

Pass SOA-C02 SysOps Administrator Associate Exam: Study Tips & Resources!

**AWS SYSOPS ADMINISTRATOR ASSOCIATE
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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Get Ready for the SOA-C02 Exam:

Prepare effectively for the SOA-C02 exam using reliable [study strategies and methods](#). Enhance your preparedness, deepen your understanding of the Associate, and enhance your likelihood of achieving success in the AWS AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate with our comprehensive guide. Embark on your path to exam excellence today.

Know More About the AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate Certification:

Exam Name	AWS SysOps Administrator Associate
Exam Code	SOA-C02
Exam Price	\$150 USD
Duration	130 minutes
Number of Questions	65
Passing Score	720 / 1000
Recommended Training / Books	Cloud Operations on AWS
Schedule Exam	AWS Certification
Sample Questions	AWS SOA-C02 Sample Questions
Recommended Practice	AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate Practice Test

Learn More About the SOA-C02 Syllabus:

Section	Objectives	Weight
Monitoring, Logging, and Remediation	- Implement metrics, alarms, and filters by using AWS monitoring and logging services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, collect, analyze, and export logs (for example, Amazon CloudWatch Logs, CloudWatch Logs Insights, AWS CloudTrail logs) 	20%

Section	Objectives	Weight
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect metrics and logs by using the CloudWatch agent • Create CloudWatch alarms • Create metric filters • Create CloudWatch dashboards • Configure notifications (for example, Amazon Simple Notification Service [Amazon SNS], Service Quotas, CloudWatch alarms, AWS Health events) <p>- Remediate issues based on monitoring and availability metrics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>- Implement scalability and elasticity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>- Implement high availability and resilient environments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configure Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) and 	16%

Section	Objectives	Weight
	<p>Amazon Route 53 health checks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <p>- Implement backup and restore strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) • Perform disaster recovery procedures 	
<p>Deployment, Provisioning, and Automation</p>	<p>- Provision and maintain cloud resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) 	<p>18%</p>

Section	Objectives	Weight
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) 	
Security and Compliance	- Implement and manage security and compliance policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	16%

Section	Objectives	Weight
	strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce a data classification scheme • Create, manage, and protect encryption keys • Implement encryption at rest (for example, AWS Key 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	18%

Section	Objectives	Weight
	<p>access control (OAC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configure S3 static website hosting <p>- Troubleshoot network connectivity issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	
<p>Cost and Performance Optimization</p>	<p>- Implement cost optimization strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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) <p>- Implement performance optimization strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommend compute resources based on performance metrics • Monitor Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) metrics and modify configuration to 	<p>12%</p>

Section	Objectives	Weight
	increase performance efficiency. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). 	

Prepare with SOA-C02 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

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: 2

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

Question: 3

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: 4

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 `VolumIdleTime` 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: 5

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: 6

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: 7

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: 8

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: 9

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: 10

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

Tips for Success in the AWS SysOps Administrator Associate Exam:

Familiarize Yourself with the SOA-C02 Exam Format:

Before starting your study regimen, it's crucial to acquaint yourself with the structure of the SOA-C02 exam. Take a moment to [review the exam syllabus](#), grasp the test

format, and pinpoint the main areas of concentration. Having prior knowledge of the exam's layout will assist you in customizing your study strategy effectively.

Create A Study Timetable for the SOA-C02 Exam:

To prepare efficiently for the SOA-C02 exam, devise a study schedule that aligns with your lifestyle and preferred learning approach. Allocate dedicated time slots for studying each day, prioritizing topics according to their significance and your level of proficiency. Maintaining consistency by adhering to your schedule and steering clear of procrastination is imperative.

Diversify Your Study Sources:

Ensure you broaden your study material beyond just one source. Use various resources like textbooks, online courses, practice exams, and study guides to understand the SOA-C02 exam subjects thoroughly. Each resource provides distinct perspectives and explanations that can enrich your learning journey.

