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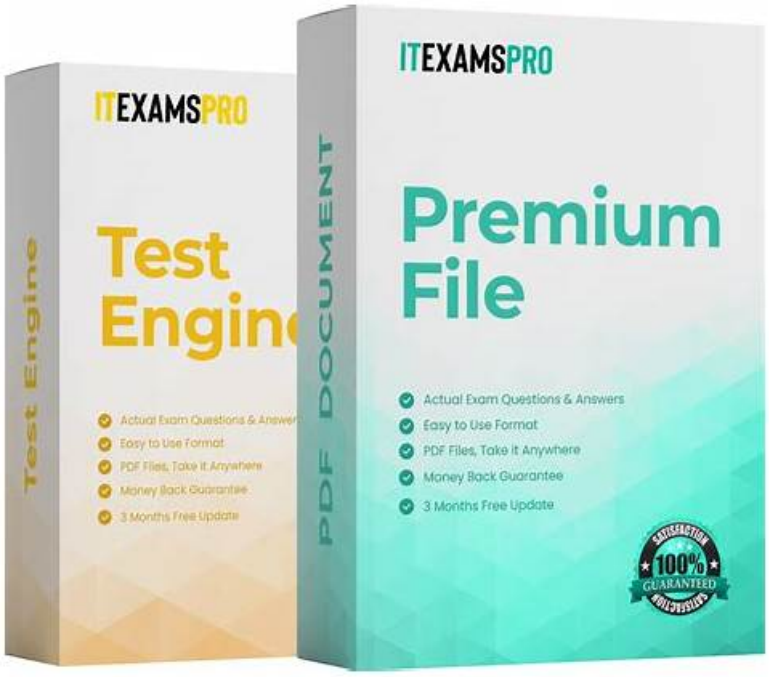

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In order to meet the upcoming SOA-C02 exam, we believe you must be anxiously searching for relevant test materials. After all, it may be difficult to pass the exam just on your own, so we're honored you can see this message today because our SOA-C02 Guide quiz can solve your problems. Since inception, our company has devoted itself to studying the proposition outlines of various examinations so as to design materials closely to the contents of these SOA-C02 exams.

Amazon SOA-C02 (AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate) exam is designed for professionals who want to validate their skills in operating and managing systems on the AWS (Amazon Web Services) platform. AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) certification is suitable for individuals who are interested in pursuing a career in cloud computing, particularly in the area of systems administration. AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) certification exam covers a wide range of topics, including deployment and management of applications, security, and troubleshooting.

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Exam4Labs Amazon SOA-C02 Training Kit is designed and ready by Exam4Labs IT experts. Its design is closely linked to today's rapidly changing IT market. Exam4Labs training to help you take advantage of the continuous development of technology to improve the ability to solve problems, and improve your job satisfaction. The coverage Exam4Labs Amazon SOA-C02 Questions can reach 100%, as long as you use our questions and answers, we guarantee you pass the exam the first time!

Amazon SOA-C02 Exam is a challenging exam that requires a strong understanding of AWS services and concepts. Candidates will need to prepare thoroughly and be comfortable with the AWS platform and its various services. To pass the exam, candidates will need to demonstrate their knowledge of AWS services and their ability to apply this knowledge to real-world scenarios. Overall, earning the AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate certification is an accomplishment that can help IT professionals advance their careers and demonstrate their expertise in AWS administration.

Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) Sample Questions (Q395-Q400):

NEW QUESTION # 395
A company has an application that collects notifications from thousands of alarm systems. The notifications include alarm notifications and information notifications. The information notifications include the system arming processes, disarming processes, and sensor status.
All notifications are kept as messages in an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling group process the messages. A SysOps administrator needs to implement a solution that prioritizes alarm notifications over information notifications.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) fanout feature with Amazon SQS to send the notifications in parallel to all the C2 instances
- B. Adjust the Auto Scaling group to scale faster when a high number of messages is in the queue.
- C. Add an Amazon DynamoDB stream to accelerate the message processing
- D. Create a queue for alarm notifications and a queue for information notifications. Update the application to collect messages from the alarm notifications queue first.

