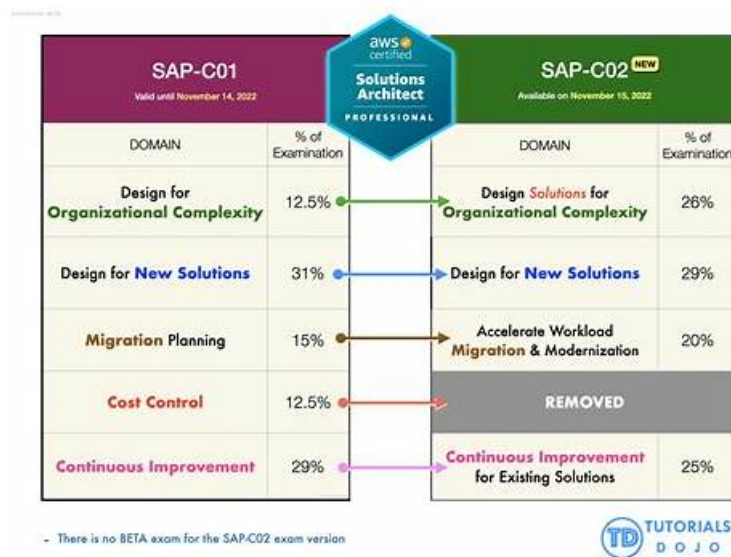


初段のAmazon SAP-C02: AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02)合格体験記 - パススルーJPNTest SAP-C02トレーニング資料



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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) 認定

SAP-C02 試験問題 (Q511-Q516):

質問 # 511

A company is running a serverless application that consists of several AWS Lambda functions and Amazon DynamoDB tables. The company has created new functionality that requires the Lambda functions to access an Amazon Neptune DB cluster. The Neptune DB cluster is located in three subnets in a VPC.

Which of the possible solutions will allow the Lambda functions to access the Neptune DB cluster and DynamoDB tables? (Choose two.)

- A. Host the Lambda functions outside the VPC. Create a VPC endpoint for the Neptune database, and have the Lambda functions access Neptune over the VPC endpoint.
- B. Create three private subnets in the Neptune VPC. Host the Lambda functions in the three new isolated subnets. Create a VPC endpoint for DynamoDB, and route DynamoDB traffic to the VPC endpoint.
- C. Host the Lambda functions outside the VPC. Update the Neptune security group to allow access from the IP ranges of the Lambda functions.
- D. Create three public subnets in the Neptune VPC, and route traffic through an internet gateway. Host the Lambda functions in the three new public subnets.
- E. Create three private subnets in the Neptune VPC, and route internet traffic through a NAT gateway. Host the Lambda functions in the three new private subnets.

正解: B、E

質問 # 512

A company is running a containerized application in the AWS Cloud. The application is running by using Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) on a set of Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances run in an Auto Scaling group.

The company uses Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) to store its container images. When a new image version is uploaded, the new image version receives a unique tag.

The company needs a solution that inspects new image versions for common vulnerabilities and exposures. The solution must automatically delete new image tags that have Critical or High severity findings. The solution also must notify the development team when such a deletion occurs.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Configure scan on push on the repository. Configure scan results to be pushed to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Invoke an AWS Lambda function when a new message is added to the SQS queue. Use the Lambda function to delete the image tag for images that have Critical or High severity findings. Notify the development team by using Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).
- B. Schedule an AWS Lambda function to start a manual image scan every hour. Configure Amazon EventBridge to invoke another Lambda function when a scan is complete. Use the second Lambda function to delete the image tag for images that have Critical or High severity findings. Notify the development team by using Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
- C. Configure scan on push on the repository. Use Amazon EventBridge to invoke an AWS Step Functions state machine when a scan is complete for images that have Critical or High severity findings. Use the Step Functions state machine to delete the image tag for those images and to notify the development team through Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
- D. Configure periodic image scan on the repository. Configure scan results to be added to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Invoke an AWS Step Functions state machine when a new message is added to the SQS queue. Use the Step Functions state machine to delete the image tag for images that have Critical or High severity findings. Notify the development team by using Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

正解: C

解説:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonECR/latest/userguide/image-scanning.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonECR/latest/userguide/ecr-eventbridge.html>

質問 # 513

A company hosts a community forum site using an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and a Docker application hosted in an Amazon ECS cluster. The site data is stored in Amazon RDS for MySQL and the container image is stored in ECR. The company

needs to provide their customers with a disaster recovery SLA with an RTO of no more than 24 hours and RPO of no more than 8 hours.

Which of the following solutions is the MOST cost-effective way to meet the requirements?

