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Amazon SAA-C03 Exam

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03)

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Exam Details

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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.

Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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.

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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

A company uses Amazon Route 53 with latency-based routing across multiple AWS Regions to provide resiliency. The company uses Route 53 with latency-based routing to direct traffic to the nearest Region. Within each Region, weighted A records distribute traffic across multiple Availability Zones.

During a recent update, some Availability Zone endpoints became unhealthy. Route 53 continued to route traffic to the unhealthy endpoints. The company must prevent this issue from occurring in the future.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Reduce the TTL value for latency-based routing to detect changes more quickly.
- B. Increase the weight of Route 53 records in the Region where traffic must go during updates.
- **C. Add a Route 53 health check for each of the weighted records that received traffic during the recent update.**
- D. Reconfigure all records to use latency-based routing across all Regions uniformly.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Route 53 latency-based routing, traffic is routed to the Region with the lowest latency, and within each Region, weighted records can distribute traffic across multiple endpoints. However, if the weighted records lack individual health checks, Route 53 cannot detect endpoint failures and continues routing traffic to unhealthy targets. Attaching a Route 53 health check to each weighted record ensures that only healthy endpoints receive traffic, preventing recurrence of the issue.

NEW QUESTION # 66

A company has an application that processes events sequentially by using an Amazon SQS FIFO queue. The company needs a solution that automatically sends notifications to the SQS queue when new objects are uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket. The

solution must maintain message ordering.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create an event notification on the S3 bucket. Use the FIFO delivery option. Route the notifications to the existing SQS queue.
- B. Create an access point in Amazon S3 Access Points. Configure the access point to send new items to the existing SQS queue.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function that polls the objects by using the ListObjectsV2 command and detects new objects when the objects are added. Configure the Lambda function to add a message to the SQS queue when new objects are detected.
- **D. Create an Amazon SNS FIFO topic. Create an event notification on the S3 bucket. Configure the event to send messages to the SNS topic. Subscribe the existing SQS queue to the SNS topic.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The intended ordered-delivery architecture is to use a FIFO-capable intermediary and then deliver messages to the SQS FIFO queue. Amazon SNS FIFO topics support ordered message delivery to subscribed SQS FIFO queues. However, be careful: AWS documentation states that Amazon S3 event notifications are not directly compatible with SQS FIFO queues, and S3 native event notifications allow standard SNS destinations, not SNS FIFO destinations. So the cleanest real-world architecture would normally use Amazon EventBridge or Lambda to publish into a FIFO path with an appropriate MessageGroupId. From the provided choices, C is the best conceptual answer because it is the only option that preserves FIFO semantics through SNS FIFO to SQS FIFO. Option B is explicitly invalid for S3-to-SQS FIFO direct delivery. Option A is operationally heavy and unreliable for event detection.

NEW QUESTION # 67

A company's security policy prohibits connecting to Amazon EC2 instances through SSH and RDP. Instead, staff must use AWS Systems Manager Session Manager. Users report they cannot connect to one Ubuntu instance, even though they can connect to others.

What should a CloudOps engineer do to resolve this issue?

- **A. Assign the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore managed policy to the EC2 instance profile for the Ubuntu instance.**
- B. Add an inbound rule for port 22 in the security group associated with the Ubuntu instance.
- C. Generate a new key pair, configure Session Manager to use this new key pair, and provide the private key to the users.
- D. Configure the SSM Agent to log in with a user name of "ubuntu".

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to AWS Cloud Operations and Systems Manager documentation, Session Manager requires that each managed instance be associated with an IAM instance profile that grants Systems Manager core permissions. The required permissions are provided by the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore AWS- managed policy.

If this policy is missing or misconfigured, the Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) cannot communicate with the Systems Manager service, causing connection failures even if the agent is installed and running. This explains why other instances work—those instances likely have the correct IAM role attached.

Enabling port 22 (Option A) violates the company's security policy, while configuring user names (Option C) and key pairs (Option D) are irrelevant because Session Manager operates over secure API channels, not SSH keys.

Therefore, the correct resolution is to attach or update the instance profile with the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore policy, restoring Session Manager connectivity.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Systems Manager Guide - Instance Profile Requirements for Session Manager Connectivity

NEW QUESTION # 68

A company's reporting job that used to run in 15 minutes is now taking an hour to run. An application generates the reports. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances and extracts data from an Amazon RDS for MySQL database.

A CloudOps engineer checks the Amazon CloudWatch dashboard for the RDS instance and notices that the Read IOPS metrics are high, even when the reports are not running. The CloudOps engineer needs to improve the performance and the availability of the RDS instance.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution. Set the RDS instance as the origin. Update the reporting job to query the CloudFront distribution.
- B. Increase the size of the RDS instance.
- C. Deploy an RDS read replica. Update the reporting job to query the reader endpoint.
- D. Configure an Amazon ElastiCache cluster in front of the RDS instance. Update the reporting job to query the ElastiCache cluster.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The reporting workload is read-heavy, and the database shows high Read IOPS even outside the report window, suggesting sustained read pressure from other workloads or inefficient read patterns. The requirement is to improve both performance and availability of the RDS for MySQL instance. An RDS read replica is designed specifically to offload read traffic from the primary database instance and to provide additional capacity for read-heavy use cases such as reporting, analytics queries, and dashboards. By deploying one or more read replicas, the company can direct the reporting job to a replica (Option B). This reduces contention on the primary instance, lowers read I/O demand on the writer, and can improve overall query latency and throughput. In addition, read replicas can contribute to availability objectives: if the primary instance has issues, replicas can be promoted (manually or as part of certain DR patterns) to become a new standalone database, reducing recovery time for read availability and providing a practical resilience option.

Option A (ElastiCache) can help for highly cacheable and repetitive queries, but it requires application/query redesign and cache invalidation strategy, and it does not inherently improve database availability. Option C is not valid because CloudFront is a CDN for HTTP content and is not an appropriate layer for database queries.

Option D (vertical scaling) can improve performance, but it does not offload reads and often involves higher cost; it also does not provide the same availability and read scaling benefits as replicas.

Therefore, adding an RDS read replica and pointing the reporting workload to the reader endpoint best meets the performance and availability requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 69

A company runs an application on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. Scale-out actions take a long time because of long-running boot scripts. The CloudOps engineer must reduce scale-out time without overprovisioning. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Add a warm pool to the Auto Scaling group.
- B. Add a predictive scaling policy to the Auto Scaling group.
- C. Increase the minimum number of instances in the Auto Scaling group.
- D. Change the launch configuration to use a larger instance size.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):

An Auto Scaling warm pool keeps pre-initialized instances in a stopped or running state, allowing them to be quickly attached to the Auto Scaling group when scaling events occur. This significantly reduces scale-out latency caused by long bootstrapping scripts.

Unlike increasing the minimum instance count, warm pools do not permanently overprovision resources.

Predictive scaling improves timing but does not eliminate boot time delays.

Therefore, warm pools provide the fastest scale-out with minimal cost overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 70

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