SOA-C03認證題庫 - SOA-C03學習筆記

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人生舞臺的大幕隨時都可能拉開，關鍵是你願意表演，還是選擇躲避，能把在面前行走的機會抓住的人，十有八九都是成功的。所以你必須抓住KaoGuTi這個機會，讓你隨時可以展現你的技能，KaoGuTi Amazon的SOA-C03考試培訓資料就是你通過認證的最有效的方法，有了這個認證，你將在你人生的藍圖上隨意揮灑，實現你的夢想，走向成功。要做就做一個勇往直前的人，那樣的人生才有意義。

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Amazon SOA-C03 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• 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.
主題 2	• 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.

主題 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.
主題 4	• 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.
主題 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.

最新的 Amazon Associate SOA-C03 免費考試真題 (Q145-Q150):

問題 #145
A company operates compute resources in a VPC and in the company's on-premises data center. The company already has an AWS Direct Connect connection between the VPC and the on-premises data center.
A CloudOps engineer needs to ensure that Amazon EC2 instances in the VPC can resolve DNS names for hosts in the on-premises data center.
Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST amount of ongoing maintenance?

- A. Create an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone. Populate the zone with the hostnames and IP addresses of the hosts in the on-premises data center.
- B. Add the hostnames and IP addresses for the on-premises hosts to the /etc/hosts file of each EC2 instance.
- C. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint. Add the IP addresses of an on-premises DNS server for the domain names that need to be forwarded.
- D. Set up a forwarding rule for reverse DNS queries in Amazon Route 53 Resolver. Set the enableDnsHostnames attribute to true for the VPC.

答案：C

解題說明：
Amazon Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoints enable Amazon VPC resources to forward DNS queries to DNS servers that are outside of AWS, such as on-premises DNS servers. Because the company already has AWS Direct Connect in place, DNS queries can be routed privately from the VPC to the on-premises DNS infrastructure without using the public internet.
By creating an outbound endpoint and configuring forwarding rules for the on-premises domains, EC2 instances in the VPC can resolve DNS names dynamically using the existing authoritative DNS servers. This approach requires minimal ongoing maintenance because DNS records continue to be managed centrally in the on-premises DNS system.
Manually populating a private hosted zone or /etc/hosts files would require constant updates and does not scale. Reverse DNS forwarding alone does not solve forward name resolution.
Therefore, using Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoints is the correct solution.

問題 #146
A company plans to run a public web application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer. The company's security team wants to protect the website by using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificates. The load balancer must automatically redirect any HTTP requests to HTTPS.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Application Load Balancer that has one HTTPS listener on port 80. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to listener port 80. Create a rule to redirect requests from HTTP to HTTPS.
- B. Create an Application Load Balancer that has one HTTP listener on port 80 and one HTTPS protocol listener on port 443. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to listener port 443. Create a rule to redirect requests from port 80 to port 443.
- C. Create a Network Load Balancer that has two TCP listeners on port 80 and port 443. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to

listener port 443. Create a rule to redirect requests from port 80 to port 443.
- D. Create an Application Load Balancer that has two TCP listeners on port 80 and port 443. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to listener port 443. Create a rule to redirect requests from port 80 to port 443.

答案：B

問題 #147
A company's developers manually install software modules on Amazon EC2 instances to deploy new versions of a service. A security audit finds that instances contain inconsistent and unapproved modules.
A CloudOps engineer must create a new instance image that contains only approved software.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Systems Manager Run Command to install the approved modules on all running instances during an in-place update.
- B. Use EC2 Image Builder to create and test an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that includes only the approved modules. Update the deployment workflow to use the new AMI.
- C. Use Amazon GuardDuty to create and deploy an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that includes only the approved modules.
- D. Use Amazon Detective to continuously find and uninstall unauthorized modules from the instances.

