AWS SOA-C02

AWS-SysOps Certification Questions & Answers

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SOA-C02

AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate

65 Questions Exam – 720 / 1000 Cut Score – Duration of 130 minutes

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Are you interested in passing the AWS SOA-C02 exam? First discover, who benefits from the SOA-C02 certification. The SOA-C02 is suitable for a candidate if he wants to learn about Operations. Passing the SOA-C02 exam earns you the AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate title.

While preparing for the SOA-C02 exam, many candidates struggle to get the necessary materials. But do not worry; your struggling days are over. The SOA-C02 PDF contains some of the most valuable preparation tips and the details and instant access to useful **SOA-C02 study materials just at one click.**

SOA-C02 AWS-SysOps Certification Details:

Exam Name	AWS SysOps Administrator Associate (AWS-SysOps)
Exam Code	SOA-C02
Exam Price	$150 USD
Duration	130 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 by using the CloudWatch agent • Create CloudWatch alarms • Create metric filters • Create CloudWatch dashboards	**20%**

Section	Objectives	Weight
	• 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 invoke actions • Use AWS Systems Manager Automation runbooks to take action based on AWS Config rules	
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 Balancing (ELB) 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, ELB, Amazon FSx, Amazon RDS). • 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 (CRR)	**16%**

Section	Objectives	Weight
	• Perform 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 [AWS RAM], 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 errors, permissions) - Automate manual or repeatable processes • Use AWS services (for example, 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, multi-factor authentication [MFA], roles, SAML, 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 (SCPs) 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	**16%**

Section	Objectives	Weight
	Management Service [AWS KMS]) • Implement encryption in transit (for example, AWS Certificate Manager [ACM], 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) • Configure Amazon CloudFront and S3 origin access control (OAC) • 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, ELB access logs, AWS WAF web ACL logs, CloudFront logs). • Identify and remediate CloudFront caching issues • Troubleshoot hybrid and private connectivity issues	**18%**
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, AWS Cost Explorer). • Configure AWS Budgets and billing alarms	**12%**

Section	Objectives	Weight
	• Assess resource usage patterns to qualify workloads for EC2 Spot Instances • Identify opportunities to use managed services (for example, Amazon RDS, AWS Fargate, Amazon EFS) - Implement performance optimization strategies • Recommend compute resources based on performance metrics • Monitor Amazon Elastic Block Store (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, Elastic Network Adapter, instance store, placement groups).	

Broaden Your Knowledge with AWS SOA-C02 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

A company uses AWS Organizations to create and manage many AWS accounts. The company wants to deploy new IAM roles in each account.

Which action should the SysOps administrator take to 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: 2

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

Question: 3

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: 4

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: 5

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.

What is a 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: 6

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: 7

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: 8

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: 9

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: 10

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

Avail the Study Guide to Pass SOA-C02 AWS-SysOps Exam:

- Find out about the SOA-C02 syllabus topics. Visiting the official site offers an idea about the exam structure and other important study resources. Going through the syllabus topics help to plan the exam in an organized manner.
- Once you are done exploring the **SOA-C02 syllabus**, it is time to plan for studying and covering the syllabus topics from the core. Chalk out the best plan for yourself to cover each part of the syllabus in a hassle-free manner.
- A study schedule helps you to stay calm throughout your exam preparation. It should contain your materials and thoughts like study hours, number of topics for daily studying mentioned on it. The best bet to clear the exam is to follow your schedule rigorously.
- The candidate should not miss out on the scope to learn from the SOA-C02 training. Joining the AWS provided training for SOA-C02 exam helps a candidate to strengthen his practical knowledge base from the certification.
- Learning about the probable questions and gaining knowledge regarding the exam structure helps a lot. Go through the **SOA-C02 sample questions** and boost your knowledge
- Make yourself a pro through online practicing the syllabus topics. SOA-C02 practice tests would guide you on your strengths and weaknesses regarding the syllabus topics. Through rigorous practicing, you can improve the weaker sections too. Learn well about time management during exam and become confident gradually with practice tests.

Career Benefits:

- Passing the SOA-C02 exam, helps a candidate to prosper highly in his career. Having the certification on the resume adds to the candidate's benefit and helps to get the best opportunities.

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