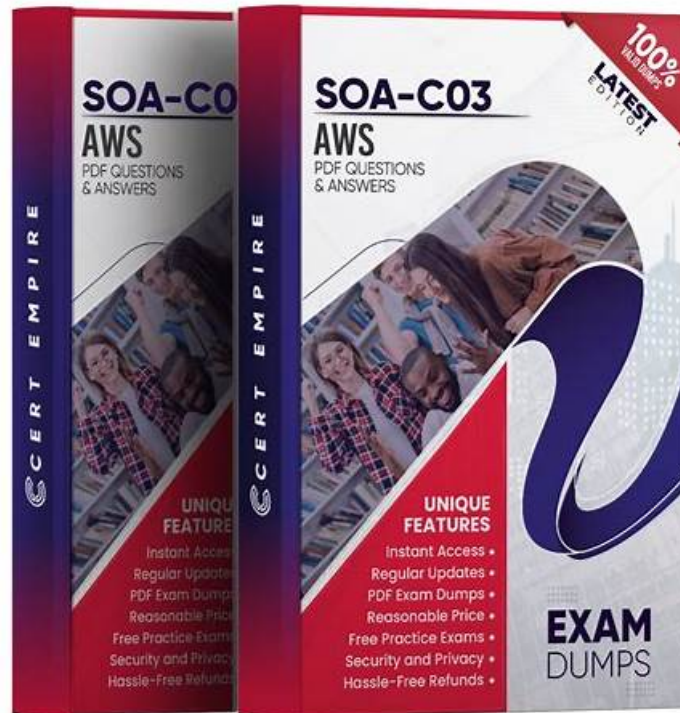# SOA-C03 Latest Dumps - 100% Excellent Questions Pool

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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 3	• 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	• 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	• 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 (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23
A CloudOps engineer has successfully deployed a VPC with an AWS CloudFormation template The CloudOps engineer wants to deploy the same template across multiple accounts that are managed through AWS Organizations.
Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function to assume a role in each account. Deploy the template by using the AWS CloudFormation CreateStack API call.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to query for a list of accounts. Deploy the template by using the AWS CloudFormation CreateStack API call.
- C. Assume the OrganizationAccountAccessRole IAM role from the management account. Deploy the template in each of the accounts.
- D. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets from the management account to deploy the template in each of the accounts.

Answer: D

Explanation:
AWS CloudFormation StackSets is purpose-built for deploying CloudFormation templates across multiple AWS accounts and Regions from a central management account. When integrated with AWS Organizations, StackSets automatically handles account targeting and stack synchronization with minimal manual effort, providing the lowest operational overhead compared to scripting or manual deployment approaches.

NEW QUESTION # 24
A company is running an application on premises and wants to use AWS for data backup. All of the data must be available locally. The backup application can write only to block-based storage that is compatible with the Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX).
Which backup solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Storage Gateway, and configure it to use gateway-cached volumes.
- B. Configure the backup software to use Amazon S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval as the target for the data backups.
- C. Use AWS Storage Gateway, and configure it to use gateway-stored volumes.
- D. Configure the backup software to use Amazon S3 as the target for the data backups.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Storage Gateway service enables hybrid cloud backup by presenting local block storage that synchronizes with AWS cloud storage. For scenarios where all data must remain available locally while still backed up to AWS, the correct mode is gateway-stored volumes.

AWS documentation defines:

"Use stored volumes if you want to keep all your data locally while asynchronously backing up point-in-time snapshots to Amazon S3 for durable storage." These volumes expose an iSCSI interface compatible with POSIX file systems, allowing direct use by on-premises backup software.

Gateway-cached volumes (Option C) store primary data in AWS with limited local cache, violating the "all data must be available locally" requirement. Options A and B are object-based storage solutions, not compatible with POSIX or block-based backup applications.

Therefore, Option D fully satisfies CloudOps reliability and continuity best practices by ensuring local availability, cloud durability, and POSIX compatibility for backups.

References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):

* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Domain 2: Reliability and Business Continuity
* AWS Storage Gateway User Guide - Stored Volumes Overview
* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability Pillar
* AWS Hybrid Cloud Storage Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 25

An Amazon EC2 instance is running an application that uses Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues. A CloudOps engineer must ensure that the application can read, write, and delete messages from the SQS queues.
Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST secure manner?

- A. Create and associate an IAM role that allows EC2 instances to call AWS services. Attach an IAM policy to the role that allows sqs:* permissions to the appropriate queues.
- B. Create an IAM user with an IAM policy that allows the sqs:SendMessage permission, the sqs:ReceiveMessage permission, and the sqs:DeleteMessage permission to the appropriate queues. Export the IAM user's access key and secret access key as environment variables on the EC2 instance.
- C. Create an IAM user with an IAM policy that allows the sqs:SendMessage permission, the sqs:ReceiveMessage permission, and the sqs:DeleteMessage permission to the appropriate queues. Embed the IAM user's credentials in the application's configuration.
- D. Create and associate an IAM role that allows EC2 instances to call AWS services. Attach an IAM policy to the role that allows the sqs:SendMessage permission, the sqs:ReceiveMessage permission, and the sqs:DeleteMessage permission to the appropriate queues.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most secure pattern is to use an IAM role for Amazon EC2 with the minimum required permissions. AWS guidance states: "Use roles for applications that run on Amazon EC2 instances" and "grant least privilege by allowing only the actions required to perform a task." By attaching a role to the instance, short-lived credentials are automatically provided through the instance metadata service; this removes the need to create long-term access keys or embed secrets. Granting only sqs:SendMessage, sqs:ReceiveMessage, and sqs:DeleteMessage against the specific SQS queues enforces least privilege and aligns with CloudOps security controls.
Options A and B rely on IAM user access keys, which contravene best practices for workloads on EC2 and increase credential-management risk. Option C uses a role but grants sqs:*, violating least-privilege principles. Therefore, Option D meets the security requirement with scoped, temporary credentials and precise permissions.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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 # 27

A company uses AWS Organizations to manage multiple AWS accounts. A CloudOps engineer must identify all IPv4 ports open to 0.0.0.0/0 across the organization's accounts.
Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Use the AWS CLI to print all security group rules for review.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to gather security group rules from all accounts. Aggregate the findings in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- C. Enable Amazon Inspector in each account. Run an automated workload discovery job.
- D. Review AWS Trusted Advisor findings in an organizational view for the Security Groups - Specific Ports Unrestricted check.

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to AWS Cloud Operations and Governance documentation, AWS Trusted Advisor provides automated checks for security group rules across all accounts, including identifying ports open to 0.0.0.0/0.
When viewed in organizational mode, Trusted Advisor integrates with AWS Organizations, allowing administrators to access organization-wide security findings from a central management account. This approach requires no custom code, additional infrastructure, or manual inspection, providing immediate visibility and the lowest operational overhead.
AWS CLI scripts (Option A) or Lambda automation (Option C) introduce additional maintenance, and Amazon Inspector (Option D) is focused on instance-level vulnerabilities, not network access rules.
Therefore, Option B is the AWS-recommended CloudOps best practice for centralized and low-effort open-port auditing.

NEW QUESTION # 28

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