# Amazon-Web-Services

## Exam Questions SOA-C02

AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02)

**NEW QUESTION 1**
A SysOps administrator is creating two AWS CloudFormation templates. The first template will create a VPC with associated resources, such as subnets, route tables, and an internet gateway. The second template will deploy application resources within the VPC that was created by the first template. The second template should refer to the resources created by the first template.
How can this be accomplished with the LEAST amount of administrative effort?

A. Add an export field to the outputs of the first template and import the values in the second template.
B. Create a custom resource that queries the stack created by the first template and retrieves the required values.
C. Create a mapping in the first template that is referenced by the second template.
D. Input the names of resources in the first template and refer to those names in the second template as a parameter.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 2**
A company has an Amazon RDS DB instance. The company wants to implement a caching service while maintaining high availability. Which combination of actions will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

A. Add Auto Discovery to the data store.
B. Create an Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached data store.
C. Create an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis data store.
D. Enable Multi-AZ for the data store.
E. Enable Multi-threading for the data store.

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 3**
A SysOps administrator notices a scale-up event for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group. Amazon CloudWatch shows a spike in the RequestCount metric for the associated Application Load Balancer. The administrator would like to know the IP addresses for the source of the requests.
Where can the administrator find this information?

A. Auto Scaling logs
B. AWS CloudTrail logs
C. EC2 instance logs
D. Elastic Load Balancer access logs

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 4**
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 5**
An Amazon EC2 instance is running an application that uses Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues. A SysOps administrator must ensure that the application can read, write, and delete messages from the SQS queues.
Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST secure manner?

A. Create an IAM user with an IAM policy that allows the sqs:SendMessage permission, the sqs:ReceiveMessage permission, and the sqs:DeleteMessage permission to the appropriate queue
B. Embed the IAM user's credentials in theapplication's configuration.
C. Create an IAM user with an IAM policy that allows the sqs:SendMessage permission, the sqs:ReceiveMessage permission, and the sqs:DeleteMessage permission to the appropriate queue
D. Export the IAM user's access key and secretaccess key as environment variables on the EC2 instance.
E. Create and associate an IAM role that allows EC2 instances to call AWS service
F. Attach an IAM policy to the role that allows sqs:* permissions to the appropriate queues.
G. Create and associate an IAM role that allows EC2 instances to call AWS service
H. Attach an IAM policy to the role that allows the sqs:SendMessage permission, the sqs:ReceiveMessage permission, and the sqs:DeleteMessagepermission to the appropriate queues.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 6**
A company has an infernal web application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The instances run in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group in a single Availability Zone. A SysOps administrator must make the application highly available.
Which action should the SysOps administrator take to meet this requirement?

A. Increase the maximum number of instances in the Auto Scaling group to meet the capacity that is required at peak usage.
B. Increase the minimum number of instances in the Auto Scaling group to meet the capacity that is required at peak usage.
C. Update the Auto Scaling group to launch new instances in a second Availability Zone in the same AWS Region.
D. Update the Auto Scaling group to launch new instances in an Availability Zone in a second AWS Region.

**Answer:** C

## NEW QUESTION 7

A SysOps Administrator is managing a web application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The instances run in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. The administrator wants to set an alarm for when all target instances associated with the ALB are unhealthy.
Which condition should be used with the alarm?

A. AWS/ApplicationELB HealthyHostCount <= 0
B. AWS/ApplicationELB UnhealthyHostCount >= 1
C. AWS/EC2 StatusCheckFailed <= 0
D. AWS/EC2 StatusCheckFailed >= 1

**Answer:** A

## NEW QUESTION 8

A company wants to be alerted through email when IAM CreateUser API calls are made within its AWS account. Which combination of actions should a SysOps administrator take to meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with AWS CloudTrail as the event source and IAM CreateUser as the specific API call for the event pattern.
B. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with Amazon CloudSearch as the event source and IAM CreateUser as the specific API call for the event pattern.
C. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with AWS IAM Access Analyzer as the event source and IAM CreateUser as the specific API call for the event pattern.
D. Use an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as an event target with an email subscription.
E. Use an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) notification as an event target with an email subscription.

**Answer:** CD

## NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

A large company is using AWS Organizations to manage its multi-account AWS environment. According to company policy, all users should have read-level access to a particular Amazon S3 bucket in a central account. The S3 bucket data should not be available outside the organization. A SysOps administrator must set up the permissions and add a bucket policy to the S3 bucket.
Which parameters should be specified to accomplish this in the MOST efficient manner?

A. Specify "*" as the principal and PrincipalOrgId as a condition.
B. Specify all account numbers as the principal.
C. Specify PrincipalOrgId as the principal.
D. Specify the organization's master account as the principal.

**Answer:** A

## NEW QUESTION 10

A company must ensure that any objects uploaded to an S3 bucket are encrypted.
Which of the following actions will meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

A. Implement AWS Shield to protect against unencrypted objects stored in S3 buckets.
B. Implement Object access control list (ACL) to deny unencrypted objects from being uploaded to the S3 bucket.
C. Implement Amazon S3 default encryption to make sure that any object being uploaded is encrypted before it is stored.
D. Implement Amazon Inspector to inspect objects uploaded to the S3 bucket to make sure that they are encrypted.
E. Implement S3 bucket policies to deny unencrypted objects from being uploaded to the buckets.

**Answer:** CE

## NEW QUESTION 11

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 15**
A company uses an AWS CloudFormation template to provision an Amazon EC2 instance and an Amazon RDS DB instance. A SysOps administrator must update the template to ensure that the DB instance is created before the EC2 instance is launched.
What should the SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

A. Add a wait condition to the templat
B. Update the EC2 instance user data script to send a signal after the EC2 instance is started.
C. Add the DependsOn attribute to the EC2 instance resource, and provide the logical name of the RDS resource.
D. Change the order of the resources in the template so that the RDS resource is listed before the EC2 instance resource.
E. Create multiple template
F. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to wait for one stack to complete before the second stack is created.

