SOA-C02 Q&As

AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate (SOA-C02)

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QUESTION 1

A company\\'s AWS Lambda function is experiencing performance issues. The Lambda function performs many CPU-intensive operations. The Lambda function is not running fast enough and is creating bottlenecks in the system.

What should a SysOps administrator do to resolve this issue?

A. In the CPU launch options for the Lambda function, activate hyperthreading.

B. Turn off the AWS managed encryption.

C. Increase the amount of memory for the Lambda function.

D. Load the required code into a custom layer.

Correct Answer: C

Option A (In the CPU launch options for the Lambda function, activate hyperthreading) is not a valid option because AWS Lambda manages the underlying infrastructure, including the CPU configuration. SysOps administrators do not have direct access to adjust hyperthreading settings for Lambda functions.

Option B (Turn off the AWS managed encryption) is unrelated to the performance issue caused by CPU-intensive operations. AWS managed encryption refers to the automatic encryption of data at rest for Lambda function code and other resources. Disabling encryption won\\'t improve the Lambda function\\'s performance.

QUESTION 2

A company is storing backups in an Amazon S3 bucket. The backups must not be deleted for at least 3 months after the backups are created. What should a SysOps administrator do to meet this requirement?

A. Configure an IAM policy that denies the s3:DeleteObject action for all users. Three months after an object is written, remove the policy.

B. Enable S3 Object Lock on a new S3 bucket in compliance mode. Place all backups in the new S3 bucket with a retention period of 3 months.

C. Enable S3 Versioning on the existing S3 bucket. Configure S3 Lifecycle rules to protect the backups.

D. Enable S3 Object Lock on a new S3 bucket in governance mode. Place all backups in the new S3 bucket with a retention period of 3 months.

Correct Answer: B

B. Compliance mode is required for this situation. Comparison and reference below:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/object-lock-overview.html

In governance mode, users can\\'t overwrite or delete an object version or alter its lock settings unless they have special permissions. With governance mode, you protect objects against being deleted by most users, but you can still grant

some users permission to alter the retention settings or delete the object if necessary. You can also use governance mode to test retention-period settings before creating a compliance-mode retention period.

In compliance mode, a protected object version can\\'t be overwritten or deleted by any user, including the root user in your AWS account. When an object is locked in compliance mode, its retention mode can\\'t be changed, and its retention

period can\\'t be shortened. Compliance mode helps ensure that an object version can\\'t be overwritten or deleted for the duration of the retention period.

QUESTION 3

A SysOps administrator is creating two AWS CloudFormation templates. The first template will create a VPC with associated resources, such as subnets, route tables, and an internet gateway. The second template will deploy application resources within the VPC that was created by the first template. The second template should refer to the resources created by the first template.

How can this be accomplished with the LEAST amount of administrative effort?

A. Add an export field to the outputs of the first template and import the values in the second template.

B. Create a custom resource that queries the stack created by the first template and retrieves the required values.

C. Create a mapping in the first template that is referenced by the second template.

D. Input the names of resources in the first template and refer to those names in the second template as a parameter.

Correct Answer: A

Note: To reference a resource in another AWS CloudFormation stack, you must first create cross-stack references. To create a cross-stack reference, use the export field to flag the value of a resource output for export.

Ref link: https://repost.aws/knowledge-center/cloudformation-reference-resource Ref link: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/walkthrough-crossstackref.html

QUESTION 4

A SysOps administrator receives an alert from Amazon GuardDuty about suspicious network activity on an Amazon FC2 instance. The GuardDuty finding lists a new external IP address as a traffic destination. The SysOps administrator does not recognize the external IP address. The SysOps administrator must block traffic to the external IP address that GuardDuty identified.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

A. Create a new security group to block traffic to the external IP address. Assign the new security group to the EC2 instance

B. Use VPC flow logs with Amazon Athena to block traffic to the external IP address

C. Create a network ACL Add an outbound deny rule tor traffic to the external IP address

D. Create a new security group to block traffic to the external IP address Assign the new security group to the entire VPC

Correct Answer: C

Network Access Control Lists (NACLs) are used to control the traffic entering and exiting subnets in a VPC. They operate at the subnet level and are stateless, meaning that both inbound and outbound rules must be explicitly defined. By adding an outbound deny rule for traffic to the specific external IP address identified by GuardDuty, you can block any communication from the EC2 instance to that IP address.

QUESTION 5

A company uses AWS CloudFormation to deploy its application infrastructure Recently, a user accidentally changed a property of a database in a CloudFormation template and performed a stack update that caused an interruption to the application A SysOps administrator must determine how to modify the deployment process to allow the DevOps team to continue to deploy the infrastructure, but prevent against accidental modifications to specific resources.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Set up an AWS Config rule to alert based on changes to any CloudFormation stack An AWS Lambda function can then describe the stack to determine if any protected resources were modified and cancel the operation

B. Set up an Amazon CloudWatch Events event with a rule to trigger based on any CloudFormation API call An AWS Lambda function can then describe the stack to determine if any protected resources were modified and cancel the operation

C. Launch the CloudFormation templates using a stack policy with an explicit allow for all resources and an explicit deny of the protected resources with an action of Update:*.

D. Attach an IAM policy to the DevOps team role that prevents a CloudFormation stack from updating, with a condition based on the specific Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) of the protected resources

Correct Answer: C

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/protect-stack-resources.html