

SOA-C03 Prüfungsfragen, SOA-C03 Fragen und Antworten, AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate



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Amazon AWS Certified CloudOps Engineer - Associate SOA-C03 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q68-Q73):

68. Frage

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

Antwort: A

Begründung:

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headers (Option A), enforcing HTTPS (Option B), or applying caching policies (Option C) do not directly refresh outdated cache content.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

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Content Delivery Guide - Using Invalidation to Refresh Cached Content in CloudFront

69. Frage

A company hosts a static website in an Amazon S3 bucket, accessed globally via Amazon CloudFront. The Cache-Control max-age header is set to 1 hour, and Maximum TTL is set to 5 minutes. The CloudOps engineer observes that CloudFront is not caching objects for the expected duration.

What is the reason for this issue?

- A. Cached assets are not expiring in the edge location.
- **B. Cache-duration settings conflict with each other.**
- C. The Expires header has been set to 3 hours.
- D. Cache invalidation is missing in the CloudFront configuration.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

As per the AWS Cloud Operations and Content Delivery documentation, CloudFront determines cache behavior by evaluating both origin headers (e.g., Cache-Control and Expires) and distribution-level TTL settings.

When Cache-Control max-age conflicts with the Maximum TTL configured in CloudFront, the shorter TTL value takes precedence. This results in CloudFront caching content for only 5 minutes instead of 1 hour, despite the origin headers suggesting a longer duration.

AWS documentation explicitly states: "When both origin cache headers and CloudFront TTL settings are defined, CloudFront uses the most restrictive caching period." This mismatch causes the perceived performance drop, as CloudFront frequently revalidates content.

Therefore, Option D is correct - cache-duration settings conflict with each other, leading to unexpected caching behavior.

Reference: AWS Cloud Operations & Content Delivery Guide - Interaction Between Cache-Control Headers and CloudFront TTL Settings

70. Frage

A company uses Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling across multiple Availability Zones. The company must ensure that EC2 instances are provisioned in private subnets.

The company recently optimized its cloud infrastructure by reducing the number of NAT gateways in the company's VPC to one. Some EC2 instances lost internet connectivity after the infrastructure update. A CloudOps engineer must resolve the connectivity issue.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Replace the existing NAT gateway with a NAT instance in the same subnet.
- B. Add secondary IP addresses to the existing NAT gateway.
- C. Update VPC route tables to target the existing NAT gateway for internet traffic.
- D. Update VPC route tables to target an internet gateway for internet traffic.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

After consolidating to a single NAT gateway, private subnets in other Availability Zones might still have routes pointing to old or deleted NAT gateways. To restore internet connectivity, the CloudOps engineer must update each private subnet's route table so that 0.0.0.0/0 points to the current NAT gateway. This ensures that all private subnets send outbound internet traffic correctly through the existing NAT gateway.

71. Frage

A company plans to run a public web application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer. The company's security team wants to protect the website by using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificates. The load balancer must automatically redirect any HTTP requests to HTTPS. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Application Load Balancer that has one HTTPS listener on port 80. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to port 80.
- B. Create an Application Load Balancer that has one HTTP listener on port 80 and one HTTPS listener on port 443. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to port 443. Create a rule to redirect requests from port 80 to port 443.
- C. Create an Application Load Balancer that has two TCP listeners on ports 80 and 443. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to port 443.
- D. Create a Network Load Balancer with TCP listeners on ports 80 and 443. Attach an SSL/TLS certificate to port 443.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Comprehensive Explanation (250-350 words):

An Application Load Balancer (ALB) operates at Layer 7 (HTTP/HTTPS) and supports advanced routing features, including HTTP-to-HTTPS redirection. To meet the requirement of protecting traffic with ACM certificates and automatically redirecting HTTP requests, the ALB must be configured with two listeners.

The correct design is to create an HTTP listener on port 80 and an HTTPS listener on port 443. The SSL/TLS certificate from AWS Certificate Manager is attached to the HTTPS listener. A listener rule on port 80 redirects incoming HTTP requests to HTTPS on port 443, ensuring all client connections are encrypted.

Option A is invalid because HTTPS cannot operate on port 80. Option C uses TCP listeners, which do not support HTTP-level redirects. Option D uses a Network Load Balancer, which operates at Layer 4 and does not support HTTP redirects.

Therefore, Option B is the only solution that satisfies all requirements using AWS-native features with minimal complexity.

72. Frage

A company hosts an FTP server on EC2 instances. AWS Security Hub sends findings to Amazon EventBridge when the FTP port becomes publicly exposed in attached security groups.

A CloudOps engineer needs an automated, event-driven remediation solution to remove public access from security groups.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the existing EventBridge event to stop the EC2 instances that have the exposed port.
- B. Create a cron job for the FTP server to invoke an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Lambda function to modify the security group of the identified EC2 instances and to remove the instances that allow public access.
- C. Create a cron job for the FTP server that invokes an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Lambda function to modify the server to use SFTP instead of FTP.
- D. Configure the existing EventBridge event to invoke an AWS Lambda function. Configure the function to remove the security group rule that allows public access.

Antwort: D

73. Frage

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