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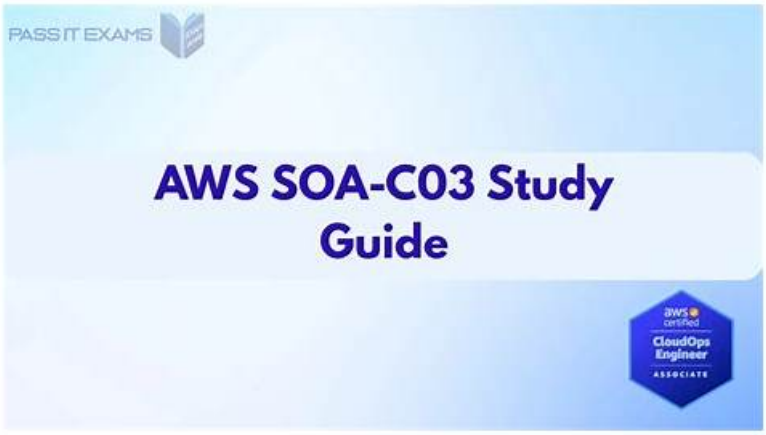

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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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 (Q104-Q109):

NEW QUESTION # 104
A company with millions of subscribers needs to automatically send notifications every Saturday.
The company already uses Amazon SNS to send messages but has historically sent them manually.
Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Create an SNS subscription to a message fanout that sends notifications to subscribers every Saturday.
- B. Create a rule in Amazon EventBridge that triggers every Saturday. Configure the rule to publish a notification to an SNS topic.
- C. Launch a new Amazon EC2 instance. Configure a cron job to use the AWS SDK to send an SNS notification to subscribers every Saturday.
- D. Use AWS Step Functions scheduling to run a step every Saturday. Configure the step to publish a message to an SNS topic.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Per the AWS Cloud Operations and Event Management documentation, Amazon EventBridge provides native scheduling capabilities that can trigger events at defined intervals--such as weekly, daily, or cron-based schedules.
Creating an EventBridge rule that runs every Saturday and publishes a message to an SNS topic fully automates the notification process without maintaining servers or manual jobs. This approach is serverless, highly reliable, and fully managed by AWS.
EC2 cron jobs (Option A) require instance management, patching, and cost overhead.
SNS subscriptions (Option C) handle message delivery, not scheduling.
Step Functions (Option D) are designed for complex workflows, not simple scheduled triggers.
Thus, Option B provides the most operationally efficient CloudOps solution by integrating EventBridge scheduled events with SNS topics for automated, recurring notifications.

NEW QUESTION # 105
A CloudOps engineer has created a VPC that contains a public subnet and a private subnet. Amazon EC2 instances that were launched in the private subnet cannot access the internet. The default network ACL is active on all subnets in the VPC, and all security groups allow outbound traffic.
Which solution will provide the EC2 instances in the private subnet with access to the internet?

- A. Create a NAT gateway in the private subnet. Create a route from the public subnet to the NAT gateway.
- B. Create a NAT gateway in the public subnet. Create a route from the public subnet to the NAT gateway.
- C. Create a NAT gateway in the public subnet. Create a route from the private subnet to the NAT gateway.
- D. Create a NAT gateway in the private subnet. Create a route from the private subnet to the NAT gateway.

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the AWS Cloud Operations and Networking documentation, instances in a private subnet do not have a direct route to the internet gateway and thus require a NAT gateway for outbound internet access.
The correct configuration is to create a NAT gateway in the public subnet, associate an Elastic IP address, and then update the private subnet's route table to send all 0.0.0.0/0 traffic to the NAT gateway. This enables instances in the private subnet to initiate outbound connections while keeping inbound traffic blocked for security.
Placing the NAT gateway inside the private subnet (Options C or D) prevents connectivity because it would not have a route to the internet gateway. Configuring routes from the public subnet to the NAT gateway (Option B) does not serve private subnet traffic.
Hence, Option A follows AWS best practices for enabling secure, managed, outbound-only internet access from private resources.

