

# 一番優秀なSOA-C03試験内容一回合格-高品質なSOA-C03受験体験



無料でクラウドストレージから最新のXhs1991 SOA-C03 PDFダンプをダウンロードする：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1il7-gxJT3fBDwFof4-JaNdFQQ3dsLK-g>

現在の社会的背景と開発の見通しに基づいて、SOA-C03認定は徐々に職場で最も際立つための前提条件として受け入れられています。SOA-C03試験資料は、夢をかなえるための試験ツールとしてご利用いただけます。10年以上の努力により、SOA-C03実践教材は業界で最も信頼性の高い製品になりました。SOA-C03試験問題には多くの利点があり、時間をかけて知ることができます。

## Amazon SOA-C03 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

## 完璧な SOA-C03 試験内容 & 資格試験におけるリーダーオファー & 素敵な Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate

Amazon SOA-C03試験の困難度なので、試験の準備をやめます。実は、正確の方法と資料を探すなら、すべては問題ではありません。我々社は Amazon SOA-C03試験に準備するあなたに怖さを取り除き、正確の方法と問題集を提供できます。ご購入の前後において、いつまでもあなたにヘルプを与えられます。あなたの Amazon SOA-C03試験に合格するのは我々が与えるサプライズです。

### Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate 認定 SOA-C03 試験問題 (Q127-Q132):

#### 質問 # 127

A company uses AWS Systems Manager Session Manager to manage EC2 instances in the eu-west-1 Region. The company wants private connectivity using VPC endpoints.

Which VPC endpoints are required to meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.states
- B. com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2messages
- C. com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.s3
- D. com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssm
- E. com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2
- F. com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssmmessages

正解: B、D、F

解説:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Systems Manager documentation states that to use Session Manager privately within a VPC (without internet access), three interface VPC endpoints must be configured:

\* com.amazonaws.<region>.ssm - enables Systems Manager core API communication.

\* com.amazonaws.<region>.ec2messages - allows the agent to send and receive messages between EC2 and Systems Manager.

\* com.amazonaws.<region>.ssmmessages - enables real-time interactive communication for Session Manager connections.

These endpoints ensure secure, private connectivity over the AWS network, eliminating the need for public internet routing.

Endpoints for S3, Step Functions, or EC2 API (Options C, E, F) are not required for Session Manager functionality.

Thus, the correct combination is A, B, and D, aligning with AWS CloudOps best practices for secure, private Systems Manager access.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Systems Manager Guide - Configuring VPC Endpoints for Session Manager Private Connectivity

#### 質問 # 128

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

正解: A

解説:

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

### 質問 # 129

A company uses Amazon ElastiCache (Redis OSS) to cache application data. A CloudOps engineer must implement a solution to increase the resilience of the cache. The solution also must minimize the recovery time objective (RTO).

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to initiate a backup every hour. Restore the backup when necessary.
- B. Replace ElastiCache (Redis OSS) with ElastiCache (Memcached).
- **C. Create a read replica in a second Availability Zone. Enable Multi-AZ for the ElastiCache (Redis OSS) replication group.**
- D. Enable automatic backups. Restore the backups when necessary.

正解: C

解説:

Enabling Multi-AZ with automatic failover for ElastiCache for Redis provides high availability and the lowest possible RTO, as Redis automatically promotes a replica to primary if the primary node fails. This ensures near-instant recovery without manual intervention, unlike backup-based solutions, which involve downtime and manual restores.

### 質問 # 130

A CloudOps engineer is creating a simple, public-facing website running on Amazon EC2. The CloudOps engineer created the EC2 instance in an existing public subnet and assigned an Elastic IP address to the instance. Next, the CloudOps engineer created and applied a new security group to the instance to allow incoming HTTP traffic from 0.0.0.0/0. Finally, the CloudOps engineer created a new network ACL and applied it to the subnet to allow incoming HTTP traffic from 0.0.0.0/0. However, the website cannot be reached from the internet.

What is the cause of this issue?

- A. There is an additional network ACL associated with the subnet that includes a rule that denies inbound HTTP traffic from port 80.
- B. The CloudOps engineer did not create an outbound rule in the security group that allows HTTP traffic from port 80.
- **C. The CloudOps engineer did not create an outbound rule that allows ephemeral port return traffic in the new network ACL.**
- D. The Elastic IP address assigned to the EC2 instance has changed.

正解: C

解説:

Network ACLs are stateless, meaning that return traffic for allowed inbound connections must be explicitly permitted by outbound rules. Although the inbound rule allows HTTP (port 80) from 0.0.0.0/0, if the outbound rule does not allow ephemeral ports (typically 1024-65535), return traffic from the web server to clients will be blocked, preventing users from accessing the website.

### 質問 # 131

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 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.
- **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.**

