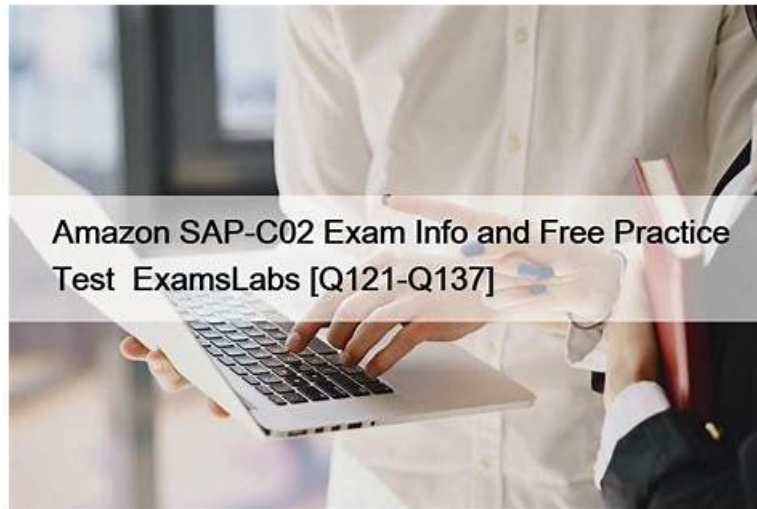


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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q522-Q527):

NEW QUESTION # 522

A company wants to use AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) to manage employee access to AWS services. The company uses AWS Organizations to manage its AWS accounts.

Each employee has their own IAM user. Each IAM user is a member of at least one IAM group. Each IAM group has an attached policy that allows members to assume specific roles across the accounts. The roles contain appropriate policies for the expected activities of each group of users in each account. All relevant accounts exist inside a single OU.

The company has already created new users and groups in IAM Identity Center to match the permissions that exist in IAM. How should the company use IAM Identity Center to implement the existing permissions?

- A. For each group, create policies in each account. Give the policies the same name in each account. Create a new permission set. Add the name of the new policies to the permission set. Assign user access to the AWS accounts in IAM Identity Center.
- B. For each group, create a new permission set. Create policies in each account. Give each policy a unique name. Set the path of each policy to match the name of the permission set. Assign user access to the AWS accounts in IAM Identity Center.
- C. Add the OU to the accounts configuration in IAM Identity Center. For each group, create policies in each account. Create a new permission set. Add the new policies to the permission set as customer managed policies. Attach each new policy to the correct account in the account configuration in IAM Identity Center.
- D. For each group, create a new permission set. Attach the relevant existing IAM roles in each account to the permission set. Create a new customer managed policy that allows the group to assume the roles. Assign user access to the AWS accounts in IAM Identity Center.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answer is B. This option uses IAM Identity Center to create permission sets that map to the existing IAM roles in each account. This way, the company can leverage the existing policies and roles that are already configured for the expected activities of each group of users in each account. The company also needs to create a customer managed policy that allows the group to assume the roles and attach it to the permission set. This policy grants the necessary permissions for IAM Identity Center to assume the roles on behalf of the users. Finally, the company can assign user access to the AWS accounts in IAM Identity Center, which will automatically create IAM users and groups in each account based on the permission sets.

Option A is incorrect because it requires creating new policies in each account and giving them the same name. This is not necessary and adds complexity and overhead. The company can use the existing IAM roles and policies that are already configured for each account.

Option C is incorrect because it requires creating new policies in each account and giving them unique names.

This is also not necessary and adds complexity and overhead. The company can use the existing IAM roles and policies that are already configured for each account.

Option D is incorrect because it requires adding the OU to the accounts configuration in IAM Identity Center.

This is not supported by IAM Identity Center, which only allows adding individual accounts or all accounts in an organization.

