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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q500-Q505):

NEW QUESTION # 500

An ecommerce company runs an application on AWS. The application has an Amazon API Gateway API that invokes an AWS Lambda function. The data is stored in an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance.
During the company's most recent flash sale, a sudden increase in API calls negatively affected the application's performance. A solutions architect reviewed the Amazon CloudWatch metrics during that time and noticed a significant increase in Lambda invocations and database connections. The CPU utilization also was high on the DB instance.
What should the solutions architect recommend to optimize the application's performance?

- A. Create an RDS proxy by using the Lambda console. Modify the Lambda function to use the proxy endpoint.
- B. Add an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis cluster to store the frequently accessed data from the RDS database.
- C. Modify the Lambda function to connect to the database outside of the function's handler. Check for an existing database connection before creating a new connection.
- D. Increase the memory of the Lambda function. Modify the Lambda function to close the database connections when the data is retrieved.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
This option will optimize the application's performance by reducing the overhead of opening and closing database connections for each Lambda invocation. An RDS proxy is a fully managed database proxy for Amazon RDS that makes applications more scalable, more resilient to database failures, and more secure1. It allows applications to pool and share connections established with the database, improving database efficiency and application scalability1. By creating an RDS proxy by using the Lambda console, you can easily configure your Lambda function to use the proxy endpoint instead of the direct database endpoint2. This will enable your Lambda function to reuse existing connections from the proxy's connection pool, reducing the latency and CPU utilization caused by establishing new connections for each invocation. It will also prevent connection saturation or exhaustion on the database, which can degrade performance or cause errors3.

NEW QUESTION # 501
A company uses multiple AWS accounts in a single AWS Region A solutions architect is designing a solution to consolidate logs generated by Elastic Load Balancers (ELBs) in the AppDev, AppTest and AppProd accounts. The logs should be stored in an existing Amazon S3 bucket named s3-eib-logs in the central AWS account. The central account is used for log consolidation only and does not have ELBs deployed ELB logs must be encrypted at rest Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to build the solution" (Select TWO)

- A. Update the S3 bucket policy for the s3-elb-logs bucket to allow the s3 PutBucketLogging action for the central AWS account ID
- B. Update the S3 bucket policy for the s3-elb-logs bucket to allow the s3 PutObject action for the AppDev AppTest and AppProd account IDs
- C. Enable access logging for the ELBs. Set the S3 location to the s3-elb-logs bucket
- D. Update the S3 bucket policy for the s3-eib-logs bucket to allow the s3 PutObject and s3 DeleteObject actions for the AppDev AppTest and AppProd account IDs
- E. Enable Amazon S3 default encryption using server-side encryption with S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) for the s3-elb-logs S3 bucket

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
Step C: Update the S3 bucket policy for the s3-elb-logs bucket to allow the s3:PutObject action for the AppDev, AppTest, and AppProd account IDs. Step E: Enable Amazon S3 default encryption using server-side encryption with S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) for the s3-elb-logs S3 bucket.

NEW QUESTION # 502
A solutions architect at a large company needs to set up network security tor outbound traffic to the internet from all AWS accounts within an organization in AWS Organizations. The organization has more than 100 AWS accounts, and the accounts route to each other by using a centralized AWS Transit Gateway. Each account has both an internet gateway and a NAT gateway tor outbound traffic to the internet The company deploys resources only into a single AWS Region.
The company needs the ability to add centrally managed rule-based filtering on all outbound traffic to the internet for all AWS accounts in the organization. The peak load of outbound traffic will not exceed 25 Gbps in each Availability Zone.
Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create a new VPC for outbound traffic to the internet. Connect the existing transit gateway to the new VPC. Configure a new NAT gateway. Use an AWSNetwork Firewall firewall for rule-based filtering.
  Create Network Firewall endpoints in each Availability Zone. Modify all default routes to point to the Network Firewall endpoints.
- B. Create an AWS Network Firewall firewall for rule-based filtering in each AWS account. Modify all default routes to point to the Network Firewall firewalls in each account.
- C. Create a new VPC for outbound traffic to the internet. Connect the existing transit gateway to the new VPC. Configure a new NAT gateway. Create an Auto Scaling group of Amazon EC2 instances that run an open-source internet proxy for rule-based filtering across all Availability Zones in the Region.
  Modify all default routes to point to the proxy's Auto Scaling group.
- D. In each AWS account, create an Auto Scaling group of network-optimized Amazon EC2 instances that run an open-source internet proxy for rule-based filtering. Modify all default routes to point to the proxy's Auto Scaling group.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/deployment-models-for-aws-network- firewall/

