

# Exam SOA-C02 Tests & Reliable SOA-C02 Exam Simulations



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Amazon SOA-C02 (AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate) certification exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals who are responsible for managing and operating systems on the AWS platform. AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) certification is ideal for individuals who have experience in system administration and want to validate their expertise in AWS operations. SOA-C02 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including deployment, management, and troubleshooting of AWS services.

The SOA-C02 exam is a computer-based exam that consists of 65 multiple-choice and multiple-response questions. Candidates have 130 minutes to complete the exam, and the passing score is 720 out of 1000. SOA-C02 exam is available in English, Japanese, and Simplified Chinese.

## Reliable SOA-C02 Exam Simulations - Passing SOA-C02 Score Feedback

Elaborately designed and developed SOA-C02 test guide as well as good learning support services are the key to assisting our customers to realize their dreams. Our SOA-C02 study braindumps have a variety of self-learning and self-assessment functions to detect learners' study outcomes, and the statistical reporting function of our SOA-C02 test guide is designed for students to figure out their weaknesses and tackle the causes, thus seeking out specific methods dealing with them. Our SOA-C02 Exam Guide have also set a series of explanation about the complicated parts certificated by the syllabus and are based on the actual situation to stimulate exam circumstance in order to provide you a high-quality and high-efficiency user experience.

The SOA-C02 Certification is an essential credential for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in AWS system administration. AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) certification validates the skills and knowledge required to manage and operate applications on the AWS platform efficiently. It is a valuable asset for individuals who want to advance their careers in the field of cloud computing.

## Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

### NEW QUESTION # 24

An organization is running multiple applications for their customers. Each application is deployed by running a base AWS CloudFormation template that configures a new VPC. All applications are run in the same AWS account and AWS Region. A SysOps administrator has noticed that when trying to deploy the same AWS CloudFormation stack, it fails to deploy. What is likely to be the problem?

- A. The Amazon Machine image used is not available in that region.
- B. The VPC configuration parameters have changed and must be updated in the template.
- **C. The account has reached the default limit for VPCs allowed.**
- D. The AWS CloudFormation template needs to be updated to the latest version.

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 25

A SysOps administrator is creating two AWS CloudFormation templates.

The first template will create a VPC with associated resources, such as subnets, route tables, and an internet gateway.

The second template will deploy application resources within the VPC that was created by the first template.

The second template should refer to the resources created by the first template.

How can this be accomplished with the LEAST amount of administrative effort?

- A. Create a mapping in the first template that is referenced by the second template.
- B. Input the names of resources in the first template and refer to those names in the second template as a parameter.
- **C. Add an export field to the outputs of the first template and import the values in the second template.**
- D. Create a custom resource that queries the stack created by the first template and retrieves the required values.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Note: To reference a resource in another AWS CloudFormation stack, you must first create cross-stack references. To create a cross-stack reference, use the export field to flag the value of a resource output for export.

<https://repost.aws/knowledge-center/cloudformation-reference-resource>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/walkthrough-crossstackref.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 26

A company's SysOps administrator attempts to restore an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) snapshot. However, the snapshot is missing because another system administrator accidentally deleted the snapshot. The company needs the ability to recover snapshots for a specified period of time after snapshots are deleted.

Which solution will provide this functionality?

- A. Turn on deletion protection on individual EBS snapshots that need to be kept.
- B. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to schedule an AWS Lambda function to copy EBS snapshots to Amazon S3 Glacier.
- C. Create a Recycle Bin retention rule for EBS snapshots for the desired retention period.
- D. Create an IAM policy that denies the deletion of EBS snapshots by using a condition statement for the snapshot age. Apply the policy to all users.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

To provide the ability to recover deleted EBS snapshots for a specified period, creating a Recycle Bin retention rule for EBS snapshots is the appropriate solution.

\* Recycle Bin:

\* The Recycle Bin for Amazon EBS snapshots allows you to recover snapshots that were deleted within a specified retention period.

\* Creating a Retention Rule:

\* Open the Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager console.

\* Create a new Recycle Bin retention rule for EBS snapshots and specify the desired retention period.

References:

\* Amazon EBS Recycle Bin

### NEW QUESTION # 27

A company migrates a write-once, read-many (WORM) drive to an Amazon S3 bucket that has S3 Object Lock configured in governance mode. During the migration, the company copies unneeded data to the S3 bucket.

A SysOps administrator attempts to delete the unneeded data from the S3 bucket by using the AWS CLI.

However, the SysOps administrator receives an error.

Which combination of steps should the SysOps administrator take to successfully delete the unneeded data?

(Select TWO.)

- A. Include the `x-amz-bypass-governance-retention:true` header in the request when issuing the delete command.
- B. Include the `x-amz-bypass-legal-retention:true` header in the request when issuing the delete command.
- C. Assume a role that has the `s3:BypassLegalRetention` permission.
- D. Increase the Retain Until Date.
- E. Assume a role that has the `s3:BypassGovernanceRetention` permission.

**Answer: A,E**

Explanation:

When using Amazon S3 Object Lock configured in governance mode, deleting objects before their retention period ends requires specific permissions. To bypass these governance restrictions, the administrator must:

\* C: Assume a role that has the `s3:BypassGovernanceRetention` permission. This permission allows the role to override the governance mode restrictions.

\* D: Include the `x-amz-bypass-governance-retention:true` header in the delete request. This header is necessary to programmatically bypass the governance retention settings when making a delete request via the AWS CLI or SDK. These steps enable the deletion of objects under governance mode retention without waiting for the retention period to expire, addressing the need to remove unintended data uploads effectively. For further details, refer to the AWS documentation on S3 Object Lock Amazon S3 Object Lock.

### NEW QUESTION # 28

Application A runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). The EC2 instances are in an Auto Scaling group and are in the same subnet that is associated with the NLB. Other applications from an on-premises environment cannot communicate with Application A on port 8080.

To troubleshoot the issue, a SysOps administrator analyzes the flow logs. The flow logs include the following records:

2	123456789010	eni-1235b8ca123456789	192.168.0.13	172.31.16.139	59003	8080	1	4	336	1432917027	1432917142	ACCEPT	OK
2	123456789010	eni-1235b8ca123456789	172.31.16.139	192.168.0.13	8080	59003	1	4	336	1432917094	1432917142	REJECT	OK

What is the reason for the rejected traffic?

- A. The security group of the EC2 instances has no Allow rule for the traffic from the NLB.
- B. The ACL of the on-premises environment does not allow traffic to the AWS environment.

- C. The network ACL that is associated with the subnet does not allow outbound traffic for the ephemeral port range.
- D. The security group of the NLB has no Allow rule for the traffic from the on-premises environment.

### NEW QUESTION # 29

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