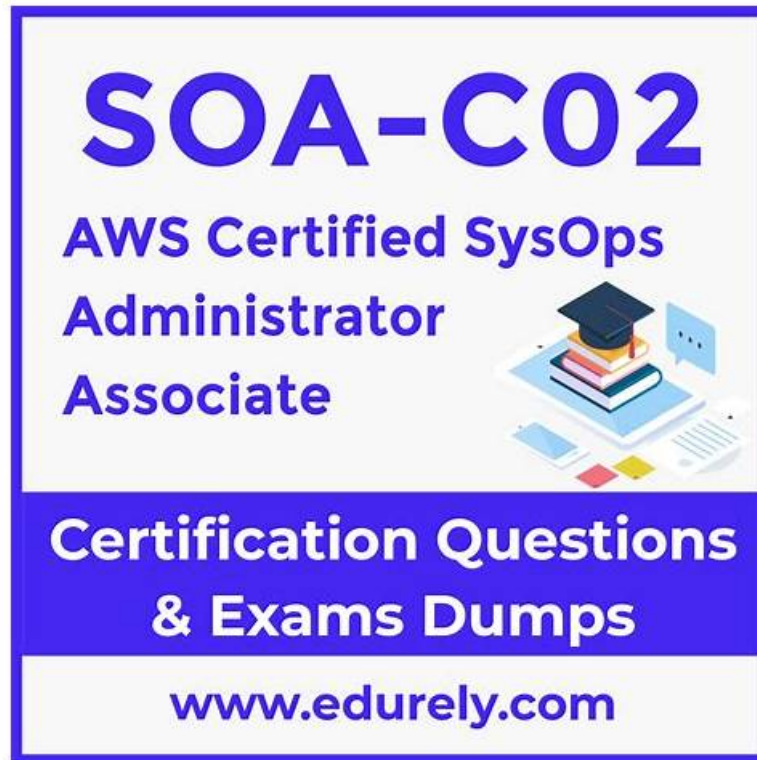


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## SOA-C02 Exam Torrent: AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) & SOA-C02 Training Materials & SOA-C02 Exam Prep

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## Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) Sample Questions (Q656-Q661):

### NEW QUESTION # 656

A SysOps administrator is setting up an automated process to recover an Amazon EC2 instance in the event of an underlying hardware failure. The recovered instance must have the same private IP address and the same Elastic IP address that the original instance had. The SysOps team must receive an email notification when the recovery process is initiated.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Auto Scaling group across three different subnets in the same Availability Zone with a minimum, maximum, and desired size of 1. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use a launch template that specifies the private IP address and the Elastic IP address. Add an activity notification for the Auto Scaling group to send an email message to the SysOps team through Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).
- B. Create an Auto Scaling group across three Availability Zones with a minimum, maximum, and desired size of 1. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use a launch template that specifies the private IP address and the Elastic IP address. Add an activity notification for the Auto Scaling group to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the SysOps team email address to the SNS topic.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the EC2 instance, and specify the `StatusCheckFailedInstance` metric. Add an EC2 action to the alarm to recover the instance. Add an alarm notification to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the SysOps team email address to the SNS topic.
- **D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the EC2 instance, and specify the `StatusCheckFailed_System` metric. Add an EC2 action to the alarm to recover the instance. Add an alarm notification to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the SysOps team email address to the SNS topic.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

You can create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that monitors an Amazon EC2 instance and automatically recovers the instance if it becomes impaired due to an underlying hardware failure or a problem that requires AWS involvement to repair. Terminated instances cannot be recovered. A recovered instance is identical to the original instance, including the instance ID, private IP addresses, Elastic IP addresses, and all instance metadata. If the impaired instance has a public IPv4 address, the instance retains the public IPv4 address after recovery. If the impaired instance is in a placement group, the recovered instance runs in the placement group.

When the `StatusCheckFailed_System` alarm is triggered, and the recover action is initiated, you will be notified by the Amazon SNS topic that you selected when you created the alarm and associated the recover action.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-instance-recover.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 657

A company has an application that uses a scheduled AWS Lambda function to retrieve datasets from external sources over the internet. The function is not associated with a VPC. The company is modifying the application to store the information that the Lambda function retrieves on an Amazon RDS DB instance in a private subnet. The VPC has two public subnets and two private subnets.

A SysOps administrator must deploy a solution that allows the Lambda function to access the new database and continue to access the internet.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create a new Lambda function with VPC access and two public IP addresses. Attach the function to public subnets in the same Availability Zones that the database uses. Associate a security group with the function. Configure the security group inbound rules to allow Lambda to access the required resources.
- **B. Reconfigure the Lambda function for VPC access. Add NAT gateways to the public subnets in the VPC. Add route table entries in the private subnets to route through the NAT gateways to the internet. Attach the function to the private subnets that support the database. Associate a security group with the function. Configure the security group outbound rules to allow Lambda to access the internet.**
- C. Create a new Lambda function with VPC access and an Elastic IP address. Attach the function to public subnets in two Availability Zones. Associate a security group with the Elastic IP address. Configure the security group outbound rules to allow Lambda to access the required resources.
- D. Reconfigure the Lambda function for VPC access. Attach the function to the private subnets. Add route table entries in the private subnets to route through the internet gateway to the internet. Associate a security group with the subnets. Configure the security group inbound rules to allow Lambda to access the required resources through the internet gateway.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

To allow the Lambda function to access both the new RDS database in a private subnet and the internet, the Lambda function needs to be reconfigured for VPC access with a NAT gateway setup.

