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>> SAP-C02科目対策 <<

Amazon SAP-C02トレーニング & SAP-C02日本語版復習指南

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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) 認定

SAP-C02 試験問題 (Q340-Q345):

質問 # 340

An ecommerce company runs an application on AWS. The application has an Amazon API Gateway API that invokes an AWS Lambda function. The data is stored in an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance.

During the company's most recent flash sale, a sudden increase in API calls negatively affected the application's performance. A solutions architect reviewed the Amazon CloudWatch metrics during that time and noticed a significant increase in Lambda invocations and database connections. The CPU utilization also was high on the DB instance.

What should the solutions architect recommend to optimize the application's performance?

- A. Modify the Lambda function to connect to the database outside of the function's handler. Check for an existing database connection before creating a new connection.
- **B. Create an RDS proxy by using the Lambda console. Modify the Lambda function to use the proxy endpoint.**
- C. Add an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis cluster to store the frequently accessed data from the RDS database.
- D. Increase the memory of the Lambda function. Modify the Lambda function to close the database connections when the data is retrieved.

正解: B

解説:

This option will optimize the application's performance by reducing the overhead of opening and closing database connections for each Lambda invocation. An RDS proxy is a fully managed database proxy for Amazon RDS that makes applications more scalable, more resilient to database failures, and more secure¹. It allows applications to pool and share connections established with the database, improving database efficiency and application scalability¹. By creating an RDS proxy by using the Lambda console, you can easily configure your Lambda function to use the proxy endpoint instead of the direct database endpoint². This will enable your Lambda function to reuse existing connections from the proxy's connection pool, reducing the latency and CPU utilization caused by establishing new connections for each invocation. It will also prevent connection saturation or exhaustion on the database, which can degrade performance or cause errors³.

質問 # 341

An e-commerce company is revamping its IT infrastructure and is planning to use AWS services. The company's CIO has asked a solutions architect to design a simple, highly available, and loosely coupled order processing application. The application is responsible for receiving and processing orders before storing them in an Amazon DynamoDB table. The application has a sporadic traffic pattern and should be able to scale during marketing campaigns to process the orders with minimal delays.

Which of the following is the MOST reliable approach to meet the requirements?

- A. Receive the orders using the AWS Step Functions program and launch an Amazon ECS container to process them.
- **B. Receive the orders in an Amazon SQS queue and invoke an AWS Lambda function to process them.**
- C. Receive the orders in an Amazon EC2-hosted database and use EC2 instances to process them.
- D. Receive the orders in Amazon Kinesis Data Streams and use Amazon EC2 instances to process them.

正解: B

解説:

The best option is to use Amazon SQS and AWS Lambda to create a serverless order processing application.

Amazon SQS is a fully managed message queue service that can decouple the order receiving and processing components, making the application more scalable and fault-tolerant. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that can automatically scale to handle the incoming messages from the SQS queue and process them according to the business logic. AWS Lambda can also integrate with Amazon DynamoDB to store the processed orders in a fast and flexible NoSQL database. This approach eliminates the need to provision, manage, or scale any servers or containers, and reduces the operational overhead and cost.

Option A is not reliable because using an EC2-hosted database to receive the orders introduces a single point of failure and a scalability bottleneck. EC2 instances also require more management and configuration than serverless services.

Option C is not reliable because using AWS Step Functions to receive the orders adds unnecessary complexity and cost to the application. AWS Step Functions is a service that coordinates multiple AWS services into a serverless workflow, but it is not designed to handle high-volume, sporadic, or unpredictable traffic patterns.

AWS Step Functions also charges per state transition, which can be expensive for a large number of orders.

Launching an ECS container to process each order also requires more resources and management than invoking a Lambda function.

Option D is not reliable because using Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to receive the orders is not suitable for this use case. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is a service that enables real-time processing of streaming data at scale, but it is not meant for asynchronous message queuing. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams requires consumers to poll the data from the stream, which can introduce latency.

and complexity. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams also charges per shard hour, which can be expensive for a sporadic traffic pattern.

References:

Amazon SQS

AWS Lambda

Amazon DynamoDB

AWS Step Functions

Amazon ECS

質問 # 342

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 finance 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 a resource-based IAM policy that includes conditions for specific 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.
- **B. Create an IAM role in the finance team's account by using IAM policy conditions for specific DynamoDB attributes (fine-grained access control). Establish trust with the marketing team's account. In the marketing team's account, create an IAM role that has permissions to assume the IAM role in the finance team's account.**
- C. Create an IAM role in the finance team's account to access the DynamoDB 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.
- 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.

