

100% Pass Authoritative SOA-C03 - AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Valid Test Duration



In order to meet different needs of our customers, we offer you three versions of SOA-C03 study materials for you. Each version has its own advantages, and you can choose the most suitable one according to your own needs. SOA-C03 PDF version is printable, and if you like paper one, you can choose this version. SOA-C03 soft test engine can stimulate the real exam environment, and you can build your confidence if you choose this version. SOA-C03 Online test engine can practice offline and can record the training process, if you have the needs like this, you can choose this version.

There are a lot of experts and professors in our company. All SOA-C03 study torrent of our company are designed by these excellent experts and professors in different area. We can make sure that our SOA-C03 test torrent has a higher quality than other study materials. The aim of our design is to improving your learning and helping you gains your SOA-C03 Certification in the shortest time. If you long to gain the certification, our AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate guide torrent will be your best choice.

>> SOA-C03 Valid Test Duration <<

SOA-C03 test vce practice & SOA-C03 exam training files & SOA-C03 updated prep exam

We attract customers by our fabulous SOA-C03 certification material and high pass rate, which are the most powerful evidence to show our strength. We are so proud to tell you that according to the statistics from our customers' feedback, the pass rate among our customers who prepared for the exam with our SOA-C03 Test Guide have reached as high as 99%, which definitely ranks the top among our peers. Hence one can see that the AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate learn tool compiled by our company are definitely the best choice for you.

Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q150-Q155):

NEW QUESTION # 150

A company applies user-defined tags to resources that are associated with the company's AWS workloads. Twenty days after

applying the tags, the company notices that it cannot use the tags to filter views in the AWS Cost Explorer console. What is the reason for this issue?

- A. The company has not created an AWS Cost and Usage Report.
- B. **The company has not activated the user-defined tags for cost allocation.**
- C. The company has not created a usage budget in AWS Budgets.
- D. It takes at least 30 days to be able to use tags to filter views in Cost Explorer.

Answer: B

Explanation:

User-defined (custom) tags must be manually activated as cost allocation tags in the AWS Billing and Cost Management console before they can be used for filtering or grouping data in AWS Cost Explorer or Cost and Usage Reports. After activation, it can take up to 24 hours for the tags to appear in Cost Explorer - not 20 or 30 days.

NEW QUESTION # 151

A company runs several production workloads on Amazon EC2 instances. A SysOps administrator discovered that a production EC2 instance failed a system health check. The SysOps administrator recovered the instance manually.

The SysOps administrator wants to automate the recovery task of EC2 instances and receive notifications whenever a system health check fails. Detailed monitoring is activated for all of the company's production EC2 instances.

Which of the following is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. **For each production EC2 instance, create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for Status Check Failed: System. Set the alarm action to recover the EC2 instance. Configure the alarm notification to be published to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.**
- B. On each production EC2 instance, configure an Amazon CloudWatch agent to collect and send logs to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Create a CloudWatch alarm that is based on a metric filter that tracks errors. Configure the alarm to invoke an AWS Lambda function to reboot the EC2 instance and send a notification email.
- C. On each production EC2 instance, create a script that sends network pings to a highly available endpoint by way of a cron job. If the script detects a network response timeout, invoke a command to reboot the EC2 instance.
- D. On each production EC2 instance, create a script that monitors the system health by sending a heartbeat notification every minute to a central monitoring server. If an EC2 instance fails to send a heartbeat, run a script on the monitoring server to stop and start the EC2 instance and to publish a notification to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.

Answer: A

Explanation:

EC2 status checks run every minute and expose a System check metric that indicates hardware or system-level impairment.

CloudWatch alarms can trigger on Status Check Failed: System and automatically recover the instance (or take a defined action) without manual intervention, satisfying both the automatic recovery and alerting requirements. This approach minimizes manual steps and scales across many instances, leveraging built-in AWS health signals and standard notification channels. It is also consistent with AWS guidance on using CloudWatch alarms to recover impaired instances and to notify via SNS.

NEW QUESTION # 152

A CloudOps engineer is troubleshooting an implementation of Amazon CloudWatch Synthetics. The CloudWatch Synthetics results must be sent to an Amazon S3 bucket.

The CloudOps engineer has copied the configuration of an existing canary that runs on a VPC that has an internet gateway attached. However, the CloudOps engineer cannot get the canary to successfully start on a private VPC that has no internet access.

What should the CloudOps engineer do to successfully run the canary on the private VPC?

- A. Ensure that the DNS resolution option and the DNS hostnames option are turned off in the VPC. Add a security group to the canary to allow outbound traffic on the DNS port. Add the permissions to allow CloudWatch Synthetics to write to the S3 bucket.
- B. Ensure that the DNS resolution option and the DNS hostnames option are turned on in the VPC. Add the `synthetics:GetCanaryRuns` permission to the VPC. On the S3 bucket, add the `IgnorePublicAcls` permission to the CloudWatch Synthetics role.
- C. Ensure that the DNS resolution option and the DNS hostnames option are turned off in the VPC. Create a gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon S3. Add the permissions to allow CloudWatch Synthetics to use the S3 endpoint.
- D. **Ensure that the DNS resolution option and the DNS hostnames option are turned on in the VPC. Create an interface VPC**

endpoint for CloudWatch. Create a gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon S3. Add the permissions to allow CloudWatch Synthetics to use both endpoints.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):

CloudWatch Synthetics canaries require connectivity to both CloudWatch and Amazon S3 to function correctly. In a private VPC without internet access, AWS service access must be provided through VPC endpoints.

