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To earn the AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate certification, candidates must pass the SOA-C02 exam, which consists of 65 multiple-choice and multiple-response questions. SOA-C02 exam duration is 130 minutes, and the passing score is 720 out of 1000. The SOA-C02 exam covers a wide range of topics, including deployment, management, and operations of AWS systems, monitoring and logging, security and compliance, networking and content delivery, and automation and optimization of AWS resources. Successful candidates will have demonstrated their ability to operate and manage AWS systems in a cost-effective and efficient manner, using AWS best practices and tools.

The SOA-C02 Exam measures the candidate's knowledge and skills in several areas, including AWS deployment and management, networking, security, cloud storage, and monitoring. Candidates who pass SOA-C02 exam demonstrate their ability to manage and maintain AWS services and infrastructure, troubleshoot issues, and optimize system performance while ensuring high availability and fault tolerance.

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Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) Sample Questions (Q229-Q234):

NEW QUESTION # 229
A company is trying to connect two applications. One application runs in an on-premises data center that has a hostname of host1.onprem private. The other application runs on an Amazon EC2 instance that has a hostname of host1.awscloud private. An AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection is in place between the on-premises network and AWS.
The application that runs in the data center tries to connect to the application that runs on the EC2 instance, but DNS resolution fails.
A SysOps administrator must implement DNS resolution between on-premises and AWS resources.
Which solution allows the on-premises application to resolve the EC2 instance hostname?

- A. Set up an Amazon Route 53 outbound resolver endpoint. Associate the resolver with the AWS Region of the EC2 instance. Configure the on-premises DNS resolver to forward awscloud.private DNS queries to the outbound resolver endpoint.
- B. Set up an Amazon Route 53 inbound resolver endpoint with a forwarding rule for the onprem.private hosted zone. Associate the resolver with the VPC of the EC2 instance. Configure the on-premises DNS resolver to forward onprem.private DNS queries to the inbound resolver endpoint.
- C. Set up an Amazon Route 53 outbound resolver endpoint with a forwarding rule for the onprem.private hosted zone. Associate the resolver with the AWS Region of the EC2 instance.
Configure the on-premises DNS resolver to forward onprem.private DNS queries to the outbound resolver endpoint.
- D. Set up an Amazon Route 53 inbound resolver endpoint. Associate the resolver with the VPC of the EC2 instance. Configure the on-premises DNS resolver to forward awscloud.private DNS queries to the inbound resolver endpoint.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Route 53 resolver provides resolution for AWS resources and on-prem dns NS provides resolution for on-prem resources. When DNS NS gets a dns query for AWS resources, it forwards it to Route 53 resolver.

NEW QUESTION # 230
A company has an on-premises DNS solution and wants to resolve DNS records in an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for example.com. The company has set up an AWS Direct Connect connection for network connectivity between the on-premises network and the VPC. A SysOps administrator must ensure that an on-premises server can query records in the example.com domain.
What should the SysOps administrator do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint. Attach a security group to the endpoint to allow outbound traffic on TCP/UDP port 53 to the on- premises DNS servers.
- B. Create a Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint. Attach a security group to the endpoint to allow inbound traffic on TCP/UDP port 53 from the on- premises DNS servers.
- C. Create a Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint. Attach a security group to the endpoint to allow outbound traffic on TCP/UDP port 53 to the on- premises DNS servers.
- D. Create a Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint. Attach a security group to the endpoint to allow inbound traffic on TCP/UDP port 53 from the on- premises DNS servers.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since the on-premises DNS servers need to query records in an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone, a Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint is required. This inbound endpoint allows the on- premises DNS servers to forward queries to Route 53 for resolution.

NEW QUESTION # 231

A manufacturing company uses an Amazon RDS DB instance to store inventory of all stock items. The company maintains several AWS Lambda functions that interact with the database to add, update, and delete items. The Lambda functions use hardcoded credentials to connect to the database.

A SysOps administrator must ensure that the database credentials are never stored in plaintext and that the password is rotated every 30 days.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Use AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store to create a secure string to store credentials for the database. Create a new Lambda function called PasswordRotate. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to schedule the PasswordRotate function every 30 days to change the database password and to update the secret within Parameter Store. Update each Lambda function to access the database password from Parameter Store.
- B. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to encrypt the database password and to store the encrypted password as an environment variable for each Lambda function. Grant each Lambda function access to the KMS key so that the database password can be decrypted when required. Create a new Lambda function that is named PasswordRotate to change the password every 30 days.
- C. Use AWS Secrets Manager to store credentials for the database. Create a Secrets Manager secret and select the database so that Secrets Manager will use a Lambda function to update the database password automatically. Specify an automatic rotation schedule of 30 days. Update each Lambda function to access the database password from Secrets Manager.
- D. Store the database password as an environment variable for each Lambda function. Create a new Lambda function that is named PasswordRotate. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to schedule the PasswordRotate function every 30 days to change the database password and update the environment variable for each Lambda function.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 232

A SysOps administrator manages the caching of an Amazon CloudFront distribution that serves pages of a website. The SysOps administrator needs to configure the distribution so that the TTL of individual pages can vary. The TTL of the individual pages must remain within the maximum TTL and the minimum TTL that are set for the distribution.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function that calls the Create Invalid at ion API operation when a change in cache time is necessary.
- B. Add a Cache-Control: max-age directive to the object at the origin when content is being returned to CloudFront.
- C. Add an Expires header through a CloudFront function in response to the Viewer response.
- D. Add a no-cache header through a Lambda@Edge function in response to the Viewer response.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To allow the TTL (Time to Live) of individual pages to vary while adhering to the maximum and minimum TTL settings configured for the Amazon CloudFront distribution, setting cache behaviors directly at the origin is most effective:

Use Cache-Control Headers: By configuring the Cache-Control: max-age directive in the HTTP headers of the objects served from the origin, you can specify how long an object should be cached by CloudFront before it is considered stale.

Integration with CloudFront: When CloudFront receives a request for an object, it checks the cache-control header to determine the TTL for that specific object. This allows individual objects to have their own TTL settings, as long as they are within the globally set minimum and maximum TTL values for the distribution.

Operational Efficiency: This method does not require any additional AWS services or modifications to the distribution settings. It leverages HTTP standard practices, ensuring compatibility and ease of management.

Implementing the TTL management through cache-control headers at the origin provides precise control over caching behavior, aligning with varying content freshness requirements without complex configurations.

NEW QUESTION # 233

A company needs to take an inventory of applications that are running on multiple Amazon EC2 instances. The company has configured users and roles with the appropriate permissions for AWS Systems Manager. An updated version of Systems Manager Agent has been installed and is running on every instance. While configuring an inventory collection, a SysOps administrator discovers that not all the instances in a single subnet are managed by Systems Manager.
What must the SysOps administrator do to fix this issue?

- A. Configure AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer to determine and automatically remediate the issue.
- B. Ensure that all the EC2 instances have an instance profile with Systems Manager access.
- C. Configure Systems Manager to use an interface VPC endpoint.
- D. Ensure that all the EC2 instances have the correct tags for Systems Manager access.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Ensuring that all the EC2 instances have an instance profile with Systems Manager access is the most effective way to fix this issue. Having an instance profile with Systems Manager access will allow the SysOps administrator to configure the inventory collection for all the instances in the subnet, regardless of whether or not they are managed by Systems Manager.

NEW QUESTION # 234

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