

# Need Help Starting Your Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Preparation? Follow These Tips



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## Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Security and Compliance:</b> 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Networking and Content Delivery:</b> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Reliability and Business Continuity:</b> 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>• <b>Monitoring, Logging, Analysis, Remediation, and Performance Optimization:</b> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Deployment, Provisioning, and Automation:</b> 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>

## 100% Pass Quiz Amazon SOA-C03 - High Hit-Rate Fresh AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Dumps

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### Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q95-Q100):

#### NEW QUESTION # 95

A company is implementing security and compliance by using AWS Trusted Advisor. The company's CloudOps team is validating the list of Trusted Advisor checks that it can access.

Which factor will affect the quantity of available Trusted Advisor checks?

- A. Whether at least one Amazon EC2 instance is in the running state
- B. Whether the AWS account root user has multi-factor authentication (MFA) enabled
- **C. The AWS Support plan**
- D. An AWS Organizations service control policy (SCP)

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The number of AWS Trusted Advisor checks available to an account depends on the AWS Support plan associated with the account. The Basic and Developer support plans provide access to a limited set of Trusted Advisor checks, primarily focused on security and service limits.

The Business and Enterprise support plans provide full access to all Trusted Advisor checks, including cost optimization, performance, fault tolerance, and security categories.

Running EC2 instances, SCPs, or MFA settings do not affect the availability of Trusted Advisor checks.

Therefore, the AWS Support plan determines the quantity of available Trusted Advisor checks.

#### NEW QUESTION # 96

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 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.
- B. 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.
- **C. 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.**
- 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: C**

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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 97

A company plans to host an application on Amazon EC2 instances distributed across multiple Availability Zones. The application must scale to millions of requests per second and handle sudden and volatile traffic patterns. The solution must use a single static IP address per Availability Zone.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Application Load Balancer
- B. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
- C. Network Load Balancer
- **D. AWS Global Accelerator**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

AWS Global Accelerator provides static IP addresses (one per Availability Zone) and routes traffic over the AWS global network to optimal endpoints. It is designed for applications that require extremely high throughput, low latency, and rapid response to traffic spikes.

Global Accelerator automatically routes traffic to healthy endpoints and shifts traffic in response to failures or performance degradation. It supports sudden and volatile traffic patterns and integrates seamlessly with ALBs, NLBs, and EC2 instances. ALBs and NLBs do not provide static IP addresses per AZ. SQS is not a traffic distribution service.

Therefore, AWS Global Accelerator is the correct solution.

#### NEW QUESTION # 98

An ecommerce company uses Amazon ElastiCache (Redis OSS) for caching product queries. The CloudOps engineer observes a large number of cache evictions in Amazon CloudWatch metrics and needs to reduce evictions while retaining popular data in cache. Which solution meets these requirements with the least operational overhead?

- A. Decrease the ElastiCache TTL value.
- B. Increase the ElastiCache TTL value.
- C. Add another node to the ElastiCache cluster.
- **D. Migrate to a new ElastiCache cluster with larger nodes.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

According to the AWS Cloud Operations and ElastiCache documentation, cache evictions occur when the cache runs out of memory and must remove items to make space for new data.

To reduce evictions and retain frequently accessed items, AWS recommends increasing the total available memory - either by scaling up to larger node types or scaling out by adding shards/nodes. Migrating to a cluster with larger nodes is the simplest and most efficient solution because it immediately expands capacity without architectural changes.

Adjusting TTL (Options B and C) controls expiration timing, not memory allocation. Adding a single node (Option A) may help, but redistributing data requires resharding, introducing more complexity.

Thus, Option D provides the lowest operational overhead and ensures high cache hit rates by increasing total cache memory.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Performance Optimization Guide - Reducing Evictions and Scaling Amazon ElastiCache Clusters

#### NEW QUESTION # 99

A company runs a web application on three Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company notices that random periods of increased traffic cause a degradation in the application's performance.

A CloudOps engineer must scale the application to meet the increased traffic.

Which solution meets these requirements?



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