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Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) Sample Questions (Q321-Q326):

NEW QUESTION # 321

A team of On-call engineers frequently needs to connect to Amazon EC2 Instances in a private subnet to troubleshoot and run commands. The Instances use either the latest AWS-provided Windows Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) or Amazon Linux AMIs. The team has an existing IAM role for authorization. A SysOps administrator must provide the team with access to the Instances by granting IAM permissions to this. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Associate an Elastic IP address and a security group with each instance. Add the engineers' IP addresses to the security group inbound rules. Add a statement to the IAM role policy to allow the `ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress` action so that the team can connect to the Instances.
- B. Create a bastion host with an EC2 Instance, and associate the bastion host with the VPC. Add a statement to the IAM role policy to allow the `ec2:CreateVpnConnection` action on the bastion host. Instruct the team to use the bastion host endpoint to connect to the instances.

D Create an internet-facing Network Load Balancer. Use two listeners. Forward port 22 to a target group of Linux instances. Forward port 3389 to a target group of Windows Instances. Add a statement to the IAM role policy to allow the ec2:CreateRoute action so that the team can connect to the Instances.

- **C. Add a statement to the IAM role policy to allow the ssm:StartSession action on the instances. Instruct the team to use AWS Systems Manager Session Manager to connect to the Instances by using the assumed IAM role.**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Step-by-Step Explanation:

* Understand the Problem:

- * Engineers need to connect to EC2 instances in a private subnet for troubleshooting.
- * The instances are using Windows or Amazon Linux AMIs.
- * The team already has an IAM role for authorization.

* Analyze the Requirements:

- * Provide secure and efficient access to the instances without exposing them directly to the internet.
- * Utilize existing IAM role for access control.

* Evaluate the Options:

- * Option A: Use AWS Systems Manager Session Manager.
- * Allows secure and auditable SSH or RDP access to EC2 instances without the need for bastion hosts or opening inbound ports.
- * Add a policy to allow the ssm:StartSession action.
- * Option B: Use Elastic IP and security group.
- * Exposes instances to direct access, increasing security risks.
- * Option C: Use a bastion host.
- * Requires additional infrastructure and maintenance.
- * Option D: Use an internet-facing Network Load Balancer.
- * Exposes instances to direct access via load balancer, not ideal for private subnets.

* Select the Best Solution:

- * Option A: Using AWS Systems Manager Session Manager is the most secure and efficient solution. It eliminates the need for additional infrastructure and avoids exposing instances to the internet.

References:

- * AWS Systems Manager Session Manager
- * Controlling Access to Session Manager

AWS Systems Manager Session Manager provides secure and auditable access to EC2 instances in a private subnet using IAM roles.

NEW QUESTION # 322

A company is using Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) to run a containerized application on Amazon EC2 instances. A SysOps administrator needs to monitor only traffic flows between the ECS tasks.

Which combination of steps should the SysOps administrator take to meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure Amazon CloudWatch Logs on the elastic network interface of each task.
- B. Specify the bridge network mode in the task definition.
- **C. Configure VPC Flow Logs on the elastic network interface of each task.**
- **D. Specify the awsvpc network mode in the task definition.**
- E. Specify the host network mode in the task definition.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonECS/latest/developerguide/task-networking-awsvpc.html> To monitor traffic flows between ECS tasks, you need to use VPC Flow Logs and specify the awsvpc network mode in the task definition.

* VPC Flow Logs:

- * VPC Flow Logs capture information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in your VPC.
- * Enable VPC Flow Logs on the elastic network interfaces (ENIs) used by the ECS tasks.

* awsvpc Network Mode:

- * The awsvpc network mode gives each task its own ENI, allowing for more granular network monitoring and security controls.
- * This mode is required to capture detailed traffic flow information for each ECS task.

References:

- * VPC Flow Logs

NEW QUESTION # 323

A SysOps administrator is designing a solution for an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance. Database credentials must be stored and rotated monthly. The applications that connect to the DB instance send write-intensive traffic with variable client connections that sometimes increase significantly in a short period of time. Which solution should a SysOps administrator choose to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure AWS Secrets Manager to automatically rotate the credentials for the DB instance. Use RDS read replicas to handle the increases in database connections.
- **B. Configure AWS Secrets Manager to automatically rotate the credentials for the DB instance. Use RDS Proxy to handle the increases in database connections.**
- C. Configure AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to automatically rotate the keys for the DB instance. Use RDS read replicas to handle the increases in database connections.
- D. Configure AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to automatically rotate the keys for the DB instance. Use RDS Proxy to handle the increases in database connections.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon RDS Proxy is available for Amazon Aurora with MySQL compatibility, Amazon Aurora with PostgreSQL compatibility, Amazon RDS for MariaDB, Amazon RDS for MySQL, and Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/rotate-secrets_turn-on-for-db.html

NEW QUESTION # 324

A data storage company provides a service that gives users the ability to upload and download files as needed. The files are stored in Amazon S3 Standard and must be immediately retrievable for 1 year. Users access files frequently during the first 30 days after the files are stored. Users rarely access files after 30 days.

