試験SOA-C03資格問題集 &一生懸命にSOA-C03学習範囲 |高品質なSOA-C03試験準備

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>> SOA-C03資格問題集 <<

Amazon SOA-C03学習範囲、SOA-C03試験準備

現実はしばしば残酷です。私たちは他の人と競争するために何をしますか？ Amazon証明書など、より便利な証明書ですか？おそらく、手元にあるいくつかの資格が最大の資産であり、SOA-C03試験準備はSOA-C03試験に迅速に合格し、すぐに認定を取得することでその資金を提供することです。それについて疑ってはいけません。より有用な認定は、より多くの方法を意味します。 SOA-C03試験に合格すると、SOA-C03試験の急流に関連するビジネスを持つすべての企業に歓迎されます。

Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate 認定 SOA-C03 試験問題 (Q120-Q125):

質問 # 120
A company has two AWS accounts connected by a transit gateway. Each account has one VPC in the same AWS Region. The company wants to simplify inbound and outbound rules in security groups by referencing security group IDs instead of IP CIDR blocks.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create VPC peering connections and remove the transit gateway.
- B. Deploy private NAT gateways in each VPC.
- C. Enable security group referencing support on the transit gateway.
- D. Enable security group referencing support on each transit gateway attachment.

正解：D

解説：
Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):
AWS Transit Gateway supports security group referencing across VPCs, but this feature must be explicitly enabled on each transit gateway attachment. Once enabled, security groups in one VPC can reference security groups in another VPC attached to the same transit gateway, simplifying rule management and improving security posture.
Enabling the feature on the transit gateway itself is not sufficient; it must be enabled per attachment to allow traffic evaluation based on security group IDs. This approach avoids brittle CIDR-based rules and allows dynamic scaling without rule updates.
Option A removes the transit gateway, which contradicts the existing architecture. Option B is incomplete.
Option D does not address security group referencing.
Thus, enabling security group referencing on each transit gateway attachment is the correct solution.

質問 # 121
A company's ecommerce application is running on Amazon EC2 instances that are behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The instances are in an Auto Scaling group. Customers report that the website is occasionally down. When the website is down, it returns an HTTP 500 (server error) status code to customer browsers.
The Auto Scaling group's health check is configured for EC2 status checks, and the instances appear healthy.
Which solution will resolve the problem?

- A. Install the Amazon CloudWatch agent on all instances. Configure the agent to reboot the instances.
- B. Add Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) health checks to the Auto Scaling group.
- C. Replace the ALB with a Network Load Balancer.
- D. Update the target group configuration on the ALB. Enable session affinity (sticky sessions).

正解：B

解説：
In this scenario, the EC2 instances pass their EC2 status checks, indicating that the operating system is responsive. However, the application hosted on the instance is failing intermittently, returning HTTP 500 errors. This demonstrates a discrepancy between the instance-level health and the application-level health.
According to AWS CloudOps best practices under Monitoring, Logging, Analysis, Remediation and Performance Optimization (SOA-C03 Domain 1), Auto Scaling groups should incorporate Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) health checks instead of relying solely on EC2 status checks. The ELB health check probes the application endpoint (for example, HTTP or HTTPS target group health checks), ensuring that the application itself is functioning correctly.
When an instance fails an ELB health check, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling will automatically mark the instance as unhealthy and replace it with a new one, ensuring continuous availability and performance optimization.
Extract from AWS CloudOps (SOA-C03) Study Guide - Domain 1:
"Implement monitoring and health checks using ALB and EC2 Auto Scaling integration. Application Load Balancer health checks allow Auto Scaling to terminate and replace instances that fail application-level health checks, ensuring consistent application performance." Extract from AWS Auto Scaling Documentation:
"When you enable the ELB health check type for your Auto Scaling group, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling considers both EC2 status checks and Elastic Load Balancing health checks to determine instance health. If an instance fails the ELB health check, it is automatically replaced." Therefore, the correct answer is B, as it ensures proper application-level monitoring and remediation using ALB-integrated ELB health checks-a core CloudOps operational practice for proactive incident response and availability assurance.
References (AWS CloudOps Verified Source Extracts):

AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide: Domain 1 - Monitoring, Logging, and Remediation.
AWS Auto Scaling User Guide: Health checks for Auto Scaling instances (Elastic Load Balancing integration).
AWS Well-Architected Framework - Operational Excellence and Reliability Pillars.
AWS Elastic Load Balancing Developer Guide - Target group health checks and monitoring.

質問 # 122
A company has an on-premises DNS solution and wants to resolve DNS records in an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for example.com. The company has set up an AWS Direct Connect connection for network connectivity between the on-premises network and the VPC. A CloudOps engineer must ensure that an on-premises server can query records in the example.com domain.
What should the CloudOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint. Attach a security group to the endpoint to allow outbound traffic on TCP/UDP port 53 to the on-premises DNS servers.
- B. Create a Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint. Attach a security group to the endpoint to allow outbound traffic on TCP/UDP port 53 to the on-premises DNS servers.
- C. Create a Route 53 Resolver outbound endpoint. Attach a security group to the endpoint to allow inbound traffic on TCP/UDP port 53 from the on-premises DNS servers.
- D. Create a Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoint. Attach a security group to the endpoint to allow inbound traffic on TCP/UDP port 53 from the on-premises DNS servers.

