SOA-C03최신버전시험덤프인기시험기출문제자료

참고: Itcertkr에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2026 Amazon SOA-C03 시험 문제집이 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1W2hKwE6rvGLQ0fqnbSGBthkMPiIDuHHj

만약 시험만 응시하고 싶으시다면 우리의 최신Amazon SOA-C03자료로 시험 패스하실 수 있습니다. Itcertkr 의 학습 가이드에는Amazon SOA-C03인증시험의 예상문제, 시험문제와 답 임으로 100% 시험을 패스할 수 있습니다.우리의 Amazon SOA-C03시험자료로 충분한 시험준비하시는것이 좋을것 같습니다. 그리고 우리는 일년무료 업데이트를 제공합니다.

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>> SOA-C03최신버전 시험덤프 <<

SOA-C03높은 통과율 시험덤프자료 & SOA-C03인증시험대비자료

Itcertkr에서는 전문Amazon SOA-C03인증시험을 겨냥한 덤프 즉 문제와 답을 제공합니다.여러분이 처음Amazon SOA-C03인증시험준비라면 아주 좋은 덤프입니다. Itcertkr에서 제공되는 덤프는 모두 실제시험과 아주 유사한 덤프들입니다.Amazon SOA-C03인증시험패스는 보장합니다. 만약 떨어지셨다면 우리는 덤프비용전액을 환불해드립니다.

Amazon SOA-C03 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.
주제 2	• 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.

주제 3	• 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.
주제 4	• 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.
주제 5	• 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.

최신 Amazon Associate SOA-C03 무료샘플문제 (Q39-Q44):

질문 # 39
A media company hosts a public news and video portal on AWS. The portal uses an Amazon DynamoDB table with provisioned capacity to maintain an index of video files that are stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
During a recent event, millions of visitors came to the portal for news. This increase in traffic caused read requests to be throttled in the DynamoDB table. Videos could not be displayed in the portal.
The company's operations team manually increased the provisioned capacity on a temporary basis to meet the demand. The company wants the operations team to receive an alert before the table is throttled in the future.
The company has created an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and has subscribed the operations team's email address to the SNS topic.
What should the company do next to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the application to store logs in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Create an Amazon CloudWatch metric filter to pattern match the THROTTLING_EXCEPTION status code from DynamoDB. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the metric. Select the SNS topic for notifications.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that uses the ConsumedReadCapacityUnits metric. Set the alarm threshold to a value that is close to the DynamoDB table's provisioned capacity. Configure the alarm to publish notifications to the SNS topic.
- C. Turn on Amazon CloudWatch Logs for the DynamoDB table. Create an Amazon CloudWatch metric filter to pattern match the THROTTLING_EXCEPTION status code from DynamoDB. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the metric. Select the SNS topic for notifications.
- D. Turn on auto scaling on the DynamoDB table. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule to publish notifications to the SNS topic during scaling events.

정답： B

설명:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of AWS CloudOps Documents:
The requirement is to alert before throttling occurs. For a DynamoDB table in provisioned capacity mode, throttling happens when demand approaches or exceeds provisioned throughput. CloudWatch provides direct table metrics such as ConsumedReadCapacityUnits and ProvisionedReadCapacityUnits (and related utilization signals). Creating an alarm on ConsumedReadCapacityUnits with a threshold set close to the table' s provisioned read capacity provides an early warning that the table is nearing its limit-before actual throttling prevents reads. The alarm can publish directly to the existing SNS topic so the operations team is notified proactively.
Option C and D focus on detecting throttling after it occurs by matching throttling exceptions in logs. That is reactive and violates "before throttled." Option B (auto scaling) may reduce the likelihood of throttling, but it does not directly satisfy the alerting requirement and "scaling events" notifications are not a reliable proxy for
"approaching throttle" (and may not fire early enough depending on scaling configuration). The simplest, most direct CloudOps approach is a CloudWatch alarm on consumption nearing provisioned capacity.
References:
Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide - Provisioned capacity, throttling behavior, CloudWatch metrics Amazon CloudWatch User Guide - Alarms and SNS notifications AWS SysOps Administrator Study Guide - Monitoring DynamoDB and capacity planning

질문 # 40
A global company runs a critical primary workload in the us-east-1 Region. The company wants to ensure business continuity with minimal downtime in case of a workload failure. The company wants to replicate the workload to a second AWS Region.
A CloudOps engineer needs a solution that achieves a recovery time objective (RTO) of less than 10 minutes and a zero recovery point objective (RPO) to meet service level agreements.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Implement a warm standby architecture that provides regular data replication in a second Region. Configure Amazon Route 53 health checks and automated DNS failover.
- B. Implement an active-active architecture that provides real-time data replication across two Regions. Use Amazon Route 53 health checks and a weighted routing policy.
- C. Implement a pilot light architecture that provides real-time data replication in the second Region. Configure Amazon Route 53 health checks and automated DNS failover.
- D. Implement a custom script to generate a regular backup of the data and store it in an S3 bucket that is in a second Region. Use the backup to launch the application in the second Region in the event of a workload failure.

