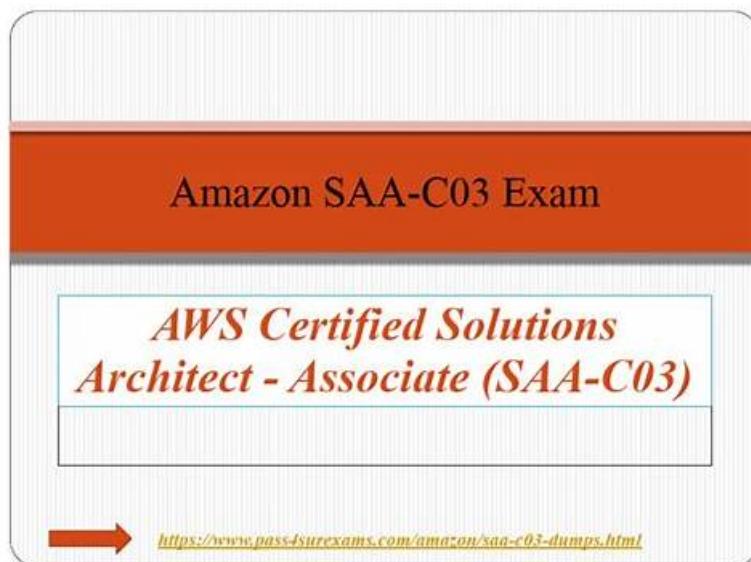


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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q131-Q136):

NEW QUESTION # 131

A company uses AWS Organizations to manage multiple AWS accounts. A CloudOps engineer must identify all IPv4 ports open to 0.0.0.0/0 across the organization's accounts.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function to gather security group rules from all accounts. Aggregate the findings in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- B. Review AWS Trusted Advisor findings in an organizational view for the Security Groups - Specific Ports Unrestricted check.**
- C. Enable Amazon Inspector in each account. Run an automated workload discovery job.
- D. Use the AWS CLI to print all security group rules for review.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to AWS Cloud Operations and Governance documentation, AWS Trusted Advisor provides automated checks for security group rules across all accounts, including identifying ports open to 0.0.0.0/0.

When viewed in organizational mode, Trusted Advisor integrates with AWS Organizations, allowing administrators to access organization-wide security findings from a central management account. This approach requires no custom code, additional infrastructure, or manual inspection, providing immediate visibility and the lowest operational overhead.

AWS CLI scripts (Option A) or Lambda automation (Option C) introduce additional maintenance, and Amazon Inspector (Option D) is focused on instance-level vulnerabilities, not network access rules.

Therefore, Option B is the AWS-recommended CloudOps best practice for centralized and low-effort open-port auditing.

NEW QUESTION # 132

A company has an on-premises DNS solution and wants to resolve DNS records in an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for example.com. The company has set up an AWS Direct Connect connection for network connectivity between the on-premises network and the VPC. A CloudOps engineer must ensure that an on-premises server can query records in the example.com domain.

What should the CloudOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint. Attach a security group to the endpoint to allow inbound traffic on TCP/UDP port 53 from the on-premises DNS servers.
- B. Create a Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint. Attach a security group to the endpoint to allow inbound traffic on TCP/UDP port 53 from the on-premises DNS servers.
- C. Create a Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint. Attach a security group to the endpoint to allow outbound traffic on TCP/UDP port 53 to the on-premises DNS servers.
- D. Create a Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint. Attach a security group to the endpoint to allow outbound traffic on TCP/UDP port 53 to the on-premises DNS servers.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to AWS Cloud Operations and Networking documentation, Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoints allow DNS queries to originate from on-premises DNS servers and resolve private hosted zone records in AWS. The inbound endpoint provides DNS resolver IP addresses within the VPC, which the on-premises DNS servers can forward queries to over AWS Direct Connect or VPN connections.

The inbound endpoint must be associated with a security group that permits inbound traffic on TCP and UDP port 53 from the on-premises DNS server IP addresses. This ensures that DNS requests from the on-premises environment reach the VPC Resolver for resolution of private domains like example.com.

