

SOA-C03덤프내용, SOA-C03최신덤프샘플문제다운

Amazon SOA-C02

AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02)

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주제를 다룹니다. 이 인증은 AWS와 함께 일한 경험이 있고 기술과 지식을 발전시켜 인증된 AWS SysOps 관리자가 되기를 원하는 IT 전문가에게 이상적입니다. 이 인증을 통해 잠재적인 고용주에게 전문 지식을 보여주고 경쟁력 있는 구직 시장에서 눈에 띄게 할 수 있습니다.

최신 AWS Certified Associate SOA-C02 무료샘플문제 (Q238-Q243):

질문 # 238

A company's SysOps administrator deploys a public Network Load Balancer (NLB) in front of the company's web application. The web application does not use any Elastic IP addresses. Users must access the web application by using the company's domain name. The SysOps administrator needs to configure Amazon Route 53 to route traffic to the NLB.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create a Route 53 AAAA record for the NLB.
- B. Create a Route 53 CNAME record for the NLB.
- C. Create a Route 53 alias record for the NLB.
- D. Create a Route 53 CAA record for the NLB.

정답: C

질문 # 239

A company stores sensitive data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company must log all access attempts to the S3 bucket.

The company's risk team must receive immediate notification about any delete events.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs for audit logs.
Use Amazon CloudWatch alarms with an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification for the alert system.
- B. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs for audit logs.
Launch an Amazon EC2 instance for the alert system.
Run a cron job on the EC2 Instance each day to compare the list of the items with the list from the previous day.
Configure the cron job to send a notification if an item is missing.
- C. Enable S3 server access logging for audit logs.
Set up an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification for the S3 bucket.
Select DeleteObject for the event type for the alert system.
- D. Enable S3 server access logging for audit logs.
Launch an Amazon EC2 instance for the alert system.
Run a cron job on the EC2 instance to download the access logs each day and to scan for a DeleteObject event.

정답: C

설명:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/notification-how-to-event-types-and-destinations.html#supported-notification-event-types>

SOA-C02 최신이전덤프샘플다운100%합격보장가능최신덤프

BONUS!!! ExamPassdump SOA-C03 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1vfZnlKMZA64mPfXpaQpb9kxloRbulHx>

많은 시간과 정신력을 투자하고 모험으로 Amazon인증 SOA-C03 시험에 도전하시겠습니까? 아니면 우리 ExamPassdump의 도움으로 시간을 절약하시겠습니까? 요즘 같은 시간인 즉 모든 것인 시대에 여러분은 당연히 ExamPassdump의 제품이 딱 이라고 생각합니다. 그리고 우리 또한 그 많은 덤프판매사이트 중에서도 단연 일등이고 생각합니다. 우리 ExamPassdump 선택함으로 여러분은 성공을 선택한 것입니다.

Amazon SOA-C03 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.
주제 2	• 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.

주제 3	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.
주제 4	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.
주제 5	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.

>> SOA-C03덤프내용 <<

SOA-C03최신 덤프샘플문제 다운, SOA-C03시험대비 덤프자료

ExamPassdump는 SOA-C03시험문제가 변경되면 SOA-C03덤프업데이트를 시도합니다. 업데이트가 가능하면 바로 업데이트하여 업데이트된 최신버전을 무료로 제공해드리는데 시간은 1년동안입니다. SOA-C03시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하고 싶은 분들은 ExamPassdump제품을 추천해드립니다. 온라인서비스를 찾아주시면 할인해드릴게요.

최신 Amazon Associate SOA-C03 무료샘플문제 (Q103-Q108):

질문 # 103

A developer uses an Amazon Linux Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to launch an EC2 instance that hosts a third-party application. The application occasionally becomes unstable. The CloudOps engineer needs a solution to automatically reboot the EC2 instance whenever utilization is above 90% for 15 minutes and to notify the developer about the reboot.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST administrative effort?

- A. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that evaluates the CPU utilization of the instance. Configure the alarm to invoke an AWS Lambda function to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when the CloudWatch alarm activates. Configure the Lambda function to reboot the EC2 instance. Subscribe the developer to the SNS topic.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that evaluates the CPU utilization of the instance. Configure the alarm to invoke an AWS Systems Manager action to create an incident to notify the developer and request the reboot.
- C. Create an AWS Systems Manager runbook script to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and to reboot the EC2 instance. Subscribe the developer to the SNS topic. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to run the Systems Manager runbook when CPU utilization for the instance remains above 90% for more than 15 minutes.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that evaluates the CPU utilization of the instance. Configure the alarm to publish a notification to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and to perform an EC2 action to reboot the instance. Subscribe the developer to the SNS topic.

정답: D

설명:

A CloudWatch alarm can directly trigger two actions when the threshold is breached:

- EC2 action to reboot the instance.
- SNS notification to alert the developer.

This requires no Lambda or Systems Manager runbooks and is therefore the simplest and least administrative option that fully meets the requirements (CPU > 90% for 15 minutes, automatic reboot, and notification).

질문 # 104

A company has a stateful web application that is hosted on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. The instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) that has a single target group. The ALB is configured as the origin in an Amazon CloudFront distribution. Users are reporting random logouts from the web application.

