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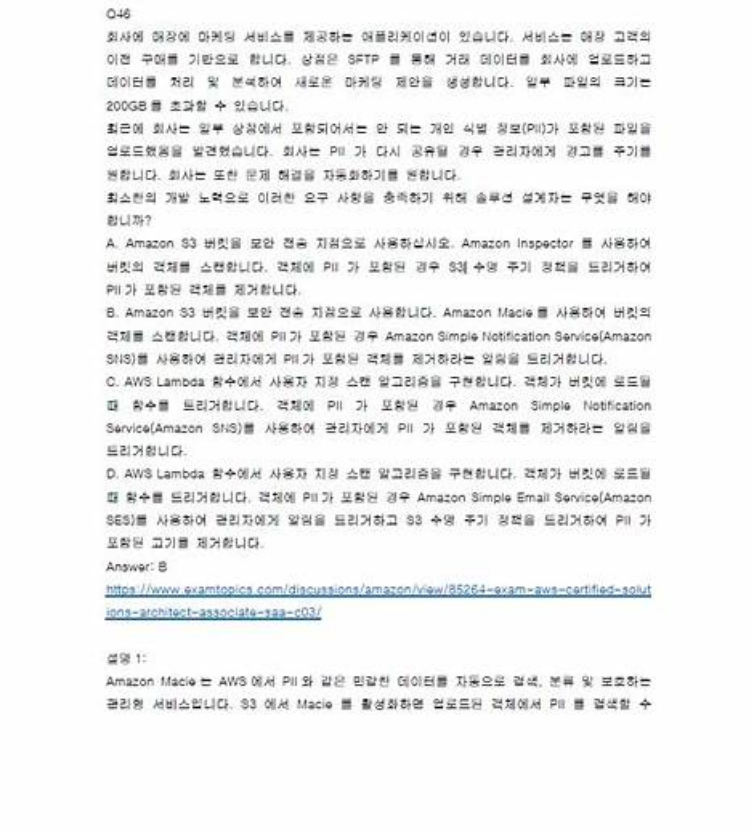

Q46
회사에 해상에 마케팅 서비스를 제공하는 애플리케이션이 있습니다. 서비스는 해상 고객의 이전 구매를 기반으로 합니다. 상점은 SFTP 를 통해 거래 데이터를 회사에 업로드하고 데이터를 처리 및 분석하여 새로운 마케팅 제안을 생성합니다. 일부 파일의 크기는 200GB 를 초과할 수 있습니다.
최근에 회사는 일부 상점에서 포함되어서는 안 되는 개인 식별 정보(PII)가 포함된 파일을 업로드했음을 발견했습니다. 회사는 PII 가 다시 공유될 경우 관리자에게 경고를 주기를 원합니다. 회사는 또한 문제 해결을 자동화하기를 원합니다.
회사의 개발 노력으로 이러한 요구 사항을 충족하기 위해 솔루션 설계자는 무엇을 해야 합니까?
A. Amazon S3 버킷을 보안 전송 지점으로 사용하십시오. Amazon Inspector 를 사용하여 버킷의 객체를 스캔합니다. 객체에 PII 가 포함된 경우 S3 수명 주기 정책을 트리거하여 PII 가 포함된 객체를 제거합니다.
B. Amazon S3 버킷을 보안 전송 지점으로 사용합니다. Amazon Macie 를 사용하여 버킷의 객체를 스캔합니다. 객체에 PII 가 포함된 경우 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 관리자에게 PII 가 포함된 객체를 제거하라는 알림을 트리거합니다.
C. AWS Lambda 함수에서 사용자 지정 스캔 알고리즘을 구현합니다. 객체가 버킷에 로드될 때 함수를 트리거합니다. 객체에 PII 가 포함된 경우 Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS)를 사용하여 관리자에게 PII 가 포함된 객체를 제거하라는 알림을 트리거합니다.
D. AWS Lambda 함수에서 사용자 지정 스캔 알고리즘을 구현합니다. 객체가 버킷에 로드될 때 함수를 트리거합니다. 객체에 PII 가 포함된 경우 Amazon Simple Email Service(Amazon SES)를 사용하여 관리자에게 알림을 트리거하고 S3 수명 주기 정책을 트리거하여 PII 가 포함된 고기를 제거합니다.
Answer: B
https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/amazon/view/85264-exam-aws-certified-solutions-architect-associate-saa-c03/

