



SOA-C02^{Q&As}

AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02)

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QUESTION 1

A company creates a new Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system. To help manage costs, the company configures the storage capacity for the file system with minimal room for growth.

The company creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic in the same AWS account where the file system resides. The company subscribes a SysOps administrator's email address to the SNS topic. The SysOps administrator needs to receive email notification when the file system has less than 100 GB of space available.

Which combination of steps should the SysOps administrator take to meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for when the FreeStorageCapacity metric is less than or equal to 100,000,000,000 bytes (100 GB).
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for when the FreeStorageCapacity metric is less than or equal to 100,000,000,000 bytes (100 GB).
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function that will run when the Amazon CloudWatch alarm enters ALARM state. Configure the Lambda function to publish to the SNS topic.
- D. Configure the Amazon EventBridge rule's alarm action to publish to the SNS topic when the rule enters ALARM state.
- E. Configure the Amazon CloudWatch alarm action to publish to the SNS topic when the alarm enters ALARM state.

Correct Answer: BE

The following are the steps involved in creating an Amazon CloudWatch alarm and configuring it to publish to an Amazon SNS topic:

Go to the Amazon CloudWatch console.

In the navigation pane, choose Alarms.

Choose Create alarm.

In the Alarm details section, do the following:

For Metric, choose Amazon FSx for Windows File Server.

For Namespace, choose FSxWindowsFileServer.

For Metric name, choose FreeStorageCapacity.

For Statistic, choose Average.

For Threshold, enter 100,000,000,000.

For Evaluation period, choose 1 minute.

For Alarm actions, choose Add action and then choose SNS topic.

In the Select an SNS topic dialog box, choose the SNS topic that you created for the SysOps administrator.

Choose Create alarm.



Once the alarm is created, it will start monitoring the FreeStorageCapacity metric for the Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system. If the metric falls below the threshold that you specified, the alarm will enter ALARM state and publish

a notification to the SNS topic. The SysOps administrator will then receive an email notification that the file system is running low on space.

QUESTION 2

A SysOps administrator needs to develop a solution that provides email notification and inserts a record into a database every time a file is put into an Amazon S3 bucket.

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

- A. Set up an S3 event notification that targets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Create two subscriptions for the SNS topic. Use one subscription to send the email notification. Use the other subscription to invoke an AWS Lambda function that inserts the record into the database.
- B. Set up an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that enters ALARM state whenever an object is created in the S3 bucket. Configure the alarm to invoke an AWS Lambda function that sends the email notification and inserts the record into the database.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to send the email notification and insert the record into the database whenever a new object is detected in the S3 bucket. Invoke the function every minute with an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) scheduled rule.
- D. Set up two S3 event notifications. Target a separate AWS Lambda function with each notification. Configure one function to send the email notification. Configure the other function to insert the record into the database.

Correct Answer: A

<https://aws.amazon.com/pt/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/lambda-subscribe-sns-topic-same-account/>

QUESTION 3

A company hosts a database on an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance. The database is not encrypted. The company's new security policy requires all AWS resources to be encrypted at rest and in transit.

What should a SysOps administrator do to encrypt the database?

- A. Configure encryption on the existing DB instance.
- B. Take a snapshot of the DB instance. Encrypt the snapshot. Restore the snapshot to the same DB instance.
- C. Encrypt the standby replica in a secondary Availability Zone. Promote the standby replica to the primary DB instance.
- D. Take a snapshot of the DB instance. Copy and encrypt the snapshot. Create a new DB instance by restoring the encrypted copy.

Correct Answer: B



QUESTION 4

CORRECT TEXT

A webpage is stored in an Amazon S3 bucket behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Configure the S3 bucket to serve a static error page in the event of a failure at the primary site.

1.

Use the us-east-2 Region for all resources.

2.

Unless specified below, use the default configuration settings.

3.

There is an existing hosted zone named lab-751906329398-26023898.com that contains an A record with a simple routing policy that routes traffic to an existing ALB.

4.

Configure the existing S3 bucket named lab-751906329398-26023898.com as a static hosted website using the object named index.html as the index document

5.

For the index.html object, configure the S3 ACL to allow for public read access. Ensure public access to the S3 bucket is allowed.

6.