정답：B

설명：
According to the AWS Cloud Operations and Disaster Recovery documentation, the active-active multi-Region architecture provides the lowest possible RTO and RPO among all disaster recovery strategies. In this approach, workloads are deployed and actively running in multiple AWS Regions simultaneously. All data is continuously replicated in real time between Regions using fully managed replication services, ensuring zero data loss (zero RPO).
Because both Regions are active and capable of handling requests, failover between them is instantaneous, meeting the RTO of less than 10 minutes. Amazon Route 53 is used with weighted or latency-based routing policies and health checks to automatically route traffic away from an impaired Region to the healthy Region without manual intervention.
In contrast:
Pilot Light Architecture maintains only a minimal copy of the environment in the secondary Region. It requires time to scale up infrastructure during a disaster, resulting in longer RTO and potential data loss (non-zero RPO).
Warm Standby Architecture keeps partially running infrastructure in the secondary Region. Although faster than pilot light, it still requires scaling and synchronization, resulting in higher RTO and RPO compared to active-active.
Backup and Restore (option D) relies on periodic backups and restores data when needed. This approach has the highest RTO and RPO, unsuitable for mission-critical workloads demanding high availability and zero data loss.
Therefore, based on AWS-recommended disaster recovery strategies outlined in the AWS Cloud Operations and Disaster Recovery Guide, the Active-Active Multi-Region architecture (Option C) is the only approach that guarantees RTO <10 minutes and RPO = 0, achieving continuous availability and business continuity across Regions.

질문 # 41
A company has users that deploy Amazon EC2 instances that have more volume performance capacity than is required. A CloudOps engineer needs to review all Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes that are associated with the instances and create cost optimization recommendations based on IOPS and throughput.
What should the CloudOps engineer do to meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Install the fio tool onto the EC2 instances and create a .cfg file to approximate the required workloads. Use the benchmark results to gauge whether the provisioned EBS volumes are of the most appropriate type.
- B. Stop the EC2 instances from the EC2 console. Change the EC2 instance type to Amazon EBS- optimized. Start the EC2 instances.
- C. Opt in to AWS Compute Optimizer. Allow sufficient time for metrics to be gathered. Review the Compute Optimizer findings for EBS volumes.
- D. Use the monitoring graphs in the EC2 console to view metrics for EBS volumes. Review the consumed space against the provisioned space on each volume. Identify any volumes that have low utilization.

정답：C

설명：
AWS Compute Optimizer automatically analyzes EBS volume metrics (IOPS, throughput, and capacity) to provide cost optimization recommendations based on actual usage patterns. It identifies overprovisioned volumes and suggests lower-cost volume types without requiring manual benchmarking or instance modifications. This is the most operationally efficient solution because it is fully managed and requires no manual data collection or analysis.

질문 # 42
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 with TCP listeners on ports 80 and 443. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to port 443.
- B. Create an Application Load Balancer that has one HTTPS listener on port 80. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to port 80.
- C. Create an Application Load Balancer that has two TCP listeners on ports 80 and 443. Attach an SSL /TLS certificate to port 443.
- D. Create an Application Load Balancer that has one HTTP listener on port 80 and one HTTPS listener on port 443. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to port 443. Create a rule to redirect requests from port 80 to port 443.

정답：D

설명：
Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):
An Application Load Balancer (ALB) operates at Layer 7 (HTTP/HTTPS) and supports advanced routing features, including HTTP-to-HTTPS redirection. To meet the requirement of protecting traffic with ACM certificates and automatically redirecting HTTP requests, the ALB must be configured with two listeners.
The correct design is to create an HTTP listener on port 80 and an HTTPS listener on port 443. The SSL/TLS certificate from AWS Certificate Manager is attached to the HTTPS listener. A listener rule on port 80 redirects incoming HTTP requests to HTTPS on port 443, ensuring all client connections are encrypted.
Option A is invalid because HTTPS cannot operate on port 80. Option C uses TCP listeners, which do not support HTTP-level redirects. Option D uses a Network Load Balancer, which operates at Layer 4 and does not support HTTP redirects.
Therefore, Option B is the only solution that satisfies all requirements using AWS-native features with minimal complexity.

질문 # 43
A company has a web application that is experiencing performance problems many times each night. A root cause analysis reveals sudden increases in CPU utilization that last 5 minutes on an Amazon EC2 Linux instance. A CloudOps engineer must find the process ID (PID) of the service or process that is consuming more CPU.
What should the CloudOps engineer do to collect the process utilization information with the LEAST amount of effort?

- A. Use the default Amazon CloudWatch CPU utilization metric to capture the PID in CloudWatch.
- B. Configure an AWS Lambda function to run every minute to capture the PID and send a notification.
- C. Configure the Amazon CloudWatch agent procstat plugin to capture CPU process metrics.
- D. Log in to the EC2 instance by using a .pem key each night. Then run the top command.

정답：C

설명：
The CloudWatch agent procstat plugin can be configured to automatically collect detailed per- process CPU utilization metrics, including process IDs (PIDs), with minimal setup effort. This eliminates the need for manual monitoring or custom scripts, and integrates directly with CloudWatch for visualization, alerting, and analysis - making it the most efficient and scalable solution.

질문 # 44
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