Regular Practice for the SOA-C02 Exam:

Consistent practice is essential for effective preparation for the SOA-C02 exam. Engaging in regular practice enables you to strengthen your grasp of essential concepts, improve your problem-solving abilities, and become accustomed to the exam format. Allocate dedicated time to solving practice questions and sample tests to assess your progress accurately.

Allow for Rest and Breaks:

While studying is crucial, taking breaks and rest is equally vital. Pushing yourself too hard without sufficient rest can result in burnout and reduced effectiveness. Incorporate short breaks into your study sessions to recharge and stay focused.

Maintain Organization Throughout Your SOA-C02 Exam Preparation:

Keep yourself organized as you prepare for the SOA-C02 exam by monitoring your progress and managing your materials effectively. Ensure your study area remains neat, utilize folders or digital aids to arrange your notes and resources, and develop a checklist of topics to review. Employing an organized approach will assist you in staying focused and reducing stress levels.

Seek Guidance from Mentors:

Feel free to ask for clarification when you come across confusing or difficult concepts during your study sessions. Seek support from peers, instructors, or online forums to address any uncertainties. Addressing doubts will prevent misunderstandings and ensure you develop a strong [understanding of the material](#).

Regular Review is Crucial for the SOA-C02 Exam:

Frequent revisiting of material is paramount for retaining information over the long term. Revisit topics you've already covered to strengthen your comprehension and pinpoint areas that need further focus. Regular review sessions will [solidify your understanding](#) and enhance your confidence.

Master Time Management for the SOA-C02 Exam:

Skillful time management is essential on the exam day to ensure you finish all sections within the designated time limits. During your practice sessions, replicate the conditions of the SOA-C02 exam and practice managing your time accordingly. Formulate strategies for efficiently addressing each section to optimize your score.

Have A Positive Mindset:

Finally, maintain a positive attitude and have faith in your capabilities. Stay confident in your preparation and trust that you are well-prepared to handle the SOA-C02 exam. Envision success, remain focused, and approach the exam calmly and objectively.

Benefits of Passing the SOA-C02 Exam:

- Completing the SOA-C02 exam unlocks pathways to fresh career prospects and progression within your industry.
- The extensive preparation needed for the SOA-C02 certification equips you with comprehensive knowledge and practical expertise applicable to your field.
- Possessing the SOA-C02 certification showcases your mastery and dedication to excellence, garnering acknowledgment from both peers and employers.
- Certified professionals often command higher salaries and have greater potential for earning than those without certification.
- Acquiring the SOA-C02 certification validates your competence and trustworthiness, fostering confidence among clients, employers, and peers.

Explore the Trusted Practice Exam for the SOA-C02 Certification:

At vmexam.com, you'll find comprehensive resources for the SOA-C02 exam. Our platform offers authentic practice exams tailored specifically for the SOA-C02 certification. What advantages do these practice exams provide? You'll encounter genuine exam-style questions expertly crafted by industry professionals, allowing you to improve your performance in the exam. Rely on vmexam.com for rigorous, unlimited access to [SOA-C02 practice exams](#) for two months, allowing you to boost your confidence steadily. Through focused practice, numerous candidates have successfully streamlined their path to achieving the AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate.

Final Remarks:

Preparing for the SOA-C02 examination demands commitment, strategic planning, and efficient study methods. Implementing these study suggestions can enrich your preparation, elevate your self-assurance, and increase your likelihood of excelling in the exam. Keep your focus sharp, maintain organization, and believe in your abilities. Best of luck!

Here Is the Trusted Practice Test for the SOA-C02 Certification

VMExam.Com is here with all the necessary details regarding the SOA-C02 exam. We provide authentic practice tests for the SOA-C02 exam. What do you gain from these practice tests? You get to experience the real exam-like questions made by industry experts and get a scope to improve your performance in the actual exam. Rely on VMExam.Com for rigorous, unlimited two-month attempts on the [SOA-C02 practice tests](#), and gradually build your confidence. Rigorous practice made many aspirants successful and made their journey easy towards grabbing the AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate.

Start Online Practice of SOA-C02 Exam by Visiting URL

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