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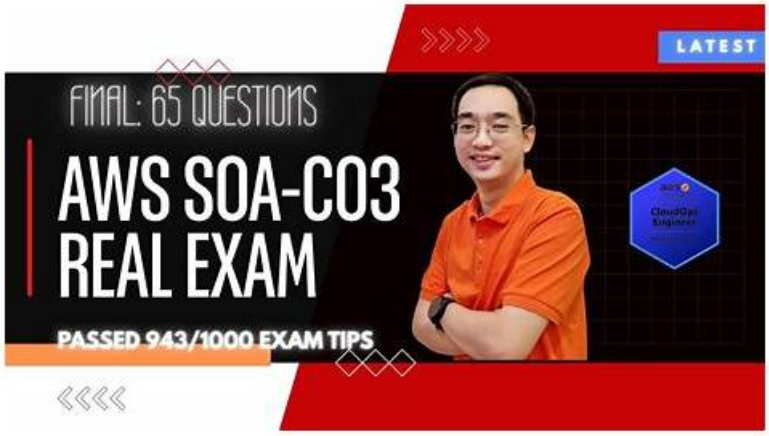

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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q150-Q155):

NEW QUESTION # 150
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 Organizations tag policies to enforce mandatory tagging on all resources. Enable cost allocation tags in the AWS Billing and Cost Management console.
- B. Use AWS Config to evaluate tagging compliance. Use AWS Budgets to apply tags for cost allocation.
- C. Configure AWS CloudTrail events to invoke an AWS Lambda function to detect untagged resources and to automatically assign tags based on predefined rules.
- D. Use AWS Service Catalog to provision only pre-tagged resources. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to enforce tagging across the organization.

Answer: A

Explanation:
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 # 151
A company runs databases on Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instances. The company must generate database backups every 12 hours for all the DB instances. The company must retain the backups for 5 years.
A CloudOps engineer needs to develop an automated solution to generate and retain the database backups.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Configure an AWS Lambda function to call the RDS CreateDBSnapshot API operation every 12 hours. Copy the snapshots to Amazon S3. Set up an S3 Lifecycle policy to retain the snapshots for 5 years.
- B. Use AWS Backup to create an automated backup job in Amazon RDS. Set the backup frequency to 12 hours. Set the retention period to 5 years.
- C. Enable RDS automated backups. Set the backup frequency to 12 hours. Set the retention period to 5 years.
- D. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule to call the RDS CreateDBSnapshot API operation. Set the backup frequency to

12 hours. Set the retention period to 5 years.

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS Backup is the most operationally efficient solution for scheduled, long-term retention of RDS backups.
It can define backup plans with schedules, retention periods, backup vaults, and lifecycle controls. A 12-hour backup frequency and 5-year retention policy are straightforward to manage through AWS Backup. RDS automated backups are useful for point-in-time recovery, but they do not support a 5-year retention period; their retention window is limited. EventBridge or Lambda snapshot automation could create snapshots, but would require custom logic for retention, monitoring, failures, and compliance evidence. Copying snapshots to S3 manually is not the normal RDS backup workflow. Therefore, AWS Backup provides the managed backup policy framework required for long retention and low operational overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 152
An environment consists of 100 Amazon EC2 Windows instances. The Amazon CloudWatch agent is deployed and running on all EC2 instances with a baseline configuration file to capture log files. There is a new requirement to capture the DHCP log files that exist on 50 of the instances.
What is the MOST operationally efficient way to meet this new requirement?

- A. Log in to each EC2 instance with administrator rights. Create a PowerShell script to push the needed baseline log files and DHCP log files to CloudWatch.
- B. Run the CloudWatch agent configuration file wizard on each EC2 instance. Verify that the baseline log files are included and add the DHCP log files during the wizard creation process.
- C. Run the CloudWatch agent configuration file wizard on each EC2 instance and select the advanced detail level. This will capture the operating system log files.
- D. Create an additional CloudWatch agent configuration filo to capture the DHCP logs. Use the AWS Systems Manager Run Command to restart the CloudWatch agent on each EC2 instance with the append-config option to apply the additional configuration file.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most operationally efficient approach is to avoid manual reconfiguration or login to each instance. By using AWS Systems Manager Run Command with the append-config option, you can centrally deploy and apply an additional CloudWatch agent configuration file to selected instances. This method scales easily, ensures consistency, and requires no manual intervention on each EC2 instance.

