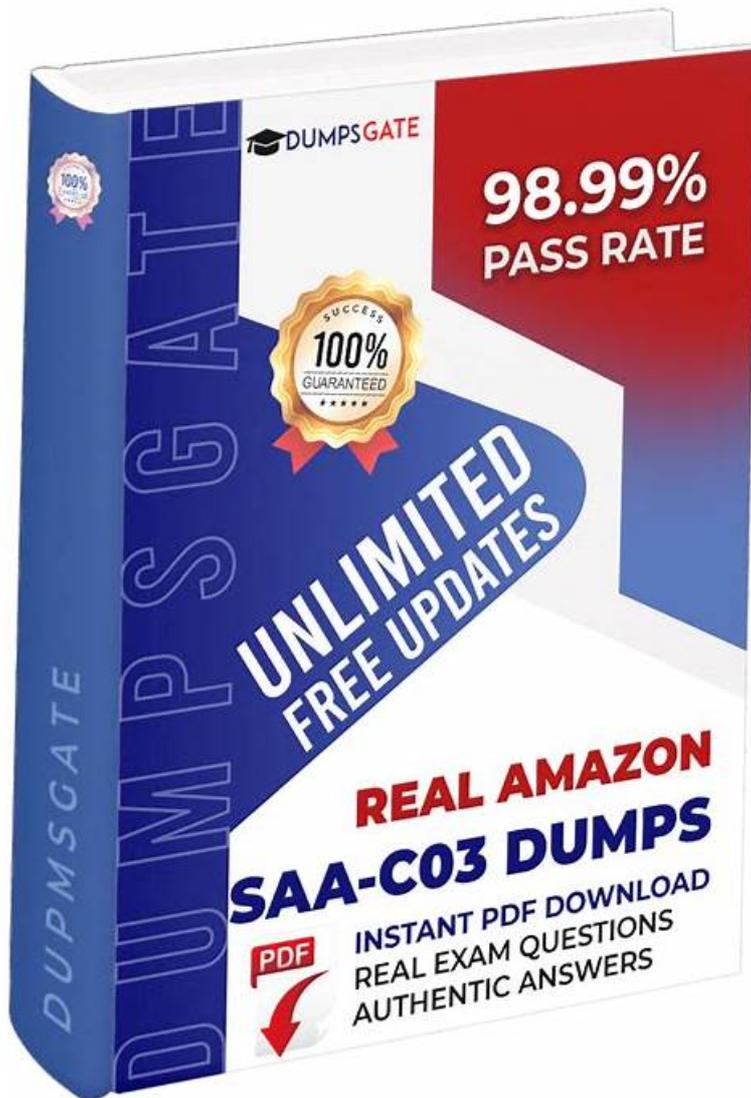


Test SOA-C03 Dumps - Test SOA-C03 Prep



BTW, DOWNLOAD part of ActualCollection SOA-C03 dumps from Cloud Storage: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1YcIJA76GOsOmQ3oy1rtMXTizvE1DGYki>

When you decide to pass the SOA-C03 exam and get relate certification, you must want to find a reliable exam tool to prepare for exam. That is the reason why I want to recommend our SOA-C03 prep guide to you, because we believe this is what you have been looking for. Moreover we are committed to offer you with data protect act and guarantee you will not suffer from virus intrusion and information leakage after purchasing our SOA-C03 Guide Torrent. The last but not least we have professional groups providing guidance in terms of download and installment remotely.

Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

>> Test SOA-C03 Dumps <<

Test SOA-C03 Prep | New SOA-C03 Study Notes

Now, our SOA-C03 learning prep can meet your demands. You will absorb the most useful knowledge with the assistance of our study materials. The SOA-C03 certificate is valuable in the job market. But you need professional guidance to pass the exam. For instance, our SOA-C03 exam questions fully accords with your requirements. Professional guidance is indispensable for a candidate. As a leader in the field, our SOA-C03 learning prep has owned more than ten years' development experience. Thousands of candidates have become excellent talents after obtaining the SOA-C03 certificate. If you want to survive in the exam, our SOA-C03 actual test guide is the best selection. Firstly, our study materials can aid you study, review and improvement of all the knowledge.

Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

A company is migrating a legacy application to AWS. The application runs on EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The target group routing algorithm is set to weighted random, and the application requires session affinity (sticky sessions).

