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

Questions (Q400-Q405):

NEW QUESTION # 400

A company is running applications on AWS in a multi-account environment. The company's sales team and marketing team use separate AWS accounts in AWS Organizations.

The sales team stores petabytes of data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The marketing team uses Amazon QuickSight for data visualizations. The marketing team needs access to data that the sales team stores in the S3 bucket. The company has encrypted the S3 bucket with an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.

The marketing team has already created the IAM service role for QuickSight to provide QuickSight access in the marketing AWS account. The company needs a solution that will provide secure access to the data in the S3 bucket across AWS accounts.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Update the S3 bucket policy in the marketing account to grant access to the QuickSight role. Create a KMS grant for the encryption key that is used in the S3 bucket. Grant decrypt access to the QuickSight role. Update the QuickSight permissions in the marketing account to grant access to the S3 bucket.
- B. Create a new S3 bucket in the marketing account. Create an S3 replication rule in the sales account to copy the objects to the new S3 bucket in the marketing account. Update the QuickSight permissions in the marketing account to grant access to the new S3 bucket.
- C. Create an IAM role in the sales account and grant access to the S3 bucket. From the marketing account, assume the IAM role in the sales account to access the S3 bucket. Update the QuickSight role, to create a trust relationship with the new IAM role in the sales account.
- D. Create an SCP to grant access to the S3 bucket to the marketing account. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share the KMS key from the sales account with the marketing account. Update the QuickSight permissions in the marketing account to grant access to the S3 bucket.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

Create an IAM role in the sales account and grant access to the S3 bucket. From the marketing account, assume the IAM role in the sales account to access the S3 bucket. Update the QuickSight role, to create a trust relationship with the new IAM role in the sales account.

This approach is the most secure way to grant cross-account access to the data in the S3 bucket while minimizing operational overhead. By creating an IAM role in the sales account, the marketing team can assume the role in their own account, and have access to the S3 bucket. And updating the QuickSight role, to create a trust relationship with the new IAM role in the sales account will grant the marketing team to access the data in the S3 bucket and use it for data visualization using QuickSight.

AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) also allows sharing of resources between accounts, but it would require additional management and configuration to set up the sharing, which would increase operational overhead.

Using S3 replication would also replicate the data to the marketing account, but it would not provide the marketing team access to the original data, and also it would increase operational overhead with managing the replication process.

IAM roles and policies, KMS grants and trust relationships are a powerful combination for managing cross-account access in a secure and efficient manner.

References:

- * AWS IAM Roles
- * AWS KMS - Key Grants
- * AWS RAM

NEW QUESTION # 401

A research center is migrating to the AWS Cloud and has moved its on-premises 1 PB object storage to an Amazon S3 bucket.

One hundred scientists are using this object storage to store their work-related documents. Each scientist has a personal folder on the object store. All the scientists are members of a single IAM user group.

The research center's compliance officer is worried that scientists will be able to access each other's work. The research center has a strict obligation to report on which scientist accesses which documents.

The team that is responsible for these reports has little AWS experience and wants a ready-to-use solution that minimizes operational overhead.

Which combination of actions should a solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure a trail with AWS CloudTrail to capture all object-level events in the S3 bucket and write the events to Amazon CloudWatch. Use the Amazon Athena CloudWatch connector to query the logs and generate reports.
- B. Create an identity policy that grants the user read and write access. Add a condition that specifies that the S3 paths must

be prefixed with `{aws:username}`. Apply the policy on the scientists' IAM user group.

- C. Create an S3 bucket policy that grants read and write access to users in the scientists' IAM user group.
- D. Enable S3 server access logging. Configure another S3 bucket as the target for log delivery. Use Amazon Athena to query the logs and generate reports.
- E. Configure a trail with AWS CloudTrail to capture all object-level events in the S3 bucket. Store the trail output in another S3 bucket. Use Amazon Athena to query the logs and generate reports.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

This option allows the solutions architect to use an identity policy that grants the user read and write access to their own personal folder on the S3 bucket¹. By adding a condition that specifies that the S3 paths must be prefixed with `{aws:username}`, the solutions architect can ensure that each scientist can only access their own folder². By applying the policy on the scientists' IAM user group, the solutions architect can simplify the management of permissions for all the scientists³. By configuring a trail with AWS CloudTrail to capture all object-level events in the S3 bucket, the solutions architect can record and store information about every action performed on the S3 objects⁴. By storing the trail output in another S3 bucket, the solutions architect can secure and archive the log files⁵. By using Amazon Athena to query the logs and generate reports, the solutions architect can use a serverless interactive query service that can analyze data in S3 using standard SQL.

Identity-based policies

Policy variables

IAM groups

Object-level logging

Creating a trail that applies to all regions

[What is Amazon Athena?]

NEW QUESTION # 402

A company is creating a REST API to share information with six of its partners based in the United States. The company has created an Amazon API Gateway Regional endpoint. Each of the six partners will access the API once per day to post daily sales figures.

