers or manual jobs. This approach is serverless, highly reliable, and fully managed by AWS.

EC2 cron jobs (Option A) require instance management, patching, and cost overhead.

SNS subscriptions (Option C) handle message delivery, not scheduling.

Step Functions (Option D) are designed for complex workflows, not simple scheduled triggers.

Thus, Option B provides the most operationally efficient CloudOps solution by integrating EventBridge scheduled events with SNS topics for automated, recurring notifications.

## 질문 #64

A company hosts a static website in Amazon S3 behind an Amazon CloudFront distribution. When new versions are deployed, users sometimes do not see updated content immediately.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Attach the CachingOptimized managed cache policy to the distribution.
- B. Modify the distribution settings to specify the protocol as HTTPS only.
- C. Configure the CloudFront distribution to add a custom Cache-Control header to requests for content from the S3 bucket.
- D. Create a CloudFront invalidation.

### 정답: D

#### 설명.

The AWS Cloud Operations and Content Delivery documentation explains that Amazon CloudFront caches objects in edge locations for a defined time based on TTL settings or origin headers. When new content is deployed to the S3 origin, previously cached versions remain in edge caches until they expire.

To immediately serve the new version, CloudOps engineers must initiate a CloudFront invalidation, which removes cached objects from all edge locations. This forces CloudFront to fetch the latest version from the origin (S3).

Invalidations can target individual objects (e.g., /index.html) or wildcard paths (e.g., /\*) and are the AWS-recommended approach for dynamic content refresh after static site updates.

Changing headers (Option A), enforcing HTTPS (Option B), or applying caching policies (Option C) do not directly refresh outdated cache content.

Thus, Option D - issuing a CloudFront invalidation - ensures users receive the latest website content immediately after deployment.

## 질문 #65

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. Set the routing algorithm of the target group to least outstanding requests.
- B. Increase the deregistration delay attribute of the target group.
- C. Turn on anomaly mitigation for the target group.
- D. Turn off the cross-zone load balancing attribute of the target group.

## 정답: A

### 설명:

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.

### 질문 #66

A company's CloudOps engineer is troubleshooting communication between the components of an application. The company configured VPC flow logs to be published to Amazon CloudWatch Logs However, there are no logs in CloudWatch Logs. What could be blocking the VPC flow logs from being published to CloudWatch Logs?

- A. The VPC is peered with another VPC in the AWS account
- B. The VPC is configured for IPv6 addresses.
- C. The IAM policy that is attached to the IAM role for the flow log is missing the logs:CreateLogGroup permission.
- D. The IAM policy that is attached to the IAM role for the flow log is missing the logs:CreateExportTask permission.

## 정답: C

#### 설명:

To publish VPC flow logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs, the IAM role used by the flow logs must have permissions such as logs:CreateLogGroup, logs:CreateLogStream, and logs:PutLogEvents.

If the logs:CreateLogGroup permission is missing, CloudWatch Logs cannot create or write to the log group, preventing the logs from appearing.

#### 질문 #67

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ExamPassdump덤프공부가이드는 업계에서 높은 인지도를 자랑하고 있습니다. ExamPassdump제품은 업데이트가 가장 빠르고 적중율이 가장 높아 업계의 다른 IT공부자료 사이트보다 출중합니다. ExamPassdump의Amazon인증 SOA-C03덤프는 이해하기 쉽고 모든Amazon인증 SOA-C03시험유형이 모두 포함되어 있어 덤프만 잘 이해하고 공부하시면 시험패스는 문제없습니다.

SOA-C03퍼펙트 최신버전 덤프: https://www.exampassdump.com/SOA-C03 valid-braindumps.html

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• myportal.utt.edu.tt, myporta