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Amazon SAP-C02 exam is the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional certification exam. It is designed for professionals who want to validate their advanced technical skills and experience in designing and deploying scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on AWS. SAP-C02 Exam is considered the next level after the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification and requires a deeper understanding of AWS services and architecture best practices.

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The SAP-C02 certification exam is a challenging assessment that covers a wide range of topics, including architecture design, security, data storage, migration, and networking. It consists of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions and is conducted in a proctored environment. SAP-C02 Exam is designed to test an individual's ability to design, deploy, and operate scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on AWS.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27
An enterprise company is building an infrastructure services platform for its users. The company has the following requirements:
* Provide least privilege access to users when launching AWS infrastructure so users cannot provision unapproved services.
* Use a central account to manage the creation of infrastructure services.
* Provide the ability to distribute infrastructure services to multiple accounts in AWS Organizations.
* Provide the ability to enforce tags on any infrastructure that is started by users.
Which combination of actions using AWS services will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Use the AWS CloudFormation Resource Tags property to enforce the application of tags to any CloudFormation templates that will be created for users.
- B. Use the AWS Service Catalog TagOption Library to maintain a list of tags required by the company. Apply the TagOption to AWS Service Catalog products or portfolios.
- C. Develop infrastructure services using AWS Cloud Formation templates. Upload each template as an AWS Service Catalog product to portfolios created in a central AWS account. Share these portfolios with the Organizations structure created for the company.
- D. Allow user IAM roles to have ServiceCatalogEndUserAccess permissions only. Use an automation script to import the central portfolios to local AWS accounts, copy the TagOption assign users access and apply launch constraints.
- E. Develop infrastructure services using AWS Cloud Formation templates. Add the templates to acentral Amazon S3 bucket and add the-IAM roles or users that require access to the S3 bucket policy.
- F. Allow user IAM roles to have AWSCloudFormationFullAccess and AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess permissions. Add an Organizations SCP at the AWS account root user level to deny all services except AWS CloudFormation and Amazon S3.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
* Developing infrastructure services using AWS CloudFormation templates and uploading them as AWS Service Catalog products to portfolios created in a central AWS account will enable thecompany to centrally manage the creation of infrastructure services and control who can use them1. AWS Service Catalog allows you to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS2. You can organize products into portfolios, which are collections of products along with configuration information3. You can share portfolios with other accounts in your organization using AWS Organizations4.
* Allowing user IAM roles to have ServiceCatalogEndUserAccess permissions only and using an automation script to import the central portfolios to local AWS accounts, copy the TagOption, assign users access, and apply launch constraints will enable the company to provide least privilege access to users when launching AWS infrastructure services. ServiceCatalogEndUserAccess is a managed IAM policy that grants users permission to list and view products and launch product instances. An automation script can help import the shared portfolios from the central account to the local accounts, copy the TagOption from the central account, assign users access to the portfolios, and apply launch constraints that specify which IAM role or user can provision a product.
* Using the AWS Service Catalog TagOption Library to maintain a list of tags required by the company and applying the TagOption to AWS Service Catalog products or portfolios will enable the company to enforce tags on any infrastructure that is started by users. TagOptions are key-value pairs that you can use to classify your AWS Service Catalog resources. You can create a TagOption Library that contains all the tags that you want to use across your organization. You can apply TagOptions to products or portfolios, and they will be automatically applied to any provisioned product instances.
Creating a product from an existing CloudFormation template
What is AWS Service Catalog?
Working with portfolios
Sharing a portfolio with AWS Organizations
[Providing least privilege access for users]
[AWS managed policies for job functions]
[Importing shared portfolios]
[Enforcing tag policies]
[Working with TagOptions]
[Creating a TagOption Library]
[Applying TagOptions]

NEW QUESTION # 28
A software development company has multiple engineers who ate working remotely. The company is running Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) on an Amazon EC2 instance. The company's security policy states that al internal, nonpublic services that are deployed in a VPC must be accessible through a VPN. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) must be used for access to a VPN. What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Client VPN endpoint Create an AD Connector directory tor integration with AD DS. Enable MFA tor

AD Connector. Use AWS Client VPN to establish a VPN connection.

- B. Create multiple AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections by using AWS VPN CloudHub. Configure integration between AWS VPN CloudHub and AD DS. Use AWS Copilot to establish a VPN connection.
- C. Create an AWS Sire-to-Site VPN connection. Configure Integration between a VPN and AD DS. Use an Amazon Workspaces client with MFA support enabled to establish a VPN connection.
- D. Create an Amazon WorkLink endpoint. Configure integration between Amazon WorkLink and AD DS. Enable MFA in Amazon WorkLink. Use AWS Client VPN to establish a VPN connection.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Setting up an AWS Client VPN endpoint and integrating it with Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) using an AD Connector directory enables secure remote access to internal services deployed in a VPC. Enabling multi-factor authentication (MFA) for AD Connector enhances security by adding an additional layer of authentication. This solution meets the company's requirements for secure remote access through a VPN with MFA, ensuring that the security policy is adhered to while providing a seamless experience for the remote engineers.

NEW QUESTION # 29
A company hosts a web application on AWS in the us-east-1 Region. The application servers are distributed across three Availability Zones behind an Application Load Balancer The database is hosted in a MySQL database on an Amazon EC2 instance A solutions architect needs to design a cross-Region data recovery solution using AWS services with an RTO of less than 5 minutes and an RPO of less than 1 minute. The solutions architect is deploying application servers in us-west-2 and has configured Amazon Route 53 health checks and DNS failover to us-west-2.
Which additional step should the solutions architect take?

