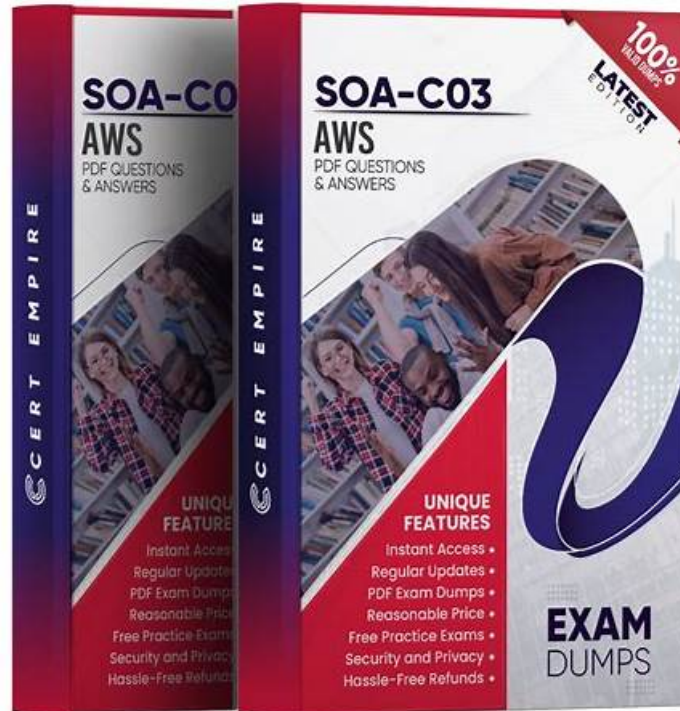


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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q135-Q140):

NEW QUESTION # 135

An application runs on Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling group. A CloudOps engineer needs to implement a solution that provides a central storage location for errors that the application logs to disk. The solution must also provide an alert when the application logs an error.

What should the CloudOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- **A. Deploy and configure the Amazon CloudWatch agent on the EC2 instances to log to a CloudWatch log group. Create a metric filter on the target CloudWatch log group. Create a CloudWatch alarm that publishes to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that has an email subscription.**
- B. Deploy an AWS Lambda function that pushes the errors directly to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Configure the Lambda function to run every time the log file is updated on disk.
- C. Create an Auto Scaling lifecycle hook that invokes an EC2-based script to identify errors. Configure the script to push the error messages to an Amazon CloudWatch log group when the EC2 instances scale in. Create a CloudWatch alarm that publishes to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that has an email subscription when the number of error messages exceeds a threshold.
- D. Create a cron job on the EC2 instances to identify errors and push the errors to an Amazon CloudWatch metric filter. Configure the filter to publish to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that has an SMS subscription.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Monitoring documentation specifies that the Amazon CloudWatch Agent is the recommended tool for collecting system and application logs from EC2 instances. The agent pushes these logs into a centralized CloudWatch Logs group, providing durable storage and real-time monitoring.

Once the logs are centralized, a CloudWatch Metric Filter can be configured to search for specific error keywords (for example, "ERROR" or "FAILURE"). This filter transforms matching log entries into custom metrics. From there, a CloudWatch Alarm can monitor the metric threshold and publish notifications to an Amazon SNS topic, which can send email or SMS alerts to subscribed recipients.

This combination provides a fully automated, managed, and serverless solution for log aggregation and error alerting. It eliminates the need for manual cron jobs (Option B), custom scripts (Option D), or Lambda-based log streaming (Option C).

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Monitoring Guide - Collecting Application Logs and Creating Alarms Using CloudWatch

NEW QUESTION # 136

A company uses multiple Amazon RDS databases to support an application. The application receives all its traffic during weekdays and is idle during weekends. The company wants a solution to automatically manage the RDS DB instances during idle periods to optimize costs.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Configure Instance Scheduler on AWS to stop the RDS DB instances at the beginning of each weekend and to start the instances at the end of each weekend.**
- B. Use a cron job to automatically scale down the RDS DB instance type during weekends.
- C. Purchase Reserved Instances for the RDS DB instances.
- D. Use the auto scaling feature of Amazon RDS to automatically adjust the DB instance type based on CPU utilization.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):

The Instance Scheduler on AWS is an AWS-provided solution designed specifically to start and stop AWS resources such as Amazon RDS instances on a defined schedule. This directly aligns with the requirement to automatically manage RDS instances during predictable idle periods, such as weekends, to reduce costs.

RDS instances incur compute charges while running, even if idle. Stopping them during weekends eliminates those charges while retaining storage and backups. Instance Scheduler supports tag-based scheduling, centralized management, and automated start/stop workflows without custom scripting.

Option A introduces custom automation and ongoing maintenance overhead. Option C (Reserved Instances) is unsuitable because the databases are idle for long, predictable periods and Reserved Instances charge regardless of usage. Option D is incorrect because RDS does not support auto scaling of DB instance classes based on utilization.