In Amazon Route 53, change the A record for domain lab-751906329398-26023898.com to a primary record for a failover routing policy. Configure the record so that it evaluates the health of the ALB to determine failover.

7.

Create a new secondary failover alias record for the domain lab-751906329398-26023898.com that routes traffic to the existing S3 bucket.

A. Check the answer in explanation.


B. Place Holder

Correct Answer: A

Solution as given below.



Recently visited Info



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Explore one of these commonly visited AWS services.


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Welcome to AWS

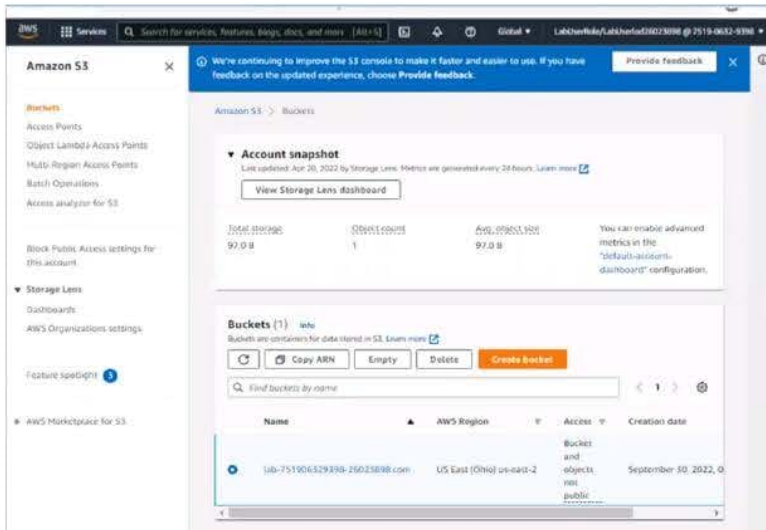
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AWS Health Info



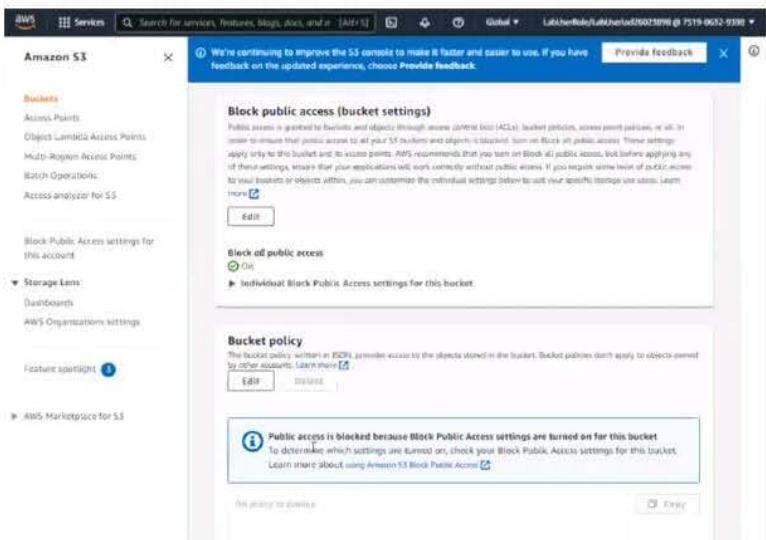
No health data

This could be because you don't have permissions to access AWS Health. Please contact your account administrator.



The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. A blue notification banner at the top states: "We're continuing to improve the S3 console to make it faster and easier to use. If you have feedback on the updated experience, choose Provide feedback." Below this, the "Account snapshot" section shows "Total storage" as 97.0 B and "Objects" as 1. The "Buckets (1)" section contains a table with one bucket:

Name	AWS Region	Access	Creation date
lab-751906329398-26023898.com	US East (Ohio) us-east-2	Bucket and object, not public	September 30, 2022, 0



The screenshot shows the "Block public access (bucket settings)" page for the bucket. It includes a "Block of public access" section with a radio button selected for "Individual Block Public Access settings for this bucket". Below this, the "Bucket policy" section shows a policy that is currently empty. A blue information box at the bottom states: "Public access is blocked because Block Public Access settings are turned on for this bucket. To determine which settings are turned on, check your Block Public Access settings for this bucket. Learn more about using Amazon S3 Block Public Access."



This screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console interface. The main content area displays details for a record named 'lab-751906329398-26023898.com'. The record type is 'A', and the value is 'labsubdomain-913881805-us-east-2.elb.amazonaws.com'. The routing policy is set to 'Simple routing'. The console includes a left-hand navigation menu with options like 'Hosted zones', 'Records', and 'DNS Firewall'. A top navigation bar shows the user's profile and account information.

This screenshot is similar to the previous one, showing the AWS Route 53 console. It displays the 'Edit record' form for the 'lab-751906329398-26023898.com' record. The form includes fields for 'Record name', 'Record type', 'Value', and 'Routing policy'. The 'Record type' is 'A', and the 'Routing policy' is 'Simple routing'. The console also shows a 'Records' list on the left side of the main content area.

This screenshot shows the 'Quick create record' form in the AWS Route 53 console. The form is titled 'Quick create record' and includes a 'Switch to wizard' button. It contains fields for 'Record name', 'Record type', 'Value', and 'Routing policy'. The 'Record name' is 'lab-751906329398-26023898.com', and the 'Record type' is 'A'. The 'Value' field contains 'labsubdomain-913881805-us-east-2.elb.amazonaws.com'. The 'Routing policy' is 'Simple routing'. The form also includes a 'TTL (seconds)' field set to '300' and a 'Recommended values' section.

This screenshot shows the 'View existing records' section in the AWS Route 53 console. It displays a list of records for the zone 'lab-751906329398-26023898.com'. The records list includes columns for 'Record name', 'Record type', 'Value', and 'Routing policy'. The record 'lab-751906329398-26023898.com' is listed with a value of 'labsubdomain-913881805-us-east-2.elb.amazonaws.com' and a routing policy of 'Simple routing'. The console also includes a 'View existing records' button and a 'Cancel' button.



Quick create record Info [Switch to wizard](#)

▼ Record 1

Record name Info Record type Info

Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.

Alias

Route traffic to Info

An alias to a CloudFront distribution and another record in the same hosted zone are global and available only in US East (N. Virginia).

Alias hosted zone ID: Z09119752CYVFL5823AF

Routing policy Info Failover record type

Health check ID - optional Info Evaluate target health Yes

Record ID Info

make improvements to the user experience based on your feedback, stay tuned if you'd prefer to use the old console, click here.

Route 53 > Hosted zones > lab-751906329398-26023898.com > Create record

▼ Record creation method

Quick create (recommended for expert users)
Choose this method if you are confident in the process of creating records and know which options you need.

Wizard (recommended for new users)
Choose this method if you need more explanations as you create your record.

Learn more
Working with records

Quick create record Info [Switch to wizard](#)

▼ Record 1

Record name Info Record type Info

Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.

Alias

Route traffic to Info

An alias to a CloudFront distribution and another record in the same hosted zone are global and available only in US East (N. Virginia).

Alias hosted zone ID: Z09119752CYVFL5823AF

Route 53 > Hosted zones > lab-751906329398-26023898.com > Create record

Quick create record Info [Switch to wizard](#)

▼ Record 1

Record name Info Record type Info

Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.

Alias

Route traffic to Info

Alias hosted zone ID: ZTAM0523X7TL2

Routing policy Info Failover record type

Health check ID - optional Info Evaluate target health Yes

Record ID Info



QUESTION 5

A company wants to track its expenditures for Amazon EC2 and Amazon RDS within AWS. The company decides to implement more rigorous tagging requirements for resources in its AWS accounts. A SysOps administrator needs to identify all noncompliant resources.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets this requirement?

- A. Create a rule in Amazon EventBridge that invokes a custom AWS Lambda function that will evaluate all created or updated resources for the specified tags.
- B. Create a rule in AWS Config that invokes a custom AWS Lambda function that will evaluate all resources for the specified tags.
- C. Create a rule in AWS Config with the required-tags managed rule to evaluate all resources for the specified tags.
- D. Create a rule in Amazon EventBridge with a managed rule to evaluate all created or updated resources for the specified tags.

Correct Answer: C

required-tags "Checks if your resources have the tags that you specify. For example, you can check whether your Amazon EC2 instances have the CostCenter tag."

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/required-tags.html>

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