

New Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Question - Testing SOA-C03 Center



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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

A company's application servers in AWS account 11122223333 use a security group sg-1234abcd. They need to access a database hosted in account 444455556666. The VPCs are connected using a VPC peering connection (pcx-b04deed9). A CloudOps engineer must configure the database's security group to allow new connections only from the application servers. What should the engineer do?

- A. Add an inbound rule to the database's security group. Reference 11122223333/sg-1234abcd as the source.
- **B. Add an inbound rule to the database's security group. Reference sg-1234abcd as the source.**
- C. Add an inbound rule to the database's security group. Reference 444455556666/sg-1234abcd as the source.
- D. Add an inbound rule to the database's security group. Reference pcx-b04deed9/sg-1234abcd as the source.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to AWS Cloud Operations and VPC Networking documentation, when VPCs are peered, security groups can reference peer account security groups directly to restrict traffic between them.

This feature allows specifying the security group ID (sg-1234abcd) from the source account (11122223333) in the target database's security group inbound rule. AWS automatically validates that the VPCs are connected through an existing VPC peering connection and that mutual permissions are properly configured.

You do not prefix the security group ID with the account or peering connection (Options A and B), and using the destination account ID (Option D) is incorrect because it represents the database side, not the source.

Hence, the correct configuration is Option C, which references the application servers' security group directly for precise, least-privilege access control.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Networking Guide - Using Security Group References Across VPC Peering Connections

NEW QUESTION # 46

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? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

The Lambda function now runs inside a private subnet. To reach public AWS service endpoints like SQS over the internet, resources in private subnets need an egress path, typically via a NAT gateway. Adding a NAT gateway and updating the route table lets the Lambda function call the SQS public endpoint while still accessing the RDS instance in the private subnet.

Alternatively, you can keep the subnet private and create an interface VPC endpoint for SQS.

This gives the Lambda function a private, VPC-internal path to SQS without requiring internet access.

NEW QUESTION # 47

A company runs a business application on more than 300 Linux-based instances. Each instance has the AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) installed. The company expects the number of instances to grow in the future. All business application instances have the same user-defined tag.

A CloudOps engineer wants to run a command on all the business application instances to download and install a package from a private repository. To avoid overwhelming the repository, the CloudOps engineer wants to ensure that no more than 30 downloads occur at one time.

Which solution will meet this requirement in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Use a parallel workflow state in AWS Step Functions to automatically run a Systems Manager Run Command document that reads a list of instance IDs that have the user-defined tag. Set the number of parallel states to 30. Run the Step Functions workflow 10 times.
- B. Use a secondary tag to create 10 batches of 30 instances each. Use a Systems Manager Run Command document to download and install the package. Specify the target as part of the Run Command document by using the secondary tag. Run each batch one time.
- **C. Use a Systems Manager Run Command document to download and install the package. Use rate control to set concurrency to 30. Specify the target by using the user-defined tag as part of the Run Command document.**
- D. Use an AWS Lambda function to automatically run a Systems Manager Run Command document that reads a list of instance IDs that have the user-defined tag. Set reserved concurrency for the Lambda function to 30.

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Systems Manager Run Command supports rate control, where you can set max concurrency (e.g., 30) and target instances by tag. This lets you run the command on all tagged instances while automatically limiting concurrent executions to 30, avoiding repository overload and scaling cleanly as the number of instances grows, without extra scripting or manual batching.

NEW QUESTION # 48

A CloudOps engineer configures an application to run on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in a simple scaling Auto Scaling group with the default settings. The Auto Scaling group is configured to use the RequestCountPerTarget metric for scaling. The CloudOps engineer notices that the RequestCountPerTarget metric exceeded the specified limit twice in 180 seconds.

How will the number of EC2 instances in this Auto Scaling group be affected in this scenario?

- A. The Auto Scaling group will launch an additional EC2 instance every time the RequestCountPerTarget metric exceeds the predefined limit.
- B. The Auto Scaling group will try to distribute the traffic among all EC2 instances before launching another instance.
- **C. The Auto Scaling group will launch one EC2 instance and will wait for the default cooldown period before launching another instance.**
- D. The Auto Scaling group will send an alert to the ALB to rebalance the traffic and not add new EC2 instances until the load is normalized.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

With simple scaling policies, an Auto Scaling group performs one scaling activity when the alarm condition is met, then observes a default cooldown period (300 seconds) before another scaling activity of the same type can begin. CloudOps guidance explains that cooldown prevents rapid successive scale-outs by allowing time for the newly launched instance(s) to register with the load balancer and impact the metric. Even if the alarm breaches multiple times during the cooldown window, the group waits until the cooldown completes before evaluating and acting again. In this case, although RequestCountPerTarget exceeded the threshold twice within 180 seconds, the group will launch a single instance and then wait for cooldown before any additional scale-out can occur. Options A, C, and D do not reflect the behavior of simple scaling with cooldowns; A describes step/target-tracking-like behavior, and C/D are not Auto Scaling mechanics.

References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):

* Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling - Simple Scaling Policies and Cooldown (User Guide)

* Elastic Load Balancing Metrics - ALB RequestCountPerTarget (CloudWatch Metrics)

NEW QUESTION # 49

A company runs custom statistical analysis software on a cluster of Amazon EC2 instances. The software is highly sensitive to network latency between nodes, although network throughput is not a limitation.

Which solution will minimize network latency?

- A. Configure jumbo frames on all the EC2 instances in the cluster.
- B. Configure and assign two Elastic IP addresses for each EC2 instance.
- C. Place all the EC2 instances into a spread placement group in the same AWS Region.
- **D. Place all the EC2 instances into a cluster placement group.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Compute documentation explains that placement groups control how EC2 instances are physically arranged within AWS data centers to optimize network performance.

Cluster placement groups place instances physically close together within a single Availability Zone, connected through high-bandwidth, low-latency networking (ideal for tightly coupled, HPC, or distributed workloads).

Spread placement groups distribute instances across distinct racks or Availability Zones for fault tolerance, increasing latency.

Partition placement groups separate instances into partitions for isolation, not latency reduction.

Therefore, to minimize latency for workloads such as computational clusters, the CloudOps engineer should use a cluster placement group. This placement ensures single-digit microsecond latency and enhanced packet rate performance between instances.

Elastic IPs (Option B) do not influence internal networking. Jumbo frames (Option C) can marginally improve throughput but do not reduce propagation latency. Spread placement (Option D) increases distance, worsening latency.

Hence, Option A -- using a cluster placement group -- delivers the lowest possible network latency and is AWS's best-practice design for HPC-style clusters.

NEW QUESTION # 50

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