

Exam Questions SOA-C02

AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02)

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NEW QUESTION 1

An existing, deployed solution uses Amazon EC2 instances with Amazon EBS General Purpose SSD volumes, an Amazon RDS PostgreSQL database, an Amazon EFS file system, and static objects stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. The Security team now mandates that at-rest encryption be turned on immediately for all aspects of the application, without creating new resources and without any downtime.

To satisfy the requirements, which one of these services can the SysOps administrator enable at-rest encryption on?

- A. EBS General Purpose SSD volumes
- B. RDS PostgreSQL database
- C. Amazon EFS file systems
- D. S3 objects within a bucket

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

A company needs to restrict access to an Amazon S3 bucket to Amazon EC2 instances in a VPC only. All traffic must be over the AWS private network. What actions should the SysOps administrator take to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a VPC endpoint for the S3 bucket, and create an IAM policy that conditionally limits all S3 actions on the bucket to the VPC endpoint as the source.
- B. Create a VPC endpoint for the S3 bucket, and create an S3 bucket policy that conditionally limits all S3 actions on the bucket to the VPC endpoint as the source.
- C. Create a service-linked role for Amazon EC2 that allows the EC2 instances to interact directly with Amazon S3, and attach an IAM policy to the role that allows the EC2 instances full access to the S3 bucket.
- D. Create a NAT gateway in the VPC, and modify the VPC route table to route all traffic destined for Amazon S3 through the NAT gateway.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4

A company is using an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster that has point-in-time recovery, backtracking, and automatic backup enabled. A SysOps administrator needs to be able to roll back the DB cluster to a specific recovery point within the previous 72 hours. Restores must be completed in the same production DB cluster.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Aurora Replic
- B. Promote the replica to replace the primary DB instance.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to restore an automatic backup to the existing DB cluster.
- D. Use backtracking to rewind the existing DB cluster to the desired recovery point.
- E. Use point-in-time recovery to restore the existing DB cluster to the desired recovery point.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

A company is running a flash sale on its website. The website is hosted on burstable performance Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. The Auto Scaling group is configured to launch instances when the CPU utilization is above 70%.

A couple of hours into the sale, users report slow load times and error messages for refused connections. A SysOps administrator reviews Amazon CloudWatch metrics and notices that the CPU utilization is at 20% across the entire fleet of instances.

The SysOps administrator must restore the website's functionality without making changes to the network infrastructure. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Activate unlimited mode for the instances in the Auto Scaling group.
- B. Implement an Amazon CloudFront distribution to offload the traffic from the Auto Scaling group.
- C. Move the website to a different AWS Region that is closer to the users.
- D. Reduce the desired size of the Auto Scaling group to artificially increase CPU average utilization.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

A company uses Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) to analyze sales and customer usage data. Members of the company's geographically dispersed sales team are traveling. They need to log in to Kibana by using their existing corporate credentials that are stored in Active Directory. The company has deployed Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) to enable authentication to cloud services.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure Active Directory as an authentication provider in Amazon E
- B. Add the Active Directory server's domain name to Amazon E

- C. Configure Kibana to use Amazon ES authentication.
- D. Deploy an Amazon Cognito user pool
- E. Configure Active Directory as an external identity provider for the user pool
- F. Enable Amazon Cognito authentication for Kibana on Amazon ES.
- G. Enable Active Directory user authentication in Kibana
- H. Create an IP-based custom domain access policy in Amazon ES that includes the Active Directory server's IP address.
- I. Establish a trust relationship with Kibana on the Active Directory server
- J. Enable Active Directory user authentication in Kibana
- K. Add the Active Directory server's IP address to Kibana.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

A company has launched a social media website that gives users the ability to upload images directly to a centralized Amazon S3 bucket. The website is popular in areas that are geographically distant from the AWS Region where the S3 bucket is located. Users are reporting that uploads are slow. A SysOps administrator must improve the upload speed.