Reference: AWS Single Sign-On Permission Sets

NEW QUESTION # 523

A company has an organization in AWS Organizations. The organization consists of a large number of AWS accounts that belong to separate business units. The company requires all Amazon EC2 instances to be provisioned with custom, hardened AMIs. The company wants a solution that provides each AWS account access to the AMIs. Which solution will meet these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Create and share the AMIs with EC2 Image Builder Use AWS Service Catalog to configure a product that provides access to the AMIs across all AWS accounts.
- B. Deploy Jenkins on an EC2 instance Create jobs to create and share the AMIs across all AWS accounts.
- C. Create the AMIs with EC2 Image Builder Create an AWS CodePipeline pipeline to share the AMIs across all AWS accounts.
- D. Create the AMIs with EC2 Image Builder Create an AWS Lambda function to share the AMIs across all AWS accounts.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/servicecatalog/latest/adminguide/introduction.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/developerguide/kinesis-rule-action.html>

NEW QUESTION # 524

A company is rearchitecting its applications to run on AWS. The company's infrastructure includes multiple Amazon EC2 instances. The company's development team needs different levels of access. The company wants to implement a policy that requires all Windows EC2 instances to be joined to an Active Directory domain on AWS. The company also wants to Implement enhanced security processes such as multi-factor authentication (MFA). The company wants to use managed AWS services wherever possible.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Create an AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory implementation. Launch an Amazon Workspace. Connect to and use the Workspace for domain security configuration tasks.**
- B. Create an AWS Directory Service Simple AD implementation. Launch an Amazon Workspace. Connect to and use the Workspace for domain security configuration tasks.
- C. Create an AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory implementation. Launch an EC2 instance. Connect to and use the EC2 instance for domain security configuration tasks.
- D. Create an AWS Directory Service Simple AD implementation. Launch an EC2 instance. Connect to and use the EC2 instance for domain security configuration tasks.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A is the correct answer because it uses AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory to join the Windows EC2 instances to an Active Directory domain on AWS and enable MFA. AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory, also known as AWS Managed Microsoft AD, is a fully managed service that is powered by Windows Server 2019. It allows you to run directory-aware workloads in the AWS Cloud, including Microsoft SharePoint and custom .NET and SQL Server-based applications. You can also configure a trust relationship between AWS Managed Microsoft AD in the AWS Cloud and your existing on-premises Microsoft Active Directory. AWS Managed Microsoft AD supports MFA by integrating with your existing RADIUS-based MFA infrastructure. To join the Windows EC2 instances to an Active Directory domain on AWS, you can use an Amazon Workspace, which is a fully managed, secure desktop computing service that runs on AWS. You can connect to and use the Workspace for domain security configuration tasks. References:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/directoryservice/latest/admin-guide/directory_microsoft_ad.html

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/directoryservice/latest/admin-guide/ms_ad_join_instance.html

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/workspaces/latest/adminguide/amazon-workspaces.html>

NEW QUESTION # 525

A company deploys workloads in multiple AWS accounts. Each account has a VPC with VPC flow logs published in text log format to a centralized Amazon S3 bucket. Each log file is compressed with gzip compression. The company must retain the log files indefinitely.

A security engineer occasionally analyzes the logs by using Amazon Athena to query the VPC flow logs. The query performance is degrading over time as the number of ingested logs is growing. A solutions architect:

must improve the performance of the log analysis and reduce the storage space that the VPC flow logs use.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LARGEST performance improvement?

- A. Create a new Athena workgroup without data usage control limits. Use Athena engine version 2.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to decompress the gzip files and to compress the files with bzip2 compression. Subscribe the Lambda function to an s3:ObjectCreated:Put S3 event notification for the S3 bucket.
- **C. Update the VPC flow log configuration to store the files in Apache Parquet format. Specify Hourly partitions for the log files.**
- D. Enable S3 Transfer Acceleration for the S3 bucket. Create an S3 Lifecycle configuration to move files to the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class as soon as the files are uploaded

Answer: C

Explanation:

Converting VPC flow logs to store in Apache Parquet format and specifying hourly partitions significantly improves query performance and reduces storage space usage. Apache Parquet is a columnar storage file format optimized for analytical queries, allowing Athena to scan less data and improve query performance.

Partitioning logs by hour further enhances query efficiency by limiting the amount of data scanned during queries, addressing the issue of degrading performance over time due to the growing volume of ingested logs.

References: AWS Documentation on VPC Flow Logs and Amazon Athena provides insights into configuring VPC flow logs in Apache Parquet format and using Athena for querying log data. This approach is recommended for efficient log analysis and storage optimization.

NEW QUESTION # 526

A solutions architect is working with a company that is extremely sensitive to its IT costs and wishes to implement controls that will result in a predictable AWS spend each month. Which combination of steps can help the company control and monitor its monthly AWS usage to achieve a cost that is as close as possible to the target amount? (Select THREE.)

- Answer: C,D,E**

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