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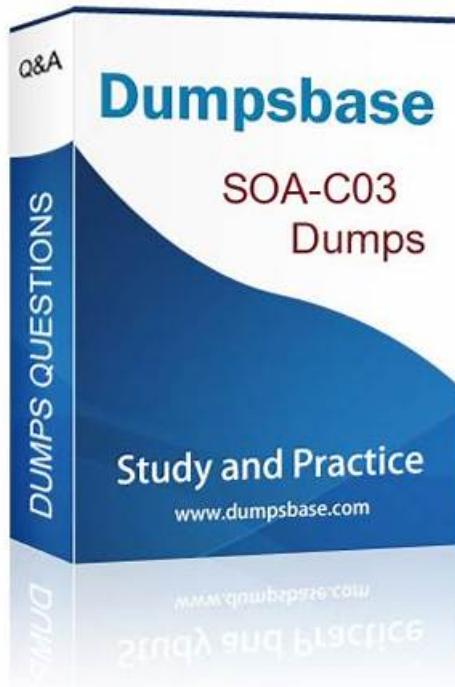
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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 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.

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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75
A company's developers manually install software modules on Amazon EC2 instances to deploy new versions of a service. A security audit finds that instances contain inconsistent and unapproved modules.
A CloudOps engineer must create a new instance image that contains only approved software.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Systems Manager Run Command to install the approved modules on all running instances during an in-place update.
- B. Use EC2 Image Builder to create and test an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that includes only the approved modules. Update the deployment workflow to use the new AMI.
- C. Use Amazon GuardDuty to create and deploy an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that includes only the approved modules.
- D. Use Amazon Detective to continuously find and uninstall unauthorized modules from the instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the AWS Cloud Operations and Deployment documentation, EC2 Image Builder is the AWS-managed service for automating the creation, maintenance, validation, and deployment of secure and compliant Amazon Machine Images (AMIs).
It allows CloudOps teams to define image pipelines that include only approved software modules and configuration scripts. EC2 Image Builder automatically tests and verifies these AMIs for compliance before deployment.
This process ensures configuration consistency, eliminates manual installation errors, and simplifies ongoing patch management. The service integrates with AWS Systems Manager, Amazon Inspector, and AWS CloudFormation for end-to-end automation.
Amazon Detective and GuardDuty (Options A & B) are security monitoring tools, not image management solutions.
Run Command (Option C) applies ad-hoc updates but does not create standard, reusable AMIs.
Therefore, Option D is correct--EC2 Image Builder provides the most operationally efficient and compliant way to create an approved baseline AMI for future deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 76
A company's application servers in AWS account 111122223333 use a security group sg-1234abcd. They need to access a database hosted in account 444455556666. The VPCs are connected using a VPC peering connection (pcx-b04deed9).

A CloudOps engineer must configure the database's security group to allow new connections only from the application servers. What should the engineer do?

- A. Add an inbound rule to the database's security group. Reference pcx-b04deed9/sg-1234abcd as the source.
- B. Add an inbound rule to the database's security group. Reference 444455556666/sg-1234abcd as the source.
- C. Add an inbound rule to the database's security group. Reference 111122223333/sg-1234abcd as the source.
- D. Add an inbound rule to the database's security group. Reference sg-1234abcd as the source.

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to AWS Cloud Operations and VPC Networking documentation, when VPCs are peered, security groups can reference peer account security groups directly to restrict traffic between them.
This feature allows specifying the security group ID (sg-1234abcd) from the source account (111122223333) in the target database's security group inbound rule. AWS automatically validates that the VPCs are connected through an existing VPC peering connection and that mutual permissions are properly configured.
You do not prefix the security group ID with the account or peering connection (Options A and B), and using the destination account ID (Option D) is incorrect because it represents the database side, not the source.
Hence, the correct configuration is Option C, which references the application servers' security group directly for precise, least-privilege access control.
Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Networking Guide - Using Security Group References Across VPC Peering Connections

NEW QUESTION # 77
A company applies user-defined tags to resources that are associated with the company's AWS workloads. Twenty days after applying the tags, the company notices that it cannot use the tags to filter views in the AWS Cost Explorer console.
What is the reason for this issue?

- A. The company has not created a usage budget in AWS Budgets.
- B. It takes at least 30 days to be able to use tags to filter views in Cost Explorer.
- C. The company has not created an AWS Cost and Usage Report.
- D. The company has not activated the user-defined tags for cost allocation.

Answer: D

Explanation:
User-defined (custom) tags must be manually activated as cost allocation tags in the AWS Billing and Cost Management console before they can be used for filtering or grouping data in AWS Cost Explorer or Cost and Usage Reports. After activation, it can take up to 24 hours for the tags to appear in Cost Explorer - not 20 or 30 days.

NEW QUESTION # 78
A CloudOps engineer wants to share a copy of a production database with a migration account.
The production database is hosted on an Amazon RDS DB instance and is encrypted at rest with an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key that has an alias of production-rds-key.
What must the CloudOps engineer do to meet these requirements with the LEAST administrative overhead?

- A. Create an RDS read replica in the migration account. Configure the KMS key policy to replicate the production-rds-key KMS key to the migration account.
- B. Take a snapshot of the RDS DB instance in the production account. Amend the KMS key policy of the production-rds-key KMS key to give access to the migration account's root user. Share the snapshot with the migration account.
- C. Use native database toolsets to export the RDS DB instance to Amazon S3. Create an S3 bucket and an S3 bucket policy for cross-account access between the production account and the migration account. Use native database toolsets to import the database from Amazon S3 to a new RDS DB instance.
- D. Take a snapshot of the RDS DB instance in the production account. Share the snapshot with the migration account. In the migration account, create a new KMS key that has an identical alias.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Encrypted RDS snapshots can be shared across accounts only if the KMS key that encrypts them allows the target account to use

the key. The CloudOps engineer should (1) take a snapshot of the encrypted RDS instance, (2) update the production-rds-key KMS key policy to grant the migration account access, and then (3) share the snapshot with the migration account. This is the simplest, fully managed approach with the least administrative overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 79
A company is storing backups in an Amazon S3 bucket. These backups must not be deleted for at least 3 months after creation. What should the CloudOps engineer do?

- A. Enable S3 Versioning on the existing S3 bucket. Configure S3 Lifecycle rules to protect the backups.
- B. Enable S3 Object Lock on a new S3 bucket in governance mode. Place all backups in the new S3 bucket with a retention period of 3 months.
- C. Enable S3 Object Lock on a new S3 bucket in compliance mode. Place all backups in the new S3 bucket with a retention period of 3 months.
- D. Configure an IAM policy that denies the s3:DeleteObject action for all users. Three months after an object is written, remove the policy.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Per the AWS Cloud Operations and Data Protection documentation, S3 Object Lock enforces write- once-read-many (WORM) protection on objects for a defined retention period.
There are two modes:
Compliance mode: Even the root user cannot delete or modify objects during the retention period.
Governance mode: Privileged users with special permissions can override lock settings.
For regulatory or audit requirements that prohibit deletion, Compliance mode is the correct choice. When configured with a 3-month retention period, all backup objects are protected from deletion until expiration, ensuring compliance with data retention mandates.
Versioning (Option C) alone does not prevent deletion. IAM-based restrictions (Option A) lack time-based enforcement and require manual intervention. Governance mode (Option D) is less strict and unsuitable for regulatory retention.
Thus, Option B is the correct CloudOps solution for immutable S3 backups.

NEW QUESTION # 80
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