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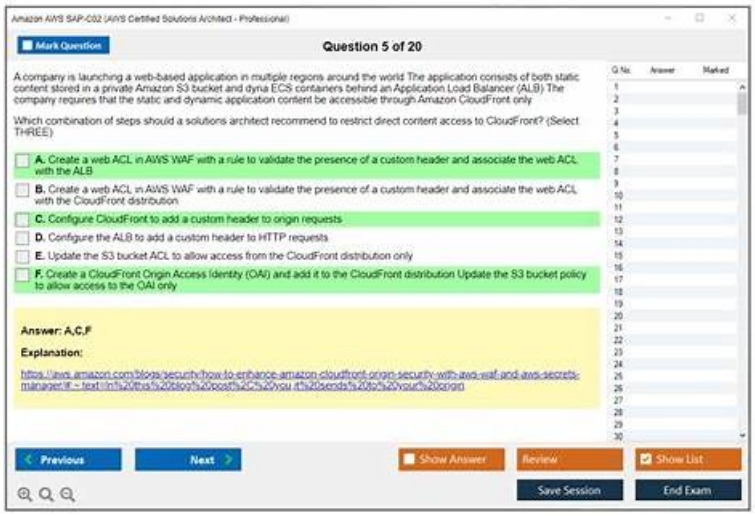

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The topics covered in the SAP-C02 Exam include advanced AWS services such as AWS Lambda, AWS Elastic Beanstalk, AWS CloudFormation, and AWS CloudTrail. Candidates are also tested on their knowledge of designing and deploying multi-tier architectures, hybrid architectures, and highly available and fault-tolerant systems on AWS. Security, compliance, and troubleshooting are also important topics covered in the exam.

>> SAP-C02 Flexible Testing Engine <<

Latest SAP-C02 Dumps Sheet | Exam SAP-C02 Introduction

When we are in some kind of learning web site, often feel dazzling, because web page appear too desultory. Absorbing the lessons of the SAP-C02 test prep, will be all kinds of qualification examination classify layout, at the same time on the front page of the SAP-C02 test materials have clear test module classification, so clear page design greatly convenient for the users, can let users in a very short period of time to find what they want to study, and then targeted to study. Saving the precious time of users, also makes the SAP-C02 Quiz torrent look more rich.

The AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) exam is designed for individuals who have already achieved the associate-level certification and are looking to validate their advanced technical skills in designing and deploying scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) certification is ideal for experienced AWS professionals who have a deep understanding of AWS services and their interdependencies.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q618-Q623):

NEW QUESTION # 618
A financial company is building a system to generate monthly, immutable bank account statements for its users. Statements are stored in Amazon S3. Users should have immediate access to their monthly statements for up to 2 years. Some users access their statements frequently, whereas others rarely access their statements. The company's security and compliance policy requires that the statements be retained for at least 7 years.
What is the MOST cost-effective solution to meet the company's needs?

- A. Create an S3 bucket with versioning enabled. Store statements in S3 Intelligent-Tiering. Use same-Region replication to replicate objects to a backup S3 bucket. Define an S3 Lifecycle policy for the backup S3 bucket to move the data to S3 Glacier. Attach an S3 Glacier Vault Lock policy with deny delete permissions for archives less than 7 years old.
- B. Create an S3 bucket with Object Lock enabled. Store statements in S3 Intelligent-Tiering. Enable compliance mode with a default retention period of 2 years. Define an S3 Lifecycle policy to move the data to S3 Glacier after 2 years. Attach an S3 Glacier Vault Lock policy with deny delete permissions for archives less than 7 years old.
- C. Create an S3 bucket with Object Lock disabled. Store statements in S3 Standard. Define an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition the data to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 30 days. Define another S3 Lifecycle policy to move the data to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 2 years. Attach an S3 Glacier Vault Lock policy with deny delete permissions for archives less than 7 years old.
- D. Create an S3 bucket with versioning disabled. Store statements in S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA). Define an S3 Lifecyde policy to move the data to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 2 years. Attach an S3 Glader Vault Lock policy with deny delete permissions for archives less than 7 years old.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 619
A company is planning to migrate an on-premises data center to AWS. The company currently hosts the data center on Linux-based VMware VMs. A solutions architect must collect information about network dependencies between the VMs. The information must be in the form of a diagram that details host IP addresses, hostnames, and network connection information.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use the AWS Application Discovery Service Agentless Collector for server data collection. Export the network diagrams from the AWS Migration Hub in .png format.
- B. Use AWS Application Discovery Service. Select an AWS Migration Hub home AWS Region. Install the AWS Application Discovery Agent on the on-premises servers for data collection. Grant permissions to Application Discovery Service to use the Migration Hub network diagrams.
- C. Install the AWS Application Migration Service agent on the on-premises servers for data collection. Export data from AWS Migration Hub in .csv format into an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard to generate network diagrams.
- D. Install the AWS Application Migration Service agent on the on-premises servers for data collection. Use AWS Migration Hub data in Workload Discovery on AWS to generate network diagrams.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To effectively gather information about network dependencies between VMs in an on-premises data center for migration to AWS, it's crucial to use tools that can capture detailed application and server dependencies. The AWS Application Discovery Service is designed for this purpose, particularly when migrating from environments like Linux-based VMware VMs. By installing the AWS Application Discovery Agent on the on-premises servers, the service can collect necessary data such as host IP addresses, hostnames, and network connection information. This data is crucial for creating a comprehensive network diagram that outlines the interactions and dependencies between various components of the on-premises infrastructure. The integration with AWS Migration Hub enhances this process by allowing the visualization of these dependencies in a network diagram format, aiding in the planning and execution of the migration process. This approach ensures a thorough understanding of the on-premises environment, which is essential for a successful migration to AWS.
Reference:
AWS Documentation on Application Discovery Service: This provides detailed guidance on how to use the Application Discovery Service, including the installation and configuration of the Discovery Agent.
AWS Migration Hub User Guide: Offers insights on how to integrate Application Discovery Service data with Migration Hub for comprehensive migration planning and tracking.
AWS Solutions Architect Professional Learning Path: Contains advanced topics and best practices for migrating complex on-premises environments to AWS, emphasizing the use of AWS services and tools for effective migration planning and execution.