The company's SysOps administrator must use S3 Lifecycle policies to implement a solution that maintains object availability and minimizes cost.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Move objects to S3 Glacier after 30 days.
- **B. Move objects to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 30 days.**
- C. Move objects to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) immediately.
- D. Move objects to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) after 30 days.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To minimize cost while maintaining immediate retrievability for files stored in Amazon S3, you can use S3 Lifecycle policies to transition objects to different storage classes based on their access patterns. Given that files are frequently accessed in the first 30 days and rarely accessed afterward, transitioning to S3 Standard-IA after 30 days is the most cost-effective solution.

Understand S3 Storage Classes:

S3 Standard: Suitable for frequently accessed data.

S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA): Suitable for data that is less frequently accessed but requires rapid access when needed. It offers lower storage costs compared to S3 Standard but has a retrieval fee.

S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA): Similar to S3 Standard-IA but stores data in a single Availability Zone, making it less resilient.

S3 Glacier: Suitable for archival storage where data retrieval time is not critical (minutes to hours).

Requirements and Solution:

Access Pattern: Frequent access in the first 30 days, rare access afterward.

Retrievability: Immediate access required for one year.

Cost Efficiency: Minimize storage costs after the first 30 days.

Implementing Lifecycle Policy:

Lifecycle Policy: Configure a lifecycle policy to transition objects to S3 Standard-IA after 30 days.

Step-by-Step Implementation:

Login to AWS Management Console:

Open the Amazon S3 console at Amazon S3 Console.

Navigate to the Bucket:
 Select the bucket where the files are stored.
 Configure Lifecycle Policy:
 Go to the Management tab.
 Choose Lifecycle and then + Add lifecycle rule.
 Enter a rule name and scope (e.g., apply to all objects in the bucket or specific prefixes).
 Under Lifecycle rule actions, choose Transition current versions of objects between storage classes.
 Add a transition:
 Days after object creation: 30
 Storage class: S3 Standard-IA
 Optionally, add expiration actions if objects should be deleted after a certain period.
 Review and Save:
 Review the configuration and save the lifecycle rule.
 Reference:
 Amazon S3 Storage Classes
 Lifecycle Configuration Elements
 Transitioning Objects Using Amazon S3 Lifecycle

NEW QUESTION # 325

A company uses Amazon Route 53 to manage the public DNS records for the domain example.com. The company deploys an Amazon CloudFront distribution to deliver static assets for a new corporate website. The company wants to create a subdomain that is named "static" and must route traffic for the subdomain to the CloudFront distribution.
 How should a SysOps administrator create a new record for the subdomain in Route 53?

- A. Create a CNAME record. Enter static.example.com as the record name. Enter the CloudFront distribution's private IP address as the value.
- B. Create a CNAME record. Enter static.cloudfront.net as the record name. Enter the CloudFront distribution's public IP address as the value.
- **C. Create an A record. Enter static.example.com as the record name. Enter the CloudFront distribution's domain name as an alias target.**
- D. Create an A record. Enter static.cloudfront.net as the record name. Enter the CloudFront distribution's ID as an alias target.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To route traffic for a subdomain to a CloudFront distribution using Amazon Route 53, you should create an A record with the CloudFront distribution's domain name as the alias target.

- * Login to AWS Management Console:
- * Open the Route 53 console at Amazon Route 53 Console.
- * Select Hosted Zone:
- * Select the hosted zone for your domain (example.com).
- * Create Record Set:
- * Click on Create record.
- * For Record name, enter static.
- * Select A - IPv4 address for the record type.
- * For Alias, choose Yes.
- * In the Alias Target field, select the CloudFront distribution's domain name from the dropdown menu.
- * Save Record Set:
- * Review the settings and click Create records.

This setup directs traffic for static.example.com to the CloudFront distribution, leveraging the distribution's caching and delivery capabilities.

References:

- * Routing Traffic to a CloudFront Distribution by Using Your Domain Name
- * Creating Records in Route 53

NEW QUESTION # 326

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