

## Exam Questions SOA-C02

AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02)

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

A company has deployed a web application in a VPC that has subnets in three Availability Zones. The company launches three Amazon EC2 instances from an EC2 Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). A SysOps administrator notices that two of the EC2 instances are in the same Availability Zone, rather than being distributed evenly across all three Availability Zones. There are no errors in the Auto Scaling group's activity history. What is the MOST likely reason for the unexpected placement of EC2 instances?

- A. One Availability Zone did not have sufficient capacity for the requested EC2 instance type.
- B. The ALB was configured for only two Availability Zones.
- C. The Auto Scaling group was configured for only two Availability Zones.
- D. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling randomly placed the instances in Availability Zones.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

A company hosts a website on multiple Amazon EC2 instances that run in an Auto Scaling group. Users are reporting slow responses during peak times between 6 PM and 11 PM every weekend. A SysOps administrator must implement a solution to improve performance during these peak times. What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Create a scheduled Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to increase the desired capacity before peak times.
- B. Configure a scheduled scaling action with a recurrence option to change the desired capacity before and after peak times.
- C. Create a target tracking scaling policy to add more instances when memory utilization is above 70%.
- D. Configure the cooldown period for the Auto Scaling group to modify desired capacity before and after peak times.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

A SysOps administrator has created a VPC that contains a public subnet and a private subnet. Amazon EC2 instances that were launched in the private subnet cannot access the internet. The default network ACL is active on all subnets in the VPC, and all security groups allow all outbound traffic. Which solution will provide the EC2 instances in the private subnet with access to the internet?

- A. Create a NAT gateway in the public subne
- B. Create a route from the private subnet to the NAT gateway.
- C. Create a NAT gateway in the public subne
- D. Create a route from the public subnet to the NAT gateway.
- E. Create a NAT gateway in the private subne
- F. Create a route from the public subnet to the NAT gateway.
- G. Create a NAT gateway in the private subne
- H. Create a route from the private subnet to the NAT gateway.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 6

A company uses Amazon Route 53 to manage the public DNS records for the domain example.com. The company deploys an Amazon CloudFront distribution to deliver static assets for a new corporate website. The company wants to create a subdomain that is named "static" and must route traffic for the subdomain to the CloudFront distribution. How should a SysOps administrator create a new record for the subdomain in Route 53?

- A. Create a CNAME recor
- B. Enter static.cloudfront.net as the record nam
- C. Enter the CloudFront distribution's public IP address as the value.
- D. Create a CNAME recor

- E. Enter static.example.com as the record name
- F. Enter the CloudFront distribution's private IP address as the value.
- G. Create an A record
- H. Enter static.cloudfront.net as the record name
- I. Enter the CloudFront distribution's ID as an alias target.
- J. Create an A record
- K. Enter static.example.com as the record name
- L. Enter the CloudFront distribution's domain name as an alias target.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 7

A company hosts its website on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The company manages its DNS with Amazon Route 53, and wants to point its domain's zone apex to the website. Which type of record should be used to meet these requirements?

- A. An AAAA record for the domain's zone apex
- B. An A record for the domain's zone apex
- C. A CNAME record for the domain's zone apex
- D. An alias record for the domain's zone apex

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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 template
- 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 templates
- F. Use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to wait for one stack to complete before the second stack is created.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 9

A company is running a serverless application on AWS Lambda. The application stores data in an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance. Usage has steadily increased, and recently there have been numerous "too many connections" errors when the Lambda function attempts to connect to the database. The company already has configured the database to use the maximum max\_connections value that is possible.

What should a SysOps administrator do to resolve these errors?

- A. Create a read replica of the database
- B. Use Amazon Route 53 to create a weighted DNS record that contains both databases.
- C. Use Amazon RDS Proxy to create a proxy
- D. Update the connection string in the Lambda function.
- E. Increase the value in the max\_connect\_errors parameter in the parameter group that the database uses.
- F. Update the Lambda function's reserved concurrency to a higher value.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 10

A company's IT department noticed an increase in the spend of their developer AWS account. There are over 50 developers using the account, and the finance team wants to determine the service costs incurred by each developer.

What should a SysOps administrator do to collect this information? (Choose two.)

- A. Activate the createdBy tag in the account.
- B. Analyze the usage with Amazon CloudWatch dashboards.
- C. Analyze the usage with Cost Explorer.
- D. Configure AWS Trusted Advisor to track resource usage.
- E. Create a billing alarm in AWS Budgets.

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 10

A SysOps Administrator is troubleshooting Amazon EC2 connectivity issues to the internet. The EC2 instance is in a private subnet. Below is the route table that is applied to the subnet of the EC2 instance.

Destination – 10.2.0.0/16

Target – local

Status – Active

Propagated – No

Destination – 0.0.0.0/0

Target – nat-xxxxxxx

Status – Blackhole

Propagated – No

What has caused the connectivity issue?

