

SOA-C02 Dumps

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 company is running an application on premises and wants to use AWS for data backup. All of the data must be available locally. The backup application can write only to block-based storage that is compatible with the Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX). Which backup solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the backup software to use Amazon S3 as the target for the data backups.
- B. Configure the backup software to use Amazon S3 Glacier as the target for the data backups.
- C. Use AWS Storage Gateway, and configure it to use gateway-cached volumes.
- D. Use AWS Storage Gateway, and configure it to use gateway-stored volumes.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

A company has an Amazon RDS DB instance. The company wants to implement a caching service while maintaining high availability. Which combination of actions will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Add Auto Discovery to the data store.
- B. Create an Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached data store.
- C. Create an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis data store.
- D. Enable Multi-AZ for the data store.
- E. Enable Multi-threading for the data store.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 4

A company uses Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) to analyze sales and customer usage data. Members of the company's geographically dispersed sales team are traveling. They need to log in to Kibana by using their existing corporate credentials that are stored in Active Directory. The company has deployed Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) to enable authentication to cloud services. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure Active Directory as an authentication provider in Amazon E
- B. Add the Active Directory server's domain name to Amazon E
- C. Configure Kibana to use Amazon ES authentication.
- D. Deploy an Amazon Cognito user pool
- E. Configure Active Directory as an external identity provider for the user pool
- F. Enable Amazon Cognito authentication for Kibana on Amazon ES.
- G. Enable Active Directory user authentication in Kibana
- H. Create an IP-based custom domain access policy in Amazon ES that includes the Active Directory server's IP address.
- I. Establish a trust relationship with Kibana on the Active Directory server
- J. Enable Active Directory user authentication in Kibana
- K. Add the Active Directory server's IP address to Kibana.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

A company hosts an online shopping portal in the AWS Cloud. The portal provides HTTPS security by using a TLS certificate on an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB). Recently, the portal suffered an outage because the TLS certificate expired. A SysOps administrator must create a solution to automatically renew certificates to avoid this issue in the future.

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

- A. Request a public certificate by using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). Associate the certificate from ACM with the EL
- B. Write a scheduled AWS Lambda function to renew the certificate every 18 months.
- C. Request a public certificate by using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). Associate the certificate from ACM with the EL
- D. ACM will automatically manage the renewal of the certificate.
- E. Register a certificate with a third-party certificate authority (CA). Import this certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). Associate the certificate from ACM with the EL
- F. ACM will automatically manage the renewal of the certificate.
- G. Register a certificate with a third-party certificate authority (CA). Configure the ELB to import the certificate directly from the C
- H. Set the certificate refresh cycle on the ELB to refresh when the certificate is within 3 months of the expiration date.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

A company has a VPC with public and private subnets. An Amazon EC2 based application resides in the private subnets and needs to process raw .csv files stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. A SysOps administrator has set up the correct IAM role with the required permissions for the application to access the S3 bucket, but the application is unable to communicate with the S3 bucket.

Which action will solve this problem while adhering to least privilege access?

- A. Add a bucket policy to the S3 bucket permitting access from the IAM role.
- B. Attach an S3 gateway endpoint to the VP
- C. Configure the route table for the private subnet.
- D. Configure the route table to allow the instances on the private subnet access through the internet gateway.
- E. Create a NAT Gateway in a private subnet and configure the route table for the private subnets.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

A company uses an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system to share files across many Linux Amazon EC2 instances. A SysOps administrator notices that the file system's PercentIOLimit metric is consistently at 100% for 15 minutes or longer. The SysOps administrator also notices that the application that reads and writes to that file system is performing poorly. The application requires high throughput and IOPS while accessing the file system.

What should the SysOps administrator do to remediate the consistently high PercentIOLimit metric?

- A. Create a new EFS file system that uses Max I/O performance mode
- B. Use AWS DataSync to migrate data to the new EFS file system.
- C. Create an EFS lifecycle policy to transition future files to the Infrequent Access (IA) storage class to improve performance
- D. Use AWS DataSync to migrate existing data to IA storage.
- E. Modify the existing EFS file system and activate Max I/O performance mode.
- F. Modify the existing EFS file system and activate Provisioned Throughput mode.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

A company using AWS Organizations requires that no Amazon S3 buckets in its production accounts should ever be deleted.

What is the SIMPLEST approach the SysOps administrator can take to ensure S3 buckets in those accounts can never be deleted?

