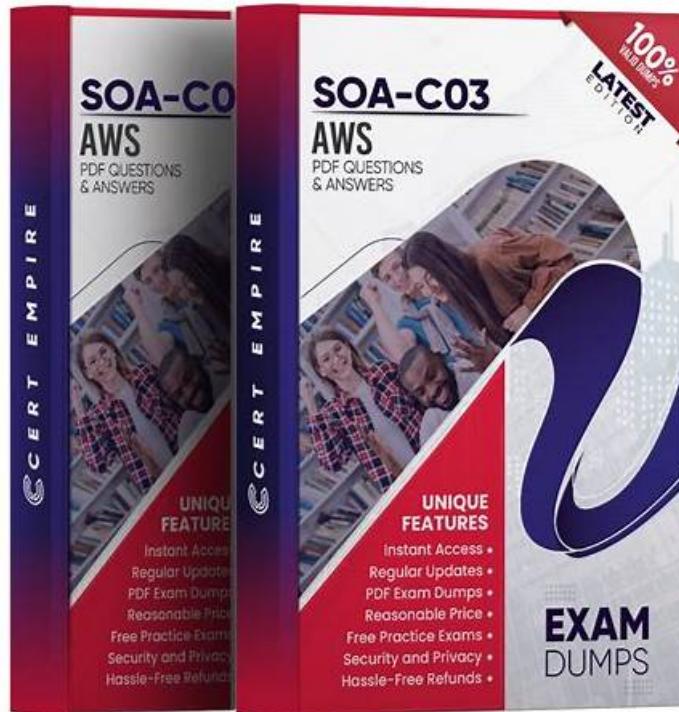


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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 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"> 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 (Q92-Q97):

NEW QUESTION # 92

A company has multiple AWS accounts. A CloudOps engineer uses a sandbox account to create and verify IAM policies for use in a production account. The CloudOps engineer uses AWS CloudFormation to deploy policies to the sandbox account for testing. When tests pass, the CloudOps engineer deploys the policies to production. The CloudOps engineer has configured AWS CloudTrail in both the sandbox account and the production account.

The CloudOps engineer wants to detect any changes to the IAM policies after the policies have been deployed by CloudFormation. The CloudOps engineer must receive notifications for any changes to the policies.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST administrative effort?

- A. Store the IAM policies as a JSON document in an Amazon S3 bucket. Use an AWS Lambda function to periodically compare the IAM policies with the JSON document that is stored in the S3 bucket.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to check the CloudFormation stack for drift. Configure the function to use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to notify the CloudOps engineer if the function detects any drift.**
- C. Use AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer to generate a policy based on CloudTrail activity for the IAM role that is attached to the IAM policies in the production account. Compare the results to the IAM policies that are in the sandbox account. Send a notification to the CloudOps engineer if the policies are different.
- D. Configure CloudTrail to send email notifications to the CloudOps engineer when CloudTrail detects changes to the IAM policies.

Answer: B

Explanation:

CloudFormation drift detection is designed to detect any configuration changes made outside CloudFormation (such as manual edits to IAM policies). By wiring CloudTrail → EventBridge → Lambda → Drift Detection → SNS, you automatically trigger drift checks when relevant changes occur and notify the CloudOps engineer if the actual IAM policies differ from the CloudFormation template. This leverages managed services and avoids building your own comparison logic, providing the least administrative effort among the options.

NEW QUESTION # 93

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

Answer: D

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 # 94

A company runs a business application on more than 300 Linux-based instances. Each instance has the AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) installed. The company expects the number of instances to grow in the future. All business application instances have the same user-defined tag.

A CloudOps engineer wants to run a command on all the business application instances to download and install a package from a private repository. To avoid overwhelming the repository, the CloudOps engineer wants to ensure that no more than 30 downloads occur at one time.

Which solution will meet this requirement in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Use a parallel workflow state in AWS Step Functions to automatically run a Systems Manager Run Command document that reads a list of instance IDs that have the user-defined tag. Set the number of parallel states to 30. Run the Step Functions workflow 10 times.
- B. Use an AWS Lambda function to automatically run a Systems Manager Run Command document that reads a list of instance IDs that have the user-defined tag. Set reserved concurrency for the Lambda function to 30.
- C. Use a Systems Manager Run Command document to download and install the package. Use rate control to set concurrency to 30. Specify the target by using the user-defined tag as part of the Run Command document.
- D. Use a secondary tag to create 10 batches of 30 instances each. Use a Systems Manager Run Command document to download and install the package. Specify the target as part of the Run Command document by using the secondary tag. Run each batch one time.

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Systems Manager Run Command supports rate control, where you can set max concurrency (e.g., 30) and target instances by tag. This lets you run the command on all tagged instances while automatically limiting concurrent executions to 30, avoiding repository overload and scaling cleanly as the number of instances grows, without extra scripting or manual batching.

NEW QUESTION # 95

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

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION # 96

A CloudOps engineer creates a new VPC that contains a private subnet, a security group that allows all outbound traffic, and an endpoint for Amazon EC2 Instance Connect in a private subnet. The CloudOps engineer associates the security group with EC2 Instance Connect.

The CloudOps engineer launches an EC2 instance from an Amazon Linux Amazon Machine Image (AMI) in the private subnet. The CloudOps engineer launches the EC2 instance without an SSH key pair.

The CloudOps engineer tries to connect to the instance by using the EC2 Instance Connect endpoint.

However, the connection fails.

How can the CloudOps engineer connect to the instance?

- A. Create an IAM instance profile that allows AWS Systems Manager Session Manager to access the EC2 instance. Associate the instance profile with the instance.
- B. Recreate the EC2 instance. Associate an SSH key pair with the instance.
- C. Create an inbound rule in the security group to allow SSH traffic on port 22 from the private subnet.
- D. Create an inbound rule in the security group to allow HTTPS traffic on port 443 from the private subnet.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 Instance Connect enables secure SSH access to EC2 instances without requiring a traditional SSH key pair.

However, although authentication is handled through IAM and the Instance Connect endpoint, the underlying network requirements for SSH still apply.

For EC2 Instance Connect to function, the EC2 instance's security group must allow inbound traffic on TCP port 22 from the network where the Instance Connect endpoint resides. In this case, both the endpoint and the EC2 instance are in the private subnet, so the security group must explicitly allow SSH traffic from that subnet or from the security group associated with the endpoint.

Allowing HTTPS traffic on port 443 does not enable SSH access. Systems Manager Session Manager is a separate access mechanism and does not resolve an EC2 Instance Connect failure. Recreating the instance with an SSH key pair is unnecessary because EC2 Instance Connect does not rely on key pairs.

Therefore, enabling inbound SSH traffic on port 22 from the private subnet resolves the connection issue.

NEW QUESTION # 97

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