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Achieving the Amazon SAP-C02 Certification can open up a wide range of career opportunities for IT professionals, including roles such as AWS solutions architect, cloud architect, and cloud consultant. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) certification is recognized globally as a standard of excellence in AWS solution design and deployment, and demonstrates to employers and clients that the certified individual has the skills and expertise needed to design and deploy highly available and fault-tolerant systems on the AWS platform.

The AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) certification is a valuable credential for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in designing and deploying complex AWS solutions. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) certification helps candidates to enhance their career prospects and opens up new opportunities for job roles such as AWS Solutions Architect, Cloud Architect, and Cloud Engineer. Additionally, the certification validates the candidate's knowledge and skills in advanced AWS services, which can benefit their current employer by improving the organization's efficiency and reducing costs.

>> New SAP-C02 Test Labs <<

SAP-C02 New Study Notes - New SAP-C02 Test Experience

As the talent competition increases in the labor market, it has become an accepted fact that the SAP-C02 certification has become an essential part for a lot of people, especial these people who are looking for a good job, because the certification can help more and more people receive the renewed attention from the leaders of many big companies. So it is very important for a lot of people to gain the SAP-C02 Certification. We must pay more attention to the certification and try our best to gain the SAP-C02 certification.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q311-Q316):

NEW QUESTION # 311
A company is running an application on Amazon EC2 instances in three environments:
development, testing, and production. The company uses AMIs to deploy the EC2 instances. The company builds the AMIs by using custom deployment scripts and infrastructure orchestration tools for each release in each environment.
The company is receiving errors in its deployment process. Errors appear during operating system package downloads and during application code installation from a third-party Git hosting service. The company needs deployments to become more reliable across all environments.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Produce one EC2 AMI for each release for use across all environments.
- B. Mirror the application code to a third-party Git repository that uses Amazon S3 storage.
  Use the repository for deployment.
- C. Mirror the application code to an AWS CodeCommit Git repository.
  Use the repository to build EC2 AMIs.
- D. Produce multiple EC2 AMIs.
  One for each environment, for each release.
- E. Replace the custom scripts and tools with AWS CodeBuild.
  Update the infrastructure deployment process to use EC2 Image Builder.
- F. Replace the custom scripts and tools with EC2 Image Builder.
  Update the deployment process to use AWS CloudFormation.

Answer: A,C,F

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/mt/create-immutable-servers-using-ec2-image-builder-aws- codepipeline/ AMIs should be same (immutable) across environments and use Image Builder into CloudFormation.

NEW QUESTION # 312
A company hosts a metadata API on Amazon EC2 instances behind an internet-facing Application Load Balancer (ALB). Only internal applications that run on EC2 instances in separate AWS accounts need to access the metadata API. All the internal EC2 instances use NAT gateways.
A new policy requires that traffic between internal applications must not travel across the public internet.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create a REST API in Amazon API Gateway. Specify the API Gateway endpoint type as private. Associate the REST API with the metadata API's VPC. Create a gateway VPC endpoint for the REST API. Share the endpoint across accounts by using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM). Configure the internal applications to connect to the gateway VPC endpoint.
- B. Create an internal ALB. Register the metadata API's EC2 instances with the internal ALB. Configure an AWS PrivateLink endpoint service for the internal ALB. Grant the internal applications access to the metadata API through the PrivateLink endpoint.
- C. Create an HTTP API in Amazon API Gateway. Configure a route for the metadata API. Configure a VPC link to the VPC that hosts the metadata API's EC2 instances. Update the API Gateway resource policy to include the account IDs of the internal applications that access the metadata API.
- D. Create an internal ALB. Register the metadata API's EC2 instances with the internal ALB. Create an internal Network Load Balancer (NLB) that has a target group type of ALB. Register the internal ALB as the target. Configure an AWS PrivateLink endpoint service for the NLB. Grant the internal applications access to the metadata API through the PrivateLink endpoint.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Creating an internal ALB and configuring it as a PrivateLink endpoint service enables private connectivity between internal applications and the metadata API, ensuring that traffic does not traverse the public internet.
Internal ALB: Ensures traffic stays within the AWS network and is not exposed publicly.
PrivateLink endpoint service: Provides secure, private access to the ALB from the internal EC2 instances in other AWS accounts.
Traffic stays within the AWS global network, leveraging AWS security best practices and meeting the new policy requirements for no public internet exposure.
This approach is secure, scalable, and minimizes management complexity compared to API Gateway solutions.

NEW QUESTION # 313
A finance company is storing financial records in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company persists a record for every financial transaction. According to regulatory requirements, the records cannot be modified for at least 1 year after they are written. The records are read on a regular basis and must be immediately accessible.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an S3 bucket policy with a Deny action for PutObject operations with a condition where the s3:x-amz-object-retention header is not equal to 1 year.

- B. Create a new S3 bucket. Turn on S3 Object Lock, set a default retention period of 1 year, and set the retention mode to compliance mode. Store all records in the new S3 bucket.
- C. Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to immediately transfer new objects to the S3 Glacier storage tier Create an S3 Glacier Vault Lock policy that has a retention period of 1 year.
- D. Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to immediately transfer new objects to the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage tier. Set a retention period of 1 year.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 314
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. Modify the existing Amazon Route 53 records by adding health checks. Configure a fallback target if the health check fails. Modify
- 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 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.
- E. 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 publi

Answer: A,C

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/GeneratingCustomError Responses.html

NEW QUESTION # 315
A company has migrated a legacy application to the AWS Cloud. The application runs on three Amazon EC2 instances that are spread across three Availability Zones. One EC2 instance is in each Availability Zone. The EC2 instances are running in three private subnets of the VPC and are set up as targets for an Application Load Balancer (ALB) that is associated with three public subnets.
The application needs to communicate with on-premises systems. Only traffic from IP addresses in the company's IP address range are allowed to access the on-premises systems. The company's security team is bringing only one IP address from its internal IP address range to the cloud. The company has added this IP address to the allow list for the company firewall. The company also has created an Elastic IP address for this IP address.
A solutions architect needs to create a solution that gives the application the ability to communicate with the on-premises systems. The solution also must be able to mitigate failures automatically.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy a single NAT gateway in a public subnet. Assign the Elastic IP address to the NAT gateway.
  Use Amazon CloudWatch with a custom metric to
  monitor the NAT gateway. If the NAT gateway is unhealthy, invoke an AWS Lambda function to create a new NAT gateway in a different subnet. Assign the Elastic IP address to the new NAT gateway.

- B. Deploy three NAT gateways, one in each public subnet. Assign the Elastic IP address to the NAT gateways. Turn on health checks for the NAT gateways. If a NAT gateway fails a health check, recreate the NAT gateway and assign the Elastic IP address to the new NAT gateway.
- C. Assign the Elastic IP address to the ALB. Create an Amazon Route 53 simple record with the Elastic IP address as the value. Create a Route 53 health check. In the case of a failed health check, recreate the ALB in different subnets.
- D. Replace the ALB with a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Assign the Elastic IP address to the NLB Turn on health checks for the NLB. In the case of a failed health check, redeploy the NLB in different subnets.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
to connect out from the private subnet you need an NAT gateway and since only one Elastic IP whitelisted on firewall its one NATGateway at time and if AZ failure happens Lambda creates a new NATGATEWAY in a different AZ using the Same Elastic IP ,dont be tempted to select D since application that needs to connect is on a private subnet whose outbound connections use the NATGateway Elastic IP

NEW QUESTION # 316
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