NEW QUESTION # 620
A solutions architect is redesigning a three-tier application that a company hosts on premises. The application provides personalized recommendations based on user profiles. The company already has an AWS account and has configured a VPC to host the application.
The frontend is a Java-based application that runs in on-premises VMs. The company hosts a personalization model on a physical application server and uses TensorFlow to implement the model. The personalization model uses artificial intelligence and machine

learning (AI/ML). The company stores user information in a Microsoft SQL Server database. The web application calls the personalization model, which reads the user profiles from the database and provides recommendations.
The company wants to migrate the redesigned application to AWS.
Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS Application Migration Service to migrate the on-premises personalization model and VMs to Amazon EC2 instances in Auto Scaling groups. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the SQL Server database to an EC2 instance.
- B. Containerize the personalization model and the Java application. Use Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) managed node groups to deploy the model and the application to Amazon EKS Host the node groups in a VPC. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the SQL Server database to Amazon RDS for SQL Server.
- C. Export the personalization model. Store the model artifacts in Amazon S3. Deploy the model to Amazon SageMaker and create an endpoint. Host the Java application in AWS Elastic Beanstalk. Use AWS Database Migration Service {AWS DMS) to migrate the SQL Server database to Amazon RDS for SQL Server.
- D. Use AWS Server Migration Service (AWS SMS) to migrate the on-premises physical application server and the web application VMs to AWS. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the SQL Server database to Amazon RDS for SQL Server.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon SageMaker is a fully managed machine learning service that allows users to build, train, and deploy machine learning models quickly and easily1. Users can export their existing TensorFlow models and store the model artifacts in Amazon S3, a highly scalable and durable object storage service2. Users can then deploy the model to Amazon SageMaker and create an endpoint that can be invoked by the web application to provide recommendations3. This way, the solution can leverage the AI/ML capabilities of Amazon SageMaker without having to rewrite the personalization model.
AWS Elastic Beanstalk is a service that allows users to deploy and manage web applications without worrying about the infrastructure that runs those applications. Users can host their Java application in AWS Elastic Beanstalk and configure it to communicate with the Amazon SageMaker endpoint. This way, the solution can reduce the operational overhead of managing servers, load balancers, scaling, and application health monitoring.
AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) is a service that helps users migrate databases to AWS quickly and securely. Users can use AWS DMS to migrate their SQL Server database to Amazon RDS for SQL Server, a fully managed relational database service that offers high availability, scalability, security, and compatibility. This way, the solution can reduce the operational overhead of managing database servers, backups, patches, and upgrades.
Option A is incorrect because using AWS Server Migration Service (AWS SMS) to migrate the on-premises physical application server and the web application VMs to AWS is not cost-effective or scalable. AWS SMS is a service that helps users migrate on-premises workloads to AWS. However, for this use case, migrating the physical application server and the web application VMs to AWS will not take advantage of the AI/ML capabilities of Amazon SageMaker or the managed services of AWS Elastic Beanstalk and Amazon RDS.
Option C is incorrect because using AWS Application Migration Service to migrate the on-premises personalization model and VMs to Amazon EC2 instances in Auto Scaling groups is not cost-effective or scalable. AWS Application Migration Service is a service that helps users migrate applications from on-premises or other clouds to AWS without making any changes to their applications. However, for this use case, migrating the personalization model and VMs to EC2 instances will not take advantage of the AI/ML capabilities of Amazon SageMaker or the managed services of AWS Elastic Beanstalk and Amazon RDS.
Option D is incorrect because containerizing the personalization model and the Java application and using Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) managed node groups to deploy them to Amazon EKS is not necessary or cost-effective. Amazon EKS is a service that allows users to run Kubernetes on AWS without needing to install, operate, and maintain their own Kubernetes control plane or nodes. However, for this use case, containerizing and deploying the personalization model and the Java application will not take advantage of the AI/ML capabilities of Amazon SageMaker or the managed services of AWS Elastic Beanstalk.
Moreover, using S3 Glacier Deep Archive as a storage class for images will incur a high retrieval fee and latency for accessing them.