- A. Migrate the database to an Amazon RDS for MySQL instance with a cross-Region read replica in us-west-2
- B. Migrate the database to an Amazon RDS for MySQL instance with a Multi-AZ deployment
- C. Migrate the database to an Amazon Aurora global database with the primary in us-east-1 and the secondary in us-west-2
- D. Create a MySQL standby database on an Amazon EC2 instance in us-west-2

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon Aurora Global Database is designed for globally distributed applications, allowing a single Amazon Aurora database to span multiple AWS regions. It replicates your data with no impact on database performance, enables fast local reads with low latency in each region, and provides disaster recovery from region-wide outages
https://aws.amazon.com/rds/aurora/global-database/

NEW QUESTION # 30
A company has multiple AWS accounts and manages these accounts with AWS Organizations. A developer was given IAM user credentials to access AWS resources. The developer should have read-only access to all Amazon S3 buckets in the account. However, when the developer tries to access the S3 buckets from the console, they receive an access denied error message with no buckets listed.
A solutions architect reviews the permissions and finds that the developer's IAM user is listed as having read- only access to all S3 buckets in the account.
Which additional steps should the solutions architect take to troubleshoot the issue? (Select TWO.)

- A. Check for the permissions boundaries set for the IAM user.
- B. Check the SCPs set at the organizational units (OUs).
- C. Check if an appropriate IAM role is attached to the IAM user.
- D. Check the ACLs for all S3 buckets.
- E. Check the bucket policies for all S3 buckets.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
When an IAM user appears to have the correct permissions but still receives Access Denied errors, especially in an AWS Organizations environment, the effective permissions must be evaluated across all permission layers. In AWS, permissions are the intersection of all applicable controls, and an explicit deny at any layer overrides any allow.

First, because the company uses AWS Organizations, service control policies (SCPs) must be evaluated. SCPs define the maximum permissions that accounts or organizational units can have. Even if an IAM user or IAM policy allows an action, an SCP attached to the account or OU can explicitly or implicitly deny that action. If an SCP does not allow s3:ListAllMyBuckets or related S3 read actions, the IAM user will not be able to list buckets in the S3 console and will see no buckets at all. Therefore, checking the SCPs applied to the OU or account is a required troubleshooting step.
Second, IAM permissions boundaries can further restrict the effective permissions of an IAM user. A permissions boundary defines the maximum permissions that an IAM user can exercise, regardless of what their attached policies allow. If the permissions boundary does not include the required Amazon S3 read-only permissions (such as s3:ListAllMyBuckets or s3:GetBucketLocation), the user will receive access denied errors even though the user's IAM policy appears to allow read-only access. Reviewing whether a permissions boundary is attached, and whether it allows the necessary S3 actions, is essential.
Option A (checking bucket policies) can be relevant for access to specific buckets or objects, but a user seeing no buckets at all in the S3 console is more commonly caused by missing or denied account-level list permissions rather than individual bucket policies. Bucket policies generally do not control the ability to list all buckets in an account unless they contain explicit denies, which is less common as a first troubleshooting step in an Organizations setup.
Option B (checking ACLs) is less relevant because ACLs primarily control object-level and bucket-level access and are not typically used to manage console-level visibility of all buckets in an account. ACLs also do not commonly block the ListAllMyBuckets action.
Option E is incorrect because IAM users do not require IAM roles to access AWS services. Roles are assumed by users or services, but the presence or absence of a role attached to an IAM user does not affect the user's direct permissions.
Therefore, the most appropriate troubleshooting steps are to check the SCPs applied through AWS Organizations and to verify whether an IAM permissions boundary is restricting the user's effective permissions.
References:AWS documentation on AWS Organizations service control policies and how SCPs define the maximum available permissions for accounts and OUs.AWS documentation on IAM permissions boundaries and how they limit the effective permissions of IAM users and roles, regardless of attached IAM policies.

NEW QUESTION # 31
A company runs a popular web application in an on-premises data center. The application receives four million views weekly. The company expects traffic to increase by 200% because of an advertisement that will be published soon.
The company needs to decrease the load on the origin before the increase of traffic occurs. The company does not have enough time to move the entire application to the AWS Cloud.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudFront content delivery network (CDN). Enable query forwarding to the origin. Create a managed cache policy that includes query strings. Use an on-premises load balancer as the origin. Offload the DNS querying to AWS to handle CloudFront CDN traffic.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudFront content delivery network (CDN) that uses a Real Time Messaging Protocol (RTMP) distribution. Enable query forwarding to the origin. Use an on-premises load balancer as the origin. Offload the DNS querying to AWS to handle CloudFront CDN traffic.
- C. Create an accelerator in AWS Global Accelerator. Add listeners for HTTP and HTTPS TCP ports. Create an endpoint group. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB), and attach it to the endpoint group. Point the ALB to the on-premises servers. Offload the DNS querying to AWS to handle AWS Global Accelerator traffic.
- D. Create an accelerator in AWS Global Accelerator. Add listeners for HTTP and HTTPS TCP ports. Create an endpoint group. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB), and attach it to the endpoint group. Point the NLB to the on-premises servers. Offload the DNS querying to AWS to handle AWS Global Accelerator traffic.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 32
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