- A. Deploy a pilot light environment in a secondary region with an ALB and a minimal resource EC2 deployment for Docker in an AWS Auto Scaling group with a scaling policy to increase instance size and number of nodes. Create a cross-region read replica of the RDS data. In the event of a failure, promote the replica to primary, and update the DNS record to point to the ALB in the secondary region.
- B. Use AWS CloudFormation to deploy identical ALB, EC2, ECS and RDS resources in two regions. Schedule RDS snapshots every 8 hours. Use RDS multi-region replication to update the secondary region's copy of the database. In the event of a failure, restore from the latest snapshot, and use an Amazon Route 53 DNS failover policy to automatically redirect customers to the ALB in the secondary region.
- C. Store the Docker image in ECR in two regions. Schedule RDS snapshots every 8 hours with snapshots copied to the secondary region. In the event of a failure, use AWS CloudFormation to deploy the ALB, EC2, ECS and RDS resources in the secondary region, restore from the latest snapshot, and update the DNS record to point to the ALB in the secondary region.
- D. Use AWS CloudFormation to deploy identical ALB, EC2, ECS, and RDS resources in a secondary region. Schedule hourly RDS MySQL backups to Amazon S3 and use cross-region replication to replicate data to a bucket in the secondary region. In the event of a failure, import the latest Docker image to Amazon ECR in the secondary region, deploy to the EC2 instance, restore the latest MySQL backup, and update the DNS record to point to the ALB in the secondary region.

正解: C

質問 # 514

A company uses Amazon S3 to store files and images in a variety of storage classes. The company's S3 costs have increased substantially during the past year.

A solutions architect needs to review data trends for the past 12 months and identify the appropriate storage class for the objects.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use S3 storage class analysis. Import data trends into an Amazon QuickSight dashboard to analyze storage trends.
- B. Use Amazon S3 Storage Lens. Upgrade the default dashboard to include advanced metrics for storage trends.
- C. Download AWS Cost and Usage Reports for the last 12 months of S3 usage. Review AWS Trusted Advisor recommendations for cost savings.
- D. Use Access Analyzer for S3. Download the Access Analyzer for S3 report for the last 12 months. Import the csvfile to an Amazon QuickSight dashboard.

正解: A

解説:

Amazon S3 Storage Class Analysis allows you to analyze your object access patterns and automatically move data to the most cost-effective storage class, without any code changes. This feature can automatically transition objects to the appropriate storage class based on the access patterns. You can also use the S3 storage class analysis feature to import data trends into an Amazon QuickSight dashboard and analyze storage trends for the past 12 months, to identify the appropriate storage class for the objects. AWS Cost and Usage Reports provide detailed information about your AWS usage and costs, but it does not provide specific storage class analysis. AWS Trusted Advisor can provide cost savings recommendations but it does not provide specific storage class analysis.

Amazon S3 Storage Lens, provides detailed metrics on S3 storage usage, but it does not provide specific storage class analysis. Access Analyzer for S3, analyzes access control lists (ACLs) and resource-based policies in S3 buckets to identify S3 bucket access that is open to the public, but it does not provide specific storage class analysis.

Reference:

Amazon S3 Storage Class Analysis

AWS Cost and Usage Reports

AWS Trusted Advisor

Amazon S3 Storage Lens

Access Analyzer for S3

質問 # 515

A company is implementing a serverless architecture by using AWS Lambda functions that need to access a Microsoft SQL Server DB instance on Amazon RDS. The company has separate environments for development and production, including a clone of the

database system

The company's developers are allowed to access the credentials for the development database. However, the credentials for the production database must be encrypted with a key that only members of the IT security team's IAM user group can access. This key must be rotated on a regular basis.

What should a solutions architect do in the production environment to meet these requirements?

- A. Encrypt the database credentials by using the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) default Lambda key. Store the credentials in the environment variables of each Lambda function. Load the credentials from the environment variables in the Lambda code. Restrict access to the KMS key so that only the IT security team can access the key.
- B. Store the database credentials in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store by using a SecureString parameter that is encrypted by an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key. Attach a role to each Lambda function to provide access to the SecureString parameter. Restrict access to the SecureString parameter and the customer managed key so that only the IT security team can access the parameter and the key.
- C. Store the database credentials in AWS Secrets Manager as a secret that is associated with an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key. Attach a role to each Lambda function to provide access to the secret. Restrict access to the secret and the customer managed key so that only the IT security team can access the secret and the key.
- D. Store the database credentials in the environment variables of each Lambda function. Encrypt the environment variables by using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key. Restrict access to the customer managed key so that only the IT security team can access the key.

正解: C

解説:

Storing the database credentials in AWS Secrets Manager as a secret that is associated with an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key will enable encrypting and managing the credentials securely¹. AWS Secrets Manager helps you to securely encrypt, store, and retrieve credentials for your databases and other services². Attaching a role to each Lambda function to provide access to the secret will enable retrieving the credentials programmatically¹. Restricting access to the secret and the customer managed key so that only members of the IT security team's IAM user group can access them will enable meeting the security requirements¹.

質問 # 516

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