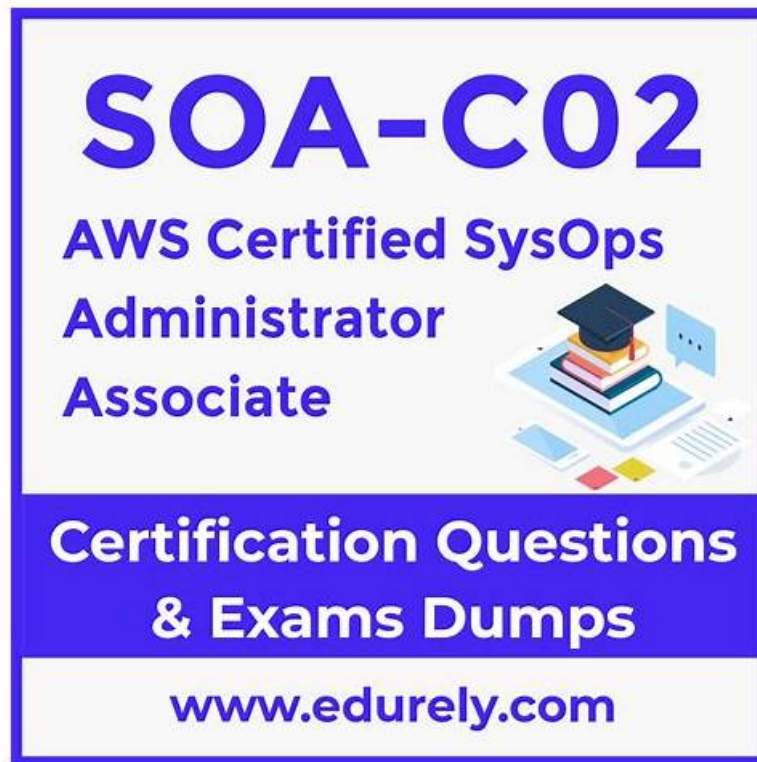


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Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) Sample Questions (Q325-Q330):

NEW QUESTION # 325

An ecommerce company uses an Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached cluster for in-memory caching of popular product queries on the shopping site. When viewing recent Amazon CloudWatch metrics data for the ElastiCache cluster, the SysOps administrator notices a large number of evictions.

Which of the following actions will reduce these evictions? (Choose two.)

- A. Put an Elastic Load Balancer in front of the ElastiCache cluster.
- B. Use Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) to decouple the ElastiCache cluster.
- **C. Increase the individual node size inside the ElastiCache cluster.**
- **D. Add an additional node to the ElastiCache cluster.**
- E. Increase the ElastiCache time to live (TTL).

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

https://d1.awsstatic.com/training-and-certification/docs-sysops-associate/AWS-Certified-SysOps-Administrator-Associate_Sample-Questions_C02.pdf

NEW QUESTION # 326

A company has a critical serverless application that uses multiple AWS Lambda functions. Each Lambda function generates 1 GB of log data daily in its own Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group. The company's security team asks for a count of application errors, grouped by type, across all of the log groups.

What should a SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Perform an Amazon RDS query that uses the SELECT and GROUP BY keywords.
- B. Perform a CloudWatch Logs search that uses the groupby keyword and count function.
- **C. Perform a CloudWatch Logs Insights query that uses the stats command and count function.**
- D. Perform an Amazon Athena query that uses the SELECT and GROUP BY keywords.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Step-by-Step Explanation:

* Understand the Problem

* Each Lambda function generates 1 GB of log data daily in its own CloudWatch Logs log group.

* The security team needs a count of application errors, grouped by type, across all log groups.

* Analyze the Requirements:

* Aggregate and analyze log data across multiple log groups.

* Count and group errors by type.

* Evaluate the Options:

* Option A: Perform a CloudWatch Logs Insights query.

* CloudWatch Logs Insights allows querying and analyzing log data.

* The stats command and count function can aggregate and count errors across log groups.

* Option B: Perform a CloudWatch Logs search with groupby and count.

* CloudWatch Logs search does not support these functions; Logs Insights is needed for advanced queries.

* Option C: Perform an Amazon Athena query.

* Athena can query data in S3 but is not directly applicable to CloudWatch Logs.

* Option D: Perform an Amazon RDS query.

* RDS queries are for database data, not applicable to log data in CloudWatch.

* Select the Best Solution:

* Option A: CloudWatch Logs Insights is designed for querying and analyzing log data, making it the appropriate choice for counting and grouping errors.

Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights

CloudWatch Logs Insights provides powerful querying capabilities to aggregate and analyze log data, including counting and grouping errors.

NEW QUESTION # 327

A SysOps administrator is using AWS CloudFormation StackSets to create AWS resources in two AWS Regions in the same AWS account.

A stack operation fails in one Region and returns the stack instance status of OUTDATED.
What is the cause of this failure?

- A. The stack has not yet been deployed to the Region.
- B. The SysOps administrator is using an old version of the CloudFormation API.
- C. The CloudFormation template changed on the local disk and has not been submitted to CloudFormation.
- **D. The CloudFormation template is trying to create a global resource that is not unique.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Common reasons for stack operation failure

Problem: A stack operation failed, and the stack instance status is OUTDATED.

Cause: There can be several common causes for stack operation failure.

The template could be trying to create global resources that must be unique but aren't, such as S3 buckets.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/stacksets-troubleshooting.html>

NEW QUESTION # 328

A data storage company has a service that gives users the ability to upload and download files. The files are stored as objects in Amazon S3 Standard storage. A SysOps administrator must use S3 Lifecycle policies to reduce the cost of the storage. The objects must be immediately retrievable for 1 year. Users access the objects frequently during the first 30 days after the objects are stored. Users rarely access the objects after 30 days. The SysOps administrator must implement a solution that maintains the current object availability.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- **A. Move the objects to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 30 days.**
- B. Move the objects to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) immediately.
- C. Move the objects to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 30 days.
- D. Move the objects to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) after 30 days.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To optimize storage costs while maintaining immediate access to objects for one year, the following strategy is recommended:

* Initial Storage in S3 Standard: Store the objects in S3 Standard for the first 30 days, as they are frequently accessed during this period.

* Transition to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA): After 30 days, transition the objects to S3 Standard-IA, which is designed for data that is accessed less frequently but requires rapid access when needed. This storage class offers lower storage costs compared to S3 Standard, making it cost-effective for data that is rarely accessed after the initial 30 days.

This approach ensures that the objects remain immediately retrievable for the entire year while optimizing storage costs based on access patterns.

NEW QUESTION # 329

A company that uses AWS Organizations recently implemented AWS Control Tower. The company now needs to centralize identity management. A SysOps administrator must federate AWS IAM Identity Center with an external SAML 2.0 identity provider (IdP) to centrally manage access to all the company's accounts and cloud applications.

Which prerequisites must the SysOps administrator have so that the SysOps administrator can connect to the external IdP? (Choose two.)

- **A. Administrative permissions to the member accounts of the organization**
- B. The IP address of the IdP
- C. Root access to the management account
- **D. The IdP metadata including the public X.509 certificate**
- E. A copy of the IAM Identity Center SAML metadata

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 330

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