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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q267-Q272):

NEW QUESTION # 267

A company that uses AWS Organizations allows developers to experiment on AWS. As part of the landing zone that the company

has deployed, developers use their company email address to request an account. The company wants to ensure that developers are not launching costly services or running services unnecessarily.

The company must give developers a fixed monthly budget to limit their AWS costs.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Create an AWS Budgets alert action to send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification when the budgeted amount is reached. Invoke an AWS Lambda function to terminate all services.
- B. Create an AWS Budgets alert action to terminate services when the budgeted amount is reached. Configure the action to terminate all services.
- C. Create an IAM policy to deny access to costly services and components. Apply the IAM policy to the developer accounts.
- D. Create an SCP to set a fixed monthly account usage limit. Apply the SCP to the developer accounts.
- E. Create an SCP to deny access to costly services and components. Apply the SCP to the developer accounts.
- F. Use AWS Budgets to create a fixed monthly budget for each developer's account as part of the account creation process.

Answer: A,E,F

Explanation:

Option A is incorrect because creating an SCP to set a fixed monthly account usage limit is not possible. SCPs are policies that specify the services and actions that users and roles can use in the member accounts of an AWS Organization. SCPs cannot enforce budget limits or prevent users from launching costly services or running services unnecessarily¹. Option B is correct because using AWS Budgets to create a fixed monthly budget for each developer's account as part of the account creation process meets the requirement of giving developers a fixed monthly budget to limit their AWS costs. AWS Budgets allows you to plan your service usage, service costs, and instance reservations. You can create budgets that alert you when your costs or usage exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted amount². Option C is correct because creating an SCP to deny access to costly services and components meets the requirement of ensuring that developers are not launching costly services or running services unnecessarily. SCPs can restrict access to certain AWS services or actions based on conditions such as region, resource tags, or request time. For example, an SCP can deny access to Amazon Redshift clusters or Amazon EC2 instances with certain instance types¹. Option D is incorrect because creating an IAM policy to deny access to costly services and components is not sufficient to meet the requirement of ensuring that developers are not launching costly services or running services unnecessarily. IAM policies can only control access to resources within a single AWS account. If developers have multiple accounts or can create new accounts, they can bypass the IAM policy restrictions. SCPs can apply across multiple accounts within an AWS Organization and prevent users from creating new accounts that do not comply with the SCP rules³. Option E is incorrect because creating an AWS Budgets alert action to terminate services when the budgeted amount is reached is not possible. AWS Budgets alert actions can only perform one of the following actions:

apply an IAM policy, apply an SCP, or send a notification through Amazon SNS. AWS Budgets alert actions cannot terminate services directly.

Option F is correct because creating an AWS Budgets alert action to send an Amazon SNS notification when the budgeted amount is reached and invoking an AWS Lambda function to terminate all services meets the requirement of giving developers a fixed monthly budget to limit their AWS costs. AWS Budgets alert actions can send notifications through Amazon SNS when a budget threshold is breached. Amazon SNS can trigger an AWS Lambda function that can perform custom logic such as terminating all services in the developer's account. This way, developers cannot exceed their budget limit and incur additional costs.

References: 1: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps.html.

html 2: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awssupport/latest/aboutv2/budgets-create.html> 3: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/introduction.html> : <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cost-management/latest/userguide/budgets-actions.html> : <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-lambda.html> : <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION # 268

A company is deploying a distributed in-memory database on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances. The fleet consists of a primary node and eight worker nodes. The primary node is responsible for monitoring cluster health, accepting user requests, distributing user requests to worker nodes, and sending an aggregate response back to a client. Worker nodes communicate with each other to replicate data partitions.

The company requires the lowest possible networking latency to achieve maximum performance.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Launch memory optimized EC2 instances in a partition placement group.
- B. Launch memory optimized EC2 instances in a cluster placement group
- C. Launch compute optimized EC2 instances in a spread placement group.
- D. Launch compute optimized EC2 instances in a partition placement group.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 269

A company is building a serverless application that runs on an AWS Lambda function that is attached to a VPC. The company needs to integrate the application with a new service from an external provider. The external provider supports only requests that come from public IPv4 addresses that are in an allow list.

