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## Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

## Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q99-Q104):

### NEW QUESTION # 99

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

Which prerequisites must the CloudOps engineer have so that the CloudOps engineer can connect to the external IdP? (Select TWO.)

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

**Answer: C,E**

**Explanation:**

According to the AWS Cloud Operations and Identity Management documentation, when configuring federation between IAM Identity Center (formerly AWS SSO) and an external SAML 2.0 identity provider, two key prerequisites are required:

The IAM Identity Center SAML metadata file - This is uploaded to the external IdP to establish trust, define SAML endpoints, and enable identity federation.

The IdP metadata (including the public X.509 certificate) - This information is imported into IAM Identity Center to validate

authentication assertions and encryption signatures.

IAM Identity Center and the IdP exchange this metadata to mutually establish secure, bidirectional federation.

Network-level details such as IP addresses (Option C) are unnecessary. Root access (Option D) or permissions to member accounts (Option E) are not required; only Control Tower or IAM administrative permissions in the management account are needed for setup.

Thus, the correct answer is A and B - the SAML metadata from both sides is required for federation.

### NEW QUESTION # 100

A CloudOps engineer needs to track the costs of data transfer between AWS Regions. The CloudOps engineer must implement a solution to send alerts to an email distribution list when transfer costs reach 75% of a specific threshold.

What should the CloudOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Cost and Usage Report. Analyze the results in Amazon Athena. Configure an alarm to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when costs reach 75% of the threshold. Subscribe the email distribution list to the topic.
- B. Set up a VPC flow log. Set up a subscription filter to an AWS Lambda function to analyze data transfer. Configure the Lambda function to send a notification to the email distribution list when costs reach 75% of the threshold.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch billing alarm to detect when costs reach 75% of the threshold. Configure the alarm to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the email distribution list to the topic.
- **D. Use AWS Budgets to create a cost budget for data transfer costs. Set an alert at 75% of the budgeted amount. Configure the budget to send a notification to the email distribution list when costs reach 75% of the threshold.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

According to the AWS Cloud Operations and Cost Management documentation, AWS Budgets is the recommended service to track and alert on cost thresholds across all AWS accounts and resources. It allows users to define cost, usage, or reservation budgets, and configure notifications to trigger when usage or cost reaches defined percentages of the budgeted value (e.g., 75%, 90%, 100%).

The AWS Budgets system integrates natively with Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) to deliver alerts to an email distribution list or SNS topic subscribers. AWS Budgets supports granular cost filters, including specific service categories such as data transfer, regions, or linked accounts, ensuring precise visibility into inter-Region transfer costs.

By contrast, CloudWatch billing alarms (Option B) monitor total account charges only and do not allow detailed service-level filtering, such as data transfer between Regions. Cost and Usage Reports (Option A) are for detailed cost analysis, not real-time alerting, and VPC Flow Logs (Option D) capture traffic data, not billing or cost-based metrics.

Thus, using AWS Budgets with a 75% alert threshold best satisfies the operational and notification requirements.

Reference: AWS CloudOps and Cost Management Guide - Section: AWS Budgets for Cost Monitoring and Alerts

### NEW QUESTION # 101

A company runs an application on Amazon EC2 instances. The application stores and retrieves data from an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL database. A developer accidentally drops a table from the database, which causes application errors. Two hours later, a CloudOps engineer needs to recover the data and make the application function again.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Perform a point-in-time recovery on the existing database to restore the database to a specified point in time, 2 hours in the past.
- **B. Perform a point-in-time recovery and create a new database to restore the database to a specified point in time, 2 hours in the past. Reconfigure the application to use a new database endpoint.**
- C. Create a new Aurora cluster. Choose the Restore data from S3 bucket option. Choose log files up to the failure time 2 hours in the past.
- D. Use the Aurora Backtrack feature to rewind the database to a specified time, 2 hours in the past.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Aurora Backtrack is not supported for Aurora PostgreSQL, so option A is not valid here.

Point-in-time recovery (PITR) for Aurora always restores to a new cluster, not in place. You choose a time (e.g., just before the

table was dropped, 2 hours ago), Aurora creates a new cluster at that state, and you then:

- Either point the application to the new cluster endpoint, or
- Copy the recovered table/data back to the original cluster.

### NEW QUESTION # 102

A company has a multi-account AWS environment that includes the following:

- \* A central identity account that contains all IAM users and groups

- \* Several member accounts that contain IAM roles

A SysOps administrator must grant permissions for a particular IAM group to assume a role in one of the member accounts. How should the SysOps administrator accomplish this task?

- A. In the member account, add the group Amazon Resource Name (ARN) to the role's trust policy. In the identity account, add an inline policy to the group with sts:PassRole permissions.
- B. In the member account, add the group Amazon Resource Name (ARN) to the role's inline policy. In the identity account, add a trust policy to the group with sts:AssumeRole permissions.
- C. In the member account, add sts:AssumeRole permissions to the role's policy. In the identity account, add a trust policy to the group that specifies the account number of the member account.
- **D. In the member account, add the group Amazon Resource Name (ARN) to the role's trust policy. In the identity account, add an inline policy to the group with sts:AssumeRole permissions.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of AWS CloudOps Documents:

The correct answer is B because cross-account role assumption requires two explicit permissions. AWS CloudOps documentation states that the target role must trust the principal, and the principal must be allowed to call sts:AssumeRole.

In the member account, the role's trust policy must list the IAM group ARN (or the identity account) as a trusted principal. In the identity account, the IAM group must have an inline or attached policy that allows the sts:AssumeRole action for the target role ARN. This dual configuration enables secure and controlled cross-account access.

Option A is incorrect because trust policies cannot be attached to IAM groups. Option C is incorrect because sts:PassRole is used for passing roles to AWS services, not for assuming roles. Option D is incorrect because roles do not grant permissions via inline policies to principals.

This approach aligns precisely with AWS CloudOps guidance for multi-account IAM design.

References:

IAM User Guide - Cross-Account Role Access

AWS SysOps Administrator Study Guide - Identity and Access Management

AWS Well-Architected Framework - Security Pillar

### NEW QUESTION # 103

A company hosts an FTP server on Amazon EC2 instances. In the company's AWS environment, AWS Security Hub sends findings for the EC2 instances to Amazon EventBridge because the FTP port has become publicly exposed in the security groups that are attached to the instances.

A CloudOps engineer wants an automated solution to remediate the Security Hub finding and any similar exposed port findings. The CloudOps engineer wants to use an event-driven approach.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a cron job for the FTP server to invoke an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Lambda function to modify the security group of the identified EC2 instances and to remove the instances that allow public access.
- B. Create a cron job for the FTP server that invokes an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Lambda function to modify the server to use SFTP instead of FTP.
- **C. Configure the existing EventBridge event to invoke an AWS Lambda function. Configure the function to remove the security group rule that allows public access.**
- D. Configure the existing EventBridge event to stop the EC2 instances that have the exposed port.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Security Hub already sends findings to Amazon EventBridge, so the most efficient event-driven remediation is to have EventBridge trigger a Lambda function whenever a relevant finding (publicly exposed port) occurs. The Lambda function can parse the finding,

identify the affected security group and port, and remove the 0.0.0.0/0 (or ::0) rule that exposes the port. This directly fixes the root cause (the security group rule) and can be reused for similar exposed-port findings without manual intervention or periodic jobs.

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- [illegible]