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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

NEW QUESTION # 80
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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. Configure CloudTrail to send email notifications to the CloudOps engineer when CloudTrail detects changes to the IAM policies.
- D. 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.

Answer: D

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 # 81
An application runs on Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling group. A CloudOps engineer needs to implement a solution that provides a central storage location for errors that the application logs to disk. The solution must also provide an alert when the application logs an error.
What should the CloudOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a cron job on the EC2 instances to identify errors and push the errors to an Amazon CloudWatch metric filter.
  Configure the filter to publish to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that has an SMS subscription.

- B. Deploy an AWS Lambda function that pushes the errors directly to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Configure the Lambda function to run every time the log file is updated on disk.
- C. Deploy and configure the Amazon CloudWatch agent on the EC2 instances to log to a CloudWatch log group. Create a metric filter on the target CloudWatch log group. Create a CloudWatch alarm that publishes to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that has an email subscription.
- D. Create an Auto Scaling lifecycle hook that invokes an EC2-based script to identify errors. Configure the script to push the error messages to an Amazon CloudWatch log group when the EC2 instances scale in. Create a CloudWatch alarm that publishes to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that has an email subscription when the number of error messages exceeds a threshold.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The AWS Cloud Operations and Monitoring documentation specifies that the Amazon CloudWatch Agent is the recommended tool for collecting system and application logs from EC2 instances. The agent pushes these logs into a centralized CloudWatch Logs group, providing durable storage and real-time monitoring.
Once the logs are centralized, a CloudWatch Metric Filter can be configured to search for specific error keywords (for example, "ERROR" or "FAILURE"). This filter transforms matching log entries into custom metrics. From there, a CloudWatch Alarm can monitor the metric threshold and publish notifications to an Amazon SNS topic, which can send email or SMS alerts to subscribed recipients.
This combination provides a fully automated, managed, and serverless solution for log aggregation and error alerting. It eliminates the need for manual cron jobs (Option B), custom scripts (Option D), or Lambda-based log streaming (Option C).

NEW QUESTION # 82
A company uses Amazon ElastiCache (Redis OSS) to cache application data. A CloudOps engineer must implement a solution to increase the resilience of the cache. The solution also must minimize the recovery time objective (RTO).
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a read replica in a second Availability Zone. Enable Multi-AZ for the ElastiCache (Redis OSS) replication group.
- B. Enable automatic backups. Restore the backups when necessary.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to initiate a backup every hour. Restore the backup when necessary.
- D. Replace ElastiCache (Redis OSS) with ElastiCache (Memcached).

Answer: A

Explanation:
For high availability and fast failover, ElastiCache for Redis supports replication groups with Multi- AZ and automatic failover. CloudOps guidance states that a primary node can be paired with one or more replicas across multiple Availability Zones; if the primary fails, Redis automatically promotes a replica to primary in seconds, thereby minimizing RTO. This architecture maintains in-memory data continuity without waiting for backup restore operations. Backups (Options B and D) provide durability but require restore and re-warm procedures that increase RTO and may impact application latency. Switching engines (Option A) to Memcached does not provide Redis replication/failover semantics and would not inherently improve resilience for this use case. Therefore, creating a read replica in a different AZ and enabling Multi-AZ with automatic failover is the prescribed CloudOps pattern to increase resilience and achieve the lowest practical RTO for Redis caches.

NEW QUESTION # 83
A company applies user-defined tags to resources that are associated with the company's AWS workloads. Twenty days after applying the tags, the company notices that it cannot use the tags to filter views in the AWS Cost Explorer console.
What is the reason for this issue?

- A. It takes at least 30 days to be able to use tags to filter views in Cost Explorer.
- B. The company has not created a usage budget in AWS Budgets.
- C. The company has not created an AWS Cost and Usage Report.
- D. The company has not activated the user-defined tags for cost allocation.

Answer: D

Explanation:
User-defined (custom) tags must be manually activated as cost allocation tags in the AWS Billing and Cost Management console

before they can be used for filtering or grouping data in AWS Cost Explorer or Cost and Usage Reports. After activation, it can take up to 24 hours for the tags to appear in Cost Explorer - not 20 or 30 days.

NEW QUESTION # 84

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

Answer: D

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 # 85

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