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## Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

### NEW QUESTION # 57

A company is migrating a legacy application to AWS. The company manually installs and configures the legacy application on Amazon EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones.

The company sets up an Application Load Balancer (ALB) for the application. The company sets the target group routing algorithm to weighted random. The application requires session affinity.

After the company deploys the application, users report random application errors that were not present in the legacy version of the application. The target group health checks do not show any failures. The company must resolve the application errors.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Increase the deregistration delay attribute of the target group.
- **B. Set the routing algorithm of the target group to least outstanding requests.**
- C. Turn off the cross-zone load balancing attribute of the target group.
- D. Turn on anomaly mitigation for the target group.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The application requires session affinity (sticky sessions). However, the weighted random routing algorithm for an ALB does not support sticky sessions, so clients are sent to different targets and the stateful legacy app returns random errors. By changing the target group to an algorithm that supports stickiness (such as least outstanding requests), you can then use sticky sessions so all requests in a session go to the same instance, resolving the errors.

### NEW QUESTION # 58

A company has a multi-account AWS environment that includes the following:

- \* A central identity account that contains all IAM users and groups
- \* Several member accounts that contain IAM roles

A SysOps administrator must grant permissions for a particular IAM group to assume a role in one of the member accounts. How should the SysOps administrator accomplish this task?

- A. In the member account, add the group Amazon Resource Name (ARN) to the role's trust policy. In the identity account, add an inline policy to the group with sts:PassRole permissions.
- B. In the member account, add sts:AssumeRole permissions to the role's policy. In the identity account, add a trust policy to the group that specifies the account number of the member account.
- **C. In the member account, add the group Amazon Resource Name (ARN) to the role's trust policy. In the identity account, add an inline policy to the group with sts:AssumeRole permissions.**
- D. In the member account, add the group Amazon Resource Name (ARN) to the role's inline policy. In the identity account, add a trust policy to the group with sts:AssumeRole permissions.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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

The correct answer is B because cross-account role assumption requires two explicit permissions. AWS CloudOps documentation states that the target role must trust the principal, and the principal must be allowed to call sts:AssumeRole.

In the member account, the role's trust policy must list the IAM group ARN (or the identity account) as a trusted principal. In the identity account, the IAM group must have an inline or attached policy that allows the sts:AssumeRole action for the target role ARN. This dual configuration enables secure and controlled cross-account access.

Option A is incorrect because trust policies cannot be attached to IAM groups. Option C is incorrect because sts:PassRole is used for passing roles to AWS services, not for assuming roles. Option D is incorrect because roles do not grant permissions via inline policies to principals.

This approach aligns precisely with AWS CloudOps guidance for multi-account IAM design.

References:

IAM User Guide - Cross-Account Role Access

### NEW QUESTION # 59

An application runs on Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling group. A CloudOps engineer needs to implement a solution that provides a central storage location for errors that the application logs to disk. The solution must also provide an alert when the application logs an error.

What should the CloudOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Auto Scaling lifecycle hook that invokes an EC2-based script to identify errors. Configure the script to push the error messages to an Amazon CloudWatch log group when the EC2 instances scale in.  
Create a CloudWatch alarm that publishes to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that has an email subscription when the number of error messages exceeds a threshold.
- B. Create a cron job on the EC2 instances to identify errors and push the errors to an Amazon CloudWatch metric filter.  
Configure the filter to publish to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that has an SMS subscription.
- C. Deploy an AWS Lambda function that pushes the errors directly to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.  
Configure the Lambda function to run every time the log file is updated on disk.
- **D. Deploy and configure the Amazon CloudWatch agent on the EC2 instances to log to a CloudWatch log group. Create a metric filter on the target CloudWatch log group. Create a CloudWatch alarm that publishes to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that has an email subscription.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Monitoring documentation specifies that the Amazon CloudWatch Agent is the recommended tool for collecting system and application logs from EC2 instances. The agent pushes these logs into a centralized CloudWatch Logs group, providing durable storage and real-time monitoring.