**Answer:** B


**NEW QUESTION 17**
A company hosts an internal application on Amazon EC2 instances. All application data and requests route through an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection between the on-premises network and AWS. The company must monitor the application for changes that allow network access outside of the corporate network. Any change that exposes the application externally must be restricted automatically.
Which solution meets these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient manner?

A. Create an AWS Lambda function that updates security groups that are associated with the elastic network interface to remove inbound rules with noncorporate CIDR range
B. Turn on VPC Flow Logs, and send the logs to AmazonCloudWatch Log
C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that matches traffic from noncorporate CIDR ranges, and publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with the Lambda function as a target.
D. Create a scheduled Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that targets an AWS Systems Manager Automation document to check for public IP addresses on the EC2 instance
E. If public IP addresses are found on theEC2 instances, initiate another Systems Manager Automation document to terminate the instances.
F. Configure AWS Config and a custom rule to monitor whether a security group allows inbound requests from noncorporate CIDR range
G. Create an AWS Systems Manager Automation document to remove any noncorporate CIDR rangesfrom the application security groups.
H. Configure AWS Config and the managed rule for monitoring public IP associations with the EC2 instances by ta
I. Tag the EC2 instances with an identifie
J. Create an AWS Systems Manager Automation document to remove the public IPassociation from the EC2 instances.

**Answer:** A


**NEW QUESTION 22**
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 27**
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 31**
A SysOps administrator is deploying an application on 10 Amazon EC2 instances. The application must be highly available. The instances must be placed on distinct underlying hardware.
What should the SysOps administrator do to meet these requirements?

A. Launch the instances into a cluster placement group in a single AWS Region.
B. Launch the instances into a partition placement group in multiple AWS Regions.
C. Launch the instances into a spread placement group in multiple AWS Regions.
D. Launch the instances into a spread placement group in single AWS Region.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 35**
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 37**
A company for compliance purposes needs to assess how well its resource configurations comply with internal practices, industry guidelines, and regulations.
Which tool should a SysOps administrator use to meet these requirements?

A. AWS Security Hub
B. AWS Shield
C. AWS Health
D. AWS Config

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
AWS Config is the correct answer. AWS Config can be used to assess how well your resource configurations comply with internal practices, industry guidelines, and regulations.
AWS Security Hub is incorrect. AWS Security Hub provides you with a comprehensive view of your security state in AWS and helps you check your environment against security industry standards and best practices.
Security Hub collects security data from across AWS accounts, services, and supported third-party partner products and helps you analyze your security trends and identify the highest priority security

issues.
AWS Shield is incorrect. AWS provides two levels of protection against DDoS attacks: AWS Shield
Standard and AWS Shield Advanced. AWS Shield Standard is automatically included at no extra cost
beyond what you already pay for AWS WAF and your other AWS services.
For added protection against DDoS attacks, AWS offers AWS Shield Advanced. AWS Shield Advanced
provides expanded DDoS attack protection for your Amazon EC2 instances, Elastic Load Balancing
load balancers, Amazon CloudFront distributions, and Amazon Route 53 hosted zones.
AWS Health is incorrect. AWS Health provides personalized information about events that can affect
your AWS infrastructure, guides you through scheduled changes, and accelerates the troubleshooting
of issues that affect your AWS resources and accounts.

**NEW QUESTION 39**
Which of the following recommendations is NOT considered a best practice for using AWS
CloudFormation more effectively and securely throughout its entire workflow?

A. Reuse templates to replicate stacks in multiple environments
B. Use nested stacks to reuse common template patterns
C. Embed credentials in your templates
D. Use IAM to control access

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Embed credentials in your templates is the correct answer as it is not considered a best practice for using AWS CloudFormation effectively.
Best practices are recommendations that can help you use AWS CloudFormation more effectively and
securely throughout its entire workflow. Learn how to plan and organize your stacks, create templates
that describe your resources and the software applications that run on them, and manage your stacks
and their resources. The following best practices are based on real-world experience from current
AWS CloudFormation customers.
* 1. Organize your stacks by lifecycle and ownership
Use the lifecycle and ownership of your AWS resources to help you decide what resources should go
in each stack. Initially, you might put all your resources in one stack, but as your stack grows in scale
and broadens in scope, managing a single stack can be cumbersome and time-consuming.
* 2. Use IAM to control access
IAM is an AWS service that you can use to manage users and their permissions in AWS. You can use
IAM with AWS CloudFormation to specify what AWS CloudFormation actions users can perform, such
as viewing stack templates, creating stacks, or deleting stacks.
* 3. Verify quotas for all resource types
Before launching a stack, ensure that you can create all the resources that you want without hitting
your AWS account limits. If you hit a limit, AWS CloudFormation won't create your stack successfully
until you increase your quota or delete extra resources.
* 4. Reuse templates to replicate stacks in multiple environments
After you have your stacks and resources set up, you can reuse your templates to replicate your
infrastructure in multiple environments. For example, you can create environments for development,
testing, and production so that you can test changes before implementing them into production.
* 5. Do not embed credentials in your templates
Rather than embedding sensitive information in your AWS CloudFormation templates, we recommend
you use dynamic references in your stack template. Dynamic references provide a compact, powerful
way for you to reference external values that are stored and managed in other services, such as the
AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store or AWS Secrets Manager.

**NEW QUESTION 40**
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