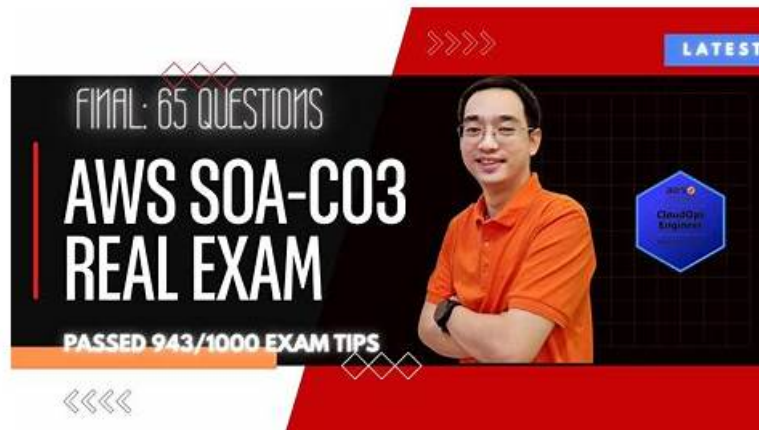


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## Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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>
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>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>

## SOA-C03 Questions Pdf, SOA-C03 Brain Exam

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### Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q100-Q105):

#### NEW QUESTION # 100

An application runs on Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling group. A CloudOps engineer needs to implement a solution that provides a central storage location for errors that the application logs to disk. The solution must also provide an alert when the application logs an error.

What should the CloudOps engineer do to meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy and configure the Amazon CloudWatch agent on the EC2 instances to log to a CloudWatch log group. Create a metric filter on the target CloudWatch log group. Create a CloudWatch alarm that publishes to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that has an email subscription.
- B. Create an Auto Scaling lifecycle hook that invokes an EC2-based script to identify errors. Configure the script to push the error messages to an Amazon CloudWatch log group when the EC2 instances scale in. Create a CloudWatch alarm that publishes to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that has an email subscription when the number of error messages exceeds a threshold.
- C. Create a cron job on the EC2 instances to identify errors and push the errors to an Amazon CloudWatch metric filter. Configure the filter to publish to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that has an SMS subscription.
- D. Deploy an AWS Lambda function that pushes the errors directly to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Configure the Lambda function to run every time the log file is updated on disk.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Monitoring documentation specifies that the Amazon CloudWatch Agent is the recommended tool for collecting system and application logs from EC2 instances. The agent pushes these logs into a centralized CloudWatch Logs group, providing durable storage and real-time monitoring.

Once the logs are centralized, a CloudWatch Metric Filter can be configured to search for specific error keywords (for example, "ERROR" or "FAILURE"). This filter transforms matching log entries into custom metrics. From there, a CloudWatch Alarm can monitor the metric threshold and publish notifications to an Amazon SNS topic, which can send email or SMS alerts to subscribed recipients.

This combination provides a fully automated, managed, and serverless solution for log aggregation and error alerting. It eliminates the need for manual cron jobs (Option B), custom scripts (Option D), or Lambda-based log streaming (Option C).

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Monitoring Guide - Collecting Application Logs and Creating Alarms Using CloudWatch Agent, Metric Filters, and SNS Notifications

#### NEW QUESTION # 101

A company uses an organization in AWS Organizations to manage multiple AWS accounts. The company needs to send specific events from all the accounts in the organization to a new receiver account, where an AWS Lambda function will process the events.

A CloudOps engineer configures Amazon EventBridge to route events to a target event bus in the us-west-2 Region in the receiver account. The CloudOps engineer creates rules in both the sender and receiver accounts that match the specified events. The rules do not specify an account parameter in the event pattern.

IAM roles are created in the sender accounts to allow PutEvents actions on the target event bus.

However, the first test events from the us-east-1 Region are not processed by the Lambda function in the receiving account.

What is the likely reason the events are not processed?

- A. The rule in the receiving account must specify `{'account': ['sender-account-id']}` in its event pattern and must include the receiving account ID.
- B. The target Lambda function is in a different AWS Region, which is not supported by EventBridge.
- C. Interface VPC endpoints for EventBridge are required in the sender accounts and receiver accounts.

- **D. The resource-based policy on the target event bus must be modified to allow PutEvents API calls from the sender accounts.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Per the AWS Cloud Operations and EventBridge documentation, when events are sent across AWS accounts - particularly from multiple accounts in an AWS Organization - the target event bus in the receiver account must include a resource-based policy that explicitly allows events:PutEvents API calls from the sender accounts or the organization ID.

