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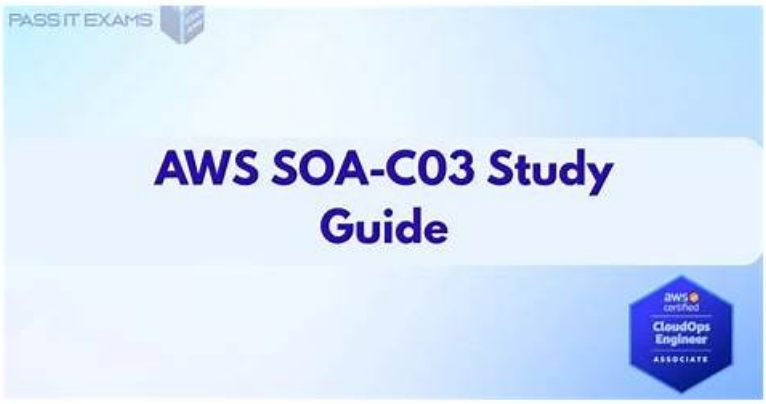

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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 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	• 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	• 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.

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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q101-Q106):

NEW QUESTION # 101
A company runs a three-tier web application on AWS. The application includes web servers, application servers, and database servers. The application servers process requests from the web servers. The company wants to ensure high availability of the application. Therefore, the company needs to monitor the health of the application servers and route traffic only to healthy instances. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in front of the application servers with health checks for the application servers.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch metric to monitor the health of the application servers. Route traffic by using a Network Load Balancer (NLB).
- C. Create an Amazon Route 53 health check for the application servers. Attach a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in front of the application servers.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function that restarts an application server. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to monitor the health of the application servers. Run the function when an application is unhealthy.

Answer: A

Explanation:
An Application Load Balancer is the correct service for routing application-layer traffic to healthy application servers. ALB target group health checks periodically evaluate each target and route traffic only to targets that pass the configured health checks. This directly satisfies the requirement to monitor application server health and avoid sending traffic to unhealthy instances. Route 53 health checks are more appropriate for DNS-level failover, not internal tier-to-tier routing between web servers and application servers. A Lambda function that restarts unhealthy servers is remediation, not traffic steering. A CloudWatch metric alone does not route traffic. Network Load Balancers operate at Layer 4 and are useful for TCP/UDP workloads, but ALB is better suited for HTTP/HTTPS application-tier routing and health-aware target selection.

NEW QUESTION # 102
A SysOps administrator needs to give an existing AWS Lambda function access to an existing Amazon S3 bucket. Traffic between the Lambda function and the S3 bucket must not use public IP addresses. The Lambda function has been configured to run in a VPC.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a NAT gateway. Associate the NAT gateway with the subnet where the Lambda function is configured to run.
- B. Create an S3 interface endpoint. Change the Lambda function to use the new S3 DNS name.
- C. Configure VPC sharing between the Lambda VPC and the S3 bucket.
- D. Attach a transit gateway to the Lambda VPC to allow the Lambda function to connect to the S3 bucket.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of AWS CloudOps Documents:
The requirement is that traffic from a VPC-connected Lambda to Amazon S3 must not use public IP addresses. The AWS-native way to keep traffic private is to use VPC endpoints, which provide private connectivity to supported AWS services without traversing the public internet. Among the options, creating an S3 VPC endpoint is the only approach that satisfies "no public IP addresses" while allowing access to the bucket. Option D is the best match because it explicitly configures an S3 endpoint and

directs the Lambda function to use the endpoint-specific DNS name for private routing.
Option C (NAT gateway) is incorrect for this requirement because NAT provides outbound internet access from private subnets and typically uses public IP addressing at the NAT gateway. That violates the intent to avoid public IP paths for S3 traffic. Option A is not applicable because S3 buckets are not placed "inside" a VPC and do not participate in VPC sharing in a way that provides private network paths. Option B (transit gateway) connects VPCs and on-prem networks, but it does not create private service connectivity to S3 by itself; you would still need the correct service endpoint solution for S3 access.
Using a VPC endpoint also aligns with CloudOps best practices: it reduces exposure, simplifies network egress controls, and supports least-privilege access via endpoint policies (where applicable) alongside IAM policies.
References:
Amazon VPC User Guide - VPC endpoints for AWS services and private connectivity AWS Lambda Developer Guide - Lambda networking in a VPC Amazon S3 User Guide - Accessing S3 privately using VPC endpoints

