

試験SOA-C03受験対策解説集 & 一生懸命にSOA-C03オンライン試験 | 有難いSOA-C03基礎問題集



SOA-C03テストガイドのサービスは非常に優れています。開発プロセスにおける顧客のニーズを常に考慮します。SOA-C03学習質問には、PDF、PC、およびAPPの3つのバージョンがあります。必要に応じて選択できます。もちろん、事前にSOA-C03試験トレーニングの試用版を使用できます。それを使用した後、あなたはより深い経験を持つことになります。あなたの気持ちに応じて、お気に入りのSOA-C03学習教材バージョンを選択できます。SOA-C03学習質問など、優れたサービス製品を選択する傾向があると思います

今日、激しい競争の時代に、才能が飽和している市場でどのように位置を占めることができますか？答えは証明書です。証明書の主なものは何ですか？あらゆる種類の試験SOA-C03認定、あらゆる種類の資格認定を通してあなたを証明します。見つけるのは難しくありません。より多くの人々がSOA-C03試験ガイドに時間と労力を割いて喜んでいます。SOA-C03認定は簡単なものではないため、多くの人が効率的な学習方法を探しています。SOA-C03試験の質問は、SOA-C03試験に合格するための適切なツールです。

>> SOA-C03受験対策解説集 <<

素晴らしいSOA-C03受験対策解説集一回合格-正確なSOA-C03オンライン試験

社会に入った後の私達は最もの責任があって、学習の時間は少なくなりました。IT領域により良く発展したいなら、Amazon SOA-C03のような試験認定資格を取得するのは重要なことです。周知のようにAmazon SOA-C03のような試験認定資格を手に入れると、会社の規則に沿う奨励があります。それで、速く我々Pass4TestのAmazon SOA-C03試験問題集を入手しましょう。

Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate 認定 SOA-C03 試験問題 (Q52-Q57):

質問 # 52

A CloudOps engineer needs to set up alerting and remediation for a web application. The application consists of Amazon EC2 instances that have AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) installed. Each EC2 instance runs a custom web server. The EC2 instances run behind a load balancer and write logs locally.

The CloudOps engineer must implement a solution that restarts the web server software automatically if specific web errors are detected in the logs.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. Install the Amazon CloudWatch agent on the EC2 instances.
- B. Create an AWS CloudTrail metric filter for the web logs. Configure an alarm for the specific errors.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch metric filter for the web logs. Configure an alarm for the specific errors.
- D. Publish alarm findings to Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Invoke an AWS Lambda function to restart the web server software.

- E. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification that responds to the alarm. Configure the notification to invoke an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to restart the web server software.
- F. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that responds to the alarm. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook to restart the web server software.

正解: A、C、F

解説:

Per the AWS Cloud Operations, Monitoring, and Automation documentation, the correct workflow for automated operational remediation is:

Amazon CloudWatch Agent is installed on each EC2 instance (Option A) to collect local log data and push it to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

A CloudWatch Metric Filter (Option C) is then defined to identify specific error strings or patterns within those logs (e.g., "HTTP 5xx" or "Service Unavailable"). When such an event occurs, CloudWatch Alarms are triggered.

Upon alarm activation, Amazon EventBridge rules (Option E) are configured to respond automatically by invoking an AWS Systems Manager Automation runbook, which executes an action to restart the web server process on the affected instance via SSM Agent. This approach aligns directly with AWS's recommended CloudOps remediation pattern, known as event-driven automation, which ensures minimal downtime and eliminates manual intervention.

Options involving CloudTrail (B) or SES notifications (D) are incorrect because they are unrelated to log-based application monitoring and automated remediation workflows.

質問 # 53

Application A runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). The EC2 instances are in an Auto Scaling group and are in the same subnet that is associated with the NLB. Other applications from an on-premises environment cannot communicate with Application A on port 8080.

To troubleshoot the issue, a CloudOps engineer analyzes the flow logs. The flow logs include the following records:

ACCEPT from 192.168.0.13:59003 172.31.16.139:8080

REJECT from 172.31.16.139:8080 192.168.0.13:59003

What is the reason for the rejected traffic?

- A. The security group of the NLB has no Allow rule for the traffic from the on-premises environment.
- B. The ACL of the on-premises environment does not allow traffic to the AWS environment.
- C. The security group of the EC2 instances has no Allow rule for the traffic from the NLB.
- D. The network ACL that is associated with the subnet does not allow outbound traffic for the ephemeral port range.

