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The SOA-C02 Certification Exam is a challenging exam that requires individuals to have a solid understanding of AWS services and best practices. SOA-C02 exam consists of 65 multiple-choice and multiple-response questions that must be completed within 130 minutes. To pass the exam, individuals must score 720 out of 1000 points. Individuals who fail the exam can retake it after a waiting period of 14 days.

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Amazon AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02) Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

A company is running production workloads that use a Multi-AZ deployment of an Amazon RDS for MySQL db.m6g.xlarge (general purpose) standard DB instance. Users report that they are frequently encountering a "too many connections" error. A SysOps administrator observes that the number of connections on the database is high. The SysOps administrator needs to resolve this issue while keeping code changes to a minimum. Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Migrate the RDS for MySQL DB instance to Amazon DynamoDB.
- B. Modify the RDS for MySQL DB instance to a larger instance size.
- **C. Configure RDS Proxy. Modify the application configuration file to use the RDS Proxy endpoint.**
- D. Modify the RDS for MySQL DB instance to a memory optimized DB instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

For the issue of "too many connections" on a MySQL database, using RDS Proxy offers a streamlined solution:

RDS Proxy Setup: RDS Proxy sits between your application and the database. It pools and efficiently manages database connections, which reduces the number of direct connections to the database.

Connection Management: By handling connection pooling, RDS Proxy can help mitigate issues related to connection overhead and limits, such as the "too many connections" error, by allowing the database to serve more requests from a smaller and more stable number of connections.

Minimal Code Changes: Integrating RDS Proxy requires changes only to the database connection settings in the application's configuration files to point to the RDS Proxy endpoint instead of directly to the database.

This minimizes the amount of code change needed and leverages RDS Proxy to handle connection scaling and management more efficiently.

This approach enhances database performance and scalability by efficiently managing connections without the need for significant application changes or database resizing.

NEW QUESTION # 58

A company hosts its website in the us-east-1 Region. The company is preparing to deploy its website into the eu-central-1 Region. Website visitors who are located in Europe should access the website that is hosted in eu-central-1. All other visitors access the website that is hosted in us-east-1. The company uses Amazon Route 53 to manage the website's DNS records. Which routing policy should a SysOps administrator apply to the Route 53 record set to meet these requirements?

- A. Latency routing policy
- **B. Geolocation routing policy**
- C. Multivalue answer routing policy
- D. Geoproximity routing policy

Answer: B

Explanation:

geolocation "Geolocation routing lets you choose the resources that serve your traffic based on the geographic location of your users, meaning the location that DNS queries originate from. For example, you might want all queries from Europe to be routed to an ELB load balancer in the Frankfurt region." Could be confused with geoproximity - "Geoproximity routing lets Amazon Route 53 route traffic to your resources based on the geographic location of your users and your resources. You can also optionally choose to route more traffic or less to a given resource by specifying a value, known as a bias. A bias expands or shrinks the size of the geographic region from which traffic is routed to a resource" the use case is not needed as per question.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-policy.html>

NEW QUESTION # 59

A company has several business units that want to use Amazon EC2. The company wants to require all business units to provision their EC2 instances by using only approved EC2 instance configurations. What should a SysOps administrator do to implement this requirement?

- A. Develop an IAM policy that limits the business units to provision EC2 instances only. Instruct the business units to launch instances by using an AWS CloudFormation template.
- **B. Publish a product and launch constraint role for EC2 instances by using AWS Service Catalog. Allow the business units to perform actions in AWS Service Catalog only.**
- C. Create an EC2 instance launch configuration. Allow the business units to launch EC2 instances by specifying this launch

configuration in the AWS Management Console.

- D. Share an AWS CloudFormation template with the business units. Instruct the business units to pass a role to AWS CloudFormation to allow the service to manage EC2 instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To enforce the use of approved EC2 instance configurations across different business units efficiently:

- * AWS Service Catalog: Utilize AWS Service Catalog to manage and govern commonly deployed IT
- * services. Create a catalog of pre-approved products (in this case, EC2 instance configurations).
- * Publish Products: Define and publish EC2 instance configurations as products within the Service Catalog. These products will incorporate all the necessary and approved configurations, options, and software.
- * Launch Constraints: Assign launch constraints to these products, ensuring that users can only launch EC2 instances as defined by the pre-approved configurations.
- * Control Access: Grant business units access only to the Service Catalog for provisioning EC2 instances.

This ensures they use only those configurations that comply with company policies and standards.

This approach not only standardizes resource deployment but also simplifies management and enhances compliance across the organization.

NEW QUESTION # 60

A company's SysOps administrator needs to change the AWS Support plan for one of the company's AWS accounts. The account has multi-factor authentication (MFA) activated, and the MFA device is lost.

What should the SysOps administrator do to sign in?

- A. Sign in as an IAM user with administrator permissions. Reset the MFA device for the root user by adding a new device.
- B. Sign in as an IAM user with administrator permissions. Resynchronize the MFA token by using the IAM console.
- **C. Sign in as a root user by using email and phone verification. Set up a new MFA device. Change the root user password.**
- D. Use the forgot-password process to verify the email address. Set up a new password and MFA device.

Answer: C

Explanation:

If the MFA device for the root user is lost, you can regain access to the AWS account by using email and phone verification. AWS Support provides a process to recover root account access.

- * Recover Root Account Access:
- * Go to the AWS sign-in page and choose Root user.
- * Enter the root user email address.
- * On the MFA prompt page, choose Troubleshoot MFA.
- * Follow the prompts for email and phone verification to verify your identity.
- * Set Up a New MFA Device:
- * Once you regain access, navigate to the IAM console at IAM Console.
- * Go to the Users section and select the root user.
- * Set up a new MFA device.
- * Change the Root User Password:
- * It is recommended to change the root user password after recovering access for security reasons.

References:

- * Enabling and Managing Virtual MFA Devices (AWS Management Console)
- * Troubleshooting Multi-Factor Authentication

NEW QUESTION # 61

A company needs to enforce tagging requirements for Amazon DynamoDB tables in its AWS accounts. A SysOps administrator must implement a solution to identify and remediate all DynamoDB tables that do not have the appropriate tags. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a custom AWS Lambda function to evaluate and remediate all DynamoDB tables. Create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule to invoke the Lambda function.
- **B. Use the required-tags AWS Config managed rule to evaluate all DynamoDB tables for the appropriate tags. Configure an automatic remediation action that uses an AWS Systems Manager Automation custom runbook.**

- Answer: B**

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