

Amazon SOA-C03真実試験 & SOA-C03資格トレーニング



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過去数年にわたって、何百人もの業界の専門家を集め、数え切れないほどの困難を克服し、最終的に完全な学習製品であるSOA-C03テスト回答を作成しました。カスタマーサービスは24時間ご利用いただけます。メールまたはオンラインでいつでもご連絡いただけます。さらに、SOA-C03テストトレントを購入するためのすべての顧客情報は、厳重に機密保持されます。お客様のプライバシーを第三者に開示することも、営利目的で使用することはありません。次に、製品の詳細を紹介します。

>> Amazon SOA-C03真実試験 <<

SOA-C03資格トレーニング、SOA-C03対応内容

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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate 認定 SOA-C03 試験問題 (Q53-Q58):

質問 # 53

A web application runs on Amazon EC2 instances in the us-east-1 Region and the us-west-2 Region. The instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in each Region. An Amazon Route 53 hosted zone controls DNS records.

The instances in us-east-1 are production resources. The instances in us-west-2 are for disaster recovery. EC2 Auto Scaling groups are configured based on the ALBRequestCountPerTarget metric in both Regions.

A SysOps administrator must implement a solution that provides failover from us-east-1 to us-west-2. The instances in us-west-2 must be used only for failover.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. In us-east-1, create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that enters ALARM state when an EC2 instance is terminated. In us-west-2, create an AWS Lambda function that modifies the Route 53 hosted zone records to send traffic to us-west-2. Configure the CloudWatch alarm to invoke the Lambda function.
- B. Implement a Route 53 health check and a latency routing policy for the hosted zone. Configure the latency routing policy to

automatically redirect traffic to the resources in us-west-2.

- C. In us-west-2, create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that enters ALARM state when resources in us-east-1 cannot be resolved. In us-west-2, create an AWS Lambda function that modifies the Route 53 hosted zone records to send traffic to us-west-2. Configure the CloudWatch alarm to invoke the Lambda function.
- D. Implement a Route 53 health check and a failover routing policy for the hosted zone. Configure the failover routing policy to automatically redirect traffic to the resources in us-west-2.

正解: D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of AWS CloudOps Documents:

The requirement is classic active-passive (production in us-east-1, DR in us-west-2 "only for failover"). The most operationally efficient and purpose-built solution is Route 53 failover routing combined with health checks. With failover routing, Route 53 designates one record as PRIMARY (us-east-1) and another as SECONDARY (us-west-2). Route 53 continuously evaluates the health check associated with the primary endpoint (commonly the ALB DNS name or a specific health-check path). If the primary fails, Route 53 automatically returns the secondary record, directing client DNS resolution to the DR region. This ensures us-west-2 is used only when us-east-1 is unhealthy, directly matching the requirement.

Latency routing (Option B) is designed to route users to the region with the lowest latency, which can actively send traffic to us-west-2 even when us-east-1 is healthy-violating the "DR only" constraint. Options C and D introduce custom automation (CloudWatch + Lambda + DNS record updates) that increases operational overhead, adds failure modes, and is unnecessary because Route 53 already provides managed health-check-based failover. Additionally, "EC2 instance terminated" is not a reliable proxy for full application availability, and DNS modification automation is more complex than using native Route 53 failover policies.

References:
Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide - Health checks and failover routing policy
AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability pillar (failover, DR patterns)
AWS SysOps Administrator Study Guide - DNS failover and Route 53 routing policies

質問 # 54

A company is migrating a legacy application to AWS. The application runs on EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The target group routing algorithm is set to weighted random, and the application requires session affinity (sticky sessions).

After deployment, users report random application errors that were not present before migration, even though target health checks are passing.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

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

正解: D

解説:

According to the AWS Cloud Operations and Elastic Load Balancing documentation, Application Load Balancer (ALB) supports multiple routing algorithms to distribute requests among targets:

* Round robin (default)

* Least outstanding requests (LOR)

* Weighted random

When applications require session affinity, AWS recommends using "least outstanding requests" as the load balancing algorithm because it reduces latency, distributes load evenly, and ensures consistent target responsiveness during high traffic.