After deployment, users report random application errors that were not present before migration, even though target health checks are passing.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Turn off the cross-zone load balancing attribute of the target group.
- B. Increase the deregistration delay attribute of the target group.
- **C. Set the routing algorithm of the target group to least outstanding requests.**
- D. Turn on anomaly mitigation for the target group.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the AWS Cloud Operations and Elastic Load Balancing documentation, Application Load Balancer (ALB) supports multiple routing algorithms to distribute requests among targets:

Round robin (default)

Least outstanding requests (LOR)

Weighted random

When applications require session affinity, AWS recommends using "least outstanding requests" as the load balancing algorithm

because it reduces latency, distributes load evenly, and ensures consistent target responsiveness during high traffic. Using weighted random routing with sticky sessions can cause sessions to be routed inconsistently if one target's capacity fluctuates, leading to session mismatches and application errors - especially when user sessions rely on instance-specific state. Disabling cross-zone balancing (Option C) or adjusting deregistration delay (Option D) does not address routing inconsistency. Anomaly mitigation (Option B) protects against target performance degradation, not sticky-session misrouting. Therefore, the correct solution is Option A - changing the target group's routing algorithm to least outstanding requests ensures smoother, predictable session handling and resolves random application errors.

NEW QUESTION # 59

An AWS Lambda function is intermittently failing several times a day. A CloudOps engineer must find out how often this error occurred in the last 7 days.

Which action will meet this requirement in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

- A. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights to query the associated Lambda function logs.
- B. Use Amazon OpenSearch Service to stream the Amazon CloudWatch logs for the Lambda function.
- C. Use Amazon Athena to query the Amazon CloudWatch logs that are associated with the Lambda function.
- D. Use Amazon Athena to query the AWS CloudTrail logs that are associated with the Lambda function.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Monitoring documentation states that Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights provides a purpose-built query engine for analyzing and visualizing log data directly within CloudWatch. For Lambda, all invocation results (including errors) are automatically logged to CloudWatch Logs.

By querying these logs with CloudWatch Logs Insights, the CloudOps engineer can efficiently count the number of "ERROR" or "Exception" occurrences over the past 7 days using simple SQL-like commands. This method is serverless, cost-efficient, and real-time.

Athena (Options A and B) would require exporting data to Amazon S3, and OpenSearch (Option D) adds unnecessary operational complexity.

Thus, Option C provides the most efficient and native AWS CloudOps approach for rapid Lambda error analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 60

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 pilot light architecture that provides real-time data replication in the second Region. Configure Amazon Route 53 health checks and automated DNS failover.
- D. Implement a warm standby architecture that provides regular data replication in a 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 # 61

A company's CloudOps engineer is troubleshooting communication between the components of an application. The company configured VPC flow logs to be published to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. However, there are no logs in CloudWatch Logs. What could be blocking the VPC flow logs from being published to CloudWatch Logs?

- A. The VPC is configured for IPv6 addresses.
- B. The VPC is peered with another VPC in the AWS account
- C. The IAM policy that is attached to the IAM role for the flow log is missing the logs:CreateExportTask permission.
- **D. The IAM policy that is attached to the IAM role for the flow log is missing the logs:CreateLogGroup permission.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To publish VPC flow logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs, the IAM role used by the flow logs must have permissions such as logs:CreateLogGroup, logs:CreateLogStream, and logs:PutLogEvents.

If the logs:CreateLogGroup permission is missing, CloudWatch Logs cannot create or write to the log group, preventing the logs from appearing.

NEW QUESTION # 62

A company hosts a static website in Amazon S3 behind an Amazon CloudFront distribution. When new versions are deployed, users sometimes do not see updated content immediately. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- **A. Create a CloudFront invalidation.**
- B. Attach the CachingOptimized managed cache policy to the distribution.
- C. Configure the CloudFront distribution to add a custom Cache-Control header to requests for content from the S3 bucket.
- D. Modify the distribution settings to specify the protocol as HTTPS only.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Operations and Content Delivery documentation explains that Amazon CloudFront caches objects in edge locations for a defined time based on TTL settings or origin headers. When new content is deployed to the S3 origin, previously cached versions remain in edge caches until they expire.

To immediately serve the new version, CloudOps engineers must initiate a CloudFront invalidation, which removes cached objects from all edge locations. This forces CloudFront to fetch the latest version from the origin (S3).

Invalidations can target individual objects (e.g., /index.html) or wildcard paths (e.g., /*) and are the AWS-recommended approach for dynamic content refresh after static site updates.

Changing headers (Option A), enforcing HTTPS (Option B), or applying caching policies (Option C) do not directly refresh outdated cache content.

Thus, Option D -- issuing a CloudFront invalidation -- ensures users receive the latest website content immediately after deployment.

NEW QUESTION # 63

.....

The ActualCollection is one of the top-rated and leading platforms that have been offering a simple, smart, and easiest way to pass the challenging SOA-C03 exam with good scores. The Amazon SOA-C03 Exam Questions are real, valid, and updated. These SOA-C03 exam practice questions are designed and verified by experienced and qualified SOA-C03 exam experts.

