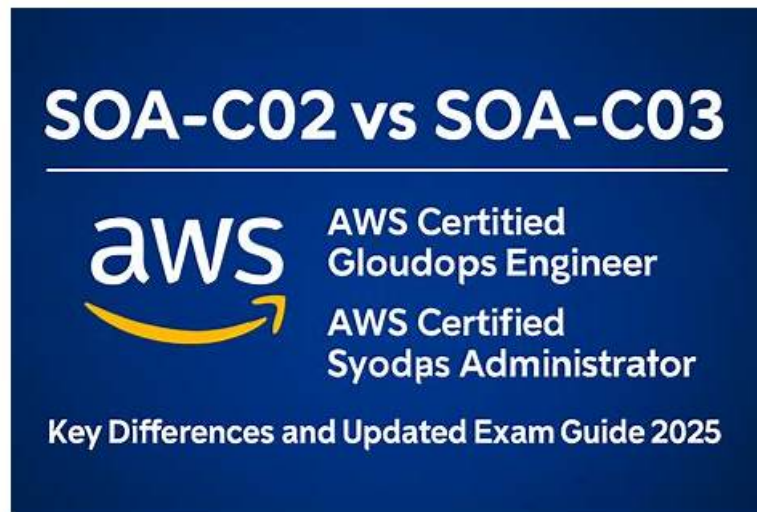


# Amazon - Newest Exam SOA-C02 Certification Cost



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The AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate certification is highly valued in the IT industry as it demonstrates a professional's ability to design, deploy, and manage scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on the AWS platform. AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) certification is suitable for system administrators, network administrators, and cloud engineers who want to advance their careers in the field of cloud computing.

Amazon SOA-C02 Certification Exam is an essential certification for IT professionals who want to validate their skills and knowledge in the field of AWS. AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) certification demonstrates proficiency in deploying, managing, and operating AWS services, and it is recognized globally by employers. Passing the exam can help professionals advance their careers, increase their earning potential, and open up new opportunities.

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## Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

### NEW QUESTION # 45

A company decides to stop non-production Amazon EC2 instances during the EC2 instances. The company's IT manager must

receive notification in near real time whenever an EC2 instance that has an environment type tag value of non-production is started during the night.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Store the EC2 instance metadata, including the environment type, in an Amazon DynamoDB table. Deploy a custom application to an EC2 instance. Configure the custom application to poll the DynamoDB data every minute during the night and to query the Amazon EC2 API to determine the state of each instance. Additionally, configure the custom application to send an email notification to the IT manager for each non-production EC2 instance that is in the running state.
- **B. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that includes the EC2 Instance State-change Notification event type. Filter the event to capture only the running state. Create an AWS Lambda function as a target of the rule. Configure the Lambda function to check the current time and the EC2 instances' tags to determine the environment type. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target of the Lambda function for notifications. Subscribe the IT manager's email address to the SNS topic.**
- C. Deploy an AWS Lambda function that queries the Amazon EC2 API to determine the state of each EC2 instance. Use the EC2 instance scheduler to configure the Lambda function to run every minute during the night and to send an email notification to the IT manager for each non-production EC2 instance that is in the running state.
- D. Configure an AWS Lambda function with an SMTP client library. Subscribe the Lambda function to the AWS Health Dashboard to receive notification whenever an EC2 instance is in the running state. Configure the Lambda function to use Amazon Pinpoint to send email notifications to the IT manager. Deploy a second Lambda function to throttle calls from the first Lambda function during the daytime.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The requirement is to monitor and notify whenever a non-production EC2 instance is started during the night. Amazon EventBridge offers a robust solution by triggering workflows in response to events.

Setting up Amazon EventBridge: Create an EventBridge rule that listens for the "EC2 Instance State-change Notification" event.

Configure the rule to trigger only when instances transition to the "running" state.

Lambda Function: Attach a Lambda function as the target of the EventBridge rule. This function will execute when an EC2 instance starts. Inside the Lambda function, implement logic to check the current time and confirm it is during the night hours. Additionally, the function will check the instance's tags to verify if it's labeled as "non-production".

Notification via Amazon SNS: If the conditions are met (non-production and nighttime), the Lambda function publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic specifically set up for this alert. The IT manager is subscribed to this topic, enabling them to receive an email notification almost instantaneously when the event occurs.