설명 1:
Amazon Macie 는 AWS 에서 PII 와 같은 민감한 데이터를 자동으로 검색, 분류 및 보호하는 관리형 서비스입니다. S3 에서 Macie 를 활성화하면 업로드된 객체에서 PII 를 검색할 수

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Amazon SOA-C03 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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 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	• 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.
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	• 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.

SOA-C03퍼펙트 최신버전 덤프샘플 - SOA-C03최신 업데이트버전 인증덤프

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최신 Amazon Associate SOA-C03 무료샘플문제 (Q14-Q19):

질문 # 14
A SysOps administrator is configuring an Auto Scaling group of Amazon EC2 instances for an application.
The average CPU utilization of the instances in the Auto Scaling group must remain at approximately 40% when the load on the application changes.
Which solution will meet this requirement in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Configure a step scaling policy. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that enters ALARM state when CPU utilization is greater than 40%. Associate the alarm with the scaling policy.
- B. Create a scheduled scaling action. Configure the action to run at times when the application typically experiences an increase in traffic.
- C. Configure a target tracking scaling policy. Specify a target value of 40 for average CPU utilization.
- D. Configure a simple scaling policy. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that enters ALARM state when CPU utilization is greater than 40%. Associate the alarm with the scaling policy.

정답：C

설명:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of AWS CloudOps Documents:
The correct answer is D because target tracking scaling policies are designed to automatically maintain a specific metric at a desired target value with the least administrative effort. AWS CloudOps documentation states that target tracking works like a thermostat, continuously adjusting capacity to keep the selected metric close to the defined target.
By specifying a target value of 40% average CPU utilization, the Auto Scaling group automatically scales out or in based on real-time demand without requiring manual thresholds, multiple alarms, or predefined scaling steps. This approach is fully managed by AWS and is the most operationally efficient option.
Option A is incorrect because scheduled scaling is based on predictable traffic patterns and cannot respond dynamically to real-time load changes. Option B is incorrect because simple scaling reacts only after an alarm is triggered and does not continuously maintain a target value. Option C is less efficient because step scaling requires additional configuration and tuning of scaling steps.
AWS CloudOps best practices clearly recommend target tracking scaling policies for maintaining steady performance metrics with minimal operational overhead.
References:
Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide - Target Tracking Policies

AWS SysOps Administrator Study Guide - Auto Scaling and Automation
AWS Well-Architected Framework - Operational Excellence and Performance Efficiency

질문 # 15
A CloudOps engineer has created an AWS Service Catalog portfolio and shared it with a second AWS account in the company, managed by a different CloudOps engineer.
Which action can the CloudOps engineer in the second account perform?

- A. Customize the products in the imported portfolio.
- B. Change the launch role for the products contained in the imported portfolio.
- C. Add new products to the imported portfolio.
- D. Add a product from the imported portfolio to a local portfolio.

정답：D

설명:
Per the AWS Cloud Operations and Service Catalog documentation, when a portfolio is shared across AWS accounts, the recipient account imports the shared portfolio.
The recipient CloudOps engineer cannot modify the original products or their configurations but can:
Add products from the imported portfolio into their local portfolios for deployment, Control end-user access in the recipient account, and Manage local constraints or permissions.
However, the recipient cannot edit, delete, or reconfigure the shared products (Options B, C, and D). The source (owner) account retains full administrative control over products, launch roles, and lifecycle policies.
This model aligns with AWS CloudOps principles of centralized governance with distributed self-service deployment across multiple accounts.
Thus, Option A is correct-imported portfolios allow the recipient to add products to a local portfolio but not alter the shared configuration.