- A. Set up MFA Delete on all the S3 buckets to prevent the buckets from being deleted.
- B. Use service control policies to deny the s3:DeleteBucket action on all buckets in production accounts.
- C. Create an IAM group that has an IAM policy to deny the s3:DeleteBucket action on all buckets in production accounts.
- D. Use AWS Shield to deny the s3:DeleteBucket action on the AWS account instead of all S3 buckets.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

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 record
- B. Enter static.cloudfront.net as the record name
- C. Enter the CloudFront distribution's public IP address as the value.
- D. Create a CNAME record
- 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 10

A company wants to be alerted through email when IAM CreateUser API calls are made within its AWS account. Which combination of actions should a SysOps administrator take to meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with AWS CloudTrail as the event source and IAM CreateUser as the specific API call for the event pattern.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with Amazon CloudSearch as the event source and IAM CreateUser as the specific API call for the event pattern.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule with AWS IAM Access Analyzer as the event source and IAM CreateUser as the specific API call for the event pattern.
- D. Use an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as an event target with an email subscription.
- E. Use an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) notification as an event target with an email subscription.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 10

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 12

A SysOps administrator is deploying a test site running on Amazon EC2 instances. The application requires both incoming and outgoing connectivity to the internet. Which combination of steps are required to provide internet connectivity to the EC2 instances? (Choose two.)

- A. Add a NAT gateway to a public subnet.
- B. Attach a private address to the elastic network interface on the EC2 instance.
- C. Attach an Elastic IP address to the internet gateway.
- D. Add an entry to the route table for the subnet that points to an internet gateway.
- E. Create an internet gateway and attach it to a VPC.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 16

A large company is using AWS Organizations to manage its multi-account AWS environment. According to company policy, all users should have read-level access to a particular Amazon S3 bucket in a central account. The S3 bucket data should not be available outside the organization. A SysOps administrator must set up the permissions and add a bucket policy to the S3 bucket. Which parameters should be specified to accomplish this in the MOST efficient manner?

- A. Specify "*" as the principal and PrincipalOrgId as a condition.
- B. Specify all account numbers as the principal.
- C. Specify PrincipalOrgId as the principal.
- D. Specify the organization's master account as the principal.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20

A SysOps administrator is notified that an Amazon EC2 instance has stopped responding. The AWS Management Console indicates that the system checks are failing. What should the administrator do first to resolve this issue?

- A. Reboot the EC2 instance so it can be launched on a new host.
- B. Stop and then start the EC2 instance so that it can be launched on a new host.
- C. Terminate the EC2 instance and relaunch it.
- D. View the AWS CloudTrail log to investigate what changed on the EC2 instance.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 21

An organization created an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) volume with a file system ID of fs-85ba41fc, and it is actively used by 10 Amazon EC2 hosts. The organization has become concerned that the file system is not encrypted. How can this be resolved?

- A. Enable encryption on each host's connection to the Amazon EFS volume
- B. Each connection must be recreated for encryption to take effect.
- C. Enable encryption on the existing EFS volume by using the AWS Command Line Interface.
- D. Enable encryption on each host's local drive
- E. Restart each host to encrypt the drive.
- F. Enable encryption on a newly created volume and copy all data from the original volume
- G. Reconnect each host to the new volume.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 24

A company's SysOps administrator has created an Amazon EC2 instance with custom software that will be used as a template for all new EC2 instances across multiple AWS accounts. The Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes that are attached to the EC2 instance are encrypted with AWS managed keys. The SysOps administrator creates an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) of the custom EC2 instance and plans to share the AMI with the company's other AWS accounts. The company requires that all AMIs are encrypted with AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys and that only authorized AWS accounts can access the shared AMIs. Which solution will securely share the AMI with the other AWS accounts?

- A. In the account where the AMI was created, create a customer master key (CMK). Modify the key policy to provide kms:DescribeKey, kms:ReEncrypt*, kms:CreateGrant, and kms:Decrypt permissions to the AWS accounts that the AMI will be shared with.
- B. Modify the AMI permissions to specify the AWS account numbers that the AMI will be shared with.
- C. In the account where the AMI was created, create a customer master key (CMK). Modify the key policy to provide kms:DescribeKey, kms:ReEncrypt*, kms:CreateGrant, and kms:Decrypt permissions to the AWS accounts that the AMI will be shared with.
- D. Create a copy of the AMI, and specify the CM
- E. Modify the permissions on the copied AMI to specify the AWS account numbers that the AMI will be shared with.
- F. In the account where the AMI was created, create a customer master key (CMK). Modify the key policy to provide kms:DescribeKey, kms:ReEncrypt*, kms:CreateGrant, and kms:Decrypt permissions to the AWS accounts that the AMI will be shared with.
- G. Create a copy of the AMI, and specify the CM
- H. Modify the permissions on the copied AMI to make it public.

