試験の準備方法-真実的なSOA-C03関連資料試験-素敵なSOA-C03試験過去問

準備の時間が限られているので、多くの受験者はあなたのペースを速めることができます。 SOA-C03練習資料は、SOA-C03試験の質問に対する知識理解の誤りを改善し、実際のSOA-C03試験に必要なものすべてを含みます。 SOA-C03トレーニングガイドを選択したことを後悔することはありません。対照的に、それらは不明瞭なコンテンツを感じることなくあなたの可能性を刺激します。 SOA-C03試験準備を取得した後、試験期間中に大きなストレスにさらされることはありません。

Amazon SOA-C03 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 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.
トピック 2	• 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.

トピック 3	• 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.
トピック 4	• 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.
トピック 5	• 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.

実用的なSOA-C03関連資料 & 合格スムーズSOA-C03試験過去問 | 信頼できるSOA-C03的中関連問題

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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate 認定 SOA-C03 試験問題 (Q119-Q124):

質問＃119
A company's website runs on an Amazon EC2 Linux instance. The website needs to serve PDF files from an Amazon S3 bucket. All public access to the S3 bucket is blocked at the account level. The company needs to allow website users to download the PDF files.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST administrative effort?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution that uses an origin access control (OAC) that points to the S3 bucket. Apply a bucket policy to the bucket to allow connections from the CloudFront distribution. Assign a company employee to provide a download URL that contains the distribution URL and the object path to users when users request PDF files.
- B. Create an IAM role that has a policy that allows s3:list* and s3:get* permissions. Assign the role to the EC2 instance. Assign a company employee to download requested PDF files to the EC2 instance and deliver the files to website users. Create an AWS Lambda function to periodically delete local files.
- C. Change the S3 bucket permissions to allow public access on the source S3 bucket. Assign a company employee to provide a PDF file URL to users when users request the PDF files.
- D. Deploy an EC2 instance that has an IAM instance profile to a public subnet. Use a signed URL from the EC2 instance to provide temporary access to the S3 bucket for website users.

正解：A

解説：
Per the AWS Cloud Operations, Networking, and Security documentation, the best practice for serving private S3 content securely to end users is to use Amazon CloudFront with Origin Access Control (OAC).
OAC enables CloudFront to access S3 buckets privately, even when Block Public Access settings are enabled at the account level. This allows content to be delivered globally and securely without making the S3 bucket public. The bucket policy explicitly allows access only from the CloudFront distribution, ensuring that users can retrieve PDF files only via CloudFront URLs.
This configuration offers:
Automatic scalability through CloudFront caching,
Improved security via private access control,
Minimal administration effort with fully managed services.

Other options require manual handling or make the bucket public, violating AWS security best practices.
Therefore, Option B-using CloudFront with Origin Access Control and a restrictive bucket policy-provides the most secure, efficient, and low-maintenance CloudOps solution.

質問 # 120

A company has a VPC that contains a public subnet and a private subnet. The company deploys an Amazon EC2 instance that uses an Amazon Linux Amazon Machine Image (AMI) and has the AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) installed in the private subnet. The EC2 instance is in a security group that allows only outbound traffic.
A CloudOps engineer needs to give a group of privileged administrators the ability to connect to the instance through SSH without exposing the instance to the internet.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create a Systems Manager endpoint in the public subnet. Create an IAM role that has the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore permission for the EC2 instance. Create an IAM group for privileged administrators. Assign the AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess IAM policy to the IAM group.
- B. Create a Systems Manager endpoint in the private subnet. Update the security group to allow SSH traffic from the private network where the Systems Manager endpoint is connected. Create an IAM group for privileged administrators. Assign the PowerUserAccess managed policy to the IAM group.
- C. Create an EC2 Instance Connect endpoint in the private subnet. Update the security group to allow inbound SSH traffic. Create an IAM group for privileged administrators. Assign the PowerUserAccess managed policy to the IAM group.
- D. Create an EC2 Instance Connect endpoint in the public subnet. Update the security group to allow SSH traffic from the private network. Create an IAM group for privileged administrators. Assign the PowerUserAccess managed policy to the IAM group.

正解：C

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of AWS CloudOps Doocuments:
EC2 Instance Connect Endpoint (EIC Endpoint) enables SSH to instances in private subnets without public IPs and without needing to traverse the public internet. CloudOps guidance explains that you deploy the endpoint in the same VPC/subnet as the targets, then allow inbound SSH on the instance security group from the endpoint's security group. Access is governed by IAM-administrators must have Instance Connect permissions; while the example uses a broad policy, the key mechanism is EIC in the private subnet plus SG rules scoped to the endpoint. Systems Manager Session Manager can provide shell access without SSH, but the requirement explicitly states "connect through SSH," making EIC the purpose-built solution. Options B and D misuse Systems Manager for SSH and propose unnecessary SG changes or incorrect endpoint placement; Option C places the endpoint in a public subnet, which is not required for private SSH access. Therefore, creating an EC2 Instance Connect endpoint in the private subnet and updating SGs accordingly meets the requirement while keeping the instance non-internet-exposed.
References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):
* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Security and Compliance
* Amazon EC2 - Instance Connect Endpoint (Private SSH Access)
* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Security Pillar (Least Privilege Network Access)

質問 # 121

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. Enable automatic backups. Restore the backups when necessary.
- C. Replace ElastiCache (Redis OSS) with ElastiCache (Memcached).
- 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 Doocuments:
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 # 122

A user working in the Amazon EC2 console increased the size of an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume attached to an Amazon EC2 Windows instance. The change is not reflected in the file system.
What should a CloudOps engineer do to resolve this issue?

- A. Reattach the EBS volume to the EC2 instance.
- B. Take a snapshot of the EBS volume. Replace the original volume with a volume that is created from the snapshot.
- C. Reboot the EC2 instance that is attached to the EBS volume.
- D. Extend the file system with operating system-level tools to use the new storage capacity.

正解：D

解説：

When an Amazon EBS volume is resized, the new storage capacity is immediately available to the attached EC2 instance. However, EBS does not automatically extend the file system. The CloudOps engineer must manually extend the file system within the operating system to utilize the additional space.

AWS documentation for EC2 and EBS specifies:

"After you increase the size of an EBS volume, use file system-specific tools to extend the file system so that the operating system can use the new storage capacity." On Windows instances, this can be achieved through Disk Management or diskpart commands. On Linux systems, utilities such as growpart and resize2fs are used.

Options B and C do not modify file system metadata and are ineffective. Option D unnecessarily replaces the volume, which adds risk and downtime. Thus, Option A aligns with the Monitoring and Performance Optimization practices of AWS CloudOps by properly extending the file system to recognize the new capacity.

References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):

* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Domain 1
* Amazon EBS - Modifying EBS Volumes
* Amazon EC2 User Guide - Extending a File System After Resizing a Volume
* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Performance Efficiency Pillar

質問 # 123

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 CloudOps engineer must make the application highly available.
Which action should the CloudOps engineer 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 minimum number of instances in the Auto Scaling group to meet the capacity that is required at peak usage.
- C. Increase the maximum 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.

正解：D

解説：

High availability within AWS is achieved by distributing resources across multiple Availability Zones in the same Region. By updating the Auto Scaling group to span at least two Availability Zones, the application can continue serving traffic even if one zone becomes unavailable. This configuration works seamlessly with the Application Load Balancer, which automatically routes traffic only to healthy instances across those zones.

質問＃124

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