Which combination of actions should a CloudOps engineer take to resolve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Change to the least outstanding requests algorithm on the ALB target group.
- **B. Configure cookie forwarding in the CloudFront distribution cache behavior.**
- C. Configure header forwarding in the CloudFront distribution cache behavior.
- D. Enable group-level stickiness on the ALB listener rule.
- **E. Enable sticky sessions on the ALB target group.**

정답: B,E

설명:

Configure cookie forwarding in the CloudFront distribution cache behavior.

If CloudFront is not forwarding cookies, the origin (ALB/app) will not consistently receive the session cookie, causing users to appear "new" and get logged out. Forwarding cookies ensures the application can maintain user sessions correctly.

Enable sticky sessions on the ALB target group.

The application is stateful and stores session data on individual EC2 instances. Enabling ALB target group stickiness keeps a user's requests going to the same instance, preventing session loss and random logouts as traffic shifts between instances.

질문 # 105

An AWS CloudFormation template creates an Amazon RDS instance. This template is used to build up development environments as needed and then delete the stack when the environment is no longer required.

The RDS-persisted data must be retained for further use, even after the CloudFormation stack is deleted.

How can this be achieved in a reliable and efficient way?

- **A. Use the Snapshot Deletion Policy in the CloudFormation template definition of the RDS instance.**
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to take a snapshot of the RDS instance, and manually invoke the function before deleting the stack.
- C. Write a script to continue backing up the RDS instance every five minutes.
- D. Create a new CloudFormation template to perform backups of the RDS instance, and run this template before deleting the stack.

정답: A

설명:

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

AWS CloudFormation supports the DeletionPolicy attribute to control what happens to a resource when a stack is deleted. For Amazon RDS DB instances, setting DeletionPolicy: Snapshot instructs CloudFormation to retain a final DB snapshot automatically at stack deletion. CloudOps best practice recommends using this native mechanism for data retention and auditability, avoiding manual scripts or out-of-band processes.

Options A, B, and D introduce operational overhead and potential human error. With DeletionPolicy set to Snapshot, the environment can be repeatedly created and torn down while preserving data states for later restoration with minimal manual steps.

This aligns with IaC principles-declarative, repeatable, and reliable

-and supports efficient lifecycle management of ephemeral development stacks.

References:* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Deployment, Provisioning and

Automation* AWS CloudFormation User Guide - DeletionPolicy Attribute (Snapshot for RDS)* AWS Well-Architected

Framework - Operational Excellence Pillar

질문 # 106

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. 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.**
- B. Create a custom AWS Lambda function to evaluate and remediate all DynamoDB tables. Create an AWS Config custom

rule to invoke the Lambda function.

- C. Create a custom AWS Lambda function to evaluate and remediate all DynamoDB tables. Create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- D. 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.

정답: A

설명:

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.

질문 # 107

A company is storing backups in an Amazon S3 bucket. The backups must not be deleted for at least 3 months after the backups are created.

What should a CloudOps engineer do to meet this requirement?

- A. Enable S3 Versioning on the existing S3 bucket. Configure S3 Lifecycle rules to protect the backups.
- **B. Enable S3 Object Lock on a new S3 bucket in compliance mode. Place all backups in the new S3 bucket with a retention period of 3 months.**
- C. Configure an IAM policy that denies the s3:DeleteObject action for all users. Remove the policy after three months.
- D. Enable S3 Object Lock on a new S3 bucket in governance mode. Place all backups in the new S3 bucket with a retention period of 3 months.

정답: B

설명:

Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):

Amazon S3 Object Lock in compliance mode provides immutable storage that prevents objects from being deleted or overwritten for a defined retention period. In compliance mode, even the root user cannot remove the retention or delete the object before the retention period expires. This makes it suitable for regulatory and strict data-protection requirements.

Because Object Lock must be enabled at bucket creation time, a new bucket is required. Setting a retention period of 3 months ensures that backups cannot be deleted before that time under any circumstances.

Option D (governance mode) allows privileged users to bypass retention, which violates the strict "must not be deleted" requirement. Option A relies on IAM policy changes, which are reversible and error-prone.

Option C does not prevent deletion; versioning only retains previous versions if objects are deleted, but users can still delete versions unless additional controls are applied.

Therefore, S3 Object Lock in compliance mode is the correct and most secure solution.

질문 # 108

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연구 결과에 의하면 Amazon 인증 SOA-C03 시험은 너무 어려워 시험패스율이 낮다고 합니다. ExamPassdump의 Amazon 인증 SOA-C03 덤프와 만나면 Amazon 인증 SOA-C03 시험에 두려움을 느끼지 않으셔도 됩니다. ExamPassdump의 Amazon 인증 SOA-C03 덤프는 엘리트한 IT 전문가들이 실제 시험을 연구하여 정리해둔 퍼펙트한 시험대비 공부자료입니다. 저희 덤프만 공부하시면 시간도 절약하고 가격도 친근하며 시험준비로 인한 여러방면의 스트레스를 적게 받아 Amazon 인증 SOA-C03 시험패스가 한결 쉬워집니다.

SOA-C03 최신 덤프 샘플 문제 다운 : https://www.exampassdump.com/SOA-C03_valid-braindumps.html

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