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## Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q566-Q571):

**NEW QUESTION # 566**
A company's public API runs as tasks on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS). The tasks run on AWS Fargate behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and are configured with Service Auto Scaling for the tasks based on CPU utilization. This service has been running well for several months.
Recently, API performance slowed down and made the application unusable. The company discovered that a significant number of SQL injection attacks had occurred against the API and that the API service had scaled to its maximum amount.

A solutions architect needs to implement a solution that prevents SQL injection attacks from reaching the ECS API service. The solution must allow legitimate traffic through and must maximize operational efficiency.
Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create a new AWS WAF web ACL to monitor the HTTP requests and HTTPS requests that are forwarded to the ALB in front of the ECS tasks.
- B. Create a new AWS WAF web ACL. Create a new empty IP set in AWS WAF. Add a new rule to the web ACL to block requests that originate from IP addresses in the new IP set. Create an AWS Lambda function that scrapes the API logs for IP addresses that send SQL injection attacks, and add those IP addresses to the IP set. Attach the web ACL to the ALB in front of the ECS tasks.
- C. Create a new AWS WAF Bot Control implementation. Add a rule in the AWS WAF Bot Control managed rule group to monitor traffic and allow only legitimate traffic to the ALB in front of the ECS tasks.
- D. Create a new AWS WAF web ACL. Add a new rule that blocks requests that match the SQL database rule group. Set the web ACL to allow all other traffic that does not match those rules. Attach the web ACL to the ALB in front of the ECS tasks.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
The company should create a new AWS WAF web ACL. The company should add a new rule that blocks requests that match the SQL database rule group. The company should set the web ACL to allow all other traffic that does not match those rules. The company should attach the web ACL to the ALB in front of the ECS tasks. This solution will meet the requirements because AWS WAF is a web application firewall that lets you monitor and control web requests that are forwarded to your web applications. You can use AWS WAF to define customizable web security rules that control which traffic can access your web applications and which traffic should be blocked1. By creating a new AWS WAF web ACL, the company can create a collection of rules that define the conditions for allowing or blocking web requests. By adding a new rule that blocks requests that match the SQL database rule group, the company can prevent SQL injection attacks from reaching the ECS API service. The SQL database rule group is a managed rule group provided by AWS that contains rules to protect against common SQL injection attack patterns2. By setting the web ACL to allow all other traffic that does not match those rules, the company can ensure that legitimate traffic can access the API service. By attaching the web ACL to the ALB in front of the ECS tasks, the company can apply the web security rules to all requests that are forwarded by the load balancer.
The other options are not correct because:
* Creating a new AWS WAF Bot Control implementation would not prevent SQL injection attacks from reaching the ECS API service. AWS WAF Bot Control is a feature that gives you visibility and control over common and pervasive bot traffic that can consume excess resources, skew metrics, cause downtime, or perform other undesired activities. However, it does not protect against SQL injection attacks, which are malicious attempts to execute unauthorized SQL statements against your database3.
* Creating a new AWS WAF web ACL to monitor the HTTP requests and HTTPS requests that are forwarded to the ALB in front of the ECS tasks would not prevent SQL injection attacks from reaching the ECS API service. Monitoring mode is a feature that enables you to evaluate how your rules would perform without actually blocking any requests. However, this mode does not provide any protection against attacks, as it only logs and counts requests that match your rules4.
* Creating a new AWS WAF web ACL and creating a new empty IP set in AWS WAF would not prevent SQL injection attacks from reaching the ECS API service. An IP set is a feature that enables you to specify a list of IP addresses or CIDR blocks that you want to allow or block based on their source IP address. However, this approach would not be effective or efficient against SQL injection attacks, as it would require constantly updating the IP set with new IP addresses of attackers, and it would not block attackers who use proxies or VPNs.
References:
* https://aws.amazon.com/waf/
* https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/aws-managed-rule-groups-list.html#sql-injection-rule-group
* https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/waf-bot-control.html
* https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/web-acl-monitoring-mode.html
* https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/waf-ip-sets.html

