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## Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Networking and Content Delivery:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Monitoring, Logging, Analysis, Remediation, and Performance Optimization:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Reliability and Business Continuity:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Deployment, Provisioning, and Automation:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Security and Compliance:</b> 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.</li></ul>

## Efficient and Convenient Preparation with ActualtestPDF's Updated Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Questions

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### Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q126-Q131):

#### NEW QUESTION # 126

A company is using AWS CloudTrail and wants to ensure that SysOps administrators can easily verify that the log files have not been deleted or changed.

Which action should a SysOps administrator take to meet this requirement?

- A. Grant administrators access to the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key used to encrypt the log files.
- **B. Enable CloudTrail log file integrity validation when the trail is created or updated.**
- C. Configure the S3 bucket to replicate the log files to another bucket.
- D. Turn on Amazon S3 server access logging for the bucket storing the log files.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

CloudTrail can produce digest files and sign log files to detect tampering. Enabling log file integrity validation ensures that any modification or deletion of delivered log files can be detected by verification against the digests and signatures, providing verifiable evidence of tampering or non-tampering for each log file. This is the standard mechanism used to assure SysOps that logs have not been altered after delivery.

#### NEW QUESTION # 127

A company is running an application on premises and wants to use AWS for data backup. All of the data must be available locally. The backup application can write only to block-based storage that is compatible with the Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX).

Which backup solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Use AWS Storage Gateway, and configure it to use gateway-stored volumes.**
- B. Configure the backup software to use Amazon S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval as the target for the data backups.
- C. Use AWS Storage Gateway, and configure it to use gateway-cached volumes.
- D. Configure the backup software to use Amazon S3 as the target for the data backups.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The Storage Gateway service enables hybrid cloud backup by presenting local block storage that synchronizes with AWS cloud storage. For scenarios where all data must remain available locally while still backed up to AWS, the correct mode is gateway-stored volumes.

AWS documentation defines:

"Use stored volumes if you want to keep all your data locally while asynchronously backing up point-in-time snapshots to Amazon S3 for durable storage." These volumes expose an iSCSI interface compatible with POSIX file systems, allowing direct use by on-premises backup software.

Gateway-cached volumes (Option C) store primary data in AWS with limited local cache, violating the "all data must be available locally" requirement. Options A and B are object-based storage solutions, not compatible with POSIX or block-based backup applications.

Therefore, Option D fully satisfies CloudOps reliability and continuity best practices by ensuring local availability, cloud durability, and POSIX compatibility for backups.

References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):

\* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Domain 2: Reliability and Business Continuity

\* AWS Storage Gateway User Guide - Stored Volumes Overview

- \* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability Pillar
- \* AWS Hybrid Cloud Storage Best Practices

### NEW QUESTION # 128

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 129

A company has a VPC that contains a public subnet and a private subnet. The company deploys an Amazon EC2 instance that uses an Amazon Linux Amazon Machine Image (AMI) and has the AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) installed in the private subnet. The EC2 instance is in a security group that allows only outbound traffic.

A CloudOps engineer needs to give a group of privileged administrators the ability to connect to the instance through SSH without exposing the instance to the internet.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create a Systems Manager endpoint in the public subnet. Create an IAM role that has the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore permission for the EC2 instance. Create an IAM group for privileged administrators. Assign the AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess IAM policy to the IAM group.
- B. Create an EC2 Instance Connect endpoint in the public subnet. Update the security group to allow SSH traffic from the private network. Create an IAM group for privileged administrators. Assign the PowerUserAccess managed policy to the IAM group.
- C. Create a Systems Manager endpoint in the private subnet. Update the security group to allow SSH traffic from the private network where the Systems Manager endpoint is connected. Create an IAM group for privileged administrators. Assign the PowerUserAccess managed policy to the IAM group.
- **D. Create an EC2 Instance Connect endpoint in the private subnet. Update the security group to allow inbound SSH traffic. Create an IAM group for privileged administrators. Assign the PowerUserAccess managed policy to the IAM group.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of AWS CloudOps Documents:

EC2 Instance Connect Endpoint (EIC Endpoint) enables SSH to instances in private subnets without public IPs and without needing to traverse the public internet. CloudOps guidance explains that you deploy the endpoint in the same VPC/subnet as the targets, then allow inbound SSH on the instance security group from the endpoint's security group. Access is governed by IAM-administrators must have Instance Connect permissions; while the example uses a broad policy, the key mechanism is EIC in the private subnet plus SG rules scoped to the endpoint. Systems Manager Session Manager can provide shell access without SSH, but the requirement explicitly states "connect through SSH," making EIC the purpose-built solution. Options B and D misuse Systems Manager for SSH and propose unnecessary SG changes or incorrect endpoint placement; Option C places the endpoint in a public subnet, which is not required for private SSH access. Therefore, creating an EC2 Instance Connect endpoint in the private subnet and updating SGs accordingly meets the requirement while keeping the instance non-internet-exposed.

References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):

- \* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Security and Compliance
- \* Amazon EC2 - Instance Connect Endpoint (Private SSH Access)
- \* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Security Pillar (Least Privilege Network Access)

### NEW QUESTION # 130

A company hosts a production MySQL database on an Amazon Aurora single-node DB cluster. The database is queried heavily for reporting purposes. The DB cluster is experiencing periods of performance degradation because of high CPU utilization and maximum connections errors. A CloudOps engineer needs to improve the stability of the database. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Create an Aurora Replica node. Create an Auto Scaling policy to scale replicas based on CPU utilization. Ensure that all reporting requests use the read-only connection string.**
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function that caches reporting requests. Ensure that all reporting requests call the Lambda function.
- C. Create a multi-node Amazon ElastiCache cluster. Ensure that all reporting requests use the ElastiCache cluster. Use the database if the data is not in the cache.
- D. Create a second Aurora MySQL single-node DB cluster in a second Availability Zone. Ensure that all reporting requests use the connection string for this additional node.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of AWS CloudOps Documents:

Amazon Aurora supports up to 15 Aurora Replicas that share the same storage volume and provide read scaling and improved availability. Official guidance states that replicas "offload read traffic from the writer" and that you should direct read-only workloads to the reader endpoint, reducing CPU pressure and connection counts on the primary. Aurora also supports Replica Auto Scaling through Application Auto Scaling policies using metrics such as CPU utilization or connections to add or remove replicas automatically. This design addresses both high CPU and maximum connections by moving reporting traffic to read replicas while keeping a single write primary for OLTP. Option B creates a separate cluster with independent storage, increasing operational overhead and data synchronization complexity. Options C and D introduce application-layer caching changes that may not guarantee data freshness or relieve the write node directly. Therefore, adding read replicas and routing reporting to the reader endpoint, with auto scaling based on load, is the least intrusive, CloudOps-aligned way to stabilize performance.

References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):

- \* Amazon Aurora - Replicas and Reader Endpoint (Aurora User Guide)
- \* Aurora Replica Auto Scaling (Aurora & Application Auto Scaling Guides)
- \* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability & Performance Efficiency

### NEW QUESTION # 131

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