正解: D

解説:

VPC Flow Logs show the request arriving and being ACCEPTed on dstport 8080 and the corresponding response being REJECTed on the return path to the client's ephemeral port (59003). AWS networking guidance states that security groups are stateful (return traffic is automatically allowed) while network ACLs are stateless and require explicit inbound and outbound rules for both directions. CloudOps operational guidance for VPC networking further notes that when you allow an inbound request (for example, TCP 8080) through a subnet's network ACL, you must also allow the outbound ephemeral port range (typically 1024-5535) for the response traffic; otherwise, the return packets are dropped and appear as REJECT in flow logs. The observed pattern--request accepted to 8080, response rejected to 59003--matches a missing outbound ephemeral-range allow on the subnet's NACL. Therefore, the cause is the subnet NACL, not security groups or on-premises ACLs. The remediation is to add an outbound ALLOW rule on the NACL for the appropriate ephemeral TCP port range back to the on-premises CIDR (and the corresponding inbound rule if asymmetric).

質問 # 54

A company has an AWS CloudFormation template that includes an AWS::EC2::Instance resource and a custom resource (Lambda function). The Lambda function fails because it runs before the EC2 instance is launched.

Which solution will resolve this issue?

- A. Update the custom resource's service token to point to a valid Lambda function.
- B. Add a DependsOn attribute to the custom resource. Specify the EC2 instance in the DependsOn attribute.
- C. Update the Lambda function to use the cfn-response module to send a response to the custom resource.
- D. Use the Fn::If intrinsic function to check for the EC2 instance before the custom resource runs.

正解: B

解説:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Infrastructure-as-Code documentation specifies that when using AWS CloudFormation, resources are created in parallel by default unless explicitly ordered using DependsOn.

If a custom resource (Lambda) depends on another resource (like an EC2 instance) to exist before execution, a DependsOn attribute must be added to enforce creation order. This ensures the EC2 instance is launched and available before the custom resource executes its automation logic.

Updating the service token (Option B) doesn't affect order of execution. The cfn-response module (Option C) handles callback communication but not sequencing. Fn::If (Option D) is for conditional creation, not dependency control.

Therefore, Option A is correct - adding a DependsOn attribute guarantees that CloudFormation provisions the EC2 instance before executing the Lambda custom resource.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Infrastructure-as-Code Guide - Using DependsOn for Resource Creation Order in CloudFormation Templates

質問 # 55

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

正解: A

解説:

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 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

質問 # 56

A company requires the rotation of administrative credentials for production workloads on a regular basis. A CloudOps engineer must implement this policy for an Amazon RDS DB instance's master user password.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Create a new SecureString parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Encrypt the parameter with an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. Configure automatic rotation.
- B. Create a new RDS database secret in AWS Secrets Manager. Apply the secret to the RDS DB instance. Configure automatic rotation.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to change the RDS master user password. Create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- D. Create a new String parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Configure automatic rotation.

正解: B

解説:

AWS Secrets Manager natively supports credential management and automatic rotation for Amazon RDS master user passwords. When a secret is associated with an RDS instance, Secrets Manager automatically updates the password both in the secret and on the database, without downtime or manual scripting.

AWS documentation confirms:

"AWS Secrets Manager can automatically rotate the master user password for Amazon RDS databases.

Rotation is fully managed and integrated, requiring no custom code or maintenance." Option A introduces unnecessary Lambda automation. Option B and C use Parameter Store, which does not provide direct RDS password rotation. Therefore, Option D achieves secure, automatic credential rotation with least operational effort, fully aligned with CloudOps security automation principles.

References:* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Domain 4: Security and Compliance*

AWS Secrets Manager - Rotating Secrets for Amazon RDS* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Security Pillar* Amazon RDS User Guide - Managing Master User Passwords

質問 # 57

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もしあなたはIT業種でもっと勉強になりたいなら、Pass4Testを選んだ方が良いです。Pass4TestのAmazonのSOA-C03試験トレーニング資料は豊富な経験を持っている専門家が長年の研究を通じて開発されたものです。それは正確性が高く、カバー率も広いです。Pass4TestのAmazonのSOA-C03試験トレーニング資料を手に入れたら、成功に導く鍵を手に入れるのに等しいです。

SOA-C03オンライン試験: <https://www.pass4test.jp/SOA-C03.html>

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SOA-C03試験の準備方法 | ユニークなSOA-C03受験対策解説集試験 | 権威のあるAWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associateオンライン試験

SOA-C03模擬試験を使用してSOA-C03試験に合格するように協力できることを願っています、これも弊社が自信的にあなたに商品を薦める原因です、Pass4Testアフターサービスは、問題を迅速に解決し、お金を無駄にしないため、素晴らしいものです。

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- 試験の準備方法-効果的なSOA-C03受験対策解説集試験-ハイパスレートのSOA-C03オンライン試験 □ ➡ www.goshiken.com □□□にて限定無料の✓ SOA-C03 □✓□問題集をダウンロードせよSOA-C03ウェブトレーニング
- 権威のあるSOA-C03受験対策解説集一回合格-最高のSOA-C03オンライン試験 □ Open Webサイト (www.it-passports.com) 検索▶ SOA-C03 ◀無料ダウンロードSOA-C03日本語版参考資料
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