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### Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q127-Q132):

#### NEW QUESTION # 127

A company is using Amazon API Gateway to deploy a private REST API that will provide access to sensitive data. The API must be accessible only from an application that is deployed in a VPC. The company deploys the API successfully. However, the API is not accessible from an Amazon EC2 instance that is deployed in the VPC.

Which solution will provide connectivity between the EC2 instance and the API?

- A. Create an interface VPC endpoint for API Gateway. Attach an endpoint policy that allows the execute-api:Invoke action. Enable private DNS naming for the VPC endpoint. Configure an API resource policy that allows access from the VPC endpoint. Use the API endpoint's DNS names to access the API. **Most Voted**
- B. Create an interface VPC endpoint for API Gateway. Attach an endpoint policy that allows apigateway:\* actions. Disable private DNS naming for the VPC endpoint. Configure an API resource policy that allows access from the VPC. Use the VPC endpoint's DNS name to access the API.
- C. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and a VPC Link. Configure private integration between API Gateway and the ALB. Use the ALB endpoint's DNS name to access the API.
- D. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) and a VPC link. Configure private integration between API Gateway and the NLB. Use the API endpoint's DNS names to access the API.

#### Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the AWS documentation<sup>1</sup>, to access a private API from a VPC, you need to do the following:

Create an interface VPC endpoint for API Gateway in your VPC. This creates a private connection between your VPC and API Gateway.

Attach an endpoint policy to the VPC endpoint that allows the execute-api:Invoke action for your private API. This grants permission to invoke your API from the VPC.

Enable private DNS naming for the VPC endpoint. This allows you to use the same DNS names for your private APIs as you would for public APIs.

Configure a resource policy for your private API that allows access from the VPC endpoint. This controls who can access your API and under what conditions.

Use the API endpoint's DNS names to access the API from your VPC. For example,

<https://api-id.execute-api.region.amazonaws.com/stage>.

#### NEW QUESTION # 128

A video streaming company recently launched a mobile app for video sharing. The app uploads various files to an Amazon S3 bucket in the us-east-1 Region. The files range in size from 1 GB to 1 0 GB.

Users who access the app from Australia have experienced uploads that take long periods of time. Sometimes the files fail to completely upload for these users. A solutions architect must improve the app's performance for these uploads.

Which solutions will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Set up Amazon Route 53 with latency-based routing to route the uploads to the nearest S3 bucket Region.
- B. **Enable S3 Transfer Acceleration on the S3 bucket** Configure the app to use the Transfer Acceleration endpoint for uploads
- C. Configure the app to break the video files into chunks. Use a multipart upload to transfer files to Amazon S3.
- D. **Modify the app to add random prefixes to the files before uploading**
- E. Configure an S3 bucket in each Region to receive the uploads. Use S3 Cross-Region Replication to copy the files to the

distribution S3 bucket.

**Answer: B,D**

**NEW QUESTION # 129**

A company wants to migrate its corporate data center from on premises to the AWS Cloud. The data center includes physical servers and VMs that use VMware and Hyper-V. An administrator needs to select the correct services to collect data (or the initial migration discovery process. The data format should be supported by AWS Migration Hub. The company also needs the ability to generate reports from the data.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use the AWS Application Discovery Service agent for data collection on physical servers and all VMs. Store the collected data in Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS). Query the data and generate reports with Amazon Athena.
- B. Use the AWS Agentless Discovery Connector for data collection on physical servers and all VMs. Store the collected data in Amazon S3. Query the data with S3 Select. Generate reports by using Kibana hosted on Amazon EC2.
- C. Use the AWS Systems Manager agent for data collection on physical servers. Use the AWS Agentless Discovery Connector for data collection on all VMs. Store, query, and generate reports from the collected data by using Amazon Redshift.
- D. Use the AWS Application Discovery Service agent for data collection on physical servers and Hyper-V. Use the AWS Agentless Discovery Connector for data collection on VMware. Store the collected data in Amazon S3. Query the data with Amazon Athena. Generate reports by using Amazon QuickSight.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/application-discovery/latest/userguide/discovery-agent.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/application-discovery/latest/userguide/discovery-connector.html>

**NEW QUESTION # 130**

A health insurance company stores personally identifiable information (PII) in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company uses server-side encryption with S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) to encrypt the objects. According to a new requirement, all current and future objects in the S3 bucket must be encrypted by keys that the company's security team manages. The S3 bucket does not have versioning enabled.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. In the S3 bucket properties, change the default encryption to server-side encryption with AWS KMS managed encryption keys (SSE-KMS). Set an S3 bucket policy to automatically encrypt objects on GetObject and PutObject requests.
- B. In the S3 bucket properties, change the default encryption to SSE-S3 with a customer managed key. Use the AWS CLI to re-upload all objects in the S3 bucket. Set an S3 bucket policy to deny unencrypted PutObject requests.
- C. In the S3 bucket properties, change the default encryption to server-side encryption with AWS KMS managed encryption keys (SSE-KMS). Set an S3 bucket policy to deny unencrypted PutObject requests. Use the AWS CLI to re-upload all objects in the S3 bucket.
- D. In the S3 bucket properties, change the default encryption to AES-256 with a customer managed key. Attach a policy to deny unencrypted PutObject requests to any entities that access the S3 bucket. Use the AWS CLI to re-upload all objects in the S3 bucket.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/ServerSideEncryptionCustomerKeys.html> Clearly says we need following header for SSE-C x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm Use this header to specify the encryption algorithm. The header value must be AES256.

**NEW QUESTION # 131**

A company has built a high performance computing (HPC) cluster in AWS for a tightly coupled workload that generates a large number of shared files stored in Amazon EFS. The cluster was performing well when the number of Amazon EC2 instances in the cluster was 100. However, when the company increased the cluster size to 1,000 EC2 instances, overall performance was well

below expectations.

Which collection of design choices should a solutions architect make to achieve the maximum performance from the HPC cluster? (Select THREE.)

- A. Replace Amazon EFS with multiple Amazon EBS volumes in a RAID array.
- B. Ensure the cluster is launched across multiple Availability Zones.
- C. Select EC2 instance types with an Elastic Fabric Adapter (EFA) enabled.
- D. Ensure the HPC cluster is launched within a single Availability Zone.
- E. Launch the EC2 instances and attach elastic network interfaces in multiples of four.
- F. Replace Amazon EFS with Amazon FSx for Lustre.
- G. Amazon FSx for Lustre - Use it for workloads where speed matters, such as machine learning, high performance computing (HPC), video processing, and financial modeling.

**Answer: C,D,F**

### Explanation:

Cluster - packs instances close together inside an Availability Zone. This strategy enables workloads to achieve the low-latency network performance necessary for tightly-coupled node-to-node communication that is typical of HPC applications.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/placement-groups.html> Explanation:

A) High performance computing (HPC) workload cluster should be in a single AZ.

C) Elastic Fabric Adapter (EFA) is a network device that you can attach to your Amazon EC2 instances to accelerate High Performance Computing (HPC)

## NEW QUESTION # 132

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