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The AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) exam has been designed for professionals who have experience in deploying, managing, and operating various AWS services. SOA-C02 Exam covers a wide range of topics such as AWS core services, security, networking, and high availability. SOA-C02 exam is intended for individuals who have at least one year of experience in managing and operating AWS systems.

AWS-SysOps Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives	Weight

Cost and Performance Optimization	- Implement cost optimization strategies • Implement cost allocation tags • Identify and remediate underutilized or unused resources by using AWS services and tools (for example, Trusted Advisor, AWS Compute Optimizer, Cost Explorer) • Configure AWS Budgets and billing alarms • Assess resource usage patterns to qualify workloads for EC2 Spot Instances • Identify opportunities to use managed services (for example, Amazon RDS, AWS Fargate, EFS) - Implement performance optimization strategies • Recommend compute resources based on performance metrics • Monitor Amazon EBS metrics and modify configuration to increase performance efficiency • Implement S3 performance features (for example, S3 Transfer Acceleration, multipart uploads) • Monitor RDS metrics and modify the configuration to increase performance efficiency (for example, Performance Insights, RDS Proxy) • Enable enhanced EC2 capabilities (for example, enhanced network adapter, instance store, placement groups)	12%
Security and Compliance	- Implement and manage security and compliance policies • Implement IAM features (for example, password policies, MFA, roles, SAML, federated identity, resource policies, policy conditions) • Troubleshoot and audit access issues by using AWS services (for example, CloudTrail, IAM Access Analyzer, IAM policy simulator) • Validate service control policies and permissions boundaries • Review AWS Trusted Advisor security checks • Validate AWS Region and service selections based on compliance requirements • Implement secure multi-account strategies (for example, AWS Control Tower, AWS Organizations) - Implement data and infrastructure protection strategies • Enforce a data classification scheme • Create, manage, and protect encryption keys • Implement encryption at rest (for example, AWS Key Management Service [AWS KMS]) • Implement encryption in transit (for example, AWS Certificate Manager, VPN) • Securely store secrets by using AWS services (for example, AWS Secrets Manager, Systems Manager Parameter Store) • Review reports or findings (for example, AWS Security Hub, Amazon GuardDuty, AWS Config, Amazon Inspector)	16%

Monitoring, Logging, and Remediation	- Implement metrics, alarms, and filters by using AWS monitoring and logging services • Identify, collect, analyze, and export logs (for example, Amazon CloudWatch Logs, CloudWatch Logs Insights, AWS CloudTrail logs) • Collect metrics and logs using the CloudWatch agent • Create CloudWatch alarms • Create metric filters • Create CloudWatch dashboards • Configure notifications (for example, Amazon Simple Notification Service [Amazon SNS], Service Quotas, CloudWatch alarms, AWS Health events) - Remediate issues based on monitoring and availability metrics • Troubleshoot or take corrective actions based on notifications and alarms • Configure Amazon EventBridge rules to trigger actions • Use AWS Systems Manager Automation documents to take action based on AWS Config rules	20%
Networking and Content Delivery	- Implement networking features and connectivity • Configure a VPC (for example, subnets, route tables, network ACLs, security groups, NAT gateway, internet gateway) • Configure private connectivity (for example, Systems Manager Session Manager, VPC endpoints, VPC peering, VPN) • Configure AWS network protection services (for example, AWS WAF, AWS Shield) - Configure domains, DNS services, and content delivery • Configure Route 53 hosted zones and records • Implement Route 53 routing policies (for example, geolocation, geoproximity) • Configure DNS (for example, Route 53 Resolver) • Configure Amazon CloudFront and S3 origin access identity (OAI) • Configure S3 static website hosting - Troubleshoot network connectivity issues • Interpret VPC configurations (for example, subnets, route tables, network ACLs, security groups) • Collect and interpret logs (for example, VPC Flow Logs, Elastic Load Balancer access logs, AWS WAF web ACL logs, CloudFront logs) • Identify and remediate CloudFront caching issues • Troubleshoot hybrid and private connectivity issues	18%

