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Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) Sample Questions (Q198-Q203):

NEW QUESTION # 198

A SysOps administrator needs to delete an AWS CloudFormation stack that is no longer in use. The CloudFormation stack is in the DELETE_FAILED state. The SysOps administrator has validated the permissions that are required to delete the Cloud Formation stack.

- A. The stack contains nested stacks that must be manually deleted fast.
- **B. There are Amazon S3 buckets that still contain objects in the stack.**
- C. The stack was deployed with the -disable rollback option.
- D. The configured timeout to delete the stack was too low for the delete operation to complete.
- **E. There are additional resources associated with a security group in the stack**

Answer: B,E

NEW QUESTION # 199

While setting up an AWS managed VPN connection, a SysOps administrator creates a customer gateway resource in AWS. The customer gateway device resides in a data center with a NAT gateway in front of it.

What address should be used to create the customer gateway resource?

- **A. The public IP address of the NAT device in front of the customer gateway device**
- B. The MAC address of the NAT device in front of the customer gateway device
- C. The public IP address of the customer gateway device
- D. The private IP address of the customer gateway device

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step-by-Step Explanation:

* Understand the Problem:

* Setting up an AWS managed VPN connection requires creating a customer gateway resource.

* The customer gateway device is behind a NAT gateway in the data center.

* Analyze the Requirements:

* The customer gateway resource needs to be created using an IP address that can be reached by AWS.

* Evaluate the Options:

* Option A: The private IP address of the customer gateway device.

* A private IP address is not reachable by AWS over the internet.

* Option B: The MAC address of the NAT device.

* MAC addresses are not used for identifying gateways in AWS.

* Option C: The public IP address of the customer gateway device.

* This would be correct if the device were directly connected to the internet, but it is behind a NAT.

* Option D: The public IP address of the NAT device in front of the customer gateway device.

* The NAT device's public IP address is reachable by AWS and will route traffic to the customer gateway device.

* Select the Best Solution:

* Option D: Using the public IP address of the NAT device ensures that AWS can establish a VPN connection with the customer gateway device behind the NAT.

References:

* AWS Site-to-Site VPN Documentation

* Customer Gateway Devices Behind a NAT

Specifying the public IP address of the NAT device ensures proper routing of VPN traffic to the customer gateway device.

NEW QUESTION # 200

A company runs a stateless application that is hosted on an Amazon EC2 instance. Users are reporting performance issues. A SysOps administrator reviews the Amazon CloudWatch metrics for the application and notices that the instance's CPU utilization frequently reaches 90% during business hours.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that will improve the application's responsiveness?

- A. Create a CloudWatch alarm that activates when the EC2 instance's CPU utilization goes above 80%. Configure the alarm to invoke an AWS Lambda function that vertically scales the instance.
- **B. Create an Auto Scaling group, and assign it to an Application Load Balancer. Configure a target tracking scaling policy that is based on the average CPU utilization of the Auto Scaling group.**
- C. Configure CloudWatch logging on the EC2 instance. Configure a CloudWatch alarm for CPU utilization to alert the SysOps administrator when CPU utilization goes above 90%.
- D. Configure an AWS Client VPN connection to allow the application users to connect directly to the EC2 instance private IP address to reduce latency.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To improve application responsiveness and handle high CPU utilization:

* Create Auto Scaling Group:

* Create an Auto Scaling group (ASG) for the EC2 instances running the application.

Reference: Auto Scaling Groups

Assign to Application Load Balancer:

Use an Application Load Balancer (ALB) to distribute traffic across the instances in the ASG.

Reference: Application Load Balancers

Configure Target Tracking Scaling Policy:

Set up a target tracking scaling policy based on average CPU utilization, for example, keeping CPU utilization around 50-60%.

Reference: Scaling Policies for Auto Scaling

This configuration ensures that the application scales out to handle increased load and improves performance during peak times.

NEW QUESTION # 201

A company has an application that customers use to search for records on a website. The application's data is stored in an Amazon Aurora DB cluster. The application's usage varies by season and by day of the week.