答案：B

解題說明：
According to the AWS Cloud Operations and Deployment documentation, EC2 Image Builder is the AWS-managed service for automating the creation, maintenance, validation, and deployment of secure and compliant Amazon Machine Images (AMIs).
It allows CloudOps teams to define image pipelines that include only approved software modules and configuration scripts. EC2 Image Builder automatically tests and verifies these AMIs for compliance before deployment.
This process ensures configuration consistency, eliminates manual installation errors, and simplifies ongoing patch management. The service integrates with AWS Systems Manager, Amazon Inspector, and AWS CloudFormation for end-to-end automation.
In contrast:
Amazon Detective and GuardDuty (Options A & B) are security monitoring tools, not image management solutions.
Run Command (Option C) applies ad-hoc updates but does not create standard, reusable AMIs.
Therefore, Option D is correct-EC2 Image Builder provides the most operationally efficient and compliant way to create an approved baseline AMI for future deployments.

問題 #148
A company has a VPC that contains a public subnet and a private subnet. The company deploys an Amazon EC2 instance that uses an Amazon Linux Amazon Machine Image (AMI) and has the AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) installed in the private subnet. The EC2 instance is in a security group that allows only outbound traffic.
A CloudOps engineer needs to give a group of privileged administrators the ability to connect to the instance through SSH without exposing the instance to the internet.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create a Systems Manager endpoint in the public subnet. Create an IAM role that has the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore permission for the EC2 instance. Create an IAM group for privileged administrators. Assign the AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess IAM policy to the IAM group.
- B. Create a Systems Manager endpoint in the private subnet. Update the security group to allow SSH traffic from the private network where the Systems Manager endpoint is connected. Create an IAM group for privileged administrators. Assign the PowerUserAccess managed policy to the IAM group.
- C. Create an EC2 Instance Connect endpoint in the private subnet. Update the security group to allow inbound SSH traffic. Create an IAM group for privileged administrators. Assign the PowerUserAccess managed policy to the IAM group.
- D. Create an EC2 Instance Connect endpoint in the public subnet. Update the security group to allow SSH traffic from the private network. Create an IAM group for privileged administrators. Assign the PowerUserAccess managed policy to the IAM group.

答案：C

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of AWS CloudOps Doocuments:

EC2 Instance Connect Endpoint (EIC Endpoint) enables SSH to instances in private subnets without public IPs and without needing to traverse the public internet. CloudOps guidance explains that you deploy the endpoint in the same VPC/subnet as the targets, then allow inbound SSH on the instance security group from the endpoint's security group. Access is governed by IAM-administrators must have Instance Connect permissions; while the example uses a broad policy, the key mechanism is EIC in the private subnet plus SG rules scoped to the endpoint. Systems Manager Session Manager can provide shell access without SSH, but the requirement explicitly states "connect through SSH," making EIC the purpose-built solution.
Options B and D misuse Systems Manager for SSH and propose unnecessary SG changes or incorrect endpoint placement; Option C places the endpoint in a public subnet, which is not required for private SSH access. Therefore, creating an EC2 Instance Connect endpoint in the private subnet and updating SGs accordingly meets the requirement while keeping the instance non-internet-exposed.
References:* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Security and Compliance* Amazon EC2 - Instance Connect Endpoint (Private SSH Access)* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Security Pillar (Least Privilege Network Access)

問題 #149
A company is running a custom database on an Amazon EC2 instance. The database stores its data on an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume. A SysOps administrator must set up a backup strategy for the EBS volume.
What should the SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the VolumeIdleTime metric with an action to take a snapshot of the EBS volume.
- B. Create an AWS DataSync task to take a snapshot of the EBS volume on a recurring schedule.
- C. Create a pipeline in AWS Data Pipeline to take a snapshot of the EBS volume on a recurring schedule.
- D. Create an Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM) policy to take a snapshot of the EBS volume on a recurring schedule.

答案：D

解題說明：
Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (DLM) is the AWS service specifically designed to automate the creation, retention, and deletion of EBS snapshots.
With DLM, you can:
- Automatically create snapshots on a recurring schedule (e.g., daily, hourly).
- Retain snapshots for a specific number of days.
- Delete old snapshots automatically to save costs.
- Ensure consistent and automated backups without manual intervention.
This approach fully meets the company's requirement for a backup strategy for the EBS volume.

問題 #150
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