AWS SOA-C02

AWS-SYSOPS CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

SOA-C02

AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate
65 Questions Exam – 720 / 1000 Cut Score – Duration of 180 minutes

www.VMExam.com

Table of Contents

Know Your SOA-C02 Certification Well:

The SOA-C02 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the AWS Operations. Before you start your SOA-C02 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial AWS-SysOps materials like SOA-C02 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the SOA-C02 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the SOA-C02 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the SOA-C02 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the SOA-C02 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the SOA-C02 exam makes you AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate. Having the AWS-SysOps certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

SOA-C02 AWS-SysOps Certification Details:

Exam Name	AWS SysOps Administrator Associate (AWS-SysOps)
Exam Code	SOA-C02
Exam Price	$150 USD
Duration	180 minutes
Number of Questions	65
Passing Score	720 / 1000
Recommended Training / Books	**Systems Operations on AWS**
Schedule Exam	**AWS Certification**
Sample Questions	**AWS SOA-C02 Sample Questions**
Recommended Practice	**AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate Practice Test**

SOA-C02 Syllabus:

Section	Objectives	Weight
Monitoring, Logging, and Remediation	- Implement metrics, alarms, and filters by using AWS monitoring and logging services • Identify, collect, analyze, and export logs (for example, Amazon CloudWatch Logs, CloudWatch Logs Insights, AWS CloudTrail logs) • Collect metrics and logs using the CloudWatch agent • Create CloudWatch alarms • Create metric filters • Create CloudWatch dashboards • Configure notifications (for example, Amazon Simple Notification Service [Amazon SNS], Service Quotas, CloudWatch alarms, AWS Health events) - Remediate issues based on monitoring and availability metrics • Troubleshoot or take corrective actions based on notifications and alarms • Configure Amazon EventBridge rules to trigger actions • Use AWS Systems Manager Automation documents to take action based on AWS Config rules	**20%**
Reliability and Business Continuity	- Implement scalability and elasticity • Create and maintain AWS Auto Scaling plans • Implement caching • Implement Amazon RDS replicas and Amazon Aurora Replicas • Implement loosely coupled architectures • Differentiate between horizontal scaling and vertical scaling - Implement high availability and resilient environments • Configure Elastic Load Balancer and Amazon Route 53 health checks • Differentiate between the use of a single Availability Zone and Multi-AZ deployments (for example, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups, Elastic Load Balancing, Amazon FSx, Amazon RDS)	**16%**

Section	Objectives	Weight
	• Implement fault-tolerant workloads (for example, Amazon Elastic File System [Amazon EFS], Elastic IP addresses) • Implement Route 53 routing policies (for example, failover, weighted, latency based) - Implement backup and restore strategies • Automate snapshots and backups based on use cases (for example, RDS snapshots, AWS Backup, RTO and RPO, Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager, retention policy) • Restore databases (for example, point-in-time restore, promote read replica) • Implement versioning and lifecycle rules • Configure Amazon S3 Cross-Region Replication • Execute disaster recovery procedures	
Deployment, Provisioning, and Automation	- Provision and maintain cloud resources • Create and manage AMIs (for example, EC2 Image Builder) • Create, manage, and troubleshoot AWS CloudFormation • Provision resources across multiple AWS Regions and accounts (for example, AWS Resource Access Manager, CloudFormation StackSets, IAM cross-account roles) • Select deployment scenarios and services (for example, blue/green, rolling, canary) • Identify and remediate deployment issues (for example, service quotas, subnet sizing, CloudFormation and AWS OpsWorks errors, permissions) - Automate manual or repeatable processes • Use AWS services (for example, OpsWorks, Systems Manager, CloudFormation) to automate deployment processes • Implement automated patch management • Schedule automated tasks by using AWS services (for example, EventBridge, AWS Config)	**18%**
Security and Compliance	- Implement and manage security and compliance policies • Implement IAM features (for example, password policies, MFA, roles, SAML,	**16%**

Section	Objectives	Weight
	federated identity, resource policies, policy conditions) • Troubleshoot and audit access issues by using AWS services (for example, CloudTrail, IAM Access Analyzer, IAM policy simulator) • Validate service control policies and permissions boundaries • Review AWS Trusted Advisor security checks • Validate AWS Region and service selections based on compliance requirements • Implement secure multi-account strategies (for example, AWS Control Tower, AWS Organizations) - Implement data and infrastructure protection strategies • Enforce a data classification scheme • Create, manage, and protect encryption keys • Implement encryption at rest (for example, AWS Key Management Service [AWS KMS]) • Implement encryption in transit (for example, AWS Certificate Manager, VPN) • Securely store secrets by using AWS services (for example, AWS Secrets Manager, Systems Manager Parameter Store) • Review reports or findings (for example, AWS Security Hub, Amazon GuardDuty, AWS Config, Amazon Inspector)	
Networking and Content Delivery	- Implement networking features and connectivity • Configure a VPC (for example, subnets, route tables, network ACLs, security groups, NAT gateway, internet gateway) • Configure private connectivity (for example, Systems Manager Session Manager, VPC endpoints, VPC peering, VPN) • Configure AWS network protection services (for example, AWS WAF, AWS Shield) - Configure domains, DNS services, and content delivery • Configure Route 53 hosted zones and records • Implement Route 53 routing policies (for example, geolocation, geoproximity) • Configure DNS (for example, Route 53 Resolver)	**18%**