Reliability and Business Continuity	- Implement scalability and elasticity • Create and maintain AWS Auto Scaling plans • Implement caching • Implement Amazon RDS replicas and Amazon Aurora Replicas • Implement loosely coupled architectures • Differentiate between horizontal scaling and vertical scaling - Implement high availability and resilient environments • Configure Elastic Load Balancer and Amazon Route 53 health checks • Differentiate between the use of a single Availability Zone and Multi-AZ deployments (for example, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups, Elastic Load Balancing, Amazon FSx, Amazon RDS) • Implement fault-tolerant workloads (for example, Amazon Elastic File System [Amazon EFS], Elastic IP addresses) • Implement Route 53 routing policies (for example, failover, weighted, latency based) - Implement backup and restore strategies • Automate snapshots and backups based on use cases (for example, RDS snapshots, AWS Backup, RTO and RPO, Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager, retention policy) • Restore databases (for example, point-in-time restore, promote read replica) • Implement versioning and lifecycle rules • Configure Amazon S3 Cross-Region Replication • Execute disaster recovery procedures	16%
Deployment, Provisioning, and Automation	- Provision and maintain cloud resources • Create and manage AMIs (for example, EC2 Image Builder) • Create, manage, and troubleshoot AWS CloudFormation • Provision resources across multiple AWS Regions and accounts (for example, AWS Resource Access Manager, CloudFormation StackSets, IAM cross-account roles) • Select deployment scenarios and services (for example, blue/green, rolling, canary) • Identify and remediate deployment issues (for example, service quotas, subnet sizing, CloudFormation and AWS OpsWorks errors, permissions) - Automate manual or repeatable processes • Use AWS services (for example, OpsWorks, Systems Manager, CloudFormation) to automate deployment processes • Implement automated patch management • Schedule automated tasks by using AWS services (for example, EventBridge, AWS Config)	18%

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Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) Sample Questions (Q575-Q580):

NEW QUESTION # 575
A company has a high-performance Windows workload. The workload requires a storage volume mat provides consistent performance of 10.000 KDPS. The company does not want to pay for additional unneeded capacity to achieve this performance.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST cost?

- A. Use an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system w\ Max I/O mode.
- B. Use an Amazon FSx for Windows Fife Server foe system that is configured with 10.000 IOPS
- C. Use a General Purpose SSD (gp3) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume that is configured with 10.000 provisioned IOPS.
- D. Use a Provisioned IOPS SSD (lol) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume that is configured with 10.000 provisioned IOPS

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 576
A SysOps administrator manages the security of accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations. The SysOps administrator must implement a solution that applies a base configuration to all accounts when the accounts join the organization.
Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create the configuration in an AWS CloudFormation template. Deploy the template to all accounts in the organization by using StackSets automatic deployments.
- B. Create the configuration in an AWS CloudFormation template. Deploy the template to all accounts in the organization by using an AWS Lambda function that runs when a new account is detected.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function in the organization's management account to configure resources. Configure the Lambda function with cross-account access. Run the function when a new account is detected.
- D. Turn on AWS Config in the organization's management account. Use multi-account.multi-Region data aggregation. Review results on the Aggregated Resources page.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 577
A company is running distributed computing software to manage a fleet of 20 Amazon EC2 instances for calculations. The fleet includes 2 control nodes and 18 task nodes to run the calculations. Control nodes can automatically start the task nodes.
Currently, all the nodes run on demand. The control nodes must be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
The task nodes run for 4 hours each day. A SysOps administrator needs to optimize the cost of this solution.
Which combination of actions will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Use Dedicated Hosts for the control nodes.
- B. Use Spot Instances for the task nodes. Use On-Demand Instances if there is no Spot availability.
- C. Purchase EC2 Instance Savings Plans for the control nodes.
- D. Use Spot Instances for the control nodes. Use On-Demand Instances if there is no Spot availability.
- E. Use Reserved Instances for the task nodes.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
To optimize the cost of a computing environment consisting of control nodes that are always on and task nodes that operate for a limited number of hours each day, consider the following strategies:
* Purchase EC2 Instance Savings Plans for the Control Nodes: Since the control nodes are required to be operational 24/7, purchasing EC2 Instance Savings Plans is a cost-effective choice. These plans provide a lower price compared to on-demand instances, in exchange for a commitment to a consistent amount of usage (measured in $/hour) for a one or three-year period.
* Use Spot Instances for the Task Nodes: Given that task nodes are used for a shorter duration (4 hours a day) and presumably can tolerate interruptions, using Spot Instances can significantly reduce costs.
Spot Instances offer unused EC2 capacity at a fraction of the regular price, which can lead to substantial cost savings. Additionally, configure the system to fall back to On-Demand Instances during periods when Spot Instances are not available to ensure availability.
This combination leverages cost savings for continuous use and flexible, lower-cost options for intermittent use, optimizing overall operational costs efficiently.