This solution is operationally efficient as it leverages serverless components that are inherently scalable and cost-effective, providing real-time monitoring and notifications without the need for continuous polling or complex infrastructure.

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

A company is running a website on Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling group. When the website traffic increases, additional instances take several minutes to become available because of a long-running user data script that installs software. A SysOps administrator must decrease the time that is required (or new instances to become available). Which action should the SysOps administrator take to meet this requirement?

- **A. Use EC2 Image Builder to prepare an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that has pre-installed software.**
- B. Reduce the scaling thresholds so that instances are added before traffic increases.
- C. Purchase Reserved Instances to cover 100% of the maximum capacity of the Auto Scaling group.
- D. Update the Auto Scaling group to launch instances that have a storage optimized instance type.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Automated way to update your image. Have a pipeline to update your image. When you boot from your AMI updates = scripts are already pre-installed, so no need to complete boot scripts in boot process.

<https://aws.amazon.com/image-builder/>

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

A SysOps administrator has used AWS CloudFormation to deploy a serverless application into a production VPC. The application consists of an AWS Lambda function, an Amazon DynamoDB table, and an Amazon API Gateway API. The SysOps administrator must delete the AWS CloudFormation stack without deleting the DynamoDB table.

Which action should the SysOps administrator take before deleting the AWS CloudFormation stack?

- A. Update the application's IAM policy with a Deny statement for the dynamodb:DeleteTable action.
- B. Enable termination protection on the AWS CloudFormation stack.
- **C. Add a Retain deletion policy to the DynamoDB resource in the AWS CloudFormation stack.**
- D. Add a Snapshot deletion policy to the DynamoDB resource in the AWS CloudFormation stack.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

A company needs to ensure strict adherence to a budget for 25 applications deployed on AWS.

Separate teams are responsible for storage, compute, and database costs. A SysOps administrator must implement an automated solution to alert each team when their projected spend will exceed a quarterly amount that has been set by the finance department. The solution cannot incur additional compute, storage, or database costs.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Use AWS Budgets to create a cost budget for each team, filtering by the services they own. Specify the budget amount defined by the finance department along with a forecasted cost threshold. Enter the appropriate email recipients for each budget.**
- B. Configure AWS Cost and Usage Reports to send a daily report to an Amazon S3 bucket. Create a rule in Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to evaluate the spend by service and notify each team by using Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) when the cost threshold is exceeded.
- C. Use AWS Budgets to create one cost budget and select each of the services in use. Specify the budget amount defined by the finance department along with the forecasted cost threshold. Enter the appropriate email recipients for the budget.
- D. Configure AWS Cost and Usage Reports to send a daily report to an Amazon S3 bucket. Create an AWS Lambda function that will evaluate spend by service and notify each team by using Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications. Invoke the Lambda function when a report is placed in the S3 bucket.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cost-management/latest/userguide/budgets-managing-costs.html>

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

A company has an organization in AWS Organizations. The company uses shared VPCs to provide networking resources across accounts. A SysOps administrator has been able to successfully launch and manage Amazon EC2 instances in a participant account. However, the SysOps administrator is now receiving an InstanceLimitExceeded error when the SysOps administrator tries to launch a new EC2 instance. What should the SysOps administrator do to resolve this error?

- A. Launch additional EC2 instances in a different AWS Region.
- **B. Request an instance quota increase from the participant account.**
- C. Launch additional EC2 instances by using a different Amazon Machine Image (AMI).
- D. Request an instance quota increase from the account that owns the VPC.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

When receiving an InstanceLimitExceeded error in a participant account of a shared VPC, you need to request an instance quota increase from the participant account.

Requesting a Quota Increase:

Open the AWS Service Quotas console in the participant account.

In the navigation pane, choose "AWS services" and select "Amazon EC2."

Select the quota you need to increase, such as "Running On-Demand Standard (A, C, D, H, I, M, R, T, Z) instances." Click "Request quota increase" and specify the desired limit.

Quota Management in AWS Organizations:

While shared VPCs allow resources to be used across accounts, quota limits are still managed per account.

Each participant account must manage its own quotas independently.