正解：D

解説：
According to AWS Cloud Operations and Networking documentation, Route 53 Resolver inbound endpoints allow DNS queries to originate from on-premises DNS servers and resolve private hosted zone records in AWS. The inbound endpoint provides DNS resolver IP addresses within the VPC, which the on- premises DNS servers can forward queries to over AWS Direct Connect or VPN connections.
The inbound endpoint must be associated with a security group that permits inbound traffic on TCP and UDP port 53 from the on-premises DNS server IP addresses. This ensures that DNS requests from the on- premises environment reach the VPC Resolver for resolution of private domains like example.com.
By contrast, outbound endpoints are used for the opposite direction-resolving external (on-premises or internet) DNS names from within AWS VPCs. Therefore, only an inbound endpoint correctly satisfies the direction of resolution in this scenario.
Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Route 53 Resolver Guide - Section: Inbound and Outbound Endpoints for Hybrid DNS Resolution

質問 # 123
A company has a workload that is sending log data to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. One of the fields includes a measure of application latency. A CloudOps engineer needs to monitor the p90 statistic of this field over time.
What should the CloudOps engineer do to meet this requirement?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Contributor Insights rule on the log data.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Application Insights rule for the workload.
- C. Create a subscription filter on the log data.
- D. Create a metric filter on the log data.

正解：D

解説：
To analyze and visualize custom statistics such as the p90 latency (90th percentile), a CloudWatch metric must be generated from the log data. The correct method is to create a metric filter that extracts the latency value from each log event and publishes it as a CloudWatch metric.
Once the metric is published, percentile statistics (p90, p95, etc.) can be displayed in CloudWatch dashboards or alarms.
"You can use metric filters to extract numerical fields from log events and publish them as metrics in CloudWatch. CloudWatch supports percentile statistics such as p90 and p95 for these metrics." Contributor Insights (Option A) is for analyzing frequent contributors, not numeric distributions.
Subscription filters (Option C) are used for log streaming, and Application Insights (Option D) provides monitoring of application health but not custom p90 statistics. Hence, Option B is the CloudOps-aligned, minimal-overhead solution for percentile latency monitoring.

質問 # 124
A web application runs on Amazon EC2 instances in the us-east-1 Region and the us-west-2 Region. The instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in each Region. An Amazon Route 53 hosted zone controls DNS records.
The instances in us-east-1 are production resources. The instances in us-west-2 are for disaster recovery. EC2 Auto Scaling groups are configured based on the ALBRequestCountPerTarget metric in both Regions.
A SysOps administrator must implement a solution that provides failover from us-east-1 to us-west-2. The instances in us-west-2 must be used only for failover.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. In us-west-2, create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that enters ALARM state when resources in us-east-1 cannot be resolved. In us-west-2, create an AWS Lambda function that modifies the Route 53 hosted zone records to send traffic to us-west-2. Configure the CloudWatch alarm to invoke the Lambda function.
- B. Implement a Route 53 health check and a latency routing policy for the hosted zone. Configure the latency routing policy to automatically redirect traffic to the resources in us-west-2.
- C. In us-east-1, create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that enters ALARM state when an EC2 instance is terminated. In us-west-2, create an AWS Lambda function that modifies the Route 53 hosted zone records to send traffic to us-west-2. Configure the CloudWatch alarm to invoke the Lambda function.
- D. Implement a Route 53 health check and a failover routing policy for the hosted zone. Configure the failover routing policy to automatically redirect traffic to the resources in us-west-2.

正解：D

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of AWS CloudOps Documents:
The requirement is classic active-passive (production in us-east-1, DR in us-west-2 "only for failover"). The most operationally efficient and purpose-built solution is Route 53 failover routing combined with health checks. With failover routing, Route 53 designates one record as PRIMARY (us-east-1) and another as SECONDARY (us-west-2). Route 53 continuously evaluates the health check associated with the primary endpoint (commonly the ALB DNS name or a specific health-check path). If the primary fails, Route 53 automatically returns the secondary record, directing client DNS resolution to the DR region. This ensures us- west-2 is used only when us-east-1 is unhealthy, directly matching the requirement.
Latency routing (Option B) is designed to route users to the region with the lowest latency, which can actively send traffic to us-west-2 even when us-east-1 is healthy-violating the "DR only" constraint. Options C and D introduce custom automation (CloudWatch + Lambda + DNS record updates) that increases operational overhead, adds failure modes, and is unnecessary because Route 53 already provides managed health-check- based failover. Additionally, "EC2 instance terminated" is not a reliable proxy for full application availability, and DNS modification automation is more complex than using native Route 53 failover policies.
References:
Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide - Health checks and failover routing policy AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability pillar (failover, DR patterns) AWS SysOps Administrator Study Guide - DNS failover and Route 53 routing policies

質問 # 125
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SOA-C03学習範囲: https://www.jpshiken.com/SOA-C03_shiken.html

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Amazon SOA-C03認定試験に適する最高の問題集を捧げる

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