The canary needs to send metrics, logs, and execution data to CloudWatch, which requires an interface VPC endpoint for CloudWatch. It also needs to store artifacts such as screenshots and HAR files in Amazon S3, which requires a gateway VPC endpoint for S3. Without these endpoints, the canary cannot communicate with required AWS services and will fail to start. DNS resolution and DNS hostnames must be enabled so the canary can resolve AWS service endpoints to the private IP addresses exposed by the VPC endpoints. This is a mandatory prerequisite for PrivateLink-based service access.

Option B and C incorrectly disable DNS functionality, which breaks service endpoint resolution. Option A includes invalid or irrelevant permissions and does not address private connectivity requirements.

Therefore, enabling DNS support and creating both the CloudWatch interface endpoint and the S3 gateway endpoint is the correct and complete solution.

NEW QUESTION # 153

A multinational company uses an organization in AWS Organizations to manage over 200 member accounts across multiple AWS Regions. The company must ensure that all AWS resources meet specific security requirements.

The company must not deploy any EC2 instances in the ap-southeast-2 Region. The company must completely block root user actions in all member accounts. The company must prevent any user from deleting AWS CloudTrail logs, including administrators. The company requires a centrally managed solution that the company can automatically apply to all existing and future accounts. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create AWS Config rules with remediation actions in each account to detect policy violations. Implement IAM permissions boundaries for the account root users.
- B. Configure AWS Firewall Manager with security policies to meet the security requirements. Use an AWS Config aggregator with organization-wide conformance packs to detect security policy violations.
- C. Use AWS Control Tower for account governance. Configure Region deny controls. Use Service Control Policies (SCPs) to restrict root user access.
- D. Enable AWS Security Hub across the organization. Create custom security standards to enforce the security requirements. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to deploy the standards to all the accounts in the organization. Set up Security Hub automated remediation actions.

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS CloudOps governance best practices emphasize centralized account management and preventive guardrails. AWS Control Tower integrates directly with AWS Organizations and provides "Region deny controls" and "Service Control Policies (SCPs)" that apply automatically to all existing and newly created member accounts. SCPs are organization-wide guardrails that define the maximum permissions for accounts. They can explicitly deny actions such as launching EC2 instances in a specific Region, or block root user access.

To prevent CloudTrail log deletion, SCPs can also include denies on cloudtrail:DeleteTrail and s3:

DeleteObject actions targeting the CloudTrail log S3 bucket. These SCPs ensure that no user, including administrators, can violate the compliance requirements.

AWS documentation under the Security and Compliance domain for CloudOps states:

"Use AWS Control Tower to establish a secure, compliant, multi-account environment with preventive guardrails through service control policies and detective controls through AWS Config." This approach meets all stated needs: centralized enforcement, automatic propagation to new accounts, region-based restrictions, and immutable audit logs. Options A, B, and D either detect violations reactively or lack complete enforcement and automation across future accounts.

References:
* AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) Exam Guide - Domain 4: Security and Compliance
* AWS Control Tower - Preventive and Detective Guardrails
* AWS Organizations - Service Control Policies (SCPs)
* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Security Pillar (Governance and Centralized Controls)

NEW QUESTION # 154

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 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.
- 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 pilot light architecture that provides real-time data replication in the second Region. Configure Amazon Route 53 health checks and automated DNS failover.

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.

NEW QUESTION # 155

.....

In order to meet all demands of all customers, our company has employed a lot of excellent experts and professors in the field to design and compile the SOA-C03 test dump with a high quality. It has been a generally accepted fact that the SOA-C03 exam reference guide from our company are more useful and helpful for all people who want to pass exam and gain the related exam. We believe this resulted from our constant practice, hard work and our strong team spirit. With the high class operation system, the SOA-C03 study question from our company has won the common recognition from a lot of international customers for us. If you decide to buy our SOA-C03 test dump, we can assure you that you will pass exam in the near future.

SOA-C03 New Test Materials: <https://www.actualvce.com/Amazon/SOA-C03-valid-vce-dumps.html>

SOA-C03 certifications are popular by many aspiring workers, At the same time, our specialists will update SOA-C03 learning materials daily and continue to improve the materials, Amazon SOA-C03 Valid Test Duration You can donate it to your classmates or friends, The similarity between our AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) exam questions and the real AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) certification exam will amaze you, Amazon SOA-C03 Valid Test Duration As old saying goes, learning never stops.

If you are afraid of wasting money I can tell you that if you fail the Amazon exam with our SOA-C03 exams dumps materials, we will refund the full cost of exam dumps to you soon unconditionally.

AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Exam Demo - SOA-C03 Torrent Vce & AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Pass Guide

Harbir Singh, William and Phyllis Mack Professor of Management, The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, SOA-C03

certifications are popular by many aspiring workers.

At the same time, our specialists will update SOA-C03 learning materials daily and continue to improve the materials. You can donate it to your classmates or friends.

The similarity between our AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) exam questions and the real AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate (SOA-C03) certification exam will amaze you. As old saying goes, learning never stops.