Section	Objectives	Weight
	• Configure Amazon CloudFront and S3 origin access identity (OAI) • Configure S3 static website hosting - Troubleshoot network connectivity issues • Interpret VPC configurations (for example, subnets, route tables, network ACLs, security groups) • Collect and interpret logs (for example, VPC Flow Logs, Elastic Load Balancer access logs, AWS WAF web ACL logs, CloudFront logs) • Identify and remediate CloudFront caching issues • Troubleshoot hybrid and private connectivity issues	
Cost and Performance Optimization	- Implement cost optimization strategies • Implement cost allocation tags • Identify and remediate underutilized or unused resources by using AWS services and tools (for example, Trusted Advisor, AWS Compute Optimizer, Cost Explorer) • Configure AWS Budgets and billing alarms • Assess resource usage patterns to qualify workloads for EC2 Spot Instances • Identify opportunities to use managed services (for example, Amazon RDS, AWS Fargate, EFS) - Implement performance optimization strategies • Recommend compute resources based on performance metrics • Monitor Amazon EBS metrics and modify configuration to increase performance efficiency • Implement S3 performance features (for example, S3 Transfer Acceleration, multipart uploads) • Monitor RDS metrics and modify the configuration to increase performance efficiency (for example, Performance Insights, RDS Proxy) • Enable enhanced EC2 capabilities (for example, enhanced network adapter, instance store, placement groups)	**12%**

AWS SOA-C02 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

The company uses AWS Organizations to manage its accounts. For the production account, a SysOps administrator must ensure that all data is backed up daily for all current and future Amazon EC2 instances and Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file systems. Backups must be retained for 30 days.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of effort?

a) Create a backup plan in AWS Backup. Assign resources by resource ID, selecting all existing EC2 and EFS resources that are running in the account. Edit the backup plan daily to include any new resources. Schedule the backup plan to run every day with a lifecycle policy to expire backups after 30 days.
b) Create a backup plan in AWS Backup. Assign resources by tags. Ensure that all existing EC2 and EFS resources are tagged correctly. Apply a service control policy (SCP) for the production account OU that prevents instance and file system creation unless the correct tags are applied. Schedule the backup plan to run every day with a lifecycle policy to expire backups after 30 days.
c) Create a lifecycle policy in Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM). Assign all resources by resource ID, selecting all existing EC2 and EFS resources that are running in the account. Edit the lifecycle policy daily to include any new resources. Schedule the lifecycle policy to create snapshots every day with a retention period of 30 days.
d) Create a lifecycle policy in Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM). Assign all resources by tags. Ensure that all existing EC2 and EFS resources are tagged correctly. Apply a service control policy (SCP) that prevents resource creation unless the correct tags are applied. Schedule the lifecycle policy to create snapshots every day with a retention period of 30 days.

Answer: b

Question: 2

A company is using AWS CloudTrail and wants to ensure that SysOps administrators can easily verify that the log files have not been deleted or changed.

Which action should a SysOps administrator take to meet this requirement?

a) Grant administrators access to the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key used to encrypt the log files.
b) Enable CloudTrail log file integrity validation when the trail is created or updated.
c) Turn on Amazon S3 server access logging for the bucket storing the log files.
d) Configure the S3 bucket to replicate the log files to another bucket.

Answer: b

Question: 3

A company hosts a web application on an Amazon EC2 instance. Users report that the web application is occasionally unresponsive.
Amazon CloudWatch metrics indicate that the CPU utilization is 100% during these times. A SysOps administrator must implement a solution to monitor for this issue.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

a) Create a CloudWatch alarm that monitors AWS CloudTrail events for the EC2 instance.
b) Create a CloudWatch alarm that monitors CloudWatch metrics for EC2 instance CPU utilization.
c) Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to monitor CloudWatch metrics for EC2 instance CPU utilization.
d) Create a recurring assessment check on the EC2 instance by using Amazon Inspector to detect deviations in CPU utilization.

Answer: b

Question: 4

A company runs a large number of Amazon EC2 instances for internal departments. The company needs to track the costs of its existing AWS resources by department.
What should a SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

a) Activate all of the AWS generated cost allocation tags for the account.
b) Apply user-defined tags to the instances through Tag Editor. Activate these tags for cost allocation.
c) Schedule an AWS Lambda function to run the AWS Pricing Calculator for EC2 usage on a recurring schedule.
d) Use the AWS Trusted Advisor dashboard to export EC2 cost reports.

Answer: b

Question: 5

A company is running a custom database on an Amazon EC2 instance. The database stores its data on an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume. A SysOps administrator must set up a backup strategy for the EBS volume.