What should the SysOps administrator do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create S3 access points in Regions that are closer to the users.
- B. Create an accelerator in AWS Global Accelerator for the S3 bucket.
- C. Enable S3 Transfer Acceleration on the S3 bucket.
- D. Enable cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) on the S3 bucket.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

A company hosts a website on multiple Amazon EC2 instances that run in an Auto Scaling group. Users are reporting slow responses during peak times between 6 PM and 11 PM every weekend. A SysOps administrator must implement a solution to improve performance during these peak times.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Create a scheduled Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to increase the desired capacity before peak times.
- B. Configure a scheduled scaling action with a recurrence option to change the desired capacity before and after peak times.
- C. Create a target tracking scaling policy to add more instances when memory utilization is above 70%.
- D. Configure the cooldown period for the Auto Scaling group to modify desired capacity before and after peak times.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

A company using AWS Organizations requires that no Amazon S3 buckets in its production accounts should ever be deleted.

What is the SIMPLEST approach the SysOps administrator can take to ensure S3 buckets in those accounts can never be deleted?

- A. Set up MFA Delete on all the S3 buckets to prevent the buckets from being deleted.
- B. Use service control policies to deny the s3:DeleteBucket action on all buckets in production accounts.
- C. Create an IAM group that has an IAM policy to deny the s3:DeleteBucket action on all buckets in production accounts.
- D. Use AWS Shield to deny the s3:DeleteBucket action on the AWS account instead of all S3 buckets.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

A company uses Amazon Route 53 to manage the public DNS records for the domain example.com. The company deploys an Amazon CloudFront distribution to deliver static assets for a new corporate website. The company wants to create a subdomain that is named "static" and must route traffic for the subdomain to the CloudFront distribution.

How should a SysOps administrator create a new record for the subdomain in Route 53?

- A. Create a CNAME record
- B. Enter static.cloudfront.net as the record name
- C. Enter the CloudFront distribution's public IP address as the value.
- D. Create a CNAME record
- E. Enter static.example.com as the record name
- F. Enter the CloudFront distribution's private IP address as the value.
- G. Create an A record
- H. Enter static.cloudfront.net as the record name
- I. Enter the CloudFront distribution's ID as an alias target.
- J. Create an A record
- K. Enter static.example.com as the record name
- L. Enter the CloudFront distribution's domain name as an alias target.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

A SysOps administrator is maintaining a web application using an Amazon CloudFront web distribution, an Application Load Balancer (ALB), Amazon RDS, and Amazon EC2 in a VPC. All services have logging enabled. The administrator needs to investigate HTTP Layer 7 status codes from the web application.

Which log sources contain the status codes? (Choose two.)

- A. VPC Flow Logs
- B. AWS CloudTrail logs
- C. ALB access logs

- D. CloudFront access logs
- E. RDS logs

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 12

An organization is running multiple applications for their customers. Each application is deployed by running a base AWS CloudFormation template that configures a new VPC. All applications are run in the same AWS account and AWS Region. A SysOps administrator has noticed that when trying to deploy the same AWS CloudFormation stack, it fails to deploy. What is likely to be the problem?

- A. The Amazon Machine image used is not available in that region.
- B. The AWS CloudFormation template needs to be updated to the latest version.
- C. The VPC configuration parameters have changed and must be updated in the template.
- D. The account has reached the default limit for VPCs allowed.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 17

A SysOps administrator is notified that an Amazon EC2 instance has stopped responding. The AWS Management Console indicates that the system checks are failing. What should the administrator do first to resolve this issue?

- A. Reboot the EC2 instance so it can be launched on a new host.
- B. Stop and then start the EC2 instance so that it can be launched on a new host.
- C. Terminate the EC2 instance and relaunch it.
- D. View the AWS CloudTrail log to investigate what changed on the EC2 instance.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 18

A new website will run on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. Amazon Route 53 will be used to manage DNS records. What type of record should be set in Route 53 to point the website's apex domain name (for example, "company.com") to the Application Load Balancer?

