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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q121-Q126):

NEW QUESTION # 121

A CloudOps engineer needs to ensure that AWS resources across multiple AWS accounts are tagged consistently. The company uses an organization in AWS Organizations to centrally manage the accounts. The company wants to implement cost allocation tags to accurately track the costs that are allocated to each business unit.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS Service Catalog to provision only pre-tagged resources. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to enforce tagging across the organization.
- B. Use AWS Config to evaluate tagging compliance. Use AWS Budgets to apply tags for cost allocation.
- C. Use Organizations tag policies to enforce mandatory tagging on all resources. Enable cost allocation tags in the AWS Billing and Cost Management console.
- D. Configure AWS CloudTrail events to invoke an AWS Lambda function to detect untagged resources and to automatically

assign tags based on predefined rules.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Tagging is essential for governance, cost management, and automation in CloudOps operations. The AWS Organizations tag policies feature allows centralized definition and enforcement of required tag keys and accepted values across all accounts in an organization. According to the AWS CloudOps study guide under Deployment, Provisioning, and Automation, tag policies enable automatic validation of tags, ensuring consistency with minimal manual overhead.

Once tagging consistency is enforced, enabling cost allocation tags in the AWS Billing and Cost Management console allows accurate cost distribution per business unit. AWS documentation states:

"Use AWS Organizations tag policies to standardize tags across accounts. You can activate cost allocation tags in the Billing console to track and allocate costs." Option B introduces unnecessary complexity with Lambda automation. Option C detects but does not enforce tagging. Option D limits flexibility to Service Catalog resources only. Therefore, Option A provides a centrally managed, automated, and low-overhead solution that meets CloudOps tagging and cost-tracking requirements.

References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):

- * AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Domain 3: Deployment, Provisioning and Automation
- * AWS Organizations - Tag Policies
- * AWS Billing and Cost Management - Cost Allocation Tags
- * AWS Well-Architected Framework - Operational Excellence and Cost Optimization Pillars

NEW QUESTION # 122

An Amazon EC2 instance is running an application that uses Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues. A CloudOps engineer must ensure that the application can read, write, and delete messages from the SQS queues.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST secure manner?

- A. Create an IAM user with permissions and embed credentials in the application configuration.
- B. Create an IAM user with permissions and export credentials as environment variables.
- C. Create and associate an IAM role for EC2. Attach a policy that allows sqs:* permissions.
- D. **Create and associate an IAM role for EC2. Attach a policy that allows SendMessage, ReceiveMessage, and DeleteMessage permissions.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):

The most secure way for an EC2 instance to access AWS services is by using an IAM role attached to the instance. IAM roles eliminate the need for long-term credentials, which reduces the risk of credential leakage and simplifies credential rotation.

Following the principle of least privilege, the IAM policy attached to the role should grant only the permissions required:

sq:SendMessage, sqs:ReceiveMessage, and sqs:DeleteMessage. Granting broader permissions such as sqs:* violates least privilege and increases security risk.

Options A and B rely on IAM users and static credentials, which are not recommended for applications running on EC2. Option C grants excessive permissions.

Therefore, attaching an EC2 IAM role with only the required SQS permissions is the most secure solution.

NEW QUESTION # 123

A company runs a website on Amazon EC2 instances. Users can upload images to an Amazon S3 bucket and publish the images to the website. The company wants to deploy a serverless image-processing application that uses an AWS Lambda function to resize the uploaded images.

The company's development team has created the Lambda function. A CloudOps engineer must implement a solution to invoke the Lambda function when users upload new images to the S3 bucket.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. **Configure S3 Event Notifications to invoke the Lambda function when a user uploads a new image to the S3 bucket.**
- B. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to invoke the Lambda function when a user uploads a new image to the S3 bucket.
- C. Configure an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to invoke the Lambda function when a user uploads a new image to the S3 bucket.
- D. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to invoke the Lambda function when a user uploads a new image to the S3

bucket.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Use Amazon S3 Event Notifications with AWS Lambda to trigger image processing on object creation. S3 natively supports invoking Lambda for events such as s3:ObjectCreated:*, providing a serverless, low-latency pipeline without managing additional services. AWS operational guidance states that "Amazon S3 can directly invoke a Lambda function in response to object-created events," allowing you to pass event metadata (bucket/key) to the function for resizing and writing results back to S3. This approach minimizes operational overhead, scales automatically with upload volume, and integrates with standard retry semantics. SNS or SQS can be added for fan-out or buffering patterns, but they are not required when the requirement is simply "invoke the Lambda function on upload." CloudWatch alarms do not detect individual S3 object uploads and cannot directly satisfy per-object triggers.