질문 # 16
A company is storing backups in an Amazon S3 bucket. These backups must not be deleted for at least 3 months after creation.
What should the CloudOps engineer do?

- A. 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.
- B. Enable S3 Versioning on the existing S3 bucket. Configure S3 Lifecycle rules to protect the backups.
- C. Configure an IAM policy that denies the s3:DeleteObject action for all users. Three months after an object is written, remove the policy.
- D. 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.

정답：D

설명:
Per the AWS Cloud Operations and Data Protection documentation, S3 Object Lock enforces write-once-read-many (WORM) protection on objects for a defined retention period.
There are two modes:
Compliance mode: Even the root user cannot delete or modify objects during the retention period.
Governance mode: Privileged users with special permissions can override lock settings.
For regulatory or audit requirements that prohibit deletion, Compliance mode is the correct choice. When configured with a 3-month retention period, all backup objects are protected from deletion until expiration, ensuring compliance with data retention mandates.
Thus, Option B is the correct CloudOps solution for immutable S3 backups.

질문 # 17
A CloudOps engineer is troubleshooting an implementation of Amazon CloudWatch Synthetics.
The CloudWatch Synthetics results must be sent to an Amazon S3 bucket.
The CloudOps engineer has copied the configuration of an existing canary that runs on a VPC that has an internet gateway attached.
However, the CloudOps engineer cannot get the canary to successfully start on a private VPC that has no internet access.

What should the CloudOps engineer do to successfully run the canary on the private VPC?

- A. Ensure that the DNS resolution option and the DNS hostnames option are turned off in the VPC.
  Add a security group to the canary to allow outbound traffic on the DNS port. Add the permissions to allow CloudWatch Synthetics to write to the S3 bucket.
- B. Ensure that the DNS resolution option and the DNS hostnames option are turned on in the VPC.Create an interface VPC endpoint for CloudWatch. Create a gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon S3. Add the permissions to allow CloudWatch Synthetics to use both endpoints.
- C. Ensure that the DNS resolution option and the DNS hostnames option are turned on in the VPC.
  Add the synthetics:GetCanaryRuns permission to the VPC. On the S3 bucket, add the IgnorePublicAcls permission to the CloudWatch Synthetics role.
- D. Ensure that the DNS resolution option and the DNS hostnames option are turned off in the VPC.
  Create a gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon S3. Add the permissions to allow CloudWatch Synthetics to use the S3 endpoint.

정답：B

설명:
When a CloudWatch Synthetics canary runs inside a private VPC, it must access CloudWatch and S3 privately for publishing logs, metrics, and storing results. Because there is no internet access, the canary requires:
- DNS resolution and hostnames enabled for proper endpoint resolution.
- An interface VPC endpoint for CloudWatch, so the canary can communicate with the CloudWatch service privately.
- A gateway VPC endpoint for S3, to allow results to be written to the S3 bucket without internet access.

질문 # 18
A company has a microservice that runs on a set of Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB).
A CloudOps engineer must use Amazon Route 53 to create a record that maps the ALB URL to example.com.
Which type of record will meet this requirement?

- A. An A record
- B. An alias record
- C. An AAAA record
- D. A CNAME record

정답：B

설명:
An alias record is the recommended Route 53 record type to map domain names (e.g., example.com) to AWS-managed resources such as an Application Load Balancer. Alias records are extension types of A or AAAA records that support AWS resources directly, providing automatic DNS integration and no additional query costs.
AWS documentation states:
"Use alias records to map your domain or subdomain to an AWS resource such as an Application Load Balancer, CloudFront distribution, or S3 website endpoint." A and AAAA records are used for static IP addresses, not load balancers. CNAME records cannot be used at the root domain (e.g., example.com). Thus, Option C is correct as it meets CloudOps networking best practices for scalable, managed DNS resolution to ALBs.
References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):
* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Domain 5: Networking and Content Delivery
* Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide - Alias Records
* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability and Performance Efficiency Pillars
* Elastic Load Balancing - Integrating with Route 53

질문 # 19
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입니다.

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