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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"> • 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 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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.

Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

NEW QUESTION # 73

A company uses Amazon ElastiCache (Redis OSS) to cache application data. A CloudOps engineer must implement a solution to increase the resilience of the cache. The solution also must minimize the recovery time objective (RTO).

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable automatic backups. Restore the backups when necessary.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to initiate a backup every hour. Restore the backup when necessary.
- **C. Create a read replica in a second Availability Zone. Enable Multi-AZ for the ElastiCache (Redis OSS) replication group.**
- D. Replace ElastiCache (Redis OSS) with ElastiCache (Memcached).

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

For high availability and fast failover, ElastiCache for Redis supports replication groups with Multi-AZ and automatic failover. CloudOps guidance states that a primary node can be paired with one or more replicas across multiple Availability Zones; if the primary fails, Redis automatically promotes a replica to primary in seconds, thereby minimizing RTO. This architecture maintains in-memory data continuity without waiting for backup restore operations. Backups (Options B and D) provide durability but require restore and re-warm procedures that increase RTO and may impact application latency. Switching engines (Option A) to Memcached does not provide Redis replication/failover semantics and would not inherently improve resilience for this use case. Therefore, creating a read replica in a different AZ and enabling Multi-AZ with automatic failover is the prescribed CloudOps pattern to increase resilience and achieve the lowest practical RTO for Redis caches.

References (AWS CloudOps Documents / Study Guide):

- * AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Reliability and Business Continuity
- * Amazon ElastiCache for Redis - Replication Groups, Multi-AZ, and Automatic Failover
- * AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability Pillar

NEW QUESTION # 74

A financial services company stores customer images in an Amazon S3 bucket in the us-east-1 Region. To comply with regulations, the company must ensure that all existing objects are replicated to an S3 bucket in a second AWS Region. If an object replication fails, the company must be able to retry replication for the object.

What solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure Amazon S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR). Use S3 Replication Time Control (S3 RTC) to replicate existing objects.
- B. Use S3 Lifecycle rules to move objects to the destination bucket in a second Region.
- C. Configure Amazon S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR). Use Amazon S3 live replication to replicate existing objects.
- **D. Configure Amazon S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR). Use S3 Batch Replication to replicate existing objects.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 75

A company with millions of subscribers needs to automatically send notifications every Saturday. The company already uses Amazon SNS to send messages but has historically sent them manually.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Create an SNS subscription to a message fanout that sends notifications to subscribers every Saturday.
- B. Launch a new Amazon EC2 instance. Configure a cron job to use the AWS SDK to send an SNS notification to subscribers every Saturday.
- C. Use AWS Step Functions scheduling to run a step every Saturday. Configure the step to publish a message to an SNS topic.
- **D. Create a rule in Amazon EventBridge that triggers every Saturday. Configure the rule to publish a notification to an SNS topic.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Per the AWS Cloud Operations and Event Management documentation, Amazon EventBridge provides native scheduling capabilities that can trigger events at defined intervals-such as weekly, daily, or cron- based schedules.

Creating an EventBridge rule that runs every Saturday and publishes a message to an SNS topic fully automates the notification process without maintaining servers or manual jobs. This approach is serverless, highly reliable, and fully managed by AWS.

By contrast:

* EC2 cron jobs (Option A) require instance management, patching, and cost overhead.

* SNS subscriptions (Option C) handle message delivery, not scheduling.

* Step Functions (Option D) are designed for complex workflows, not simple scheduled triggers.

Thus, Option B provides the most operationally efficient CloudOps solution by integrating EventBridge scheduled events with SNS topics for automated, recurring notifications.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Event Automation Guide - Scheduling Tasks and Notifications Using EventBridge and SNS

NEW QUESTION # 76

A SysOps administrator needs to give an existing AWS Lambda function access to an existing Amazon S3 bucket. Traffic between the Lambda function and the S3 bucket must not use public IP addresses. The Lambda function has been configured to run in a VPC.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Attach a transit gateway to the Lambda VPC to allow the Lambda function to connect to the S3 bucket.
- B. Configure VPC sharing between the Lambda VPC and the S3 bucket.
- **C. Create an S3 interface endpoint. Change the Lambda function to use the new S3 DNS name.**
- D. Create a NAT gateway. Associate the NAT gateway with the subnet where the Lambda function is configured to run.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

The requirement is that traffic from a VPC-connected Lambda to Amazon S3 must not use public IP addresses. The AWS-native way to keep traffic private is to use VPC endpoints, which provide private connectivity to supported AWS services without

traversing the public internet. Among the options, creating an S3 VPC endpoint is the only approach that satisfies "no public IP addresses" while allowing access to the bucket. Option D is the best match because it explicitly configures an S3 endpoint and directs the Lambda function to use the endpoint-specific DNS name for private routing.

Option C (NAT gateway) is incorrect for this requirement because NAT provides outbound internet access from private subnets and typically uses public IP addressing at the NAT gateway. That violates the intent to avoid public IP paths for S3 traffic. Option A is not applicable because S3 buckets are not placed "inside" a VPC and do not participate in VPC sharing in a way that provides private network paths. Option B (transit gateway) connects VPCs and on-prem networks, but it does not create private service connectivity to S3 by itself; you would still need the correct service endpoint solution for S3 access.

Using a VPC endpoint also aligns with CloudOps best practices: it reduces exposure, simplifies network egress controls, and supports least-privilege access via endpoint policies (where applicable) alongside IAM policies.

References:

Amazon VPC User Guide - VPC endpoints for AWS services and private connectivity AWS Lambda Developer Guide - Lambda networking in a VPC Amazon S3 User Guide - Accessing S3 privately using VPC endpoints

NEW QUESTION # 77

A user working in the Amazon EC2 console increased the size of an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume attached to an Amazon EC2 Windows instance. The change is not reflected in the file system.

What should a CloudOps engineer do to resolve this issue?

- A. Reattach the EBS volume to the EC2 instance.
- B. Reboot the EC2 instance that is attached to the EBS volume.
- C. Extend the file system with operating system-level tools to use the new storage capacity.
- D. Take a snapshot of the EBS volume. Replace the original volume with a volume that is created from the snapshot.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When an Amazon EBS volume is resized, the new storage capacity is immediately available to the attached EC2 instance. However, EBS does not automatically extend the file system. The CloudOps engineer must manually extend the file system within the operating system to utilize the additional space.

AWS documentation for EC2 and EBS specifies:

"After you increase the size of an EBS volume, use file system-specific tools to extend the file system so that the operating system can use the new storage capacity." On Windows instances, this can be achieved through Disk Management or diskpart commands. On Linux systems, utilities such as growpart and resize2fs are used.

Options B and C do not modify file system metadata and are ineffective. Option D unnecessarily replaces the volume, which adds risk and downtime. Thus, Option A aligns with the Monitoring and Performance Optimization practices of AWS CloudOps by properly extending the file system to recognize the new capacity.

References:* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Domain 1* Amazon EBS - Modifying EBS Volumes* Amazon EC2 User Guide - Extending a File System After Resizing a Volume* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Performance Efficiency Pillar

NEW QUESTION # 78

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