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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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	• 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	• 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 (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23
A company is migrating a legacy application to AWS. The application runs on EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The target group routing algorithm is set to weighted random, and the application requires session affinity (sticky sessions).
After deployment, users report random application errors that were not present before migration, even though target health checks are passing.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Turn on anomaly mitigation for the target group.
- B. Increase the deregistration delay attribute of the target group.
- C. Turn off the cross-zone load balancing attribute of the target group.
- D. Set the routing algorithm of the target group to least outstanding requests.

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the AWS Cloud Operations and Elastic Load Balancing documentation, Application Load Balancer (ALB) supports multiple routing algorithms to distribute requests among targets:
* Round robin (default)
* Least outstanding requests (LOR)
* Weighted random
When applications require session affinity, AWS recommends using "least outstanding requests" as the load balancing algorithm because it reduces latency, distributes load evenly, and ensures consistent target responsiveness during high traffic.
Using weighted random routing with sticky sessions can cause sessions to be routed inconsistently if one target's capacity fluctuates,

leading to session mismatches and application errors - especially when user sessions rely on instance-specific state.
Disabling cross-zone balancing (Option C) or adjusting deregistration delay (Option D) does not address routing inconsistency.
Anomaly mitigation (Option B) protects against target performance degradation, not sticky-session misrouting.
Therefore, the correct solution is Option A - changing the target group's routing algorithm to least outstanding requests ensures smoother, predictable session handling and resolves random application errors.
Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Load Balancing Guide - Optimizing Application Load Balancer Routing Algorithms for Stateful Applications

NEW QUESTION # 24
A CloudOps engineer has an AWS CloudFormation template of the company's existing infrastructure in us- west-2. The CloudOps engineer attempts to use the template to launch a new stack in eu-west-1, but the stack partially deploys, receives an error message, and then rolls back.
Why would this template fail to deploy? (Select TWO.)

- A. The template requested services that do not exist in eu-west-1.
- B. The template referenced an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that is not available in eu-west-1.
- C. CloudFormation templates can be used only to update existing services.
- D. The template did not have the proper level of permissions to deploy the resources.
- E. The template referenced an IAM user that is not available in eu-west-1.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) are Region-specific. An AMI ID that exists in us-west-2 does not automatically exist in eu-west-1. If a CloudFormation template references a hardcoded AMI ID from one Region, stack creation in another Region will fail when that AMI cannot be found.
Additionally, not all AWS services or service features are available in every AWS Region. If the template includes a resource type or feature that is unsupported in eu-west-1, CloudFormation will fail during stack creation.
IAM users are global resources, not Region-specific, so Option A is incorrect. Permission issues would typically fail immediately and are not Region-dependent. Option E is incorrect because CloudFormation can both create and update resources.
Therefore, Region-specific AMIs and unavailable services are the valid reasons for failure.

NEW QUESTION # 25
A company hosts a web application on an Amazon EC2 instance. The web server logs are published to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. The log events have the same structure and include the HTTP response codes associated with user requests. The company needs to monitor the number of times the web server returns an HTTP 404 response.
What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Create a script that runs a CloudWatch Logs Insights query every hour.
- B. Create a CloudWatch Logs metric filter that counts the number of times the web server returns an HTTP 404 response.
- C. Create a CloudWatch Logs subscription filter that counts the number of HTTP 404 responses.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function that runs a CloudWatch Logs Insights query every hour.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):
CloudWatch Logs metric filters allow log data to be converted into CloudWatch metrics in near real time.
This enables continuous monitoring without custom code or scheduled queries. Metric filters are ideal when log events have a consistent structure and specific patterns, such as HTTP response codes.
By defining a metric filter that matches HTTP 404 responses, CloudWatch can increment a metric each time a 404 occurs. This metric can then be used for dashboards, alarms, and trend analysis. This approach is fully managed, scalable, and requires minimal operational effort.
Options B, C, and D rely on subscription filters or periodic queries, which introduce unnecessary complexity, latency, and maintenance overhead. Therefore, metric filters are the most efficient solution.

NEW QUESTION # 26

A company has a stateful web application that is hosted on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group.
The instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) that has a single target group. The ALB is configured as the origin in an Amazon CloudFront distribution. Users are reporting random logouts from the web application.
Which combination of actions should a CloudOps engineer take to resolve this problem? (Select TWO.)

- A. Enable group-level stickiness on the ALB listener rule.
- B. Change to the least outstanding requests algorithm on the ALB target group.
- C. Configure cookie forwarding in the CloudFront distribution cache behavior.
- D. Enable sticky sessions on the ALB target group.
- E. Configure header forwarding in the CloudFront distribution cache behavior.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):
Stateful applications require session persistence to ensure that subsequent requests from the same user are routed to the same backend instance. When CloudFront is used in front of an ALB, session-related cookies must be forwarded correctly; otherwise, CloudFront can route requests to different targets, causing session loss and random logouts.
Configuring cookie forwarding in the CloudFront cache behavior ensures that session cookies (such as authentication tokens) are forwarded to the ALB and not stripped or cached incorrectly. Without this configuration, CloudFront may serve cached responses that do not align with the user's active session state, leading to authentication issues.
On the ALB side, sticky sessions (session affinity) must be enabled on the target group to ensure that requests with the same session cookie are consistently routed to the same EC2 instance. ALB stickiness uses application cookies to bind a user session to a specific target, which is critical for stateful applications that store session data in memory.
Option A affects load distribution efficiency but does not address session persistence. Option C (header forwarding) is unnecessary unless the application explicitly stores session state in headers, which is uncommon. Option D applies only when using multiple target groups and listener rules, which is not the case here.
Together, enabling cookie forwarding in CloudFront and sticky sessions at the ALB target group resolves the logout issue by maintaining consistent session routing from the user through CloudFront to the same backend instance.

NEW QUESTION # 27
An AWS CloudFormation template creates an Amazon RDS instance. This template is used to build up development environments as needed and then delete the stack when the environment is no longer required. The RDS-persisted data must be retained for further use, even after the CloudFormation stack is deleted.
How can this be achieved in a reliable and efficient way?

- A. Write a script to continue backing up the RDS instance every five minutes.
- B. Create a new CloudFormation template to perform backups of the RDS instance, and run this template before deleting the stack.
- C. Use the Snapshot Deletion Policy in the CloudFormation template definition of the RDS instance.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to take a snapshot of the RDS instance, and manually invoke the function before deleting the stack.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of AWS CloudOps Doocuments:
AWS CloudFormation supports the DeletionPolicy attribute to control what happens to a resource when a stack is deleted. For Amazon RDS DB instances, setting DeletionPolicy: Snapshot instructs CloudFormation to retain a final DB snapshot automatically at stack deletion. CloudOps best practice recommends using this native mechanism for data retention and auditability, avoiding manual scripts or out-of-band processes. Options A, B, and D introduce operational overhead and potential human error. With DeletionPolicy set to Snapshot, the environment can be repeatedly created and torn down while preserving data states for later restoration with minimal manual steps. This aligns with IaC principles-declarative, repeatable, and reliable-and supports efficient lifecycle management of ephemeral development stacks.
References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):
* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Deployment, Provisioning and Automation
* AWS CloudFormation User Guide - DeletionPolicy Attribute (Snapshot for RDS)
* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Operational Excellence Pillar

NEW QUESTION # 28

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