Instance Scheduler is the most cost-effective and operationally efficient solution for this use case.

NEW QUESTION # 137

A company uses Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling across multiple Availability Zones. The company must ensure that EC2 instances are provisioned in private subnets.

The company recently optimized its cloud infrastructure by reducing the number of NAT gateways in the company's VPC to one. Some EC2 instances lost internet connectivity after the infrastructure update. A CloudOps engineer must resolve the connectivity issue.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Update VPC route tables to target an internet gateway for internet traffic.
- B. Add secondary IP addresses to the existing NAT gateway.
- **C. Update VPC route tables to target the existing NAT gateway for internet traffic.**
- D. Replace the existing NAT gateway with a NAT instance in the same subnet.

Answer: C

Explanation:

After consolidating to a single NAT gateway, private subnets in other Availability Zones might still have routes pointing to old or deleted NAT gateways. To restore internet connectivity, the CloudOps engineer must update each private subnet's route table so that 0.0.0.0/0 points to the current NAT gateway. This ensures that all private subnets send outbound internet traffic correctly through the existing NAT gateway.

NEW QUESTION # 138

A company deploys AWS infrastructure in a VPC that has an internet gateway. The VPC has public subnets and private subnets. An Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance is deployed in a private subnet. An AWS Lambda function uses the same private subnet and connects to the DB instance to query data.

A developer modifies the Lambda function to require the function to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. After these changes, the Lambda function times out when it tries to publish messages to the SQS queue.

Which solutions will resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Deploy an RDS proxy. Configure the Lambda function to connect to the DB instance through the proxy.
- **B. Create an interface endpoint for Amazon SQS in the VPC.**
- C. Reconfigure the Lambda function so that the function is not connected to the VPC.
- D. Create a gateway endpoint for Amazon SQS in the VPC.
- **E. Deploy a NAT gateway. Update the private subnet's route table to route all traffic to the NAT gateway.**

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

The Lambda function now runs inside a private subnet. To reach public AWS service endpoints like SQS over the internet, resources in private subnets need an egress path, typically via a NAT gateway. Adding a NAT gateway and updating the route table lets the Lambda function call the SQS public endpoint while still accessing the RDS instance in the private subnet.

Alternatively, you can keep the subnet private and create an interface VPC endpoint for SQS.

This gives the Lambda function a private, VPC-internal path to SQS without requiring internet access.

NEW QUESTION # 139

A company hosts a critical legacy application on two Amazon EC2 instances that are in one Availability Zone. The instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company uses Amazon CloudWatch alarms to send Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications when the ALB health checks detect an unhealthy instance. After a notification, the company's engineers manually restart the unhealthy instance. A CloudOps engineer must configure the application to be highly available and more resilient to failures. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Increase the size of each instance. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule. Configure the EventBridge rule to restart the instances if they enter a failed state.
- B. Create an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from a healthy instance. Launch an additional instance from the AMI in the same Availability Zone. Add the new instance to the ALB target group. Create an AWS Lambda function that runs when an instance is unhealthy. Configure the Lambda function to stop and restart the unhealthy instance.
- **C. Create an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from a healthy instance. Create a launch template that uses the AMI. Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group that is deployed across multiple Availability Zones. Configure the Auto Scaling group to add instances to the ALB target group.**
- D. Create an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from a healthy instance. Launch additional instances from the AMI in the same Availability Zone. Add the new instances to the ALB target group.

Answer: C

Explanation:

High availability requires removing single-AZ risk and eliminating manual recovery. The AWS Reliability best practices state to design for multi-AZ and automatic healing: Auto Scaling "helps maintain application availability and allows you to automatically add or remove EC2 instances" (AWS Auto Scaling User Guide).

The Reliability Pillar recommends to "distribute workloads across multiple Availability Zones" and to

"automate recovery from failure" (AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability Pillar). Attaching the Auto Scaling group to an ALB target group enables health-based replacement: instances failing load balancer health checks are replaced and traffic is routed only to healthy targets. Using an AMI in a launch template ensures consistent, repeatable instance configuration (AWS EC2 Launch Templates). Options A and C keep all instances in a single Availability Zone and rely on manual or ad-hoc restarts, which do not meet high-availability or resiliency goals. Option B only scales vertically and adds a restart rule; it neither removes the single-AZ failure domain nor provides automated replacement. Therefore, creating a multi-AZ EC2 Auto Scaling group with a launch template and attaching it to the ALB target group (Option D) is the CloudOps-aligned solution for resilience and business continuity.

References: * AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide: Domain 2 - Reliability and Business Continuity * AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability Pillar * Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide - Health checks and replacement * Elastic Load Balancing User Guide - Target group health checks and ALB integration * Amazon EC2 Launch Templates - Reproducible instance configuration

NEW QUESTION # 140

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