NEW QUESTION # 621
A solutions architect must provide a secure way for a team of cloud engineers to use the AWS CLI to upload objects into an Amazon S3 bucket Each cloud engineer has an IAM user. IAM access keys and a virtual multi-factor authentication (MFA) device The IAM users for the cloud engineers are in a group that is named S3-access The cloud engineers must use MFA to perform any actions in Amazon S3 Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Attach a policy to the S3 bucket to prompt the 1AM user for an MFA code when the 1AM user performs actions on the S3 bucket Use 1AM access keys with the AWS CLI to call Amazon S3

- B. Update the trust policy for the S3-access group to require principals to use MFA when principals assume the group Use 1AM access keys with the AWS CLI to call Amazon S3
- C. Attach a policy to the S3-access group to deny all S3 actions unless MFA is present Use 1AM access keys with the AWS CLI to call Amazon S3
- D. Attach a policy to the S3-access group to deny all S3 actions unless MFA is present Request temporary credentials from AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) Attach the temporary credentials in a profile that Amazon S3 will reference when the user performs actions in Amazon S3

Answer: D

Explanation:
The company should attach a policy to the S3-access group to deny all S3 actions unless MFA is present. The company should request temporary credentials from AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS). The company should attach the temporary credentials in a profile that Amazon S3 will reference when the user performs actions in Amazon S3. This solution will meet the requirements because AWS STS is a service that enables you to request temporary, limited-privilege credentials for IAM users or for users that you authenticate (federated users). You can use MFA with AWS STS to provide an extra layer of security when requesting temporary credentials1. You can use the sts get-session-token AWS CLI command to request temporary credentials that include an MFA token2. You can then use these credentials with the AWS CLI to access Amazon S3 resources. To do this, you need to attach a policy to the IAM group that denies all S3 actions unless MFA is present3. You also need to create a profile in the AWS CLI configuration file that references the temporary credentials.
The other options are not correct because:
Attaching a policy to the S3 bucket to prompt the IAM user for an MFA code when the IAM user performs actions on the S3 bucket would not work because policies attached to S3 buckets cannot enforce MFA authentication. Policies attached to S3 buckets are resource-based policies that define what actions can be performed on the bucket and by whom. They do not have any logic to prompt for an MFA code or verify it.
Updating the trust policy for the S3-access group to require principals to use MFA when principals assume the group would not work because trust policies are used for roles, not groups. Trust policies are policies that define which principals can assume a role. They do not apply to groups, which are collections of IAM users that share permissions.
Creating an Amazon Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall domain list that contains the allowed domains and configuring a DNS Firewall rule group with rules to allow or block requests based on the domain list would not help with enforcing MFA authentication for Amazon S3 actions. Amazon Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall is a feature that enables you to filter and regulate outbound DNS traffic for your VPC. You can create reusable collections of filtering rules in DNS Firewall rule groups and associate them with your VPCs. You can specify lists of domain names to allow or block, and you can customize the responses for the DNS queries that you block. This feature is useful for controlling access to sites and blocking DNS-level threats, but not for requiring MFA authentication.
Reference:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_temp.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_mfa_enable_cliapi.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_mfa_sample-policies.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-configure-profiles.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/resolver-dns-firewall.html

NEW QUESTION # 622
Accompany runs an application on Amazon EC2 and AWS Lambda. The application stores temporary data in Amazon S3. The S3 objects are deleted after 24 hours.
The company deploys new versions of the application by launching AWS CloudFormation stacks.
The stacks create the required resources. After validating a new version, the company deletes the old stack. The deletion of an old development stack recently failed. A solutions architect needs to resolve this issue without major architecture changes.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Modify the CloudFormation stack to attach a DeletionPolicy attribute with a value of Delete to the S3 bucket.
- B. Update the CloudFormation stack to add a DeletionPolicy attribute with a value of Snapshot for the S3 bucket resource
- C. Create a Lambda function to delete objects from an S3 bucket. Add the Lambda function as a custom resource in the CloudFormation stack with a DependsOn attribute that points to the S3 bucket resource.
- D. Update the CloudFormation template to create an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system to store temporary files instead of Amazon S3. Configure the Lambda functions to run in the same VPC as the EFS file system.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Using Lambda function as a custom resource ensures that the S3 bucket is emptied before the stack is deleted. DependsOn

Attribute ensures the Lambda function runs and completes before attempting to delete the S3 bucket, thus preventing deletion failure.

NEW QUESTION # 623

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