- I. In the account where the AMI was created, modify the key policy of the AWS managed key to provide kms:DescribeKey, kms:ReEncrypt*, kms:CreateGrant, and kms:Decrypt permissions to the AWS accounts that the AMI will be shared with.
- J. Modify the AMI permissions to specify the AWS account numbers that the AMI will be shared with.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 28

A company has a stateful web application that is hosted on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. The instances run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) that has a single target group. The ALB is configured as the origin in an Amazon CloudFront distribution. Users are reporting random logouts from the web application. Which combination of actions should a SysOps administrator take to resolve this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Change to the least outstanding requests algorithm on the ALB target group.
- B. Configure cookie forwarding in the CloudFront distribution cache behavior.
- C. Configure header forwarding in the CloudFront distribution cache behavior.
- D. Enable group-level stickiness on the ALB listener rule.
- E. Enable sticky sessions on the ALB target group.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 30

A SysOps administrator needs to design a high-traffic static website. The website must be highly available and must provide the lowest possible latency to users across the globe. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket, and upload the website content to the S3 bucket.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution in each AWS Region, and set the S3 bucket as the origin.
- C. Use Amazon Route 53 to create a DNS record that uses a geolocation routing policy to route traffic to the correct CloudFront distribution based on where the request originates.
- D. Create an Amazon S3 bucket, and upload the website content to the S3 bucket.
- E. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution, and set the S3 bucket as the origin.
- F. Use Amazon Route 53 to create an alias record that points to the CloudFront distribution.
- G. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and a target group.
- H. Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group with at least two EC2 instances in the associated target group.
- I. Store the website content on the EC2 instance.
- J. Use Amazon Route 53 to create an alias record that points to the ALB.
- K. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and a target group in two Regions.
- L. Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group in each Region with at least two EC2 instances in each target group.
- M. Store the website content on the EC2 instance.
- N. Use Amazon Route 53 to create a DNS record that uses a geolocation routing policy to route traffic to the correct ALB based on where the request originates.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 31

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 34

A SysOps Administrator runs a web application that is using a microservices approach whereby different responsibilities of the application have been divided in a separate microservice running on a different Amazon EC2 instance. The administrator has been tasked with reconfiguring the infrastructure to support this approach.

How can the administrator accomplish this with the LEAST administrative overhead?

- A. Use Amazon CloudFront to log the URL and forward the request.
- B. Use Amazon CloudFront to rewrite the header based on the microservice and forward the request.
- C. Use an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and do path-based routing.
- D. Use a Network Load Balancer (NLB) and do path-based routing.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 35

A company has multiple Amazon EC2 instances that run a resource-intensive application in a development environment. A SysOps administrator is implementing a solution to stop these EC2 instances when they are not in use. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Assess AWS CloudTrail logs to verify that there is no EC2 API activity.
- B. Invoke an AWS Lambda function to stop the EC2 instances.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to stop the EC2 instances when the average CPU utilization is lower than 5% for a 30-minute period.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch metric to stop the EC2 instances when the VolumeReadBytes metric is lower than 500 for a 30-minute period.
- E. Use AWS Config to invoke an AWS Lambda function to stop the EC2 instances based on resource configuration changes.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 40

A SysOps Administrator is using AWS KMS with AWS-generated key material to encrypt an Amazon EBS volume in a company's AWS environment. The Administrator wants to rotate the KMS keys using automatic key rotation, and needs to ensure that the EBS volume encrypted with the current key remains readable.

What should be done to accomplish this?

- A. Back up the current KMS key and enable automatic key rotation.
- B. Create a new key in AWS KMS and assign the key to Amazon EBS.
- C. Enable automatic key rotation of the EBS volume key in AWS KMS.
- D. Upload ne key material to the EBS volume key in AWS KMS to enable automatic key rotation for the volume.

Answer: C

Explanation:

References:<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/rotate-keys.html>

NEW QUESTION 43

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 45

The previous AWS SysOps administrator in the Acme Corporation was using Amazon CloudWatch dashboards, as he was able to monitor the resources in a single view, even those resources that are spread across different Regions. Now, you took over the position as AWS SysOps administrator and you are responsible to create a new CloudWatch dashboard using the console.

Which of the following steps is NOT required to create the new CloudWatch dashboard?

- A. Open the CloudWatch console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/>
- B. In the Create new dashboard dialog box, enter a name for the dashboard and choose Create dashboard
- C. Create at least two widgets to the dashboard
- D. Choose Save dashboard

Answer: C

Explanation:

Create at least two widgets to the dashboard is the correct answer. Amazon CloudWatch dashboards are customizable home pages in the CloudWatch console that you can use to monitor your resources in a single view, even those resources that are spread across different Regions. You can use CloudWatch dashboards to create customized views of the metrics and alarms for your AWS resources.

With dashboards, you can create the following:

- * 1. A single view for selected metrics and alarms to help you assess the health of your resources and applications across one or more regions. You can select the color used for each metric on each graph, so that you can easily track the same metric across multiple graphs.

- * 2. A common view of critical resource and application measurements that can be shared by team members for faster communication flow during operational events.

