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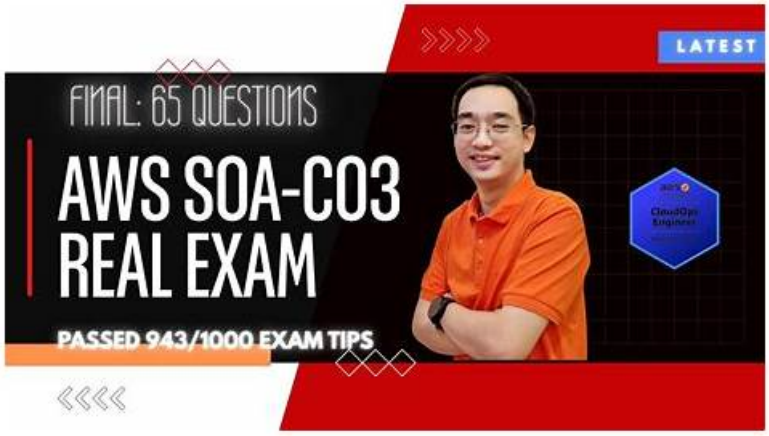

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Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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	• 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.

Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q97-Q102):

NEW QUESTION # 97
A company is running a custom database on an Amazon EC2 instance. The database stores its data on an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume. A SysOps administrator must set up a backup strategy for the EBS volume.
What should the SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

- A. Create an AWS DataSync task to take a snapshot of the EBS volume on a recurring schedule.
- B. Create a pipeline in AWS Data Pipeline to take a snapshot of the EBS volume on a recurring schedule.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the VolumeIdleTime metric with an action to take a snapshot of the EBS volume.
- D. Create an Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM) policy to take a snapshot of the EBS volume on a recurring schedule.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (DLM) is the AWS service specifically designed to automate the creation, retention, and deletion of EBS snapshots.
With DLM, you can:
- Automatically create snapshots on a recurring schedule (e.g., daily, hourly).
- Retain snapshots for a specific number of days.
- Delete old snapshots automatically to save costs.
- Ensure consistent and automated backups without manual intervention.
This approach fully meets the company's requirement for a backup strategy for the EBS volume.

NEW QUESTION # 98
A company has a stateful web application that is hosted on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group.
The instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) that has a single target group. The ALB is configured as the origin in an Amazon CloudFront distribution. Users are reporting random logouts from the web application.
Which combination of actions should a CloudOps engineer take to resolve this problem? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure cookie forwarding in the CloudFront distribution cache behavior.
- B. Change to the least outstanding requests algorithm on the ALB target group.
- C. Enable group-level stickiness on the ALB listener rule.
- D. Enable sticky sessions on the ALB target group.
- E. Configure header forwarding in the CloudFront distribution cache behavior.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Stateful applications require session persistence to ensure that subsequent requests from the same user are routed to the same backend instance. When CloudFront is used in front of an ALB, session-related cookies must be forwarded correctly; otherwise, CloudFront can route requests to different targets, causing session loss and random logouts.
Configuring cookie forwarding in the CloudFront cache behavior ensures that session cookies (such as authentication tokens) are forwarded to the ALB and not stripped or cached incorrectly. Without this configuration, CloudFront may serve cached responses that do not align with the user's active session state, leading to authentication issues.
On the ALB side, sticky sessions (session affinity) must be enabled on the target group to ensure that requests with the same session cookie are consistently routed to the same EC2 instance. ALB stickiness uses application cookies to bind a user session to a specific target, which is critical for stateful applications that store session data in memory.
Option A affects load distribution efficiency but does not address session persistence. Option C (header forwarding) is unnecessary unless the application explicitly stores session state in headers, which is uncommon. Option D applies only when using multiple target groups and listener rules, which is not the case here.
Together, enabling cookie forwarding in CloudFront and sticky sessions at the ALB target group resolves the logout issue by maintaining consistent session routing from the user through CloudFront to the same backend instance.

NEW QUESTION # 99
A company has a stateful web application that is hosted on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group.
The instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) that has a single target group. The ALB is configured as the origin in an Amazon CloudFront distribution. Users are reporting random logouts from the web application.
Which combination of actions should a CloudOps engineer take to resolve this problem? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure cookie forwarding in the CloudFront distribution cache behavior.
- B. Change to the least outstanding requests algorithm on the ALB target group.
- C. Enable group-level stickiness on the ALB listener rule.
- D. Enable sticky sessions on the ALB target group.
- E. Configure header forwarding in the CloudFront distribution cache behavior.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):
Stateful applications require session persistence to ensure that subsequent requests from the same user are routed to the same backend instance. When CloudFront is used in front of an ALB, session-related cookies must be forwarded correctly; otherwise, CloudFront can route requests to different targets, causing session loss and random logouts.
Configuring cookie forwarding in the CloudFront cache behavior ensures that session cookies (such as authentication tokens) are forwarded to the ALB and not stripped or cached incorrectly. Without this configuration, CloudFront may serve cached responses that do not align with the user's active session state, leading to authentication issues.
On the ALB side, sticky sessions (session affinity) must be enabled on the target group to ensure that requests with the same session cookie are consistently routed to the same EC2 instance. ALB stickiness uses application cookies to bind a user session to a specific target, which is critical for stateful applications that store session data in memory.
Option A affects load distribution efficiency but does not address session persistence. Option C (header forwarding) is unnecessary unless the application explicitly stores session state in headers, which is uncommon. Option D applies only when using multiple target groups and listener rules, which is not the case here.
Together, enabling cookie forwarding in CloudFront and sticky sessions at the ALB target group resolves the logout issue by maintaining consistent session routing from the user through CloudFront to the same backend instance.

NEW QUESTION # 100
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. Use the Aurora Backtrack feature to rewind the database to a specified time, 2 hours in the past.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION # 101
A company has an application running on EC2 that stores data in an Amazon RDS for MySQL Single-AZ DB instance. The application requires both read and write operations, and the company needs failover capability with minimal downtime.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Modify the DB instance to be a Multi-AZ DB instance deployment.
- B. Add a read replica in the same Availability Zone where the DB instance is deployed.
- C. Use RDS Proxy to configure a proxy in front of the DB instance.
- D. Add the DB instance to an Auto Scaling group that has a minimum capacity of 2 and a desired capacity of 2.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the AWS Cloud Operations and Database Reliability documentation, Amazon RDS Multi-AZ deployments provide high availability and automatic failover by maintaining a synchronous standby replica in a different Availability Zone.
In the event of instance failure, planned maintenance, or Availability Zone outage, Amazon RDS automatically promotes the standby to primary with minimal downtime (typically less than 60 seconds). The failover is transparent to applications because the DB endpoint remains the same.
By contrast, read replicas (Option B) are asynchronous and do not provide automated failover. Auto Scaling (Option C) applies to EC2, not RDS. RDS Proxy (Option D) improves connection management but does not add redundancy.
Thus, Option A - converting the RDS instance into a Multi-AZ deployment - delivers the required high availability and business continuity with minimal operational effort.
Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Database Continuity Guide - Implementing Multi-AZ Deployments for Automatic RDS Failover

NEW QUESTION # 102
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