NEW QUESTION # 153
To comply with regulations, a SysOps administrator needs to back up an Amazon EC2 Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to an Amazon S3 bucket. If the SysOps administrator restores the AMI from the bucket in the future, the AMI must use the same AMI image ID as the original AMI.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create a store image task. Specify the image ID and the destination S3 bucket.
- B. Archive the snapshot that is associated with the AMI. Specify the S3 bucket as the archive destination.
- C. Create a copy of the AMI. Specify the destination S3 bucket. Set the launch permissions to implicit.
- D. Use the AWS CLI copy-image command. Specify the image ID and the destination S3 bucket.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of AWS CloudOps Documents:
The correct answer is C. Create a store image task. Specify the image ID and the destination S3 bucket, because this is the only AWS-supported solution that allows an AMI to be backed up to Amazon S3 and later restored while preserving the original AMI ID. This capability is essential for regulatory and compliance requirements where immutable identifiers must be retained.
According to AWS CloudOps documentation for Amazon EC2 AMI lifecycle management, the AMI store and restore feature is specifically designed for long-term retention, audit, and compliance scenarios. When an AMI is stored using a store image task, AWS packages the AMI's configuration, metadata, and associated snapshots and saves them as encrypted objects in an Amazon S3 bucket. When the AMI is restored, AWS explicitly states that the restored AMI retains the same AMI ID as the original image,

ensuring continuity for compliance tracking and operational dependencies.
Option A is incorrect because copying an AMI always results in a new AMI ID, even when copied within the same AWS Region.
Option B is incorrect because archiving snapshots to Amazon S3 does not preserve AMI metadata or identity; restoring from snapshots requires creating a new AMI with a different ID. Option D is incorrect because the copy-image command is intended for cross-Region or cross-account AMI duplication and also generates a new AMI ID.
AWS CloudOps best practices clearly identify store image tasks as the correct mechanism when AMI identity preservation is required for governance, auditability, and compliance controls.
References:
Amazon EC2 User Guide - AMI Store and Restore
AWS SysOps Administrator Study Guide - AMI Management and Compliance
AWS Well-Architected Framework - Operational Excellence and Governance

NEW QUESTION # 154
A company is preparing for a marketing campaign that will increase traffic to a new web application. The application uses Amazon API Gateway and AWS Lambda for the application logic. The application stores relevant user data in an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster that has one Aurora Replica. Database queries for the application are 5% write and 95% read.
What should a CloudOps engineer do to scale the database when traffic increases?

- A. Configure Aurora Auto Scaling to add or remove Aurora Replicas in the cluster based on the average CPU utilization of the Aurora Replicas.
- B. Configure Aurora Auto Scaling to increase or decrease the size of the Aurora Replicas based on the average CPU utilization of the Aurora Replicas.
- C. Configure AWS Auto Scaling to monitor the Aurora cluster. Configure AWS Auto Scaling to add or remove Aurora Replicas in the cluster based on the average CPU utilization of the primary instance.
- D. Configure AWS Auto Scaling to monitor the Aurora cluster. Configure AWS Auto Scaling to add or remove Aurora Replicas in the cluster based on the average CPU utilization of the existing Aurora Replica.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Because the application workload is 95% reads, the best database scaling approach is to add or remove Aurora Replicas. Aurora Auto Scaling can automatically adjust the number of Aurora Replicas in a DB cluster based on metrics such as average CPU utilization or average connections across replicas. This allows the read tier to scale as campaign traffic increases while the primary writer continues to handle the smaller write workload.
Option B is incorrect because Aurora Auto Scaling scales the number of replicas; it does not vertically resize existing replicas.
Options C and D are worded around generic AWS Auto Scaling rather than Aurora Auto Scaling and use less appropriate metric relationships. Scaling based on replica CPU utilization directly addresses read pressure. Therefore, configure Aurora Auto Scaling for Aurora Replicas.

NEW QUESTION # 155
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