By contrast, outbound endpoints are used for the opposite direction-resolving external (on-premises or internet) DNS names from within AWS VPCs. Therefore, only an inbound endpoint correctly satisfies the direction of resolution in this scenario.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Route 53 Resolver Guide - Section: Inbound and Outbound Endpoints for Hybrid DNS Resolution

NEW QUESTION # 133

A company plans to migrate several of its high performance computing (HPC) virtual machines (VMs) to Amazon EC2 instances on AWS. A CloudOps engineer must identify a placement group for this deployment. The strategy must minimize network latency and must maximize network throughput between the HPC VMs.

Which strategy should the CloudOps engineer choose to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cluster placement groups place EC2 instances close together within a single Availability Zone, providing very low network latency and high network throughput, which is ideal for HPC workloads that require fast, high-bandwidth communication between nodes. Partition and spread groups focus on isolation and failure-domain separation, not on maximizing inter-instance network performance.

NEW QUESTION # 134

A company uses hundreds of Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instances and Spot Instances to run production and non-production workloads. The company installs and configures the AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) on the EC2 instances.

During a recent instance patch operation, some instances were not patched because the instances were either busy or down. The company needs to generate a report that lists the current patch version of all instances.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Use AWS Config to monitor the patch status of the EC2 instances by using output from the SSM Agents. Create a configuration compliance rule to check whether patches are installed. Generate a report of all instances.
- B. Use Systems Manager Inventory to collect patch versions. Generate a report of all instances.

- C. Use AWS Config to track EC2 instance configuration changes by using output from the SSM Agents. Create a custom rule to check for patch versions. Generate a report of all unpatched instances.
- D. Use Systems Manager Run Command to remotely collect patch version information. Generate a report of all instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):

AWS Systems Manager Inventory is designed to collect metadata from managed instances, including installed software, applications, and patch information. It works asynchronously and does not require instances to be actively running a command at the time of collection, which is critical when instances may be busy or temporarily unavailable during patch windows.

Inventory data is stored centrally and can be queried to generate reports showing the current patch level or installed patch versions across all managed instances. This makes it well-suited for large fleets that include both On-Demand and Spot Instances and that may scale dynamically.

Option B relies on Run Command, which requires instances to be online and available at execution time. This does not meet the requirement because some instances were already missed during patch operations due to being busy or down. Option C and Option D use AWS Config, which is primarily intended for configuration compliance and drift detection, not detailed patch version reporting. Creating custom or managed rules for patch status introduces unnecessary complexity and overhead compared to Inventory's built-in capability.

Therefore, Systems Manager Inventory provides the most operationally efficient and reliable solution for collecting and reporting patch version data across all EC2 instances.

NEW QUESTION # 135

A company's developers manually install software modules on Amazon EC2 instances to deploy new versions of a service. A security audit finds that instances contain inconsistent and unapproved modules.

A CloudOps engineer must create a new instance image that contains only approved software.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Detective to continuously find and uninstall unauthorized modules from the instances.
- B. Use EC2 Image Builder to create and test an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that includes only the approved modules. **Update the deployment workflow to use the new AMI.**
- C. Use AWS Systems Manager Run Command to install the approved modules on all running instances during an in-place update.
- D. Use Amazon GuardDuty to create and deploy an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that includes only the approved modules.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the AWS Cloud Operations and Deployment documentation, EC2 Image Builder is the AWS-managed service for automating the creation, maintenance, validation, and deployment of secure and compliant Amazon Machine Images (AMIs).

It allows CloudOps teams to define image pipelines that include only approved software modules and configuration scripts. EC2 Image Builder automatically tests and verifies these AMIs for compliance before deployment.

This process ensures configuration consistency, eliminates manual installation errors, and simplifies ongoing patch management. The service integrates with AWS Systems Manager, Amazon Inspector, and AWS CloudFormation for end-to-end automation.

Amazon Detective and GuardDuty (Options A & B) are security monitoring tools, not image management solutions.

Run Command (Option C) applies ad-hoc updates but does not create standard, reusable AMIs.

Therefore, Option D is correct--EC2 Image Builder provides the most operationally efficient and compliant way to create an approved baseline AMI for future deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 136

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