- A. CNAME
- B. SOA
- C. TXT
- D. ALIAS

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 23

A SysOps administrator is setting up an automated process to recover an Amazon EC2 instance in the event of an underlying hardware failure. The recovered instance must have the same private IP address and the same Elastic IP address that the original instance had. The SysOps team must receive an email notification when the recovery process is initiated. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the EC2 instance, and specify the StatusCheckFailed_Instance metri
- B. Add an EC2 action to the alarm to recover the instanc
- C. Add an alarm notification to publish a message to an AmazonSimple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topi
- D. Subscribe the SysOps team email address to the SNS topic.
- E. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the EC2 instance, and specify the StatusCheckFailed_System metri
- F. Add an EC2 action to the alarm to recover the instanc
- G. Add an alarm notification to publish a message to an AmazonSimple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topi
- H. Subscribe the SysOps team email address to the SNS topic.
- I. Create an Auto Scaling group across three different subnets in the same Availability Zone with a minimum, maximum, and desired size of 1. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use a launch template that specifies the private IP addressand the Elastic IP addres
- J. Add an activity notification for the Auto Scaling group to send an email message to the SysOps team through Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).
- K. Create an Auto Scaling group across three Availability Zones with a minimum, maximum, and desired size of 1. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use a launch template that specifies the private IP address and the Elastic IP address.Add an activity notification for the Auto Scaling group to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topi
- L. Subscribe the SysOps team email address to the SNS topic.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 24

A SysOps administrator needs to design a high-traffic static website. The website must be highly available and must provide the lowest possible latency to users across the globe. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket, and upload the website content to the S3 bucke
- B. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution in each AWS Region, and set the S3 bucket as the origi
- C. Use Amazon Route 53 to create a DNS record thatuses a geolocation routing policy to route traffic to the correct CloudFront distribution based on where the request originates.
- D. Create an Amazon S3 bucket, and upload the website content to the S3 bucke
- E. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution, and set the S3 bucket as the origi
- F. Use Amazon Route 53 to create an alias record that points to the CloudFrontdistribution.
- G. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and a target grou
- H. Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group with at least two EC2 instances in the associated target grou

- I. Store the website content on the EC2 instance
- J. Use AmazonRoute 53 to create an alias record that points to the ALB.
- K. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and a target group in two Region
- L. Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group in each Region with at least two EC2 instances in each target grou
- M. Store the website content on the EC2instance
- N. Use Amazon Route 53 to create a DNS record that uses a geolocation routing policy to route traffic to the correct ALB based on where the request originates.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 26

A company manages an application that uses Amazon ElastiCache for Redis with two extra-large nodes spread across two different Availability Zones. The company's IT team discovers that the ElastiCache for Redis cluster has 75% freeable memory. The application must maintain high availability. What is the MOST cost-effective way to resize the cluster?

- A. Decrease the number of nodes in the ElastiCache for Redis cluster from 2 to 1.
- B. Deploy a new ElastiCache for Redis cluster that uses large node type
- C. Migrate the data from the original cluster to the new cluste
- D. After the process is complete, shut down the original cluster.
- E. Deploy a new ElastiCache for Redis cluster that uses large node type
- F. Take a backup from the original cluster, and restore the backup in the new cluste
- G. After the process is complete, shut down the original cluster.
- H. Perform an online resizing for the ElastiCache for Redis cluste
- I. Change the node types from extra-large nodes to large nodes.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 30

A company uses AWS Organizations to manage multiple AWS accounts with consolidated billing enabled. Organization member account owners want the benefits of Reserved Instances (RIs) but do not want to share RIs with other accounts. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Purchase RIs in individual member account
- B. Disable RI discount sharing in the management account.
- C. Purchase RIs in individual member account
- D. Disable RI discount sharing in the member accounts.
- E. Purchase RIs in the management accoun
- F. Disable RI discount sharing in the management account.
- G. Purchase RIs in the management accoun
- H. Disable RI discount sharing in the member accounts.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 32

A SysOps Administrator is troubleshooting Amazon EC2 connectivity issues to the internet. The EC2 instance is in a private subnet. Below is the route table that is applied to the subnet of the EC2 instance.