After initial deployment, the company observes 1,000 requests per second originating from 500 different IP addresses around the world. The company believes this traffic is originating from a botnet and wants to secure its API while minimizing cost.

Which approach should the company take to secure its API?

- A. Associate the web ACL with the API. Create a usage plan with a request limit and associate it with the API. Create an API key and add it to the usage plan.
- B. Create an AWS WAF web ACL with a rule to allow access to the IP addresses used by the six partners. Associate the web ACL with the API. Create a resource policy with a request limit and associate it with the API. Configure the API to require an API key on the POST method.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution with the API as the origin. Create an AWS WAF web ACL with a rule to block clients that submit more than five requests per day. Associate the web ACL with the CloudFront distribution. Add a custom header to the CloudFront distribution populated with an API key. Configure the API to require an API key on the POST method.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution with the API as the origin. Create an AWS WAF web ACL with a rule to block clients that submit more than five requests per day. Associate the web ACL with the CloudFront distribution. Configure CloudFront with an origin access identity (OAI) and associate it with the distribution. Configure API Gateway to ensure only the OAI can execute the POST method.

Answer: A

Explanation:

"A usage plan specifies who can access one or more deployed API stages and methods-and also how much and how fast they can access them. The plan uses API keys to identify API clients and meters access to the associated API stages for each key. It also lets you configure throttling limits and quota limits that are enforced on individual client API keys."

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/latest/developerguide/api-gateway-api-usage-plans.html>

NEW QUESTION # 403

A company needs to architect a hybrid DNS solution. This solution will use an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone for the domain `cloud.example.com` for the resources stored within VPCs.

The company has the following DNS resolution requirements:

* On-premises systems should be able to resolve and connect to cloud.example.com

* All VPCs should be able to resolve cloud.example.com

There is already an AWS Direct Connect connection between the on-premises corporate network and AWS Transit Gateway. Which architecture should the company use to meet these requirements with the HIGHEST performance?

- A. Associate the private hosted zone to the shared services VPC. Create a Route 53 inbound resolver in the shared services VPC. Attach the shared services VPC to the transit gateway and create forwarding rules in the on-premises DNS server for cloud.example.com that point to the inbound resolver.
- B. Associate the private hosted zone to the shared services VPC. Create a Route 53 outbound resolver in the shared services VPC. Attach all VPCs to the transit gateway and create forwarding rules in the on-premises DNS server for cloud.example.com that point to the outbound resolver.
- **C. Associate the private hosted zone to all the VPCs. Create a Route 53 inbound resolver in the shared services VPC. Attach all VPCs to the transit gateway and create forwarding rules in the on-premises DNS server for cloud.example.com that point to the inbound resolver.**
- D. Associate the private hosted zone to all the VPCs. Deploy an Amazon EC2 conditional forwarder in the shared services VPC. Attach all VPCs to the transit gateway and create forwarding rules in the on-premises DNS server for cloud.example.com that point to the conditional forwarder.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Route 53 Resolver is a managed DNS resolver service from Route 53 that helps to create conditional forwarding rules to redirect query traffic¹. By associating the private hosted zone to all the VPCs, the solutions architect can enable DNS resolution for cloud.example.com within the VPCs. By creating a Route 53 inbound resolver in the shared services VPC, the solutions architect can enable DNS resolution for cloud.example.com from on-premises systems. By attaching all VPCs to the transit gateway, the solutions architect can enable connectivity between the VPCs and the on-premises network through AWS Direct Connect. By creating forwarding rules in the on-premises DNS server for cloud.example.com that point to the inbound resolver, the solutions architect can direct DNS queries for cloud.example.com to the Route 53 Resolver endpoint in AWS. This solution will provide the highest performance as it leverages Route 53 Resolver's optimized routing and caching capabilities.

References: 1: <https://aws.amazon.com/route53/resolver/>

NEW QUESTION # 404

A solutions architect is evaluating the reliability of a recently migrated application running on AWS. The front end is hosted on Amazon S3 and accelerated by Amazon CloudFront. The application layer is running in a stateless Docker container on an Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instance with an Elastic IP address. The storage layer is a MongoDB database running on an EC2 Reserved Instance in the same Availability Zone as the application layer.

Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to eliminate single points of failure with minimal application code changes? (Select TWO.)

- A. Migrate the storage layer to Amazon DynamoDB.
- **B. Migrate the storage layer to Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility).**
- C. Create an Application Load Balancer and move the storage layer to an EC2 Auto Scaling group.
- **D. Create an Application Load Balancer and migrate the Docker container to AWS Fargate.**
- E. Create a REST API in Amazon API Gateway and use AWS Lambda functions as the application layer.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Explanation

https://aws.amazon.com/documentdb/?nc1=h_ls

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/containers/using-alb-ingress-controller-with-amazon-eks-on-fargate/>

NEW QUESTION # 405

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