NEW QUESTION # 103
A company runs several production workloads on Amazon EC2 instances. A SysOps administrator discovered that a production EC2 instance failed a system health check. The SysOps administrator recovered the instance manually.
The SysOps administrator wants to automate the recovery task of EC2 instances and receive notifications whenever a system health check fails. Detailed monitoring is activated for all of the company's production EC2 instances.
Which of the following is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. On each production EC2 instance, configure an Amazon CloudWatch agent to collect and send logs to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Create a CloudWatch alarm that is based on a metric filter that tracks errors. Configure the alarm to invoke an AWS Lambda function to reboot the EC2 instance and send a notification email.
- B. On each production EC2 instance, create a script that monitors the system health by sending a heartbeat notification every minute to a central monitoring server. If an EC2 instance fails to send a heartbeat, run a script on the monitoring server to stop and start the EC2 instance and to publish a notification to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- C. For each production EC2 instance, create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for Status Check Failed: System. Set the alarm action to recover the EC2 instance. Configure the alarm notification to be published to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- D. On each production EC2 instance, create a script that sends network pings to a highly available endpoint by way of a cron job. If the script detects a network response timeout, invoke a command to reboot the EC2 instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:
EC2 status checks run every minute and expose a System check metric that indicates hardware or system-level impairment. CloudWatch alarms can trigger on Status Check Failed: System and automatically recover the instance (or take a defined action) without manual intervention, satisfying both the automatic recovery and alerting requirements. This approach minimizes manual steps and scales across many instances, leveraging built-in AWS health signals and standard notification channels. It is also consistent with AWS guidance on using CloudWatch alarms to recover impaired instances and to notify via SNS.

NEW QUESTION # 104
A CloudOps engineer creates an AWS CloudFormation template to define an application stack that can be deployed in multiple AWS Regions. The CloudOps engineer also creates an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard by using the AWS Management Console. Each deployment of the application requires its own CloudWatch dashboard.
How can the CloudOps engineer automate the creation of the CloudWatch dashboard each time the application is deployed?

- A. Export the existing CloudWatch dashboard as JSON. Update the CloudFormation template to define an AWS::CloudWatch::Dashboard resource. Include the exported JSON in the resource's DashboardBody property.
- B. Update the CloudFormation template to define an AWS::CloudWatch::Dashboard resource. Use the intrinsic Ref function to reference the ID of the existing CloudWatch dashboard.
- C. Create a script by using the AWS CLI to run the aws cloudformation put-dashboard command with the name of the dashboard. Run the command each time a new CloudFormation stack is created.
- D. Update the CloudFormation template to define an AWS::CloudWatch::Dashboard resource. Specify the name of the existing dashboard in the DashboardName property.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to CloudOps automation and monitoring best practices, CloudWatch dashboards should be provisioned as

infrastructure-as-code (IaC) resources using AWS CloudFormation to ensure consistency, repeatability, and version control. AWS CloudFormation supports the AWS::CloudWatch::Dashboard resource, where the DashboardBody property accepts a JSON object describing widgets, metrics, and layout.
By exporting the existing dashboard configuration as JSON and embedding it into the CloudFormation template, every deployment of the application automatically creates its corresponding dashboard. This method aligns with the CloudOps requirement for automated deployment and operational visibility within the same stack lifecycle.
AWS documentation explicitly states:
"Use the AWS::CloudWatch::Dashboard resource to create a dashboard from your template. You can include the same JSON you use to define a dashboard in the console." Option A requires manual execution. Options C and D incorrectly reference or reuse existing dashboards, failing to produce unique, deployment-specific dashboards.
References:* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Domain 1:
Monitoring and Logging* AWS CloudFormation User Guide - Resource Type: AWS::CloudWatch::
Dashboard* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Operational Excellence Pillar* Amazon CloudWatch - Automating Dashboards with Infrastructure as Code

NEW QUESTION # 105
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 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.
- C. 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.
- 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

NEW QUESTION # 106
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