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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q409-Q414):

NEW QUESTION # 409
A company uses AWS Organizations for a multi-account setup in the AWS Cloud. The company's finance team has a data processing application that uses AWS Lambda and Amazon DynamoDB. The company's marketing team wants to access the data that is stored in the DynamoDB table.
The DynamoDB table contains confidential data. The marketing team can have access to only specific attributes of data in the DynamoDB table. The fi-nance team and the marketing team have separate AWS accounts.
What should a solutions architect do to provide the marketing team with the appropriate access to the DynamoDB table?

- A. Create an IAM role in the finance team's account to access the Dyna-moDB table. Use an IAM permissions boundary to limit the access to the specific attributes. In the marketing team's account, create an IAM role that has permissions to assume the IAM role in the finance team's account.
- B. Create a resource-based IAM policy that includes conditions for spe-cific DynamoDB attributes (fine-grained access control). Attach the policy to the DynamoDB table. In the marketing team's account, create an IAM role that has permissions to access the DynamoDB table in the finance team's account.
- C. Create an IAM role in the finance team's account by using IAM policy conditions for specific DynamoDB attributes (fine-grained access con-trol). Establish trust with the marketing team's account.
  In the mar-keting team's account, create an IAM role that has permissions to as-sume the IAM role in the finance team's account.
- D. Create an SCP to grant the marketing team's AWS account access to the specific attributes of the DynamoDB table.

Attach the SCP to the OU of the finance team.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
The company should create a resource-based IAM policy that includes conditions for specific DynamoDB attributes (fine-grained access control). The company should attach the policy to the DynamoDB table. In the marketing team's account, the company should create an IAM role that has permissions to access the DynamoDB table in the finance team's account. This solution will meet the requirements because a resource-based IAM policy is a policy that you attach to an AWS resource (such as a DynamoDB table) to control who can access that resource and what actions they can perform on it. You can use IAM policy conditions to specify fine-grained access control for DynamoDB items and attributes. For example, you can allow or deny access to specific attributes of all items in a table by matching on attribute names1. By creating a resource-based policy that allows access to only specific attributes of the DynamoDB table and attaching it to the table, the company can restrict access to confidential data. By creating an IAM role in the marketing team's account that has permissions to access the DynamoDB table in the finance team's account, the company can enable cross-account access.
The other options are not correct because:
Creating an SCP to grant the marketing team's AWS account access to the specific attributes of the DynamoDB table would not work because SCPs are policies that you can use with AWS Organizations to manage permissions in your organization's accounts. SCPs do not grant permissions; instead, they specify the maximum permissions that identities in an account can have . SCPs cannot be used to specify fine-grained access control for DynamoDB items and attributes.
Creating an IAM role in the finance team's account by using IAM policy conditions for specific DynamoDB attributes and establishing trust with the marketing team's account would not work because IAM roles are identities that you can create in your account that have specific permissions. You can use an IAM role to delegate access to users, applications, or services that don't normally have access to your AWS resources3. However, creating an IAM role in the finance team's account would not restrict access to specific attributes of the DynamoDB table; it would only allow cross-account access. The company would still need a resource-based policy attached to the table to enforce fine-grained access control.
Creating an IAM role in the finance team's account to access the DynamoDB table and using an IAM permissions boundary to limit the access to the specific attributes would not work because IAM permissions boundaries are policies that you use to delegate permissions management to other users. You can use permissions boundaries to limit the maximum permissions that an identity-based policy can grant to an IAM entity (user or role)4. Permissions boundaries cannot be used to specify fine-grained access control for DynamoDB items and attributes.
References:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/specifying-conditions.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_policies_boundaries.html

NEW QUESTION # 410
A company is running a compute workload by using Amazon EC2 Spot Instances that are in an Auto Scaling group. The launch template uses two placement groups and a single instance type.
Recently, a monitoring system reported Auto Scaling instance launch failures that correlated with longer wait times for system users.
The company needs to improve the overall reliability of the workload.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Update the launch template Auto Scaling group to increase the number of placement groups.
- B. Replace the launch template with a launch configuration to use an Auto Scaling group that uses attribute-based instance type selection.
- C. Update the launch template to use a larger instance type.
- D. Create a new launch template version that uses attribute-based instance type selection. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use the new launch template version.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/create-asg-instance-type-requirements.html#use-attribut

NEW QUESTION # 411
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. Create an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure the S3 bucket to host a static webpage. Upload the custom error pages to Amazon S3.
- C. 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 publicly accessible web server.
- D. Modify the existing Amazon Route 53 records by adding health checks. Configure a fallback target if the health check fails. Modify DNS records to point to a publicly accessible webpage.
- E. 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.

Answer: A,D

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
/GeneratingCustomErrorResponses.html

NEW QUESTION # 412
A company is running a tone-of-business (LOB) application on AWS to support its users The application runs in one VPC. with a backup copy in a second VPC in a different AWS Region for disaster recovery The company has a single AWS Direct Connect connection between its on-premises network and AWS The connection terminates at a Direct Connect gateway All access to the application must originate from the company's on-premises network, and traffic must be encrypted in transit through the use of Psec. The company is routing traffic through a VPN tunnel over the Direct Connect connection to provide the required encryption.
A business continuity audit determines that the Direct Connect connection represents a potential single point of failure for access to the application The company needs to remediate this issue as quickly as possible.
Which approach will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection over the internet Terminate the VPN connection at a virtual private gateway in the secondary Region
- B. Create a transit gateway. Attach the VPCs to the transit gateway, and connect the transit gateway to the Direct Connect gateway. Order a second Direct Connect connection, and terminate it at the transit gateway.
- C. Create a transit gateway Attach the VPCs to the transit gateway, and connect the transit gateway to the Direct Connect gateway Configure an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection, and terminate it at the transit gateway
- D. Order a second Direct Connect connection to a different Direct Connect location. Terminate the second Direct Connect connection at the same Direct Connect gateway.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
Create a transit gateway. Attach the VPCs to the transit gateway, and connect the transit gateway to the Direct Connect gateway. Configure an AWS Site-to- Site VPN connection, and terminate it at the transit gateway
https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/dx-configure-dx-and-vpn-failover-tgw/ All access to the application must originate from the company's on-premises network and traffic must be encrypted in transit through the use of IPsec. = need to

use VPN.

NEW QUESTION # 413
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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: D

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 # 414
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