\* Reconfigure Lambda for VPC Access:

\* Attach the Lambda function to the private subnets where the RDS instance is located.

\* Add NAT gateways to the public subnets to allow outbound internet access from the private subnets.

\* NAT Gateway:

\* NAT gateways allow instances in private subnets to connect to the internet or other AWS services, but they prevent the internet from initiating connections with those instances.

\* Steps to Implement:

\* Create NAT gateways in the public subnets.

\* Update the route tables of the private subnets to route internet-bound traffic through the NAT gateways.

\* Ensure the Lambda function has the necessary IAM role permissions to access the VPC and RDS.

\* References:

\* Configuring a Lambda Function to Access Resources in a VPC

\* NAT Gateways

**NEW QUESTION # 658**

A SysOps administrator is setting up an automated process to recover an Amazon EC2 instance in the event of an underlying hardware failure. The recovered instance must have the same private IP address and the same Elastic IP address that the original instance had. The SysOps team must receive an email notification when the recovery process is initiated.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Auto Scaling group across three different subnets in the same Availability Zone with a minimum, maximum, and desired size of 1. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use a launch template that specifies the private IP address and the Elastic IP address. Add an activity notification for the Auto Scaling group to send an email message to the SysOps team through Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).
- B. Create an Auto Scaling group across three Availability Zones with a minimum, maximum, and desired size of 1. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use a launch template that specifies the private IP address and the Elastic IP address. Add an activity notification for the Auto Scaling group to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the SysOps team email address to the SNS topic.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the EC2 instance, and specify the `StatusCheckFailed_Instance` metric. Add an EC2 action to the alarm to recover the instance. Add an alarm notification to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the SysOps team email address to the SNS topic.
- **D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the EC2 instance, and specify the `StatusCheckFailed_System` metric. Add an EC2 action to the alarm to recover the instance. Add an alarm notification to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe the SysOps team email address to the SNS topic.**

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**Reference:**

You can create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that monitors an Amazon EC2 instance and automatically recovers the instance if it becomes impaired due to an underlying hardware failure or a problem that requires AWS involvement to repair. Terminated instances cannot be recovered. A recovered instance is identical to the original instance, including the instance ID, private IP addresses, Elastic IP addresses, and all instance metadata. If the impaired instance has a public IPv4 address, the instance retains the public IPv4 address after recovery. If the impaired instance is in a placement group, the recovered instance runs in the placement group. When the `StatusCheckFailed_System` alarm is triggered, and the recover action is initiated, you will be notified by the Amazon SNS topic that you selected when you created the alarm and associated the recover action.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-instance-recover.html>

**NEW QUESTION # 659**

A SysOps administrator needs to give users the ability to upload objects to an Amazon S3 bucket. The SysOps administrator creates a presigned URL and provides the URL to a user, but the user cannot upload an object to the S3 bucket. The presigned URL has not expired, and no bucket policy is applied to the S3 bucket.

Which of the following could be the cause of this problem?

- A. The SysOps administrator does not have the necessary permissions to upload the object to the S3 bucket.
- B. The user has not properly configured the AWS CLI with their access key and secret access key.
- C. The object already has been uploaded through the use of the presigned URL, so the presigned URL is no longer valid.
- D. The SysOps administrator must apply a bucket policy to the S3 bucket to allow the user to upload the object.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Step-by-Step

Understand the Problem:

A user cannot upload an object to an S3 bucket using a presigned URL, even though the URL is valid and the bucket has no policy applied.

Analyze the Requirements:

Determine the cause of the issue preventing the upload via the presigned URL.

Evaluate the Options:

Option A: The user has not properly configured the AWS CLI.

CLI configuration is not relevant to using a presigned URL.

Option B: The SysOps administrator does not have the necessary permissions.

The administrator's permissions are required to generate a valid presigned URL with sufficient permissions.

Option C: A bucket policy is required.

A bucket policy is not necessary if the presigned URL has the correct permissions.

Option D: The object has already been uploaded.

A presigned URL remains valid until it expires or the specified permissions are revoked.

Select the Best Solution:

Option B: Ensuring that the SysOps administrator has the necessary permissions to upload objects to the S3 bucket is crucial for generating valid presigned URLs.

Reference:

Amazon S3 Presigned URLs

IAM Policies for Amazon S3

The SysOps administrator must have the necessary permissions to upload objects to the S3 bucket, ensuring that the presigned URL generated allows the user to upload successfully.

## NEW QUESTION # 660

A company runs a web application on three Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company notices that random periods of increased traffic cause a degradation in the application's performance. A SysOps administrator must scale the application to meet the increased traffic.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to monitor application latency and increase the size of each EC2 instance if the desired threshold is reached.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to monitor application latency and add an EC2 instance to the ALB if the desired threshold is reached.
- C. Deploy the application to an Auto Scaling group of EC2 instances with a target tracking scaling policy. Attach the ALB to the Auto Scaling group.
- D. Deploy the application to an Auto Scaling group of EC2 instances with a scheduled scaling policy. Attach the ALB to the Auto Scaling group.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/as-scaling-target-tracking.html>

## NEW QUESTION # 661

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