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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q404-Q409):

NEW QUESTION # 404

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. 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
- B. 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
- C. **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.**
- D. 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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

This option meets the requirement by attaching a policy to the S3-access group to deny all S3 actions unless MFA is present. This ensures that the cloud engineers must use their MFA device when performing any actions in Amazon S3. Additionally, it also requests temporary credentials from AWS STS, which are short-lived credentials that are generated on-demand, and attaches them in a profile that Amazon S3 will reference when the user performs actions in Amazon S3, this will provide an extra layer of security and protection against any misuse of the access keys. Reference :

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_temp_request.html You could use AWS CLI with the temporary credentials to call Amazon S3 and perform the necessary actions. Reference:
<https://aws.amazon.com/cli/>

NEW QUESTION # 405

A group of research institutions and hospitals are in a partnership to study 2 PBs of genomic data. The institute that owns the data stores it in an Amazon S3 bucket and updates it regularly. The institute would like to give all of the organizations in the partnership read access to the data. All members of the partnership are extremely cost-conscious, and the institute that owns the account with the S3 bucket is concerned about covering the costs for requests and data transfers from Amazon S3.

Which solution allows for secure datasharing without causing the institute that owns the bucket to assume all the costs for S3 requests and data transfers'?

- A. Ensure that all organizations in the partnership have AWS accounts. Configure buckets in each of the accounts with a bucket policy that allows the institute that owns the data the ability to write to the bucket. Periodically sync the data from the institute's account to the other organizations. Have the organizations use their AWS credentials when accessing the data using their accounts
- B. **Ensure that all organizations in the partnership have AWS accounts. Create a bucket policy on the bucket that owns the data. The policy should allow the accounts in the partnership read access to the bucket. Enable Requester Pays on the bucket. Have the organizations use their AWS credentials when accessing the data.**
- C. Ensure that all organizations in the partnership have AWS accounts. In the account with the S3 bucket, create a cross-account role for each account in the partnership that allows read access to the data. Have the organizations assume and use that read role when accessing the data.
- D. Ensure that all organizations in the partnership have AWS accounts. In the account with the S3 bucket, create a cross-account role for each account in the partnership that allows read access to the data. Enable Requester Pays on the bucket. Have the organizations assume and use that read role when accessing the data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

In general, bucket owners pay for all Amazon S3 storage and data transfer costs associated with their bucket.

A bucket owner, however, can configure a bucket to be a Requester Pays bucket. With Requester Pays buckets, the requester instead of the bucket owner pays the cost of the request and the data download from the bucket. The bucket owner always pays the cost of storing data. If you enable Requester Pays on a bucket, anonymous access to that bucket is not allowed.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/RequesterPaysExamples.html>

NEW QUESTION # 406

A company needs to optimize the cost of backups for Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS). A solutions architect has already configured a backup plan in AWS Backup for the EFS backups. The backup plan contains a rule with a lifecycle configuration to transition EFS backups to cold storage after 7 days and to keep the backups for an additional 90 days.

After 1 month, the company reviews its EFS storage costs and notices an increase in the EFS backup costs.

The EFS backup cold storage produces almost double the cost of the EFS warm backup storage.

What should the solutions architect do to optimize the cost?

- A. Modify the backup rule's lifecycle configuration to move the EFS backups to cold storage after 1 day.
Set the backup retention period to 90 days.
- B. **Modify the backup rule's lifecycle configuration to move the EFS backups to cold storage after 1 day.**
Set the backup retention period to 30 days.
- C. Modify the backup rule's lifecycle configuration to move the EFS backups to cold storage after 8 days.
Set the backup retention period to 30 days.
- D. Modify the backup rule's lifecycle configuration to move the EFS backups to cold storage after 8 days.
Set the backup retention period to 98 days.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The cost of EFS backup cold storage is \$0.01 per GB-month, whereas the cost of EFS backup warm storage is \$0.05 per GB-month¹. Therefore, moving the backups to cold storage as soon as possible will reduce the storage cost. However, cold storage backups must be retained for a minimum of 90 days², otherwise they incur a pro-rated charge equal to the storage charge for the remaining days. Therefore, setting the backup retention period to 30 days will incur a penalty of 60 days of cold storage cost for each backup deleted. This penalty will still be lower than keeping the backups in warm storage for 7 days and then in cold storage for 83 days, which is the current configuration. Therefore, option A is the most cost-effective solution.

NEW QUESTION # 407

A company has implemented an ordering system using an event-driven architecture. During initial testing, the system stopped processing orders. Further log analysis revealed that one order message in an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue was causing an error on the backend and blocking all subsequent order messages. The visibility timeout of the queue is set to 30 seconds, and the backend processing timeout is set to 10 seconds. A solutions architect needs to analyze faulty order messages and ensure that the system continues to process subsequent messages.

Which step should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements?

- A. **Configure a new SQS standard queue as a dead-letter queue to isolate the faulty messages.**
- B. Increase the backend processing timeout to 30 seconds to match the visibility timeout.
- C. Reduce the visibility timeout of the queue to automatically remove the faulty message.
- D. Configure a new SQS FIFO queue as a dead-letter queue to isolate the faulty messages.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The dead-letter queue of a FIFO queue must also be a FIFO queue. Similarly, the dead-letter queue of a standard queue must also be a standard queue.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-dead-letter-queues.html>

NEW QUESTION # 408

A company has a platform that contains an Amazon S3 bucket for user content. The S3 bucket has thousands of terabytes of objects, all in the S3 Standard storage class. The company has an RTO of 6 hours. The company must replicate the data from its primary AWS Region to a replication S3 bucket in another Region.

The user content S3 bucket contains user-uploaded files such as videos and photos. The user content S3 bucket has an unpredictable access pattern. The number of users is increasing quickly, and the company wants to create an S3 Lifecycle policy to reduce storage costs.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively? (Select TWO)

- A. **Move the objects in the user content S3 bucket to S3 Intelligent-Tiering immediately**
- B. Move the objects in the replication S3 bucket to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 30 days and to

S3 Glacier after 90 days

- C. Move the objects in the replication S3 bucket to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 30 days and to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 180 days
- D. Move the objects in the user content S3 bucket to S3 Intelligent-Tiering after 30 days
- E. Move the objects in the replication S3 bucket to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) after 30 days and to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 90 days

Answer: A,E

NEW QUESTION # 409

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