The website's popularity is increasing, and the website is experiencing slower performance because of increased load on the DB cluster during periods of peak activity. The application logs show that the performance issues occur when users are searching for information. The same search is rarely performed multiple times.

A SysOps administrator must improve the performance of the platform by using a solution that maximizes resource efficiency.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Deploy an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis cluster in front of the DB cluster. Modify the application to check the cache before the application issues new queries to the database. Add the results of any queries to the cache.**
- B. Deploy an Aurora Replica for the DB cluster. Modify the application to use the reader endpoint for search operations. Use Aurora Auto Scaling to scale the number of replicas based on load. Most Voted
- C. Use Provisioned IOPS on the storage volumes that support the DB cluster to improve performance sufficiently to support the peak load on the application.
- D. Increase the instance size in the DB cluster to a size that is sufficient to support the peak load on the application. Use Aurora Auto Scaling to scale the instance size based on load.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step-by-Step Explanation:

* Understand the Problem:

* The application experiences slower performance during peak activity due to increased load on the Amazon Aurora DB cluster.

* Performance issues occur primarily during search operations.

* The goal is to improve performance and maximize resource efficiency.

* Analyze the Requirements:

* The solution should improve the performance of the platform.

* It should maximize resource efficiency, which implies cost-effective and scalable options.

* Evaluate the Options:

- * Option A: Deploy an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis cluster.
- * ElastiCache for Redis is a managed in-memory caching service that can significantly reduce the load on the database by caching frequently accessed data.
- * By modifying the application to check the cache before querying the database, repeated searches for the same information will be served from the cache, reducing the number of database reads.
- * This is efficient and cost-effective as it reduces database load and improves response times.
- * Option B: Deploy an Aurora Replica and use Auto Scaling.
- * Adding Aurora Replicas can help distribute read traffic and improve performance.
- * Aurora Auto Scaling can adjust the number of replicas based on the load.
- * However, this option may not be as efficient in terms of resource usage compared to caching because it still involves querying the database.
- * Option C: Use Provisioned IOPS.
- * Provisioned IOPS can improve performance by providing fast and consistent I/O.
- * This option focuses on improving the underlying storage performance but doesn't address the inefficiency of handling repeated searches directly.
- * Option D: Increase the instance size and use Auto Scaling.
- * Increasing the instance size can provide more resources to handle peak loads.
- * Aurora Auto Scaling can adjust instance sizes based on the load.
- * This option can be costly and may not be as efficient as caching in handling repeated searches.
- * Select the Best Solution:
- * Option A is the best solution because it leverages caching to reduce the load on the database, which directly addresses the issue of repeated searches causing performance problems. Caching is generally more resource-efficient and cost-effective compared to scaling database instances or storage.

Amazon ElastiCache for Redis Documentation
 Amazon Aurora Documentation
 AWS Auto Scaling
 Using ElastiCache for Redis aligns with best practices for improving application performance by offloading repetitive read queries from the database, leading to faster response times and more efficient resource usage.

NEW QUESTION # 202

A SysOps administrator creates an AWS CloudFormation template to define an application stack that can be deployed in multiple AWS Regions.

The SysOps administrator 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 SysOps administrator automate the creation of the CloudWatch dashboard each time the application is deployed?

- A. Update the CloudFormation template to define an resource. Use the intrinsic Ref function to reference the ID of the existing CloudWatch dashboard.
- B. Update the CloudFormation template to define an AWS::CloudWatch::Dashboard resource. Specify the name of the existing dashboard in the DashboardName property.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can only use the Intrinsic Ref function to reference a resource that is being created at the same time as the current CloudFormation template. The question states that the CloudWatch dashboard was previously created using the AWS Management Console, so there is no ID to reference the existing CloudWatch dashboard in the CloudFormation template. You would need to export the existing CloudWatch dashboard as JSON, then use the DashboardBody property in the CloudFormation template to replicate it upon each deployment (<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/APIReference/CloudWatch-Dashboard-Body-Structur>

NEW QUESTION # 203

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