Answer: D

Explanation:
By creating separate SQS queues for alarm notifications and information notifications and then updating the application to process messages from the alarm notifications queue first, the solution ensures that high-priority alarm messages are processed before lower-priority information messages. This approach meets the requirement with minimal changes to the existing architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 396
A company needs to monitor its website's availability to end users. The company needs a solution to provide an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification if the website's uptime decreases to less than 99%. The monitoring must provide an accurate view of the user experience on the website.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Synthetics broken link checker monitoring canary. Associate the canary with the website's URL for end users. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the canary.Configure the alarm to publish an SNS notification if the value of the SuccessPercent metric is less than 99%.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that is based on the website's logs that are published to a CloudWatch Logs log group. Configure the alarm to publish an SNS notification if the number of HTTP 4xx errors and 5xx errors exceeds a specified threshold.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that is based on the website's published metrics in CloudWatch. Configure the alarm to publish an SNS notification that is based on anomaly detection.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Synthetics heartbeat monitoring canary. Associate the canary with the website's URL for end users, Create a CloudWatch alarm for the canary. Configure the alarm to publish an SNS notification if the value of the SuccessPercent metric is less than 99%.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Using an Amazon CloudWatch Synthetics heartbeat monitoring canary is the best option to simulate an end-user experience. The canary continuously accesses the website using the URL provided, measuring the success percentage of those requests. By creating a CloudWatch alarm that triggers an SNS notification when the SuccessPercent metric drops below 99%, the company gets an accurate view of website availability from the end-user perspective. This solution meets the requirements with minimal configuration and operational overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 397
A company has an application that uses Amazon DynamoDB tables The tables are spread across AWS accounts and AWS Regions. The company uses AWS CloudFormation to deploy AWS resources.
A new team at the company is deleting unused AWS resources. The team accidentally deletes several production DynamoDB tables by running an AWS Lambda function that makes a DynamoDB DeleteTable API call. The table deletions cause an application outage A SysOps administrator must implement a solution that minimizes the chance of accidental deletions of tables. The solution also must minimize data loss that results from accidental deletions.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Enable termination protection for the CloudFormation stacks that deploy the DynamoDB tables.
- B. Enable point-in-time recovery for (he DynamoDB tables. Restore the tables if they are accidentally deleted.
- C. Export the DynamoDB tables to Amazon S3 every day. Use Import from Amazon S3 to restore data for tables that are accidentally deleted
- D. Schedule daily backups of the DynamoDB tables. Restore the tables if they are accidentally deleted.
- E. Enable deletion protection for the DynamoDB tables

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
Enable deletion protection for the DynamoDB tables:
Deletion protection is a feature that prevents accidental deletion of DynamoDB tables. When enabled, it requires an additional step to disable this protection before the table can be deleted.
Steps:
Go to the AWS Management Console.
Navigate to DynamoDB.
Select the table you want to protect.
Choose the "Overview" tab.
Under "Deletion protection," click "Enable deletion protection."
Reference:
Enable point-in-time recovery (PITR) for the DynamoDB tables:
PITR provides continuous backups of your DynamoDB tables. You can restore the table to any point in time within the last 35 days.
Steps:
Go to the AWS Management Console.
Navigate to DynamoDB.
Select the table you want to enable PITR for.
Choose the "Backups" tab.
Click on "Enable Point-in-Time Recovery."
If a table is accidentally deleted, you can restore it using PITR.
Go to the DynamoDB console.
Select "Backups" from the navigation pane.
Find the table backup and choose "Restore."

NEW QUESTION # 398
A SysOps administrator is setting up a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group for an application. The fleet should have 50% CPU available at all times to accommodate bursts of traffic. The load will increase significantly between the hours of 09:00 and 17:00, 7 days a week.
How should the SysOps administrator configure the scaling of the EC2 instances to meet these requirements?

- A. Set the Auto Scaling group to start with 2 instances by setting the desired instances maximum instances, and minimum instances to 2. Create a scheduled scaling policy that ensures that the fleet is available at 09:00.
- B. Create a scheduled scaling policy that ensures that the fleet is available at 09.00.Create a second scheduled scaling policy that scales in the fleet at 17:00.
- C. Create a target tracking scaling policy that runs when the CPU utilization is higher than 90%.
- D. Create a target tracking scaling policy that runs when the CPU utilization is higher than 50%.
  Create a scheduled scaling policy that ensures that the fleet is available at 09:00.
  Create a second scheduled scaling policy that scales in the fleet at 17:00

Answer: D

Explanation:
A target tracking scaling policy that maintains a 50% CPU threshold ensures that the fleet automatically adjusts its capacity based on actual load, keeping sufficient available CPU. Adding scheduled scaling policies to proactively scale out at 09:00 and scale in at 17:00 ensures that the fleet is appropriately sized before and after the predictable period of high load, thereby meeting the requirement to always have 50% CPU available for handling bursts.

NEW QUESTION # 399
A company is running a website on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company configured an Amazon CloudFront distribution and set the ALB as the origin. The company created an Amazon Route 53 CNAME record to

send all traffic through the CloudFront distribution. As an unintended side effect, mobile users are now being served the desktop version of the website.
Which action should a SysOps administrator take to resolve this issue?

- A. Enable IPv6 on the CloudFront distribution. Update the Route 53 record to use the dualstack endpoint.
- B. Enable IPv6 on the ALB. Update the CloudFront distribution origin settings to use the dualstack endpoint.
- C. Configure the CloudFront distribution origin settings. Add a User-Agent header to the list of origin custom headers.
- D. Configure the CloudFront distribution behavior to forward the User-Agent header.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/header-caching.html#header-caching-web-device

NEW QUESTION # 400
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