- A. The NAT gateway no longer exists

- B. There is no route to the internet gateway.
- C. The routes are no longer propagating.
- D. There is no route rule with a destination for the internet.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 11

A company wants to automate the process of patching managed instances and applying patches for operating systems and applications.  
Which service should a SysOps administrator use to meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager
- B. AWS Systems Manager Patch Upgrader
- C. AWS Systems Manager Patch Processor
- D. AWS Systems Manager Patch Automation

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager is the correct answer. AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager automates the process of patching managed instances with both security-related and other types of updates. You can use Patch Manager to apply patches for both operating systems and applications. (On Windows Server, application support is limited to updates for Microsoft applications.) You can use Patch Manager to install Service Packs on Windows instances and perform minor version upgrades on Linux instances.

Patch Manager uses patch baselines, which include rules for auto-approving patches within days of their release, as well as a list of approved and rejected patches. You can install patches on a regular basis by scheduling patching to run as a Systems Manager maintenance window task. You can also install patches individually or to large groups of instances by using Amazon EC2 tags.

The rest answers are fictitious AWS services.

#### NEW QUESTION 14

Which of the following AWS service is a security management service which allows you to centrally configure and manage firewall rules across your accounts and applications in AWS Organization?

- A. AWS Shield
- B. AWS Secrets Manager
- C. AWS WAF
- D. AWS Firewall Manager

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

AWS Firewall Manager is the correct answer. AWS Firewall Manager is a security management service that allows you to centrally configure and manage firewall rules across your accounts and applications in AWS Organization. As new applications are created, Firewall Manager makes it easy to bring new applications and resources into compliance by enforcing a common set of security rules. Now you have a single service to build firewall rules, create security policies, and enforce them in a consistent, hierarchical manner across your entire infrastructure.

Using AWS Firewall Manager, you can easily roll out AWS WAF rules for your Application Load Balancers, API Gateways, and Amazon CloudFront distributions. Similarly, you can create AWS Shield Advanced protections for your Application Load Balancers, ELB Classic Load Balancers, Elastic IP Addresses and CloudFront distributions. Finally, with AWS Firewall Manager, you can enable security groups for your Amazon EC2 and ENI resource types in Amazon VPCs.

Benefits

- \* 1. Simplify management of firewall rules across your accounts
- \* 2. Ensure compliance of existing and new applications
- \* 3. Easily deploy managed rules across accounts
- \* 4. Enable rapid response to internet attacks

AWS Secrets Manager is incorrect. AWS Secrets Manager helps you to securely encrypt, store, and retrieve credentials for your databases and other services. Instead of hardcoding credentials in your apps, you can make calls to Secrets Manager to retrieve your credentials whenever needed. Secrets Manager helps you protect access to your IT resources and data by enabling you to rotate and manage access to your secrets.

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 WAF is incorrect. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that lets you monitor web requests that are forwarded to Amazon CloudFront distributions or an Application Load Balancer. You can also use AWS WAF to block or allow requests based on conditions that you specify, such as the IP addresses that requests originate from or values in the requests.

#### NEW QUESTION 17

Which of the following AWS feature helps you ensure that you have the correct number of Amazon EC2 instances available to handle the load for your application?

- A. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
- B. AWS CloudFormation
- C. AWS OpsWorks

D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling is the correct answer. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling helps you ensure that you have the correct number of Amazon EC2 instances available to handle the load for your application. You create collections of EC2 instances, called Auto Scaling groups. You can specify the minimum number of instances in each Auto Scaling group, and Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling ensures that your group never goes below this size.

You can specify the maximum number of instances in each Auto Scaling group, and Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling ensures that your group never goes above this size. If you specify the desired capacity, either when you create the group or at any time thereafter, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling ensures that your group has this many instances. If you specify scaling policies, then Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling can launch or terminate instances as demand on your application increases or decreases.

AWS CloudFormation is incorrect. AWS CloudFormation is a service that helps you model and set up your Amazon Web Services resources so that you can spend less time managing those resources and more time focusing on your applications that run in AWS. You create a template that describes all the AWS resources that you want (like Amazon EC2 instances or Amazon RDS DB instances), and AWS CloudFormation takes care of provisioning and configuring those resources for you. You don't need to individually create and configure AWS resources and figure out what's dependent on what; AWS CloudFormation handles all of that.

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is incorrect. With Elastic Beanstalk, you can quickly deploy and manage applications in the AWS Cloud without having to learn about the infrastructure that runs those applications. Elastic Beanstalk reduces management complexity without restricting choice or control. You simply upload your application, and Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the details of capacity provisioning, load balancing, scaling, and application health monitoring.

AWS OpsWorks is incorrect. AWS OpsWorks is a configuration management service that helps you configure and operate applications in a cloud enterprise by using Puppet or Chef. AWS OpsWorks Stacks and AWS OpsWorks for Chef Automate let you use Chef cookbooks and solutions for configuration management, while OpsWorks for Puppet Enterprise lets you configure a Puppet Enterprise master server in AWS. Puppet offers a set of tools for enforcing the desired state of your infrastructure and automating on-demand tasks.

**NEW QUESTION 18**

A SysOps Administrator has implemented an Auto Scaling group with a step scaling policy. The Administrator notices that the additional instances have not been included in the aggregated metrics. Why are the additional instances missing from the aggregated metrics?

- A. The warm-up period has not expired
- B. The instances are still in the boot process
- C. The instances have not been attached to the Auto Scaling group
- D. The instances are included in a different set of metrics

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 20**

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