Using weighted random routing with sticky sessions can cause sessions to be routed inconsistently if one target's capacity fluctuates, leading to session mismatches and application errors - especially when user sessions rely on instance-specific state.

Disabling cross-zone balancing (Option C) or adjusting deregistration delay (Option D) does not address routing inconsistency.

Anomaly mitigation (Option B) protects against target performance degradation, not sticky-session misrouting.

Therefore, the correct solution is Option A - changing the target group's routing algorithm to least outstanding requests ensures smoother, predictable session handling and resolves random application errors.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Load Balancing Guide - Optimizing Application Load Balancer Routing Algorithms for Stateful Applications

質問 # 55

A company uses Amazon ElastiCache (Redis OSS) to cache application data. A CloudOps engineer must implement a solution to increase the resilience of the cache. The solution also must minimize the recovery time objective (RTO). Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to initiate a backup every hour. Restore the backup when necessary.
- B. Replace ElastiCache (Redis OSS) with ElastiCache (Memcached).
- C. Enable automatic backups. Restore the backups when necessary.
- **D. Create a read replica in a second Availability Zone. Enable Multi-AZ for the ElastiCache (Redis OSS) replication group.**

正解: D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of AWS CloudOps Documents:

For high availability and fast failover, ElastiCache for Redis supports replication groups with Multi-AZ and automatic failover. CloudOps guidance states that a primary node can be paired with one or more replicas across multiple Availability Zones; if the primary fails, Redis automatically promotes a replica to primary in seconds, thereby minimizing RTO. This architecture maintains in-memory data continuity without waiting for backup restore operations. Backups (Options B and D) provide durability but require restore and re-warm procedures that increase RTO and may impact application latency. Switching engines (Option A) to Memcached does not provide Redis replication/failover semantics and would not inherently improve resilience for this use case. Therefore, creating a read replica in a different AZ and enabling Multi-AZ with automatic failover is the prescribed CloudOps pattern to increase resilience and achieve the lowest practical RTO for Redis caches.

References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):

- * AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Reliability and Business Continuity
- * Amazon ElastiCache for Redis - Replication Groups, Multi-AZ, and Automatic Failover
- * AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability Pillar

質問 # 56

A company hosts a static website in an Amazon S3 bucket, accessed globally via Amazon CloudFront. The Cache-Control max-age header is set to 1 hour, and Maximum TTL is set to 5 minutes. The CloudOps engineer observes that CloudFront is not caching objects for the expected duration. What is the reason for this issue?

- A. Cache invalidation is missing in the CloudFront configuration.
- B. Cached assets are not expiring in the edge location.
- C. The Expires header has been set to 3 hours.
- **D. Cache-duration settings conflict with each other.**

正解: D

解説:

As per the AWS Cloud Operations and Content Delivery documentation, CloudFront determines cache behavior by evaluating both origin headers (e.g., Cache-Control and Expires) and distribution-level TTL settings.

When Cache-Control max-age conflicts with the Maximum TTL configured in CloudFront, the shorter TTL value takes precedence. This results in CloudFront caching content for only 5 minutes instead of 1 hour, despite the origin headers suggesting a longer duration.

AWS documentation explicitly states: "When both origin cache headers and CloudFront TTL settings are defined, CloudFront uses the most restrictive caching period." This mismatch causes the perceived performance drop, as CloudFront frequently revalidates content.

Therefore, Option D is correct -- cache-duration settings conflict with each other, leading to unexpected caching behavior.

質問 # 57

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 an AWS Lambda function to change the RDS master user password. Create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- D. Create a new String parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Configure automatic rotation.

正解: B

解説:

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 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

質問 # 58

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SOA-C03資格トレーニング : <https://www.pass4test.jp/SOA-C03.html>

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