Therefore, configuring S3 → Lambda event notifications meets the requirement most directly and aligns with CloudOps best practices for event-driven, serverless automation.

References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):

- * Using AWS Lambda with Amazon S3 (Lambda Developer Guide)
- * Amazon S3 Event Notifications (S3 User Guide)
- * AWS Well-Architected - Serverless Applications (Operational Excellence)

NEW QUESTION # 124

A company has two AWS accounts connected by a transit gateway. Each account has one VPC in the same AWS Region. The company wants to simplify inbound and outbound rules in security groups by referencing security group IDs instead of IP CIDR blocks.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Enable security group referencing support on the transit gateway.
- B. Deploy private NAT gateways in each VPC.
- C. Create VPC peering connections and remove the transit gateway.
- D. **Enable security group referencing support on each transit gateway attachment.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):

AWS Transit Gateway supports security group referencing across VPCs, but this feature must be explicitly enabled on each transit gateway attachment. Once enabled, security groups in one VPC can reference security groups in another VPC attached to the same transit gateway, simplifying rule management and improving security posture.

Enabling the feature on the transit gateway itself is not sufficient; it must be enabled per attachment to allow traffic evaluation based on security group IDs. This approach avoids brittle CIDR-based rules and allows dynamic scaling without rule updates.

Option A removes the transit gateway, which contradicts the existing architecture. Option B is incomplete.

Option D does not address security group referencing.

Thus, enabling security group referencing on each transit gateway attachment is the correct solution.

NEW QUESTION # 125

A CloudOps engineer needs to ensure that AWS resources across multiple AWS accounts are tagged consistently. The company uses an organization in AWS Organizations to centrally manage the accounts. The company wants to implement cost allocation tags to accurately track the costs that are allocated to each business unit.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS Service Catalog to provision only pre-tagged resources. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to enforce tagging across the organization.
- B. Use AWS Config to evaluate tagging compliance. Use AWS Budgets to apply tags for cost allocation.
- C. **Use Organizations tag policies to enforce mandatory tagging on all resources. Enable cost allocation tags in the AWS Billing and Cost Management console.**
- D. Configure AWS CloudTrail events to invoke an AWS Lambda function to detect untagged resources and to automatically assign tags based on predefined rules.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):

AWS Organizations Tag Policies provide a centralized, scalable governance mechanism to standardize tagging across accounts. Tag policies let an organization define tag keys, allowed values, and tagging expectations, helping teams apply consistent tagging conventions across many accounts without building custom logic. This matches the requirement for consistent tags "across multiple accounts" with minimal operational overhead, because the policy is managed centrally and applied at the organization/OUs level. For cost tracking, user-defined tags must be activated as cost allocation tags in AWS Billing and Cost Management. Enabling cost allocation tags is the required step to make those tags usable in billing views (for example, Cost Explorer allocation and reporting). Combining Tag Policies (governance/consistency) with cost allocation tag activation (billing attribution) directly meets both parts of the requirement.

Option B (CloudTrail + Lambda auto-tagging) is higher operational overhead: it requires event processing, permissions, continuous maintenance, exception handling, and careful logic to avoid incorrect tag assignments. Option C is partially relevant for compliance detection, but AWS Budgets does not "apply tags" to resources; Budgets is for cost/usage alerts and budget tracking. Option D can enforce tagged provisioning paths, but it's not comprehensive for all resource creation mechanisms and Trusted Advisor is not a global

"tag enforcement" engine.

Therefore, A is the most native and least-ops approach for consistent tags across an organization and enabling cost allocation tracking.

NEW QUESTION # 126

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