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## Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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### Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q95-Q100):

#### NEW QUESTION # 95

A CloudOps engineer is configuring an Amazon CloudFront distribution to use an SSL/TLS certificate. The CloudOps engineer must ensure automatic certificate renewal.

Which combination of steps will meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure CloudFront to automatically renew the certificate when the certificate expires.
- B. Configure DNS validation for the certificate.**
- C. Use a certificate issued by a third-party certificate authority (CA).
- D. Use a certificate issued by AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).**
- E. Configure email validation for the certificate.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Security documentation specifies that for Amazon CloudFront, automatic certificate renewal is only supported for certificates issued by AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). When a certificate is managed by ACM and validated through DNS validation, ACM automatically renews the certificate before expiration without requiring manual intervention.

Option A ensures that the certificate is issued and managed by ACM, enabling full integration with CloudFront. Option E (DNS validation) is essential for automation; AWS performs revalidation automatically as long as the DNS validation record remains in place.

By contrast, email validation (Option D) requires manual user confirmation upon renewal, which prevents automatic renewals. Certificates issued by third-party certificate authorities (Option B) are manually managed and must be reimported into ACM after renewal. CloudFront does not have a direct feature (Option C) to renew certificates; it relies on ACM's lifecycle management. Thus, combining ACM-issued certificates (A) with DNS validation (E) ensures continuous, automated renewal with no downtime or human action required.

#### NEW QUESTION # 96

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. Configure AWS CloudTrail events to invoke an AWS Lambda function to detect untagged resources and to automatically assign tags based on predefined rules.
- 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. Use AWS Service Catalog to provision only pre-tagged resources. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to enforce tagging across the organization.

## 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:<sup>\*</sup> AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Domain 3:

Deployment, Provisioning and Automation<sup>\*</sup> AWS Organizations - Tag Policies<sup>\*</sup> AWS Billing and Cost Management - Cost Allocation Tags<sup>\*</sup> AWS Well-Architected Framework - Operational Excellence and Cost Optimization Pillars

## NEW QUESTION # 97

A CloudOps engineer is maintaining a web application using an Amazon CloudFront web distribution, an Application Load Balancer (ALB), Amazon RDS, and Amazon EC2 in a VPC. All services have logging enabled. The CloudOps engineer needs to investigate HTTP Layer 7 status codes from the web application.

Which log sources contain the status codes? (Choose two.)

- A. RDS logs
- B. ALB access logs
- C. AWS CloudTrail logs
- D. VPC Flow Logs
- E. CloudFront access logs

## Answer: B,E

Explanation:

ALB access logs include detailed HTTP Layer 7 information such as request paths, user agents, and status codes returned by the application.

CloudFront access logs record all viewer requests served through CloudFront distributions, including HTTP status codes (2xx, 4xx, 5xx).

These two log sources together provide complete visibility into HTTP status code behavior from both the edge (CloudFront) and origin (ALB) layers, allowing the CloudOps engineer to investigate web application performance and errors effectively.

## NEW QUESTION # 98

A company runs an application on Amazon EC2 that connects to an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL database

. A developer accidentally drops a table from the database, causing application errors. Two hours later, a CloudOps engineer needs to recover the data and make the application functional again.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Perform a point-in-time recovery and create a new database to restore the database to a specified point in time, 2 hours in the past. Reconfigure the application to use a new database endpoint.
- B. Create a new Aurora cluster. Choose the Restore data from S3 bucket option. Choose log files up to the failure time 2 hours in the past.
- C. Use the Aurora Backtrack feature to rewind the database to a specified time, 2 hours in the past.
- D. Perform a point-in-time recovery on the existing database to restore the database to a specified point in time, 2 hours in the past.

## Answer: A

Explanation:

In the AWS Cloud Operations and Aurora documentation, when data loss occurs due to human error such as dropped tables, Point-in-Time Recovery (PITR) is the recommended method for restoration. PITR creates a new Aurora cluster restored to a specific time before the failure.

The restored cluster has a new endpoint that must be reconfigured in the application to resume normal operations. AWS does not support performing PITR directly on an existing production database because that would overwrite current data. Aurora Backtrack (Option A) applies only to Aurora MySQL, not PostgreSQL. Option B is incorrect because PITR cannot be executed in place. Option D refers to an import process from S3, which is unrelated to time-based recovery. Hence, Option C is correct and follows the AWS CloudOps standard recovery pattern for PostgreSQL workloads. Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Aurora Guide - Section: Performing Point-in-Time Recovery for Aurora PostgreSQL Clusters

## NEW QUESTION # 99

A SysOps administrator must load test a new Amazon CloudFront distribution to assess data transfer and latency performance. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Send client requests from a single geographic region. Configure the load test so that each client makes an identical DNS request. Focus the client requests on the IP address that the DNS returns.
- B. **Send client requests from multiple geographic regions. Configure the load test so that each client makes an independent DNS request. Spread the client requests across the set of IP addresses that the DNS returns.**
- C. Send client requests from multiple geographic regions. Configure the load test so that each client makes an identical DNS request. Focus the client requests on the IP address that the DNS returns.
- D. Send client requests from a single geographic region. Configure the load test so that each client makes an independent DNS request. Spread the client requests across the set of IP addresses that the DNS returns.

### Answer: B

Explanation:

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

CloudFront is a global edge network service, and its performance (latency and data transfer behavior) depends heavily on the geographic location of viewers and the edge locations that serve them. Therefore, a valid load test must generate traffic from multiple geographic regions to reflect real user distribution and to measure end-to-end latency across diverse network paths.

Additionally, CloudFront uses DNS to return multiple possible edge IP addresses and can direct clients to different edge locations based on resolver behavior and network conditions. For a realistic test, each client should make an independent DNS request and distribute traffic across the returned IP addresses, rather than pinning all load to a single IP. Spreading requests across the returned set avoids biasing the test to one edge path and better represents how real browsers and applications resolve and connect to CloudFront.

Options A and B fail to model global viewer behavior because they test from only one region. Option C introduces an unrealistic constraint by forcing identical DNS resolution and concentrating load on a single IP address, which can distort latency and throughput results. Option D best matches CloudOps guidance for performance validation of CDN workloads: multi-region testing with realistic DNS resolution and traffic distribution.

References:

Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide - How CloudFront routes requests and uses edge locations AWS SysOps Administrator Study Guide - Testing and validating content delivery performance AWS Well-Architected Framework - Performance Efficiency (testing with representative traffic)

## NEW QUESTION # 100

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