The company must provide a single public IP address to the external provider before the application can start using the new service. Which solution will give the application the ability to access the new service?

- A. Deploy an internet gateway. Associate an Elastic IP address with the internet gateway. Configure the Lambda function to use the internet gateway.
- B. Deploy an egress-only internet gateway. Associate an Elastic IP address with the egress-only internet gateway. Configure the elastic network interface on the Lambda function to use the egress-only internet gateway.
- C. Deploy a NAT gateway. Associate an Elastic IP address with the NAT gateway. Configure the VPC to use the NAT gateway.
- D. Deploy an internet gateway. Associate an Elastic IP address with the internet gateway. Configure the default route in the public VPC route table to use the internet gateway.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

This solution will give the Lambda function access to the internet by routing its outbound traffic through the NAT gateway, which has a public Elastic IP address. This will allow the external provider to whitelist the single public IP address associated with the NAT gateway, and enable the application to access the new service. Deploying a NAT gateway and associating an Elastic IP address with it, and then configuring the VPC to use the NAT gateway, will give the application the ability to access the new service. This is because the NAT gateway will be the single public IP address that the external provider needs for the allow list. The NAT gateway will allow the application to access the service, while keeping the underlying Lambda functions private.

When configuring NAT gateways, you should ensure that the route table associated with the NAT gateway has a route to the internet gateway with a target of the internet gateway. Additionally, you should ensure that the security group associated with the NAT gateway allows outbound traffic from the Lambda functions.

References:

* AWS Certified Solutions Architect Professional Official Amazon Text Book [1], page 456

* https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_NAT_Gateway.html

NEW QUESTION # 270

A retail company is operating its ecommerce application on AWS. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company uses an Amazon RDS DB instance as the database backend. Amazon CloudFront is configured with one origin that points to the ALB. Static content is cached. Amazon Route 53 is used to host all public zones. After an update of the application, the ALB occasionally returns a 502 status code (Bad Gateway) error. The root cause is malformed HTTP headers that are returned to the ALB. The webpage returns successfully when a solutions architect reloads the webpage immediately after the error occurs.

While the company is working on the problem, the solutions architect needs to provide a custom error page instead of the standard ALB error page to visitors.

Which combination of steps will meet this requirement with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

(Choose two.)

- A. Add a custom error response by configuring a CloudFront custom error page. Modify DNS records to point to a publicly accessible web page.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to invoke an AWS Lambda function if the ALB health check response Elb.InternalError is greater than 0. Configure the Lambda function to modify the forwarding rule at the ALB to point to a public accessible web server.
- C. Create an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure the S3 bucket to host a static webpage. Upload the custom error pages to Amazon S3.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to invoke an AWS Lambda function if the ALB health check response Target.FailedHealthChecks is greater than 0. Configure the Lambda function to modify the forwarding rule at the ALB to point to a publicly accessible web server.
- E. Modify the existing Amazon Route 53 records by adding health checks. Configure a fallback target if the health check fails.

Modify DNS records to point to a publicly accessible webpage.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Explanation

"Save your custom error pages in a location that is accessible to CloudFront. We recommend that you store them in an Amazon S3 bucket, and that you don't store them in the same place as the rest of your website or application's content. If you store the custom error pages on the same origin as your website or application, and the origin starts to return 5xx errors, CloudFront can't get the custom error pages because the origin server is unavailable."

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/GeneratingCustomErrorResponses.htm>