Once the logs are centralized, a CloudWatch Metric Filter can be configured to search for specific error keywords (for example, "ERROR" or "FAILURE"). This filter transforms matching log entries into custom metrics. From there, a CloudWatch Alarm can monitor the metric threshold and publish notifications to an Amazon SNS topic, which can send email or SMS alerts to subscribed recipients.

This combination provides a fully automated, managed, and serverless solution for log aggregation and error alerting. It eliminates the need for manual cron jobs (Option B), custom scripts (Option D), or Lambda-based log streaming (Option C).

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Monitoring Guide - Collecting Application Logs and Creating Alarms Using CloudWatch Agent, Metric Filters, and SNS Notifications

### NEW QUESTION # 60

An AWS CloudFormation template creates an Amazon RDS instance. This template is used to build up development environments as needed and then delete the stack when the environment is no longer required. The RDS-persisted data must be retained for further use, even after the CloudFormation stack is deleted.

How can this be achieved in a reliable and efficient way?

- A. Write a script to continue backing up the RDS instance every five minutes.
- B. Create a new CloudFormation template to perform backups of the RDS instance, and run this template before deleting the stack.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to take a snapshot of the RDS instance, and manually invoke the function before deleting the stack.
- **D. Use the Snapshot Deletion Policy in the CloudFormation template definition of the RDS instance.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

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

AWS CloudFormation supports the `DeletionPolicy` attribute to control what happens to a resource when a stack is deleted. For Amazon RDS DB instances, setting `DeletionPolicy: Snapshot` instructs CloudFormation to retain a final DB snapshot automatically at stack deletion. CloudOps best practice recommends using this native mechanism for data retention and auditability, avoiding manual scripts or out-of-band processes. Options A, B, and D introduce operational overhead and potential human error. With `DeletionPolicy` set to `Snapshot`, the environment can be repeatedly created and torn down while preserving data states for later restoration with minimal manual steps. This aligns with IaC principles-declarative, repeatable, and reliable-and supports efficient

lifecycle management of ephemeral development stacks.

References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):

- \* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Deployment, Provisioning and Automation
- \* AWS CloudFormation User Guide - DeletionPolicy Attribute (Snapshot for RDS)
- \* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Operational Excellence Pillar

### NEW QUESTION # 61

A company deploys AWS infrastructure in a VPC that has an internet gateway. The VPC has public subnets and private subnets. An Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance is deployed in a private subnet. An AWS Lambda function uses the same private subnet and connects to the DB instance to query data.

A developer modifies the Lambda function to require the function to publish messages to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. After these changes, the Lambda function times out when it tries to publish messages to the SQS queue. Which solutions will resolve this issue? (Select TWO.)

- A. Deploy a NAT gateway. Update the private subnet's route table to route all traffic to the NAT gateway.
- B. Create an interface VPC endpoint for Amazon SQS in the VPC.
- C. Deploy an RDS proxy. Configure the Lambda function to connect to the DB instance through the proxy.
- D. Reconfigure the Lambda function so that the function is not connected to the VPC.
- E. Create a gateway endpoint for Amazon SQS in the VPC.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

When an AWS Lambda function is configured to run inside a VPC, it loses default internet access. All outbound traffic must be explicitly routed. In this scenario, the Lambda function resides in a private subnet and successfully connects to Amazon RDS, but it times out when attempting to publish messages to Amazon SQS. This indicates a lack of network connectivity to the SQS service endpoint.

There are two valid AWS-supported ways to restore connectivity. The first is to deploy a NAT gateway in a public subnet and update the private subnet route table to send outbound internet-bound traffic (0.0.0.0/0) to the NAT gateway. This allows the Lambda function to reach public AWS service endpoints, including SQS.

The second option is to create an interface VPC endpoint (AWS PrivateLink) for Amazon SQS. This enables private, secure connectivity to SQS directly within the AWS network without traversing the internet.

This approach is often preferred for security-sensitive workloads and removes dependency on NAT gateways.

Option A would break database connectivity because the Lambda function must remain in the VPC to access the private RDS instance. Option B does not address outbound connectivity to SQS. Option E is incorrect because Amazon SQS does not support gateway endpoints; only interface endpoints are supported.

Therefore, deploying a NAT gateway or creating an SQS interface endpoint resolves the timeout issue.

### NEW QUESTION # 62

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