To create a dashboard using the console

- * 1. Open the CloudWatch console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/>.

- * 2. In the navigation pane, choose Dashboards and then Create dashboard.

- * 3. In the Create new dashboard dialog box, enter a name for the dashboard and choose Create dashboard.If you use the name CloudWatch-Default, the dashboard appears on the overview on the CloudWatch home page.

If you use resource groups and name the dashboard CloudWatch-Default-ResourceGroupName, it appears on the CloudWatch home page when you focus on that resource group.

- * 4. Do one of the following in the Add to this dashboard dialog box:

To add a graph to your dashboard, choose Line or Stacked area and choose Configure. In the Add metric graph dialog box, select the metrics to graph and choose Create widget. If a specific metric

doesn't appear in the dialog box because it hasn't published data in more than 14 days, you can add it manually.

To add a number displaying a metric to the dashboard, choose Number and then Configure. In the Add metric graph dialog box, select the metrics to graph and choose Create widget.

To add a text block to your dashboard, choose Text and then Configure. In the New text widget dialog box, for Markdown, add and format your text using Markdown. Choose Create widget.

* 5. Optionally, choose Add widget and repeat step 4 to add another widget to the dashboard. You can repeat this step multiple times.

* 6. Choose Save dashboard.

NEW QUESTION 47

A company is using IAM with Amazon EC2 to control whether users can perform a task using specific Amazon EC2 API actions and whether they can use specific AWS resources. A SysOps administrator attempts to launch an instance with a role, but he gets an AccessDenied error.

Which actions should the SysOps administrator take to fix this issue?

- A. Modify the bucket policy to allow root user access from the Amazon S3 console or the AWS CLI
- B. Call the IAM GetInstanceProfile action to ensure that you are using a valid instance profile name
- C. Verify that you have the identity-based policy permission to call the action and resource that you have requested
- D. Verify that your temporary security credentials haven't expired

Answer: B

Explanation:

Call the IAM GetInstanceProfile action to ensure that you are using a valid instance profile name is the correct answer. When you attempt to launch an instance with a role and get an AccessDenied error check the following:

* 1. Launch an instance without an instance profile. This will help ensure that the problem is limited to IAM roles for Amazon EC2 instances.

* 2. If you are making requests as an IAM user, verify that you have the following permissions: ec2:RunInstances with a wildcard resource ("*")iam:PassRole with the resource matching the role ARN (for example, arn:aws:iam::999999999999:role/ExampleRoleName)

* 3. Call the IAM GetInstanceProfile action to ensure that you are using a valid instance profile name or a valid instance profile ARN.

* 4. Call the IAM GetInstanceProfile action to ensure that the instance profile has a role. Empty instance profiles will fail with an AccessDenied error.

NEW QUESTION 51

Suppose you have ELB load balancers in the US West (Oregon) Region and in the Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region and you created a latency record for each load balancer. What will happen when a user in London enters the name of your domain in a browser? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. If latency is lower between the London and Oregon regions, Route 53 responds to the query with the IP address for the Singapore load balancer
- B. If latency is lower between the London and Oregon regions, Route 53 responds to the query with the IP address for the Oregon load balancer
- C. DNS routes the query to a Route 53 name server
- D. Route 53 refers to its data on latency ONLY between London and the Singapore region
- E. Route 53 refers to its data on latency between London and the Singapore region and between London and the Oregon region

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

The correct answers are:

* 1. DNS routes the query to a Route 53 name server

* 2. Route 53 refers to its data on latency between London and the Singapore region and between London and the Oregon region

* 3. If latency is lower between the London and Oregon regions, Route 53 responds to the query with the IP address for the Oregon load balancer

If your application is hosted in multiple AWS Regions, you can improve performance for your users by serving their requests from the AWS Region that provides the lowest latency.

To use latency-based routing, you create latency records for your resources in multiple AWS Regions.

When Route 53 receives a DNS query for your domain or subdomain (example.com or acme.example.com), it determines which AWS Regions you've created latency records for, determines which region gives the user the lowest latency, and then selects a latency record for that region. Route 53 responds with the value from the selected record, such as the IP address for a web server.

For example, suppose you have ELB load balancers in the US West (Oregon) Region and in the Asia Pacific (Singapore) Region. You created a latency record for each load balancer. Here's what happens when a user in London enters the name of your domain in a browser:

* 1. DNS routes the query to a Route 53 name server.

* 2. Route 53 refers to its data on latency between London and the Singapore region and between London and the Oregon region.

* 3. If latency is lower between the London and Oregon regions, Route 53 responds to the query with the IP address for the Oregon load balancer. If latency is lower between London and the Singapore region, Route 53 responds with the IP address for the Singapore load balancer.

NEW QUESTION 55

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