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The AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) certification exam is designed to validate the advanced technical skills and experience of individuals in designing and deploying AWS solutions. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) certification is intended for professionals who have already earned the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification and have hands-on experience in designing and deploying scalable, fault-tolerant, and highly available AWS systems.

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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q360-Q365):

NEW QUESTION # 360
A company has implemented a new security requirement. According to the new requirement, the company must scan all traffic from

corporate AWS instances in the company's VPC for violations of the company's security policies. As a result of these scans, the company can block access to and from specific IP addresses.
To meet the new requirement, the company deploys a set of Amazon EC2 instances in private subnets to serve as transparent proxies. The company installs approved proxy server software on these EC2 instances. The company modifies the route tables on all subnets to use the corresponding EC2 instances with proxy software as the default route. The company also creates security groups that are compliant with the security policies and assigns these security groups to the EC2 instances.
Despite these configurations, the traffic of the EC2 instances in their private subnets is not being properly forwarded to the internet.
What should a solutions architect do to resolve this issue?

- A. Disable source/destination checks on the EC2 instances that run the proxy software.
- B. Assign one additional elastic network interface to each proxy EC2 instance. Ensure that one of these network interfaces has a route to the private subnets. Ensure that the other network interface has a route to the internet.
- C. Add a rule to the security group that is assigned to the proxy EC2 instances to allow all traffic between instances that have this security group. Assign this security group to all EC2 instances in the VPC.
- D. Change the VPCs DHCP options set. Set the DNS server options to point to the addresses of the proxy EC2 instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_NAT_Instance.html#EIP_Disable_SrcDe stCheck

NEW QUESTION # 361
A company runs an unauthenticated static website (www.example.com) that includes a registration form for users. The website uses Amazon S3 for hosting and uses Amazon CloudFront as the content delivery network with AWS WAF configured. When the registration form is submitted, the website calls an Amazon API Gateway API endpoint that invokes an AWS Lambda function to process the payload and forward the payload to an external API call.
During testing, a solutions architect encounters a cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) error. The solutions architect confirms that the CloudFront distribution origin has the Access-Control-Allow-Origin header set to www.example.com.
What should the solutions architect do to resolve the error?

- A. Enable the CORS setting on the API Gateway API endpoint. Ensure that the API endpoint is configured to return all responses that have the Access-Control -Allow-Origin header set to www.example.com.
- B. Enable the CORS setting in AWS WAF. Create a web ACL rule in which the Access-Control-Allow-Origin header is set to www.example.com.
- C. Enable the CORS setting on the Lambda function. Ensure that the return code of the function has the Access-Control-Allow-Origin header set to www.example.com.
- D. Change the CORS configuration on the S3 bucket. Add rules for CORS to the Allowed Origin element for www.example.com.

Answer: A

Explanation:
CORS errors occur when a web page hosted on one domain tries to make a request to a server hosted on another domain. In this scenario, the registration form hosted on the static website is trying to make a request to the API Gateway API endpoint hosted on a different domain, which is causing the error. To resolve this error, the Access-Control-Allow-Origin header needs to be set to the domain from which the request is being made. In this case, the header is already set to www.example.com on the CloudFront distribution origin. Therefore, the solutions architect should enable the CORS setting on the API Gateway API endpoint and ensure that the API endpoint is configured to return all responses that have the Access-Control-Allow-Origin header set to www.example.com. This will allow the API endpoint to respond to requests from the static website without a CORS error.
https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/api-gateway-cors-errors/

NEW QUESTION # 362
A security engineer determined that an existing application retrieves credentials to an Amazon RDS for MySQL database from an encrypted file in Amazon S3. For the next version of the application, the security engineer wants to implement the following application design changes to improve security:
The database must use strong, randomly generated passwords stored in a secure AWS managed service.
The application resources must be deployed through AWS CloudFormation.
The application must rotate credentials for the database every 90 days.
A solutions architect will generate a CloudFormation template to deploy the application.

Which resources specified in the CloudFormation template will meet the security engineer's requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A. Generate the database password as a secret resource using AWS Secrets Manager. Create an AWS Lambda function resource to rotate the database password. Specify a Secrets Manager RotationSchedule resource to rotate the database password every 90 days.
- B. Generate the database password as a SecureString parameter type using AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Specify an AWS AppSync DataSource resource to automatically rotate the database password every 90 days.
- C. Generate the database password as a secret resource using AWS Secrets Manager. Create an AWS Lambda function resource to rotate the database password. Create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule resource to trigger the Lambda function password rotation every 90 days.
- D. Generate the database password as a SecureString parameter type using AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Create an AWS Lambda function resource to rotate the database password. Specify a Parameter Store RotationSchedule resource to rotate the database password every 90 days.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-securely-provide-database-credentials-to-lambda-functions-by-using-aws-secrets-manager/
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/rotating-secrets.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_cloudformation.html

NEW QUESTION # 363
A company is migrating an application to AWS. It wants to use fully managed services as much as possible during the migration. The company needs to store large, important documents within the application with the following requirements:
1. The data must be highly durable and available.
2. The data must always be encrypted at rest and in transit.
3. The encryption key must be managed by the company and rotated periodically.
Which of the following solutions should the solutions architect recommend?

- A. Deploy the storage gateway to AWS in file gateway mode. Use Amazon EBS volume encryption using an AWS KMS key to encrypt the storage gateway volumes.
- B. Use Amazon DynamoDB with SSL to connect to DynamoDB. Use an AWS KMS key to encrypt DynamoDB objects at rest.
- C. Deploy instances with Amazon EBS volumes attached to store this dat
- D. Use Amazon S3 with a bucket policy to enforce HTTPS for connections to the bucket and to enforce server-side encryption and AWS KMS for object encryption.

Answer: D

Explanation:
a. Use E8S volume encryption using an AWS KMS key to encrypt the data.
Explanation:
Use Amazon S3 with a bucket policy to enforce HTTPS for connections to the bucket and to enforce server-side encryption and AWS KMS for object encryption.

NEW QUESTION # 364
A company deploys a new web application As part of the setup, the company configures AWS WAF to log to Amazon S3 through Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose. The company develops an Amazon Athena query that runs once daily to return AWS WAF log data from the previous 24 hours. The volume of daily logs is constant However over time, the same query is taking more time to run A solutions architect needs to design a solution to prevent the query time from continuing to increase. The solution must minimize operational overhead
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function that consolidates each day's AWS WAF logs into one log file
- B. Modify the Kinesis Data Firehose configuration and Athena table definition to partition the data by date and time. Change the Athena query to view the relevant partitions
- C. Update the Kinesis Data Firehose configuration to partition the data in Amazon S3 by date and time Create external tables

for Amazon Redshift Configure Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query the data source
- D. Reduce the amount of data scanned by configuring AWS WAF to send logs to a different S3 bucket each day

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 365
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