NEW QUESTION # 271

A company has deployed its database on an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance in the us-east-1 Region. The company needs to make its data available to customers in Europe. The customers in Europe must have access to the same data as customers in the United States (US) and will not tolerate high application latency or stale data. The customers in Europe and the customers in the US need to write to the database. Both groups of customers need to see updates from the other group in real time.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Convert the RDS for MySQL DB instance to an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster. Add eu-west-1 as a secondary Region to the DB cluster. Enable write forwarding on the DB cluster. Deploy the application in eu-west-1. Configure the application to use the Aurora MySQL endpoint in eu-west-1.
- B. Create an Amazon Aurora MySQL replica of the RDS for MySQL DB instance. Pause application writes to the RDS DB instance. Promote the Aurora Replica to a standalone DB cluster. Reconfigure the application to use the Aurora database and resume writes. Add eu-west-1 as a secondary Region to the DB cluster. Enable write forwarding on the DB cluster. Deploy the application in eu-west-1. Configure the application to use the Aurora MySQL endpoint in eu-west-1.
- C. Copy the most recent snapshot from the RDS for MySQL DB instance to eu-west-1. Create a new RDS for MySQL DB instance in eu-west-1 from the snapshot. Configure MySQL logical replication from us-east-1 to eu-west-1. Enable write forwarding on the DB cluster. Deploy the application in eu-west-1. Configure the application to use the RDS for MySQL endpoint in eu-west-1.
- D. Add a cross-Region replica in eu-west-1 for the RDS for MySQL DB instance. Configure the replica to replicate write queries back to the primary DB instance. Deploy the application in eu-west-1. Configure the application to use the RDS for MySQL endpoint in eu-west-1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The company should use AWS Amplify to create a static website for uploads of media files. The company should use Amplify Hosting to serve the website through Amazon CloudFront. The company should use Amazon S3 to store the uploaded media files. The company should use Amazon Cognito to authenticate users. This solution will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead because AWS Amplify is a complete solution that lets frontend web and mobile developers easily build, ship, and host full-stack applications on AWS, with the flexibility to leverage the breadth of AWS services as use cases evolve. No cloud expertise needed1. By using AWS Amplify, the company can refactor the application to a serverless architecture that reduces operational complexity and costs. AWS Amplify offers the following features and benefits:

Amplify Studio: A visual interface that enables you to build and deploy a full-stack app quickly, including frontend UI and backend.

Amplify CLI: A local toolchain that enables you to configure and manage an app backend with just a few commands.

Amplify Libraries: Open-source client libraries that enable you to build cloud-powered mobile and web apps.

Amplify UI Components: Open-source design system with cloud-connected components for building feature-rich apps fast.

Amplify Hosting: Fully managed CI/CD and hosting for fast, secure, and reliable static and server-side rendered apps.

By using AWS Amplify to create a static website for uploads of media files, the company can leverage Amplify Studio to visually build a pixel-perfect UI and connect it to a cloud backend in clicks. By using Amplify Hosting to serve the website through Amazon CloudFront, the company can easily deploy its web app or website to the fast, secure, and reliable AWS content delivery network (CDN), with hundreds of points of presence globally. By using Amazon S3 to store the uploaded media files, the company can benefit from a highly scalable, durable, and cost-effective object storage service that can handle any amount of data2. By using Amazon Cognito to authenticate users, the company can add user sign-up, sign-in, and access control to its web app with a fully managed service that scales to support millions of users3.

The other options are not correct because:

Using AWS Application Migration Service to migrate the application server to Amazon EC2 instances would not refactor the application or accelerate development. AWS Application Migration Service (AWS MGN) is a service that enables you to migrate physical servers, virtual machines (VMs), or cloud servers from any source infrastructure to AWS without requiring agents or

specialized tools. However, this would not address the challenges of overutilization and data uploads failures. It would also not reduce operational overhead or costs compared to a serverless architecture.

Creating a static website for uploads of media files and using AWS AppSync to create an API would not be as simple or fast as using AWS Amplify. AWS AppSync is a service that enables you to create flexible APIs for securely accessing, manipulating, and combining data from one or more data sources. However, this would require more configuration and management than using Amplify Studio and Amplify Hosting. It would also not provide authentication features like Amazon Cognito.

Setting up AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) to give users the ability to sign in to the application would not be as suitable as using Amazon Cognito. AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) is a service that enables you to centrally manage SSO access and user permissions across multiple AWS accounts and business applications. However, this service is designed for enterprise customers who need to manage access for employees or partners across multiple resources. It is not intended for authenticating end users of web or mobile apps.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/amplify/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/cognito/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/mgn/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/appsync/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/single-sign-on/>

NEW QUESTION # 272

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