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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

A CloudOps engineer needs to ensure that AWS resources across multiple AWS accounts are tagged consistently. The company uses an organization in AWS Organizations to centrally manage the accounts. The company wants to implement cost allocation tags to accurately track the costs that are allocated to each business unit.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS Config to evaluate tagging compliance. Use AWS Budgets to apply tags for cost allocation.
- **B. Use Organizations tag policies to enforce mandatory tagging on all resources. Enable cost allocation tags in the AWS Billing and Cost Management console.**
- C. Configure AWS CloudTrail events to invoke an AWS Lambda function to detect untagged resources and to automatically assign tags based on predefined rules.
- D. Use AWS Service Catalog to provision only pre-tagged resources. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to enforce tagging across the organization.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Tagging is essential for governance, cost management, and automation in CloudOps operations. The AWS Organizations tag policies feature allows centralized definition and enforcement of required tag keys and accepted values across all accounts in an organization. According to the AWS CloudOps study guide under Deployment, Provisioning, and Automation, tag policies enable automatic validation of tags, ensuring consistency with minimal manual overhead.

Once tagging consistency is enforced, enabling cost allocation tags in the AWS Billing and Cost Management console allows accurate cost distribution per business unit. AWS documentation states:

"Use AWS Organizations tag policies to standardize tags across accounts. You can activate cost allocation tags in the Billing console to track and allocate costs." Option B introduces unnecessary complexity with Lambda automation. Option C detects but does not enforce tagging. Option D limits flexibility to Service Catalog resources only. Therefore, Option A provides a centrally managed, automated, and low-overhead solution that meets CloudOps tagging and cost-tracking requirements.

References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):

- * AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Domain 3: Deployment, Provisioning and Automation
- * AWS Organizations - Tag Policies
- * AWS Billing and Cost Management - Cost Allocation Tags
- * AWS Well-Architected Framework - Operational Excellence and Cost Optimization Pillars

NEW QUESTION # 30

A company hosts a critical legacy application on two Amazon EC2 instances that are in one Availability Zone. The instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company uses Amazon CloudWatch alarms to send Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications when the ALB health checks detect an unhealthy instance. After a notification, the company's engineers manually restart the unhealthy instance. A CloudOps engineer must configure the application to be highly available and more resilient to failures. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Increase the size of each instance. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule. Configure the EventBridge rule to restart the instances if they enter a failed state.
- B. Create an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from a healthy instance. Launch additional instances from the AMI in the same

Availability Zone. Add the new instances to the ALB target group.

- C. Create an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from a healthy instance. Launch an additional instance from the AMI in the same Availability Zone. Add the new instance to the ALB target group. Create an AWS Lambda function that runs when an instance is unhealthy. Configure the Lambda function to stop and restart the unhealthy instance.
- **D. Create an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from a healthy instance. Create a launch template that uses the AMI. Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group that is deployed across multiple Availability Zones. Configure the Auto Scaling group to add instances to the ALB target group.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

High availability requires removing single-AZ risk and eliminating manual recovery. The AWS Reliability best practices state to design for multi-AZ and automatic healing: Auto Scaling "helps maintain application availability and allows you to automatically add or remove EC2 instances" (AWS Auto Scaling User Guide). The Reliability Pillar recommends to "distribute workloads across multiple Availability Zones" and to "automate recovery from failure" (AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability Pillar). Attaching the Auto Scaling group to an ALB target group enables health-based replacement: instances failing load balancer health checks are replaced and traffic is routed only to healthy targets. Using an AMI in a launch template ensures consistent, repeatable instance configuration (AWS EC2 Launch Templates). Options A and C keep all instances in a single Availability Zone and rely on manual or ad-hoc restarts, which do not meet high-availability or resiliency goals. Option B only scales vertically and adds a restart rule; it neither removes the single-AZ failure domain nor provides automated replacement. Therefore, creating a multi-AZ EC2 Auto Scaling group with a launch template and attaching it to the ALB target group (Option D) is the CloudOps-aligned solution for resilience and business continuity.