Destination – 10.2.0.0/16

Target – local

Status – Active

Propagated – No

Destination – 0.0.0.0/0

Target – nat-xxxxxxx

Status – Blackhole

Propagated – No

What has caused the connectivity issue?

- A. The NAT gateway no longer exists
- B. There is no route to the internet gateway.
- C. The routes are no longer propagating.
- D. There is no route rule with a destination for the internet.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 35

A company has just launched a gamification feature on its mobile app that stores the score of the players to a DynamoDB table. You have been tasked to design a solution to trigger a Lambda function whenever the LeaderBoard attribute of the PlayerScore table is updated. The Lambda function would post a congratulatory message on a social media network.

What's the best solution that can be implemented to trigger the Lambda function on specific events?

- A. Enable DynamoDB Streams to capture table activity and automatically trigger the Lambda function
- B. Create a CloudWatch alarm and automatically trigger the Lambda function
- C. Use Amazon Simple Notification Service to trigger Lambda function
- D. Use AWS Device Farm

Answer: A

Explanation:

Enable DynamoDB Streams to capture table activity and automatically trigger the Lambda function is the correct answer.

Amazon DynamoDB is integrated with AWS Lambda so that you can create triggers—pieces of code

that automatically respond to events in DynamoDB Streams. With triggers, you can build applications that react to data modifications in DynamoDB tables.

If you enable DynamoDB Streams on a table, you can associate the stream Amazon Resource Name (ARN) with an AWS Lambda function that you write. Immediately after an item in the table is modified, a new record appears in the table's stream. AWS Lambda polls the stream and invokes your Lambda function synchronously when it detects new stream records.

Create a CloudWatch alarm and automatically trigger the Lambda function is incorrect. Amazon CloudWatch monitors your Amazon Web Services (AWS) resources and the applications you run on AWS in real-time. You can use CloudWatch to collect and track metrics, which are variables you can measure for your resources and applications.

You can create alarms that watch metrics and send notifications or automatically make changes to the resources you are monitoring when a threshold is breached, but can't monitor changes in DynamoDB table data.

Use Amazon Simple Notification Service to trigger Lambda function is incorrect. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a web service that coordinates and manages the delivery or sending of messages to subscribing endpoints or clients. Subscribers (that is, web servers, email addresses, Amazon SQS queues, AWS Lambda functions) consume or receive the message or notification over one of the supported protocols (that is, Amazon SQS, HTTP/S, email, SMS, Lambda) when they are subscribed to the topic.

The Amazon SNS answer can be considered as correct but requires more configuration and is not the best solution.

Use AWS Device Farm is incorrect. Device Farm is an app testing service that you can use to test and interact with your Android, iOS, and web apps on real, physical phones and tablets that are hosted by Amazon Web Services (AWS).

There are two main ways to use Device Farm:

* 1. Automated testing of apps using a variety of testing frameworks.

* 2. Remote access of devices onto which you can load, run and interact with apps in real-time.

The Device Farm can't trigger Lambda functions.

NEW QUESTION 37

A company wants to automate the process of patching managed instances and applying patches for operating systems and applications.

Which service should a SysOps administrator use to meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager
- B. AWS Systems Manager Patch Upgrader
- C. AWS Systems Manager Patch Processor
- D. AWS Systems Manager Patch Automation

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager is the correct answer. AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager automates the process of patching managed instances with both security-related and other types of updates. You can use Patch Manager to apply patches for both operating systems and applications. (On Windows Server, application support is limited to updates for Microsoft applications.) You can use Patch Manager to install Service Packs on Windows instances and perform minor version upgrades on Linux instances.

