Amazon SOA-C03 Authentic Exam Questions, Valid Test SOA-C03 Tips

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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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q81-Q86):

NEW QUESTION # 81
An Amazon EC2 instance is running an application that uses Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues. A CloudOps engineer must ensure that the application can read, write, and delete messages from the SQS queues.
Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST secure manner?

- A. Create and associate an IAM role that allows EC2 instances to call AWS services. Attach an IAM policy to the role that allows sqs:* permissions to the appropriate queues.
- B. Create and associate an IAM role that allows EC2 instances to call AWS services. Attach an IAM policy to the role that allows the sqs:SendMessage permission, the sqs:ReceiveMessage permission, and the sqs:DeleteMessage permission to the appropriate queues.
- C. Create an IAM user with an IAM policy that allows the sqs:SendMessage permission, the sqs: ReceiveMessage permission, and the sqs:DeleteMessage permission to the appropriate queues. Embed the IAM user ' s credentials in the application ' s configuration.
- D. Create an IAM user with an IAM policy that allows the sqs:SendMessage permission, the sqs: ReceiveMessage permission, and the sqs:DeleteMessage permission to the appropriate queues. Export the IAM user ' s access key and secret access key as environment variables on the EC2 instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most secure pattern is to use an IAM role for Amazon EC2 with the minimum required permissions.
AWS guidance states: "Use roles for applications that run on Amazon EC2 instances" and "grant least privilege by allowing only the actions required to perform a task." By attaching a role to the instance, short- lived credentials are automatically provided through the instance metadata service; this removes the need to create long-term access keys or embed secrets. Granting only sqs:SendMessage, sqs:ReceiveMessage, and sqs:
DeleteMessage against the specific SQS queues enforces least privilege and aligns with CloudOps security controls. Options A and B rely on IAM user access keys, which contravene best practices for workloads on EC2 and increase credential-management risk. Option C uses a role but grants sqs:*, violating least-privilege principles. Therefore, Option D meets the security requirement with scoped, temporary credentials and precise permissions.
References:* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Security & Compliance* IAM Best Practices - "Use roles instead of long-term access keys," "Grant least privilege"* IAM Roles for Amazon EC2 - Temporary credentials for applications on EC2* Amazon SQS - Identity and access management for Amazon SQS

NEW QUESTION # 82
A company has an application that uses an Amazon EFS file system. A recent incident that involved an application logic error corrupted several files. The company wants to improve its ability to back up and recover the EFS file system. The company must be able to recover individual files rapidly. Which solution meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Configure Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM) to archive a copy of the data to an Amazon S3 Glacier vault. Use S3 Glacier retrieval requests to retrieve individual files.
- B. Create a second EFS file system in another AWS Region. Configure AWS DataSync to copy the data to the backup file system. Recover files by copying them from the backup EFS file system.
- C. Enable AWS Backup in Amazon EFS to back up the file system to a backup vault. Use a partial restore job to retrieve individual files.
- D. Enable AWS Backup in Amazon EFS to back up the file system to an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.

Use S3 Glacier retrieval requests to retrieve individual files.

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS Backup is the managed service for backing up and restoring Amazon EFS file systems. It supports backup vaults and restore workflows without requiring a second live EFS file system.
This is more cost-effective than maintaining a duplicate EFS file system in another Region. AWS documentation explains that AWS Backup performs incremental backups of EFS file systems, reducing duplicate backup storage and improving cost efficiency. For file-level recovery, a partial restore job can restore selected files or directories rather than restoring the entire file system.
Amazon DLM is primarily used for EBS snapshots, not EFS file-level backup management. S3 Glacier retrieval is not the best fit for rapid individual file recovery because retrieval latency and restore workflow are unsuitable for quick operational recovery.
Therefore, AWS Backup with partial restore is the right answer.

NEW QUESTION # 83
A global company runs a critical primary workload in the us-east-1 Region. The company wants to ensure business continuity with minimal downtime in case of a workload failure. The company wants to replicate the workload to a second AWS Region.
A CloudOps engineer needs a solution that achieves a recovery time objective (RTO) of less than 10 minutes and a zero recovery point objective (RPO) to meet service level agreements.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Implement an active-active architecture that provides real-time data replication across two Regions. Use Amazon Route 53 health checks and a weighted routing policy.
- B. Implement a pilot light architecture that provides real-time data replication in the second Region. Configure Amazon Route 53 health checks and automated DNS failover.
- C. Implement a warm standby architecture that provides regular data replication in a second Region. Configure Amazon Route 53 health checks and automated DNS failover.
- D. Implement a custom script to generate a regular backup of the data and store it in an S3 bucket that is in a second Region. Use the backup to launch the application in the second Region in the event of a workload failure.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the AWS Cloud Operations and Disaster Recovery documentation, the active-active multi- Region architecture provides the lowest possible RTO and RPO among all disaster recovery strategies. In this approach, workloads are deployed and actively running in multiple AWS Regions simultaneously. All data is continuously replicated in real time between Regions using fully managed replication services, ensuring zero data loss (zero RPO).
Because both Regions are active and capable of handling requests, failover between them is instantaneous, meeting the RTO of less than 10 minutes. Amazon Route 53 is used with weighted or latency-based routing policies and health checks to automatically route traffic away from an impaired Region to the healthy Region without manual intervention.
In contrast:
* Pilot Light Architecture maintains only a minimal copy of the environment in the secondary Region.
It requires time to scale up infrastructure during a disaster, resulting in longer RTO and potential data loss (non-zero RPO).
* Warm Standby Architecture keeps partially running infrastructure in the secondary Region. Although faster than pilot light, it still requires scaling and synchronization, resulting in higher RTO and RPO compared to active-active.
* Backup and Restore (option D) relies on periodic backups and restores data when needed. This approach has the highest RTO and RPO, unsuitable for mission-critical workloads demanding high availability and zero data loss.
Therefore, based on AWS-recommended disaster recovery strategies outlined in the AWS Cloud Operations and Disaster Recovery Guide, the Active-Active Multi-Region architecture (Option C) is the only approach that guarantees RTO <10 minutes and RPO = 0, achieving continuous availability and business continuity across Regions.
Reference: AWS Cloud Operations and Disaster Recovery Whitepaper - Section: Disaster Recovery Strategies - Multi-Site (Active-Active) Approach; AWS CloudOps Best Practices for Reliability and Business Continuity.

NEW QUESTION # 84
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. Enable security group referencing support on each transit gateway attachment.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 85
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. 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.
- B. Publish alarm findings to Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Invoke an AWS Lambda function to restart the web server software.
- C. 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.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch metric filter for the web logs. Configure an alarm for the specific errors.
- E. Create an AWS CloudTrail metric filter for the web logs. Configure an alarm for the specific errors.
- F. Install the Amazon CloudWatch agent on the EC2 instances.

Answer: A,D,F

Explanation:
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.
Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Systems Manager Guide - Section: Automated Remediation using CloudWatch, EventBridge, and Systems Manager Automation

NEW QUESTION # 86
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