References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):

- * AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide: Domain 2 - Reliability and Business Continuity
- * AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability Pillar
- * Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide - Health checks and replacement
- * Elastic Load Balancing User Guide - Target group health checks and ALB integration
- * Amazon EC2 Launch Templates - Reproducible instance configuration

NEW QUESTION # 31

A company needs to enforce tagging requirements for Amazon DynamoDB tables in its AWS accounts. A CloudOps engineer must implement a solution to identify and remediate all DynamoDB tables that do not have the appropriate tags.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge managed rule to evaluate all DynamoDB tables for the appropriate tags. Configure the EventBridge rule to run an AWS Systems Manager Automation custom runbook for remediation.
- B. Create a custom AWS Lambda function to evaluate and remediate all DynamoDB tables. Create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- C. Create a custom AWS Lambda function to evaluate and remediate all DynamoDB tables. Create an AWS Config custom rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- **D. Use the required-tags AWS Config managed rule to evaluate all DynamoDB tables for the appropriate tags. Configure an automatic remediation action that uses an AWS Systems Manager Automation custom runbook.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the AWS Cloud Operations, Governance, and Compliance documentation, AWS Config provides managed rules that automatically evaluate resource configurations for compliance. The "required-tags" managed rule allows CloudOps teams to specify mandatory tags (e.g., Environment, Owner, CostCenter) and automatically detect non-compliant resources such as DynamoDB tables.

Furthermore, AWS Config supports automatic remediation through AWS Systems Manager Automation runbooks, enabling correction actions (for example, adding missing tags) without manual intervention. This automation minimizes operational overhead and ensures continuous compliance across multiple accounts.

Using a custom Lambda function (Options A or B) introduces unnecessary management complexity, while EventBridge rules alone (Option D) do not provide resource compliance tracking or historical visibility.

Therefore, Option C provides the most efficient, fully managed, and compliant CloudOps solution.

NEW QUESTION # 32

A company uses AWS Organizations to create and manage many AWS accounts. The company wants to deploy new IAM roles in

each account.

Which action should the SysOps administrator take to deploy the new roles in each of the organization's accounts?

- A. Deploy an AWS CloudFormation change set to the organization with a template to create the new IAM roles.
- B. Use AWS Config to create an organization rule to add the new IAM roles to each account.
- C. Create a service control policy (SCP) in the organization to add the new IAM roles to each account.
- **D. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to deploy a template to each account to create the new IAM roles.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

StackSets enables you to create, update, or delete CloudFormation stacks across multiple AWS accounts and regions from a single administrator account, which is ideal for applying identical IAM role configurations across all accounts in an organization. This approach minimizes manual effort, ensures consistency, and scales with the number of accounts. It is the recommended pattern for cross-account resource provisioning within AWS Organizations.

NEW QUESTION # 33

A company with millions of subscribers needs to automatically send notifications every Saturday. The company already uses Amazon SNS to send messages but has historically sent them manually.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- **A. Create a rule in Amazon EventBridge that triggers every Saturday. Configure the rule to publish a notification to an SNS topic.**
- B. Create an SNS subscription to a message fanout that sends notifications to subscribers every Saturday.
- C. Use AWS Step Functions scheduling to run a step every Saturday. Configure the step to publish a message to an SNS topic.
- D. Launch a new Amazon EC2 instance. Configure a cron job to use the AWS SDK to send an SNS notification to subscribers every Saturday.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Per the AWS Cloud Operations and Event Management documentation, Amazon EventBridge provides native scheduling capabilities that can trigger events at defined intervals—such as weekly, daily, or cron-based schedules.

Creating an EventBridge rule that runs every Saturday and publishes a message to an SNS topic fully automates the notification process without maintaining servers or manual jobs. This approach is serverless, highly reliable, and fully managed by AWS.

By contrast:

EC2 cron jobs (Option A) require instance management, patching, and cost overhead.

SNS subscriptions (Option C) handle message delivery, not scheduling.

Step Functions (Option D) are designed for complex workflows, not simple scheduled triggers.

Thus, Option B provides the most operationally efficient CloudOps solution by integrating EventBridge scheduled events with SNS topics for automated, recurring notifications.

NEW QUESTION # 34

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