



SOA-C02^{Q&As}

AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02)

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QUESTION 1

A company needs to deploy instances of an application and associated infrastructure to multiple AWS Regions. The company wants to use a single AWS CloudFormation template to achieve this goal. The company uses AWS Organizations and wants to administer and run this template from a central administration account.

What should a SysOps administrator do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a CloudFormation template that is stored in Amazon S3. Configure Cross-Region Replication (CRR) on the S3 bucket. Reference the required accounts and remote Regions in the input template parameters.
- B. In the central administration account, create a CloudFormation primary template that loads CloudFormation nested stacks from Amazon S3 buckets in the target Regions.
- C. Create CloudFormation nested stacks by using a primary template in the central administration account. Configure the required accounts and Regions for deployment of the nested stacks.
- D. Create a CloudFormation stack set that includes service-managed permissions. Deploy the stack set into the required accounts and Regions from the central administration account.

Correct Answer: D

Using CloudFormation stack sets with service-managed permissions is the recommended approach when you need to deploy CloudFormation stacks to multiple AWS accounts and/or regions from a central administration account. Stack sets simplify the process of deploying and managing infrastructure across multiple accounts and regions, ensuring consistency and ease of administration

QUESTION 2

A company hosts a web application on an Amazon EC2 instance in a production VPC. Client connections to the application are failing. A SysOps administrator inspects the VPC flow logs and finds the following entry:

```
2 111122223333 eni- 192.0.2.15 203.0.113.56 40711 443 6 1 40 1418530010 1418530070 REJECT OK
```

What is a possible cause of these failed connections?

- A. A security group is denying traffic on port 443.
- B. The EC2 instance is shut down.
- C. The network ACL is blocking HTTPS traffic.
- D. The VPC has no internet gateway attached.

Correct Answer: A

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/flow-logs-records-examples.html#flow-log-example-accepted-rejected> <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/flow-logs-records-examples.html#> Accepted and rejected traffic: In this example, RDP traffic (destination port 3389, TCP protocol) to network interface eni-1235b8ca123456789 in account 123456789010 was rejected. 2 123456789010 eni-1235b8ca123456789 172.31.9.69 172.31.9.12 49761 3389 6 20 4249 1418530010 1418530070 REJECT OK



QUESTION 3

A company runs a workload on an Amazon EC2 instance. The workload needs a temporary cache that contains data that changes frequently. The workload does not need to retain the cache across instance restarts.

Which storage option will provide the HIGHEST performance for the cache?

- A. General Purpose SSD (gp3) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume
- B. Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume
- C. Throughput Optimized HDD (st1) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume
- D. EC2 instance store

Correct Answer: D

The storage option that will provide the highest performance for the temporary cache is option D: EC2 instance store.

EC2 instance store, also known as ephemeral storage, provides temporary block-level storage that is directly attached to the EC2 instance. It offers very high performance and low latency since it is physically attached to the instance's

hardware. The performance of instance store volumes is often better than any other storage option.

However, it's important to note that EC2 instance store is temporary storage and is not persistent. The data stored on instance store volumes is lost if the instance is stopped or terminated. If data retention is not required across instance restarts, using instance store as a cache can provide the highest performance.

QUESTION 4

A company is expanding its use of AWS services across its portfolios. The company wants to provision AWS accounts for each team to ensure a separation of business processes for security compliance and billing. Account creation and bootstrapping should be completed in a scalable and efficient way so new accounts are created with a defined baseline and governance guardrails in place. A SysOps administrator needs to design a provisioning process that saves time and resources.

Which action should be taken to meet these requirements?

- A. Automate using AWS Elastic Beanstalk to provision the AWS accounts, set up infrastructure, and integrate with AWS Organizations
- B. Create bootstrapping scripts in AWS OpsWorks and combine them with AWS CloudFormation templates to provision accounts and infrastructure
- C. Use AWS Config to provision accounts and deploy instances using AWS Service Catalog
- D. Use AWS Control Tower to create a template in Account Factory and use the template to provision new accounts

Correct Answer: D

If you are hosting more than a handful of accounts, it's beneficial to have an orchestration layer that facilitates account deployment and account governance. You can adopt AWS Control Tower as your primary way to provision accounts and infrastructure. With AWS Control Tower, you can more easily adhere to corporate standards, meet regulatory requirements, and follow best practices.



AWS Control Tower enables end users on your distributed teams to provision new AWS accounts quickly, by means of configurable account templates in Account Factory. Meanwhile, your central cloud administrators can monitor that all accounts are aligned with established, company-wide compliance policies.

QUESTION 5

A SysOps administrator must manage the security of an AWS account. Recently, an IAM user's access key was mistakenly uploaded to a public code repository.

The SysOps administrator must identify anything that was changed by using this access key.

How should the SysOps administrator meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to send all IAM events to an AWS Lambda function for analysis.
- B. Query Amazon EC2 logs by using Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights for all events initiated with the compromised access key within the suspected timeframe.
- C. Search AWS CloudTrail event history for all events initiated with the compromised access key within the suspected timeframe.
- D. Search VPC Flow Logs for all events initiated with the compromised access key within the suspected timeframe.

Correct Answer: C

"You can troubleshoot operational and security incidents over the past 90 days in the CloudTrail console by viewing Event history." <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/view-cloudtrail-events.html>

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