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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	• 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.

Topic 3	• 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 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64
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 an Application 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.
- C. 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.
- D. Create an Application Load Balancer that has one HTTPS listener on port 80. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to listener port 80. Create a rule to redirect requests from HTTP to HTTPS.

Answer: B

Explanation:
An Application Load Balancer (ALB) supports both HTTP and HTTPS listeners. By attaching an ACM-managed SSL/TLS certificate to the HTTPS listener on port 443 and configuring a redirect rule in the HTTP (port 80) listener to forward traffic to HTTPS, the ALB automatically redirects all HTTP requests to HTTPS, meeting both the security and operational requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 65
A company's website runs on an Amazon EC2 Linux instance. The website needs to serve PDF files from an Amazon S3 bucket. All public access to the S3 bucket is blocked at the account level. The company needs to allow website users to download the PDF files.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST administrative effort?

- A. Create an IAM role that has a policy that allows s3:list* and s3:get* permissions. Assign the role to the EC2 instance. Assign a company employee to download requested PDF files to the EC2 instance and deliver the files to website users. Create an AWS Lambda function to periodically delete local files.
- B. Change the S3 bucket permissions to allow public access on the source S3 bucket. Assign a company employee to provide a PDF file URL to users when users request the PDF files.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution that uses an origin access control (OAC) that points to the S3 bucket. Apply a bucket policy to the bucket to allow connections from the CloudFront distribution.
  Assign a company employee to provide a download URL that contains the distribution URL and the object path to users when users request PDF files.
- D. Deploy an EC2 instance that has an IAM instance profile to a public subnet. Use a signed URL from the EC2 instance to

provide temporary access to the S3 bucket for website users.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Per the AWS Cloud Operations, Networking, and Security documentation, the best practice for serving private S3 content securely to end users is to use Amazon CloudFront with Origin Access Control (OAC).
OAC enables CloudFront to access S3 buckets privately, even when Block Public Access settings are enabled at the account level. This allows content to be delivered globally and securely without making the S3 bucket public. The bucket policy explicitly allows access only from the CloudFront distribution, ensuring that users can retrieve PDF files only via CloudFront URLs.
This configuration offers:
* Automatic scalability through CloudFront caching,
* Improved security via private access control,
* Minimal administration effort with fully managed services.
Other options require manual handling or make the bucket public, violating AWS security best practices.
Therefore, Option B-using CloudFront with Origin Access Control and a restrictive bucket policy- provides the most secure, efficient, and low-maintenance CloudOps solution.
Reference: AWS Cloud Operations and Content Delivery Guide - Section: Serving Private Content Securely from Amazon S3 via CloudFront Using Origin Access Control

NEW QUESTION # 66
A company is using an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster that has point-in-time recovery, backtracking, and automatic backup enabled. A CloudOps engineer needs to roll back the DB cluster to a specific recovery point within the previous 72 hours. Restores must be completed in the same production DB cluster.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use point-in-time recovery to restore the existing DB cluster to the desired recovery point.
- B. Use backtracking to rewind the existing DB cluster to the desired recovery point.
- C. Create an Aurora Replica. Promote the replica to replace the primary DB instance.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to restore an automatic backup to the existing DB cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:
As documented in AWS Cloud Operations and Database Recovery, Aurora Backtrack allows you to rewind the existing database cluster to a chosen point in time without creating a new cluster. This feature supports fine-grained rollback for accidental data changes, making it ideal for scenarios like table deletions or logical corruption.
Backtracking maintains continuous transaction logs and permits rewinding within a configurable window (up to 72 hours). It does not require creating a new cluster or endpoint, and it preserves the same production environment, fulfilling the operational requirement for in-place recovery.
In contrast, Point-in-Time Recovery (Option D) always creates a new cluster, while replica promotion (Option A) and Lambda restoration (Option B) are unrelated to immediate rollback operations.
Therefore, Option C, using Aurora Backtrack, best meets the requirement for same-cluster restoration and minimal downtime.

NEW QUESTION # 67
A company deploys an application on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company wants to protect the application from SQL injection attacks.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Deploy AWS Shield Standard in front of the ALB. Enable SQL injection filtering.
- B. Deploy AWS WAF in front of the ALB. Subscribe to an AWS Managed Rule for SQL injection filtering.
- C. Deploy AWS Shield Advanced in front of the ALB. Enable SQL injection filtering.
- D. Deploy a vulnerability scanner on each EC2 instance. Continuously scan the application code.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS Cloud Operations and Security documentation confirms that AWS WAF (Web Application Firewall) is designed to protect web applications from application-layer threats, including SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), and other OWASP Top

10 vulnerabilities.
When integrated with an Application Load Balancer, AWS WAF inspects incoming traffic using rule groups. The AWS Managed Rules for SQL Injection Protection provide preconfigured, continuously updated filters that detect and block malicious SQL patterns.
AWS Shield (Standard or Advanced) defends against DDoS attacks, not application-layer SQL attacks, and vulnerability scanners (Option C) only detect, not prevent, exploitation.
Thus, Option D provides the correct, managed, and automated protection aligned with AWS best practices.

NEW QUESTION # 68
A company plans to migrate several of its high-performance computing (HPC) virtual machines to Amazon EC2. The deployment must minimize network latency and maximize network throughput between the instances.
Which placement group strategy should the CloudOps engineer choose?

- A. Deploy the instances in a spread placement group in two Availability Zones.
- B. Deploy the instances in a cluster placement group in one Availability Zone.
- C. Deploy the instances in a partition placement group in two Availability Zones.
- D. Deploy the instances in a partition placement group in one Availability Zone.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):
Cluster placement groups are specifically designed for workloads that require extremely low latency and high network throughput, such as HPC applications. Instances are placed physically close together within the same Availability Zone, enabling high-bandwidth, low-latency networking.
Partition placement groups are optimized for fault isolation, not network performance. Spread placement groups prioritize availability by distributing instances across distinct hardware, which increases latency.
Because the requirement is performance rather than fault isolation or high availability, a cluster placement group is the optimal choice.

NEW QUESTION # 69
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