NEW QUESTION # 503
A company has a critical application in which the data tier is deployed in a single AWS Region. The data tier uses an Amazon DynamoDB table and an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster. The current Aurora MySQL engine version supports a global database. The application tier is already deployed in two Regions.
Company policy states that critical applications must have application tier components and data tier components deployed across two Regions. The RTO and RPO must be no more than a few minutes each. A solutions architect must recommend a solution to make the data tier compliant with company policy.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Use Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller to automate database backup and recovery to the secondary Region
- B. Add another Region to the Aurora MySQL DB cluster
- C. Add another Region to each table in the Aurora MySQL DB cluster
- D. Set up scheduled cross-Region backups for the DynamoDB table and the Aurora MySQL DB cluster
- E. Convert the existing DynamoDB table to a global table by adding another Region to its configuration

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
The company should use Amazon Aurora global database and Amazon DynamoDB global table to deploy the data tier components across two Regions. Amazon Aurora global database is a feature that allows a single Aurora database to span multiple AWS Regions, enabling low-latency global reads and fast recovery from Region-wide outages1. Amazon DynamoDB global table is a feature that allows a single DynamoDB table to span multiple AWS Regions, enabling low-latency global reads and writes and fast recovery from Region-wide outages2.
References:
https://aws.amazon.com/rds/aurora/global-database/
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/globaltables_HowItWorks.html
https://aws.amazon.com/route53/application-recovery-controller/

NEW QUESTION # 504
A company wants to modernize a monolithic application in the company's data center and deploy the application on AWS. The monolithic application consists of an event broker in a central account and multiple microservices in individual AWS accounts. The event broker and the microservices are deployed on Amazon ECS clusters that use the Fargate launch type.
Multiple microservices need access to the same events from the event broker. The company wants to distribute events from the central event broker to each microservice across accounts.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new Amazon EventBridge event bus in the central account with the required permissions. Add EventBridge rules filtered by service for each microservice. Invoke the rules to route events to other accounts.
- B. Create a data stream in Amazon Kinesis Data Streams in the central account. Create an IAM policy to grant the necessary permissions to access the data stream. Set each of the microservices as an event source on the Kinesis stream. Configure the

stream to invoke each microservice.

- C. Create an Amazon SNS topic in the central account. Add a topic policy to allow other accounts to subscribe to the topic. Create an Amazon SQS queue in each individual AWS account. Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic. Configure the microservices to read events from their own SQS queue.
- D. Create a new Amazon SQS queue as the event broker in the central account. Grant the required permissions. Configure each of the microservices to read messages from the central SQS queue.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
This explanation is based on AWS documentation and best practices but is paraphrased, not a literal extract.
The scenario describes a central event broker and multiple microservices running in separate AWS accounts that all need to consume the same events. The requirement is to distribute events from a central location to many microservices across accounts in a scalable and loosely coupled way, as part of modernizing to a microservices architecture.
Amazon EventBridge is a serverless event bus service designed for event-driven architectures. It supports centralized event buses, rich content-based filtering with rules, and cross-account event routing. With EventBridge, you can create an event bus in a central account and define rules that match specific event patterns (for example, by microservice or event type). Each rule can have one or more targets, including event buses in other AWS accounts. This supports the pattern of having a central event bus in one account and distributing relevant events to other accounts, where each microservice consumes events either directly from its own event bus or through additional rules and targets in its own account.
In this solution, you create a new EventBridge event bus in the central account and grant the appropriate permissions for cross-account access (option B). You then define EventBridge rules on the central event bus, filtered per microservice or per event category, and configure the rules to send events to the respective event buses or targets in the microservices' accounts. EventBridge handles the fan-out and delivery of events across accounts in a managed, scalable way, which aligns with the modernization goal and reduces the operational overhead of managing custom routing or polling logic.
Option A uses an SNS topic with SQS queues in each account. This is a valid fan-out pattern and supports cross-account subscriptions, but it is more suited to traditional pub/sub messaging and does not provide the event routing, filtering, and observability features that EventBridge offers for modern event-driven microservices. In scenarios that explicitly mention an event broker and modernization, EventBridge is the recommended service.
Option C is incorrect because Kinesis Data Streams is designed for high-throughput streaming data and requires building and managing consumer applications. The description in the option is also technically inaccurate; Kinesis does not "invoke" microservices directly as event targets in the same way as EventBridge or SNS does. Instead, applications must read from the stream.
Option D uses a single central SQS queue that all microservices read from. SQS provides at-least-once delivery to competing consumers, which means multiple consumers reading from the same queue will typically share messages rather than each getting all messages. This does not satisfy the requirement for multiple microservices to each receive the same events independently. It also reduces decoupling and observability compared to an event bus model.
Therefore, creating an Amazon EventBridge event bus in the central account with rules to distribute events across accounts (option B) best meets the requirements for distributing events from a central broker to multiple microservices across accounts in a modernized architecture.
References:AWS documentation on Amazon EventBridge event buses, cross-account event routing, and rule- based filtering and targeting.AWS guidance for event-driven microservices architectures and centralized event broker patterns.

NEW QUESTION # 505
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