Even if the sender accounts have IAM permissions to call PutEvents, the receiving event bus must trust those accounts via a resource policy. Without this configuration, EventBridge automatically rejects incoming cross-account events, and those events never reach the target Lambda function for processing.

AWS guidance states that "Cross-account event delivery requires a resource-based policy on the event bus that grants permissions to the source accounts or organization." The policy can include either individual AWS account IDs or the organization's root ID.

In this scenario, because the events originate from multiple accounts and there is no resource policy on the target event bus to authorize those sender accounts, the events are not delivered.

Therefore, the correct cause is C - the resource-based policy on the target event bus must be modified to allow PutEvents API calls from the sender accounts.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations - EventBridge Cross-Account Event Delivery Section, Permissions for Event Bus Targets and Organizational Event Routing

### NEW QUESTION # 102

A company plans to migrate several of its high-performance computing (HPC) virtual machines to Amazon EC2. The deployment must minimize network latency and maximize network throughput between the instances.

Which placement group strategy should the CloudOps engineer choose?

- A. Deploy the instances in a spread placement group in two Availability Zones.
- **B. Deploy the instances in a cluster placement group in one Availability Zone.**
- C. Deploy the instances in a partition placement group in two Availability Zones.
- D. Deploy the instances in a partition placement group in one Availability Zone.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):

Cluster placement groups are specifically designed for workloads that require extremely low latency and high network throughput, such as HPC applications. Instances are placed physically close together within the same Availability Zone, enabling high-bandwidth, low-latency networking.

Partition placement groups are optimized for fault isolation, not network performance. Spread placement groups prioritize availability by distributing instances across distinct hardware, which increases latency.

Because the requirement is performance rather than fault isolation or high availability, a cluster placement group is the optimal choice.

### NEW QUESTION # 103

A company runs a business application on more than 300 Linux-based instances. Each instance has the AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent) installed. The company expects the number of instances to grow in the future. All business application instances have the same user-defined tag.

A CloudOps engineer wants to run a command on all the business application instances to download and install a package from a private repository. To avoid overwhelming the repository, the CloudOps engineer wants to ensure that no more than 30 downloads occur at one time.

Which solution will meet this requirement in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Use a secondary tag to create 10 batches of 30 instances each. Use a Systems Manager Run Command document to download and install the package. Run each batch one time.
- **B. Use a Systems Manager Run Command document to download and install the package. Use rate control to set concurrency to 30. Specify the target by using the user-defined tag.**
- C. Use an AWS Lambda function to automatically run a Systems Manager Run Command document. Set reserved concurrency for the Lambda function to 30.
- D. Use a parallel workflow state in AWS Step Functions. Set the number of parallel states to 30.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

AWS Systems Manager Run Command includes a built-in rate control feature that allows administrators to control the maximum number of concurrent executions across target instances. This directly addresses the requirement to limit downloads to 30 at a time without custom orchestration or additional services.

By targeting instances using tags, the solution automatically scales as new instances are added, which aligns with future growth expectations. Rate control ensures controlled concurrency and protects the private repository from overload.

Option A is manual and does not scale operationally. Option B introduces unnecessary complexity with Lambda and concurrency management that does not map cleanly to instance execution concurrency. Option D significantly increases architectural complexity without added value.

Run Command with rate control is the simplest, most native, and most scalable solution.

**NEW QUESTION # 104**

A company has a microservice that runs on a set of Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB).

A CloudOps engineer must use Amazon Route 53 to create a record that maps the ALB URL to example.com

Which type of record will meet this requirement?

- **A. An alias record**
- B. An A record
- C. A CNAME record
- D. An AAAA record

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

An alias record is the recommended Route 53 record type to map domain names (e.g., example.com) to AWS-managed resources such as an Application Load Balancer. Alias records are extension types of A or AAAA records that support AWS resources directly, providing automatic DNS integration and no additional query costs.

AWS documentation states:

"Use alias records to map your domain or subdomain to an AWS resource such as an Application Load Balancer, CloudFront distribution, or S3 website endpoint." A and AAAA records are used for static IP addresses, not load balancers. CNAME records cannot be used at the root domain (e.g., example.com). Thus, Option C is correct as it meets CloudOps networking best practices for scalable, managed DNS resolution to ALBs.

References: \* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Domain 5:

Networking and Content Delivery \* Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide - Alias Records \* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability and Performance Efficiency Pillars \* Elastic Load Balancing - Integrating with Route 53

**NEW QUESTION # 105**

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