**NEW QUESTION # 567**
A company uses AWS Organizations to manage a multi-account structure. The company has hundreds of AWS accounts and expects the number of accounts to increase. The company is building a new application that uses Docker images. The company will push the Docker images to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). Only accounts that are within the company's organization should have access to the images.
The company has a CI/CD process that runs frequently. The company wants to retain all the tagged images.
However, the company wants to retain only the five most recent untagged images.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a private repository in Amazon ECR. Create a permissions policy for the repository that includes only required ECR operations. Include a condition to allow the ECR operations for all account IDs in the organization. Schedule a daily Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function that deletes all untagged images over the count of five.
- B. Create a public repository in Amazon ECR. Configure Amazon ECR to use an interface VPC endpoint with an endpoint policy that includes the required permissions for images that the company needs to pull. Include a condition to allow the ECR operations for all account IDs in the company's organization.Schedule a daily Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function that deletes all untagged images over the count of five.
- C. Create a private repository in Amazon ECR. Create a permissions policy for the repository that allows only required ECR operations. Include a condition to allow the ECR operations if the value of the aws:
  PrincipalOrglD condition key is equal to the ID of the company's organization. Add a lifecycle rule to the ECR repository that deletes all untagged images over the count of five.
- D. Create a public repository in Amazon ECR. Create an IAM role in the ECR account. Set permissions so that any account can assume the role if the value of the aws:PrincipalOrglD condition key is equal to the ID of the company's organization. Add a lifecycle rule to the ECR repository that deletes all untagged images over the count of five.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
This option allows the company to use a private repository in Amazon ECR to store and manage its Docker images securely and efficiently1. By creating a permissions policy for the repository that allows only required ECR operations, such as ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer, ecr:BatchGetImage, ecr:
BatchCheckLayerAvailability, ecr:PutImage, and ecr:InitiateLayerUpload2, the company can restrict access to the repository and prevent unauthorized actions. By including a condition to allow the ECRoperations if the value of the aws:PrincipalOrgID condition key is equal to the ID of the company's organization, the company can ensure that only accounts that are within its organization can access the images3. By adding a lifecycle rule to the ECR repository that deletes all untagged images over the count of five, the company can reduce storage costs and retain only the most recent untagged images4.
Amazon ECR private repositories
Amazon ECR repository policies
Restricting access to AWS Organizations members
Amazon ECR lifecycle policies

## NEW QUESTION # 568
A company completed a successful Amazon Workspaces proof of concept. They now want to make Workspaceshighly available across two AWS Regions. Workspaces are deployed in the failover Region. A hosted zone is available in Amazon Route 53.
What should the solutions architect do?

- A. Create a connection alias in both Regions. Associate both with a directory in the primary Region. Use a Route 53 multivalue answer routing policy.
- B. Create a connection alias in the primary Region. Associate it with the directory in the failover Region. Use Route 53 failover routing with Evaluate Target Health = Yes.
- C. Create a connection alias in the primary Region and in the failover Region. Associate each with a directory in its Region. Create a Route 53 failover routing policy with Evaluate Target Health = Yes.
- D. Create a connection alias in the primary Region. Associate with the directory in the primary Region. Use Route 53 weighted routing.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
A is correct because AWS recommends using oneconnection alias per Region, associated witheach directory. Then, configure a Route 53 failover policy so that if the primary Region becomes unhealthy, users are directed to the failover Region automatically.
"Evaluate Target Health" ensures automatic detection and failover.
Reference:
Amazon Workspaces Cross-Region Resilience
Route 53 Failover Routing

## NEW QUESTION # 569
A company manages hundreds of AWS accounts centrally in an organization in AWS Organizations. The company recently started to allow product teams to create and manage their own S3 access points in their accounts. The S3 access points can be accessed only within VPCs.

not on the internet.
What is the MOST operationally efficient way to enforce this requirement?

- A. Set the S3 bucket policy to deny the s3:CreateAccessPoint action unless the s3:AccessPointNetworkOngin condition key evaluates to VPC.
- B. Set the S3 access point resource policy to deny the s3:CreateAccessPoint action unless the s3 AccessPointNetworkOrigin condition key evaluates to VPC.
- C. Use AWS Cloud Formation StackSets to create a new IAM policy. In each AWS account that allows the s3:CreateAccessPoint action only if the s3:AccessPointNetwofkOngm condition key evaluates to VPC.
- D. Create an SCP at the root level in the organization to deny the s3:Create Access Point action unless the s3:AccessPointNetworkOrigin condition key evaluates to VPC.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
You can set up AWS SCPs to require any new Access Point in the organization to be restricted to VPC-Only type. This makes sure that any Access Point created in your organization provides access only from within the VPCs and there by firewalling your data to within your private networks.
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/storage/managing-amazon-s3-access-with-vpc-endpoints-and-s3- access-points/


**NEW QUESTION # 570**
A company has a complex web application that leverages Amazon CloudFront for global scalability and performance Over time, users report that the web application is slowing down The company's operations team reports that the CloudFront cache hit ratio has been dropping steadily. The cache metrics report indicates that query strings on some URLs are inconsistently ordered and are specified sometimes in mixed-case letters and sometimes in lowercase letters.
Which set of actions should the solutions architect take to increase the cache hit ratio as quickly as possible?

- A. Deploy a Lambda@Edge function to sort parameters by name and force them lo be lowercase Select the CloudFront viewer request trigger to invoke the function
- B. Update the CloudFront distribution to disable caching based on query string parameters.
- C. Update the CloudFront distribution to specify casing-insensitive query string processing.
- D. Deploy a reverse proxy after the load balancer to post-process the emitted URLs in the application to force the URL strings to be lowercase.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
because Amazon CloudFront considers the case of parameter names and values when caching based on query string parameters , thus inconsistent query strings may cause CloudFront to forward mixed-cased/misordered requests to the origin. Triggering a Lambda@Edge function based on a viewer request event to sort parameters by name and force them to be lowercase is the best choice.
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/QueryStringParameters.html#query-str
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/lambda-cloudfront-trigger-events.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/lambda-examples.html#lambda-examp


**NEW QUESTION # 571**
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