What should the SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

a) Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for the VolumeIdleTime metric with an action to take a snapshot of the EBS volume.
b) Create a pipeline in AWS Data Pipeline to take a snapshot of the EBS volume on a recurring schedule.
c) Create an Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM) policy to take a snapshot of the EBS volume on a recurring schedule.
d) Create an AWS DataSync task to take a snapshot of the EBS volume on a recurring schedule.

Answer: c

Question: 6

A company uses AWS Organizations to create and manage many AWS accounts. The company wants to deploy new IAM roles in each account.
How could a SysOps administrator deploy the new roles in each of the organization's accounts?

a) Create a service control policy (SCP) in the organization to add the new IAM roles to each account.
b) Deploy an AWS CloudFormation change set to the organization with a template to create the new IAM roles.
c) Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to deploy a template to each account to create the new IAM roles.
d) Use AWS Config to create an organization rule to add the new IAM roles to each account.

Answer: c

Question: 7

A company runs several production workloads on Amazon EC2 instances. A SysOps administrator discovered that a production EC2 instance failed a system health check. The SysOps administrator recovered the instance manually.

The SysOps administrator wants to automate the recovery task of EC2 instances and receive notifications whenever a system health check fails. Detailed monitoring is activated for all of the company's production EC2 instances.

Which of the following is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

a) For each production EC2 instance, create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for Status Check Failed: System. Set the alarm action to recover the EC2 instance. Configure the alarm notification to be published to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
b) On each production EC2 instance, create a script that monitors the system health by sending a heartbeat notification every minute to a central monitoring server. If an EC2 instance fails to send a heartbeat, run a script on the monitoring server to stop and start the EC2 instance and to publish a notification to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
c) On each production EC2 instance, create a script that sends network pings to a highly available endpoint by way of a cron job. If the script detects a network response timeout, invoke a command to reboot the EC2 instance.
d) On each production EC2 instance, configure an Amazon CloudWatch agent to collect and send logs to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Create a CloudWatch alarm that is based on a metric filter that tracks errors. Configure the alarm to invoke an AWS Lambda function to reboot the EC2 instance and send a notification email.

Answer: a

Question: 8

A company needs to ensure that an AWS Lambda function can access resources in a VPC in the company's account. The Lambda function requires access to third-party APIs that can be accessed only over the internet.

Which action should a SysOps administrator take to meet these requirements?

a) Attach an Elastic IP address to the Lambda function and configure a route to the internet gateway of the VPC.
b) Connect the Lambda function to a private subnet that has a route to the virtual private gateway of the VPC.
c) Connect the Lambda function to a public subnet that has a route to the internet gateway of the VPC.
d) Connect the Lambda function to a private subnet that has a route to a NAT gateway deployed in a public subnet of the VPC.

Answer: d

Question: 9

A company runs an application on a large fleet of Amazon EC2 instances to process financial transactions. The EC2 instances share data by using an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system.

The company wants to deploy the application to a new Availability Zone and has created new subnets and a mount target in the new Availability Zone. When a SysOps administrator launches new EC2 instances in the new subnets, the EC2 instances are unable to mount the file system.

Which of the following is a possible reason for this issue?

a) The EFS mount target has been created in a private subnet.
b) The IAM role that is associated with the EC2 instances does not allow the efs:MountFileSystem action.
c) The route tables have not been configured to route traffic to a VPC endpoint for Amazon EFS in the new Availability Zone.
d) The security group for the mount target does not allow inbound NFS connections from the security group used by the EC2 instances.

Answer: d

Question: 10

A company has an application that uses Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached to cache query responses to improve latency.

However, the application's users are reporting slow response times. A SysOps administrator notices that the Amazon CloudWatch metrics for Memcached evictions are high.

Which actions should the SysOps administrator take to fix this issue?

(Select TWO.)

a) Flush the contents of ElastiCache for Memcached.
b) Increase the ConnectionOverhead parameter value.
c) Increase the number of nodes in the cluster.
d) Increase the size of the nodes in the cluster.
e) Decrease the number of nodes in the cluster.

Answer: c, d

Study Guide to Crack AWS-SysOps SOA-C02 Exam:

- Getting details of the SOA-C02 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the SOA-C02 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the AWS provided training for SOA-C02 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the SOA-C02 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on SOA-C02 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for SOA-C02 Certification

Make VMExam.com your best friend during your AWS SysOps Administrator Associate exam preparation. We provide authentic practice tests for the SOA-C02 exam. Experts design these online practice tests, so we can offer you an exclusive experience of taking the actual SOA-C02 exam. We guarantee you 100% success in your first exam attempt if you continue practicing regularly. Don't bother if you don't get 100% marks in initial practice exam attempts. Just utilize the result section to know your strengths and weaknesses and prepare according to that until you get 100% with our practice tests. Our evaluation makes you confident, and you can score high in the SOA-C02 exam.

Start Online practice of SOA-C02 Exam by visiting URL

https://www.vmexam.com/aws/soa-c02-aws-sysops-administrator-associate