Free PDF Authoritative SOA-C02 - AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) New Exam Materials

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Amazon SOA-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Monitoring, Logging, and Remediation: In this topic, AWS system administrators gain expertise in leveraging AWS monitoring and logging services to implement metrics, alarms, and filters effectively. Additionally, it covers remediation techniques using monitoring and availability metrics to resolve operational issues. This topic evaluates the ability to maintain system health and respond to anomalies promptly, ensuring robust system operations.
Topic 2	• Deployment, Provisioning, and Automation: AWS system administrators are introduced to provisioning and maintaining cloud resources efficiently while automating manual or repetitive tasks. This topic highlights the practical application of automation to streamline operations, reduce errors, and optimize workflows. It assesses the ability to maintain operational efficiency in dynamic cloud environments.
Topic 3	• Cost and Performance Optimization: This topic focuses on cost optimization strategies to manage and reduce operational expenses effectively. It also covers performance optimization techniques to ensure cloud resources operate efficiently under varying workloads. AWS system administrators are assessed on their ability to deliver cost-effective and high-performance solutions tailored to organizational needs.

Amazon SOA-C02 (AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02)) certification exam is designed for individuals who are interested in validating their knowledge and skills in managing and deploying applications on the AWS cloud platform. AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) certification exam is one of the most sought-after credentials in the IT industry because it demonstrates an individual's proficiency in managing and deploying applications on the AWS cloud platform.

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Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) Sample Questions (Q532-Q537):

NEW QUESTION # 532
A SysOps administrator must analyze Amazon CloudWatch logs across 10 AWS Lambda functions for historical errors. The logs are in JSON format and are stored in Amazon S3. Errors sometimes do not appear in the same field, but all errors begin with the same string prefix.
What is the MOST operationally efficient way for the SysOps administrator to analyze the log files?

- A. Use S3 Select to write a query to search for errors. Run the query across all log groups of interest.
- B. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights to write a query to search for errors. Run the query across all log groups of interest.
- C. Use Amazon CloudWatch Contributor Insights to create a rule. Apply the rule across all log groups of interest.
- D. Create an AWS Glue processing job to index the logs of interest. Run a query in Amazon Athena to search for errors.

Answer: B

Explanation:
CloudWatch Logs Insights automatically discovers fields in logs from AWS services such as Amazon Route 53, AWS Lambda, AWS CloudTrail, and Amazon VPC, and any application or custom log that emits log events as JSON.

NEW QUESTION # 533
A SysOps administrator needs to design a high-traffic static website. The website must be highly available and must provide the lowest possible latency to users across the globe.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket, and upload the website content to the S3 bucket. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution in each AWS Region, and set the S3 bucket as the origin. Use Amazon Route
  53 to create a DNS record that uses a geolocation routing policy to route traffic to the correct CloudFront distribution based on where the request originates.
- B. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and a target group in two Regions. Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group in each Region with at least two EC2 instances in each target group. Store the website content on the EC2 instances. Use Amazon Route 53 to create a DNS record that uses a geolocation routing policy to route traffic to the correct ALB based on where the request originates.
- C. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and a target group. Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group with at least two EC2 instances in the associated target group. Store the website content on the EC2 instances. Use Amazon Route 53 to create an alias record that points to the ALB.
- D. Create an Amazon S3 bucket, and upload the website content to the S3 bucket. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution, and set the S3 bucket as the origin. Use Amazon Route 53 to create an alias record that points to the CloudFront distribution.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To design a high-traffic static website that is highly available and provides low latency globally, you can use Amazon S3, CloudFront, and Route 53. This solution leverages the global edge locations of CloudFront to deliver content with low latency.
* Create an Amazon S3 Bucket:
* Open the S3 console at Amazon S3 Console.
* Create a new bucket and upload your website content.
* Configure S3 for Static Website Hosting:
* Go to the Properties tab of your bucket.
* Enable Static website hosting and set the index document (e.g., index.html).
* Create a CloudFront Distribution:
* Open the CloudFront console at Amazon CloudFront Console.
* Create a new distribution and set the S3 bucket as the origin.

* Configure distribution settings, including caching behaviors and SSL/TLS settings.
* Create Route 53 Alias Record:
* Open the Route 53 console at Amazon Route 53 Console.
* Select the hosted zone for your domain.
* Create a new record set, choose ALIAS as the record type, and point it to the CloudFront distribution.
References:
* Amazon S3 Static Website Hosting
* Creating a CloudFront Distribution
* Routing Traffic to a CloudFront Distribution

NEW QUESTION # 534

A company is concerned that its developers might accidentally schedule AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed keys for deletion. The developers want to maintain agility in their DevOps operating model and have requested that their IAM permissions not be changed. The company's security team must receive notification when a KMS key deletion is scheduled. Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an Amazon MQ queue as a target for notifications.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to detect KMS key deletion events from AWS CloudTrail. Configure the rule to send the events to a target.
- C. Use Amazon Macie to monitor for KMS key deletion events. Configure Macie to send the events to a target.
- D. Create an Amazon Timestream for LiveAnalytics database to store KMS key deletion events. Configure the database activity stream to send the events to a target.
- E. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target for notifications.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
To monitor and receive notifications when a KMS key deletion is scheduled, you can implement the following steps:
* Create an Amazon EventBridge Rule:AWS KMS emits events to EventBridge when a key deletion is scheduled. You can create an EventBridge rule that listens for these specific events. This rule can then trigger actions, such as sending notifications or initiating automated workflows.
* Create an Amazon SNS Topic:Amazon SNS is a fully managed messaging service that enables you to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications. By configuring the EventBridge rule to send events to an SNS topic, you can ensure that notifications are sent to the appropriate recipients, such as the security team.
By combining these two services, you can effectively monitor for scheduled deletions of KMS keys and notify the relevant stakeholders without altering the developers' IAM permissions.

NEW QUESTION # 535

A data storage company provides a service that gives users the ability to upload and download files as needed. The files are stored in Amazon S3 Standard and must be immediately retrievable for 1 year. Users access files frequently during the first 30 days after the files are stored. Users rarely access files after 30 days.
The company's SysOps administrator must use S3 Lifecycle policies to implement a solution that maintains object availability and minimizes cost.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference:
https://aws.amazon.com/s3/storage-classes/

NEW QUESTION # 536

A company needs to deploy a new workload on AWS. The company must encrypt all data at rest and must rotate the encryption keys once each year. The workload uses an Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi- AZ database for data storage.
Which configuration approach will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key.
  Enable automatic key rotation.Enable encryption on the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes that are attached to the RDS DB instance.
- B. Enable RDS encryption on the database at creation time by using the AWS managed key for Amazon RDS.
- C. Enable Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) in the MySQL configuration file.
  Manually rotate the key every 12 months.
- D. Create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key.
  Enable automatic key rotation.
  Enable RDS encryption on the database at creation time by using the KMS key.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 537

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