NEW QUESTION # 106
A company has a stateful web application that is hosted on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. The instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) that has a single target group. The ALB is configured as the origin in an Amazon CloudFront distribution. Users are reporting random logouts from the web application.
Which combination of actions should a CloudOps engineer take to resolve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable group-level stickiness on the ALB listener rule.
- B. Change to the least outstanding requests algorithm on the ALB target group.
- C. Configure header forwarding in the CloudFront distribution cache behavior.
- D. Enable sticky sessions on the ALB target group.
- E. Configure cookie forwarding in the CloudFront distribution cache behavior.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Configure cookie forwarding in the CloudFront distribution cache behavior.
If CloudFront is not forwarding cookies, the origin (ALB/app) will not consistently receive the session cookie, causing users to appear "new" and get logged out. Forwarding cookies ensures the application can maintain user sessions correctly.
Enable sticky sessions on the ALB target group.
The application is stateful and stores session data on individual EC2 instances. Enabling ALB target group stickiness keeps a user's requests going to the same instance, preventing session loss and random logouts as traffic shifts between instances.

NEW QUESTION # 107
An ecommerce company uses Amazon ElastiCache (Redis OSS) for caching product queries. The CloudOps engineer observes a large number of cache evictions in Amazon CloudWatch metrics and needs to reduce evictions while retaining popular data in cache.
Which solution meets these requirements with the least operational overhead?

- A. Migrate to a new ElastiCache cluster with larger nodes.
- B. Decrease the ElastiCache TTL value.
- C. Add another node to the ElastiCache cluster.
- D. Increase the ElastiCache TTL value.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the AWS Cloud Operations and ElastiCache documentation, cache evictions occur when the cache runs out of memory and must remove items to make space for new data.
To reduce evictions and retain frequently accessed items, AWS recommends increasing the total available memory - either by scaling up to larger node types or scaling out by adding shards/nodes. Migrating to a cluster with larger nodes is the simplest and most efficient solution because it immediately expands capacity without architectural changes.
Adjusting TTL (Options B and C) controls expiration timing, not memory allocation. Adding a single node (Option A) may help, but redistributing data requires resharding, introducing more complexity.
Thus, Option D provides the lowest operational overhead and ensures high cache hit rates by increasing total cache memory.

NEW QUESTION # 108
A CloudOps engineer is creating a simple, public-facing website running on Amazon EC2. The CloudOps engineer created the EC2 instance in an existing public subnet and assigned an Elastic IP address. The CloudOps engineer created a new security group that

allows incoming HTTP traffic from 0.0.0.0/0. The CloudOps engineer also created a new network ACL and applied it to the subnet to allow incoming HTTP traffic from 0.0.0.0/0. However, the website cannot be reached from the internet.
What is the cause of this issue?

- A. The Elastic IP address assigned to the EC2 instance has changed.
- B. There is an additional network ACL associated with the subnet that denies inbound HTTP traffic.
- C. The CloudOps engineer did not create an outbound rule that allows ephemeral port return traffic in the new network ACL.
- D. The CloudOps engineer did not create an outbound rule in the security group that allows HTTP traffic from port 80.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):
Network ACLs are stateless, meaning both inbound and outbound rules must explicitly allow traffic. While inbound HTTP traffic (port 80) was allowed, the return traffic from the EC2 instance uses ephemeral ports (typically 1024-65535). If outbound rules do not allow this ephemeral port range, the response traffic is dropped, preventing the website from loading.
Security groups are stateful and automatically allow return traffic, but network ACLs do not. This commonly causes connectivity issues when custom ACLs are applied without matching outbound rules.
Option B is incorrect because security groups allow all outbound traffic by default. Option C is irrelevant.
Option D is incorrect because only one network ACL can be associated with a subnet at a time.
Thus, the missing outbound ephemeral port rule in the network ACL is the root cause.

NEW QUESTION # 109
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