Patch Manager uses patch baselines, which include rules for auto-approving patches within days of their release, as well as a list of approved and rejected patches. You can install patches on a regular basis by scheduling patching to run as a Systems Manager maintenance window task. You can also install patches individually or to large groups of instances by using Amazon EC2 tags.

The rest answers are fictitious AWS services.

NEW QUESTION 40

The previous AWS SysOps administrator in the Acme Corporation was using Amazon CloudWatch dashboards, as he was able to monitor the resources in a single view, even those resources that are spread across different Regions. Now, you took over the position as AWS SysOps administrator and you are responsible to create a new CloudWatch dashboard using the console.

Which of the following steps is NOT required to create the new CloudWatch dashboard?

- A. Open the CloudWatch console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/>
- B. In the Create new dashboard dialog box, enter a name for the dashboard and choose Create dashboard
- C. Create at least two widgets to the dashboard
- D. Choose Save dashboard

Answer: C

Explanation:

Create at least two widgets to the dashboard is the correct answer. Amazon CloudWatch dashboards are customizable home pages in the CloudWatch console that you can use to monitor your resources in a single view, even those resources that are spread across different Regions. You can use CloudWatch dashboards to create customized views of the metrics and alarms for your AWS resources.

With dashboards, you can create the following:

* 1. A single view for selected metrics and alarms to help you assess the health of your resources and applications across one or more regions. You can select the color used for each metric on each graph, so that you can easily track the same metric across multiple graphs.

* 2. A common view of critical resource and application measurements that can be shared by team members for faster communication flow during operational events.

To create a dashboard using the console

- * 1. Open the CloudWatch console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/>.
- * 2. In the navigation pane, choose Dashboards and then Create dashboard.
- * 3. In the Create new dashboard dialog box, enter a name for the dashboard and choose Create dashboard. If you use the name CloudWatch-Default, the dashboard appears on the overview on the CloudWatch home page.
If you use resource groups and name the dashboard CloudWatch-Default-ResourceGroupName, it appears on the CloudWatch home page when you focus on that resource group.
- * 4. Do one of the following in the Add to this dashboard dialog box:
To add a graph to your dashboard, choose Line or Stacked area and choose Configure. In the Add metric graph dialog box, select the metrics to graph and choose Create widget. If a specific metric doesn't appear in the dialog box because it hasn't published data in more than 14 days, you can add it manually.
To add a number displaying a metric to the dashboard, choose Number and then Configure. In the Add metric graph dialog box, select the metrics to graph and choose Create widget.
To add a text block to your dashboard, choose Text and then Configure. In the New text widget dialog box, for Markdown, add and format your text using Markdown. Choose Create widget.
- * 5. Optionally, choose Add widget and repeat step 4 to add another widget to the dashboard. You can repeat this step multiple times.
- * 6. Choose Save dashboard.

NEW QUESTION 42

Assuming, you manage 500 third party resources such as YourCompany::Dashboard::Instance. You perform one daily operation on each of the resources. We'll assume that none of the handler operations, in this case, are above the 30s threshold. Which of the following is your monthly AWS CloudFormation bill?

- A. \$0.60
- B. \$12.60
- C. \$15.60
- D. \$0.00

Answer: B

Explanation:

\$12.60 is the correct answer.

The pricing for third party resource providers (not AWS::*, Alexa::*, or Custom::*)

Free Tier: 1,000 handler operations per month per account

Handler operation: \$0.0009 per handler operation *

* For handler operation durations above 30 seconds per operation, you will be charged \$0.00008 per second above the threshold.

The monthly AWS CloudFormation bill is calculated as follows:

Total third party handler operations: 500 resources * 30 operations = 15,000

Total bill = (third party handler operations – Free tier) * price per handler + duration above threshold
* price per second

Total bill = (15,000 – 1,000) * \$0.0009 + \$0 = \$12.60

NEW QUESTION 47

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