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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q385-Q390):

NEW QUESTION # 385

A company is developing a web application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group behind a public-facing Application Load Balancer (ALB). Only users from a specific country are allowed to access the application. The company needs the ability to log the access requests that have been blocked. The solution should require the least possible maintenance. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS WAF web ACL. Configure a rule to block any requests that do not originate from the specified country. Associate the rule with the web ACL. Associate the web ACL with the ALB.
- B. Create an IPSet containing a list of IP ranges that belong to the specified country. Create an AWS WAF web ACL. Configure a rule to block any requests that do not originate from an IP range in the IPSet. Associate the rule with the web ACL. Associate the web ACL with the ALB.
- C. Create a security group rule that allows ports 80 and 443 from IP ranges that belong to the specified country. Associate the security group with the ALB.
- D. Configure AWS Shield to block any requests that do not originate from the specified country. Associate AWS Shield with the ALB.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The best solution is to create an AWS WAF web ACL and configure a rule to block any requests that do not originate from the specified country. This will ensure that only users from the allowed country can access the application. AWS WAF also provides logging capabilities that can capture the access requests that have been blocked. This solution requires the least possible maintenance as it does not involve updating IP ranges or security group rules. References: [AWS WAF Developer Guide], [AWS Shield Developer Guide]

NEW QUESTION # 386

A company wants to use a third-party software-as-a-service (SaaS) application. The third-party SaaS application is consumed through several API calls. The third-party SaaS application also runs on AWS inside a VPC.

The company will consume the third-party SaaS application from inside a VPC. The company has internal security policies that mandate the use of private connectivity that does not traverse the internet. No resources that run in the company VPC are allowed to be accessed from outside the company's VPC. All permissions must conform to the principles of least privilege.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS PrivateLink interface VPC endpoint. Connect this endpoint to the endpoint service that the third-party SaaS application provides. Create a security group to limit the access to the endpoint. Associate the security group with the endpoint.
- B. Create a VPC peering connection between the third-party SaaS application and the company VPC. Update route tables by adding the needed routes for the peering connection.
- C. Create an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection between the third-party SaaS application and the company VPC. Configure network ACLs to limit access across the VPN tunnels.
- D. Create an AWS PrivateLink endpoint service. Ask the third-party SaaS provider to create an interface VPC endpoint for this endpoint service. Grant permissions for the endpoint service to the specific account of the third-party SaaS provider.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

Reference architecture - <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/privatelink/privatelink-access-saas.html> Note from documentation that Interface Endpoint is at client side

NEW QUESTION # 387

A company is running an application distributed over several Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer. The security team requires that all application access attempts be made available for analysis. Information about the client IP address, connection type, and user agent must be included.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable Traffic Mirroring and specify all EC2 instance network interfaces as the source. Send all traffic information through Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to an Amazon Elastic search Service (Amazon ES) cluster that the security team uses for analysis.

- B. Enable access logs for the Application Load Balancer, and publish the logs to an Amazon S3 bucket Have the security team use Amazon Athena to query and analyze the logs
- C. Enable EC2 detailed monitoring, and include network logs Send all logs through Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to an Amazon ElastiSearch Service (Amazon ES) cluster that the security team uses for analysis.
- D. Enable VPC Flow Logs for all EC2 instance network interfaces Publish VPC Flow Logs to an Amazon S3 bucket Have the security team use Amazon Athena to query and analyze the logs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/load-balancer-access-logs.html>

NEW QUESTION # 388

A company is using an on-premises Active Directory service for user authentication. The company wants to use the same authentication service to sign in to the company's AWS accounts, which are using AWS Organizations. AWS Site-to-Site VPN connectivity already exists between the on-premises environment and all the company's AWS accounts.

The company's security policy requires conditional access to the accounts based on user groups and roles. User identities must be managed in a single location.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. In one of the company's AWS accounts, configure AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to use a SAML 2.0 identity provider. Provision IAM users that are mapped to the federated users. Grant access that corresponds to appropriate groups in Active Directory. Grant access to the required AWS accounts by using cross-account IAM users.
- B. Configure AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) to connect to Active Directory by using SAML 2.0. Enable automatic provisioning by using the System for Cross-domain Identity Management (SCIM) v2.0 protocol. Grant access to the AWS accounts by using attribute-based access controls (ABACs).
- C. Configure AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) by using AWS SSO as an identity source. Enable automatic provisioning by using the System for Cross-domain Identity Management (SCIM) v2.0 protocol. Grant access to the AWS accounts by using AWS SSO permission sets.
- D. In one of the company's AWS accounts, configure AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to use an OpenID Connect (OIDC) identity provider. Provision IAM roles that grant access to the AWS account for the federated users that correspond to appropriate groups in Active Directory. Grant access to the required AWS accounts by using cross-account IAM roles.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-attributes-based-access-control-with-aws-single-sign-on/>

NEW QUESTION # 389

A company stores application data in many Amazon S3 buckets in one AWS account. Some of the S3 buckets contain sensitive data. The company does not have data inventory for the S3 buckets. The company uses server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3) to encrypt all data in the S3 buckets.

A solutions architect must design a solution to encrypt sensitive data with a key that only administrators can access.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Macie to determine which S3 buckets contain sensitive data. Create a new AWS KMS customer managed key and a key policy that provides access to administrators only. Set default S3 bucket encryption to use the new KMS key (SSE-KMS). Create an AWS Step Functions workflow to encrypt all existing S3 objects that include sensitive data by using the new KMS key.
- B. Use Amazon Inspector to determine which S3 buckets contain sensitive data. Update the key policy on the AWS managed key to provide access to administrators only. Use AWS Batch to encrypt all existing objects that include sensitive data in the S3 buckets with the updated AWS managed key.
- C. Use Amazon Macie to determine which S3 buckets contain sensitive data. Update the key policy on the AWS managed key to provide access to administrators only. Update the S3 bucket policy to add a Deny effect and a Condition element of "StringNotEquals": { "s3:x-amz-server-side-encryption": "aws:kms" }.
- D. Use Amazon Inspector to determine which S3 buckets contain sensitive data. Create a new AWS KMS customer managed key and a key policy that provides access to administrators only. Set default S3 bucket encryption to use the new

Answer: A

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