NEW QUESTION # 578
A SysOps administrator receives an alert from Amazon GuardDuty about suspicious network activity on an Amazon EC2 instance. The GuardDuty finding lists a new external IP address as a traffic destination. The SysOps administrator does not recognize the external IP address. The SysOps administrator must block traffic to the external IP address that GuardDuty identified.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Use VPC flow logs with Amazon Athena to block traffic to the external IP address.
- B. Create a network ACL. Add an outbound deny rule for traffic to the external IP address.
- C. Create a new security group to block traffic to the external IP address. Assign the new security group to the EC2 instance.
- D. Create a new security group to block traffic to the external IP address. Assign the new security group to the entire VPC.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/vpc-network-acls.html
To block traffic to the external IP address identified by Amazon GuardDuty, the SysOps administrator should create a network ACL and add an outbound deny rule for traffic to the external IP address.
Network ACL:
Network ACLs (Access Control Lists) are stateless and operate at the subnet level. They can allow or deny specific inbound and outbound traffic based on rules.
Steps to Implement:
Go to the VPC console and select the network ACL associated with the subnet containing the EC2 instance.
Add an outbound rule to deny traffic to the external IP address provided by GuardDuty.
Ensure the rule is properly placed in the rule number order to be evaluated correctly.
Reference:
Network ACLs
GuardDuty Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 579
A webpage is stored in an Amazon S3 bucket behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Configure the SS bucket to serve a static error page in the event of a failure at the primary site.
1. Use the us-east-2 Region for all resources.
2. Unless specified below, use the default configuration settings.
3. There is an existing hosted zone named lab-751906329398-26023898.com that contains an A record with a simple routing policy that routes traffic to an existing ALB.
4. Configure the existing S3 bucket named lab-751906329398-26023898.com as a static hosted website using the object named index.html as the index document
5. For the index-html object, configure the S3 ACL to allow for public read access. Ensure public access to the S3 bucketjs allowed.
6. In Amazon Route 53, change the A record for domain lab-751906329398-26023898.com to a primary record for a failover routing policy. Configure the record so that it evaluates the health of the ALB to determine failover.
7. Create a new secondary failover alias record for the domain lab-751906329398-26023898.com that routes traffic to the existing 53 bucket.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the Explanation for solution.
Explanation:
Here are the steps to configure an Amazon S3 bucket to serve a static error page in the event of a failure at the primary site:
* Log in to the AWS Management Console and navigate to the S3 service in the us-east-2 Region.
* Find the existing S3 bucket named lab-751906329398-26023898.com and click on it.
* In the "Properties" tab, click on "Static website hosting" and select "Use this bucket to host a website".
* In "Index Document" field, enter the name of the object that you want to use as the index document, in this case, "index.html"
* In the "Permissions" tab, click on "Block Public Access", and make sure that "Block all public access" is turned OFF.
* Click on "Bucket Policy" and add the following policy to allow public read access:
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",

"Statement": [
{
"Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",
"Effect": "Allow",
"Principal": "*",
"Action": "s3:GetObject",
"Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::lab-751906329398-26023898.com/*"
}
]
}
* Now navigate to the Amazon Route 53 service, and find the existing hosted zone named lab-751906329398-26023898.com.
* Click on the "A record" and update the routing policy to "Primary - Failover" and add the existing ALB as the primary record.
* Click on "Create Record" button and create a new secondary failover alias record for the domain lab-751906329398-26023898.com that routes traffic to the existing S3 bucket.
* Now, when the primary site (ALB) goes down, traffic will be automatically routed to the S3 bucket serving the static error page.
Note:
* You can use CloudWatch to monitor the health of your ALB.
* You can use Amazon S3 to host a static website.
* You can use Amazon Route 53 for routing traffic to different resources based on health checks.
* You can refer to the AWS documentation for more information on how to configure and use these services:
* https://aws.amazon.com/s3/
* https://aws.amazon.com/route53/
* https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/

Graphical user interface, application, Teams Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION # 580

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