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The Amazon SOA-C02 Exam consists of 65 multiple-choice and multiple-response questions that need to be completed within 130 minutes. The questions are designed to test the candidate's knowledge of AWS services such as EC2, RDS, S3, and CloudFormation, as well as their ability to use AWS management tools such as CloudWatch, CloudTrail, and AWS Config.

## Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) Sample Questions (Q305-Q310):

### NEW QUESTION # 305

Application A runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). The EC2 instances are in an Auto Scaling group and are in the same subnet that is associated with the NLB. Other applications from an on-premises environment cannot communicate with Application A on port 8080.

To troubleshoot the issue, a SysOps administrator analyzes the flow logs. The flow logs include the following records:

2	123456789010	eni-1235b8ca123456789	192.168.0.13	172.31.16.139	59003	8080	1	4	336	1432917027	1432917142	ACCEPT	OK
2	123456789010	eni-1235b8ca123456789	172.31.16.139	192.168.0.13	8080	59003	1	4	336	1432917094	1432917142	REJECT	OK

What is the reason for the rejected traffic?

- A. The security group of the EC2 instances has no Allow rule for the traffic from the NLB.
- B. The network ACL that is associated with the subnet does not allow outbound traffic for the ephemeral port range.
- C. The ACL of the on-premises environment does not allow traffic to the AWS environment.
- D. The security group of the NLB has no Allow rule for the traffic from the on-premises environment.

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 306

A company has an internal web application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The instances run in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group in a single Availability Zone. A SysOps administrator must make the application highly available.

Which action should the SysOps administrator take to meet this requirement?

- A. Update the Auto Scaling group to launch new instances in an Availability Zone in a second AWS Region.
- B. Increase the maximum number of instances in the Auto Scaling group to meet the capacity that is required at peak usage.
- C. Increase the minimum number of instances in the Auto Scaling group to meet the capacity that is required at peak usage.
- D. Update the Auto Scaling group to launch new instances in a second Availability Zone in the same AWS Region.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To make an internal web application highly available, you should configure the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group to launch instances in multiple Availability Zones within the same AWS Region. This ensures that the application remains available even if one Availability Zone becomes unavailable.

\* Login to AWS Management Console:

\* Open the Amazon EC2 console at Amazon EC2 Console.

\* Update Auto Scaling Group:

\* In the navigation pane, choose Auto Scaling Groups.

\* Select the Auto Scaling group that you want to modify.

\* Choose Edit.

\* Add Multiple Availability Zones:

\* In the Availability Zones and subnets section, select at least one additional Availability Zone.

\* Ensure that the selected subnets belong to different Availability Zones.

\* Save Changes:

\* Save the configuration changes to update the Auto Scaling group.

Distributing Instances Across Multiple Availability Zones

Auto Scaling Groups

### NEW QUESTION # 307

A SysOps administrator launches an Amazon EC2 Linux instance in a public subnet. When the instance is running, the SysOps administrator obtains the public IP address and attempts to remotely connect to the Instance multiple times. However, the SysOps administrator always receives a timeout error.

Which action will allow the SysOps administrator to remotely connect to the instance?

- A. Modify the instance security group to allow inbound SSH traffic from the SysOps administrator's IP address.
- B. Add an outbound network ACL rule to allow TCP port 22 for the SysOps administrator's IP address.
- C. Modify the instance security group to allow outbound SSH traffic to the SysOps administrator's IP address.
- D. Add a route table entry in the public subnet for the SysOps administrator's IP address.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/authorizing-access-to-an-instance.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 308

A SysOps administrator needs to delete an AWS CloudFormation stack that is no longer in use. The CloudFormation stack is in the DELETE\_FAILED state. The SysOps administrator has validated the permissions that are required to delete the Cloud Formation stack.

- A. The configured timeout to delete the stack was too low for the delete operation to complete.
- B. The stack was deployed with the -disable rollback option.
- **C. There are Amazon S3 buckets that still contain objects in the stack.**
- D. There are additional resources associated with a security group in the stack
- E. The stack contains nested stacks that must be manually deleted fast.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A CloudFormation stack in the DELETE\_FAILED state typically indicates that some resources could not be deleted. One common reason is that S3 buckets in the stack still contain objects.

Steps:

- \* Identify the Failed Resources:
- \* Open the AWS CloudFormation console.
- \* Select the stack in the DELETE\_FAILED state.
- \* Check the "Events" tab to identify the resource(s) that caused the failure.
- \* Delete S3 Objects:
- \* Open the Amazon S3 console.
- \* Navigate to the bucket(s) listed in the CloudFormation events.
- \* Delete all objects in the bucket. You can use the S3 console, AWS CLI, or an S3 batch operation to delete the objects.
- \* Retry Stack Deletion:
- \* After clearing the S3 bucket(s), go back to the CloudFormation console.
- \* Select the stack and choose "Delete" to retry the deletion process.

References:

- \* Deleting a Stack
- \* Troubleshooting AWS CloudFormation

### NEW QUESTION # 309

A SysOps administrator is creating two AWS CloudFormation templates. The first template will create a VPC with associated resources, such as subnets, route tables, and an internet gateway. The second template will deploy application resources within the VPC that was created by the first template. The second template should refer to the resources created by the first template. How can this be accomplished with the LEAST amount of administrative effort?

- A. Create a custom resource that queries the stack created by the first template and retrieves the required values.
- B. Input the names of resources in the first template and refer to those names in the second template as a parameter.
- C. Create a mapping in the first template that is referenced by the second template.
- **D. Add an export field to the outputs of the first template and import the values in the second template.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/using-cfn-stack-exports.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 310

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