正解: B

質問 # 343

A software development company has multiple engineers who are working remotely. The company is running Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) on an Amazon EC2 instance. The company's security policy states that all internal, nonpublic services that are deployed in a VPC must be accessible through a VPN. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) must be used for access to a VPN.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon WorkLink endpoint. Configure integration between Amazon WorkLink and AD DS. Enable MFA in Amazon WorkLink. Use AWS Client VPN to establish a VPN connection.
- B. Create an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection. Configure integration between a VPN and AD DS. Use an Amazon Workspaces client with MFA support enabled to establish a VPN connection.
- **C. Create an AWS Client VPN endpoint. Create an AD Connector directory for integration with AD DS. Enable MFA for AD Connector. Use AWS Client VPN to establish a VPN connection.**
- D. Create multiple AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections by using AWS VPN CloudHub. Configure integration between AWS VPN CloudHub and AD DS. Use AWS Copilot to establish a VPN connection.

正解: C

解説:

Setting up an AWS Client VPN endpoint and integrating it with Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) using an AD Connector directory enables secure remote access to internal services deployed in a VPC. Enabling multi-factor authentication (MFA) for AD Connector enhances security by adding an additional layer of authentication. This solution meets the company's requirements for secure remote access through a VPN with MFA, ensuring that the security policy is adhered to while providing a seamless experience for the remote engineers.

AWS Documentation on AWS Client VPN and AD Connector provides detailed instructions on setting up a Client VPN endpoint and integrating it with existing Active Directory for authentication. This solution aligns with AWS best practices for secure remote access to AWS resources.

質問 # 344

A company is planning to migrate its on-premises transaction-processing application to AWS. The application runs inside Docker containers that are hosted on VMS in the company's data center. The Docker containers have shared storage where the application records transaction data.

The transactions are time sensitive. The volume of transactions inside the application is unpredictable. The company must implement a low-latency storage solution that will automatically scale throughput to meet increased demand. The company cannot develop the application further and cannot continue to administer the Docker hosting environment.

How should the company migrate the application to AWS to meet these requirements?

- A. Migrate the containers that run the application to AWS Fargate for Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS). Create an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume. Create a Fargate task definition. Attach the EBS volume to each running task.
- B. Migrate the containers that run the application to Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS). Use Amazon S3 to store the transaction data that the containers share.
- **C. Migrate the containers that run the application to AWS Fargate for Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS). Create an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system. Create a Fargate task definition. Add a volume to the task definition to point to the EFS file system**
- D. Launch Amazon EC2 instances. Install Docker on the EC2 instances. Migrate the containers to the EC2 instances. Create an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system. Add a mount point to the EC2 instances for the EFS file system.

正解: C

解説:

Migrating the containers that run the application to AWS Fargate for Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) will meet the requirement of not administering the Docker hosting environment. AWS Fargate is a serverless compute engine that runs containers without requiring any infrastructure management³. Creating an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system and adding a volume to the Fargate task definition to point to the EFS file system will meet the requirement of low-latency storage that will automatically scale throughput to meet increased demand. Amazon EFS is a fully managed file system service that provides shared access to data from multiple containers, supports NFSv4 protocol, and offers consistent performance and high availability⁴. Amazon EFS also supports automatic scaling of throughput based on the amount of data stored in the file system⁵.

質問 # 345

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私たちは、このキャリアの中で、10年以上にわたりプロとしてSAP-C02練習資料を作りました。SAP-C02練習資料が最も全面的な参考書です。そして、私たちは十分な耐久力を持って、ずっとSAP-C02練習資料の研究に取り組んでいます。私たちのSAP-C02練習資料を利用したら、SAP-C02試験に合格した人がかなり多いです。だから、弊社のSAP-C02練習資料を早く購入しましょう！

SAP-C02トレーニング: <https://www.passtest.jp/Amazon/SAP-C02-shiken.html>

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便利-一番優秀なSAP-C02科目対策試験-試験の準備方法SAP-C02トレーニング

PassTestのAmazonのSAP-C02試験トレーニング資料を購入する前に、無料な試用版を利用することができます、だから、我々の専門家たちは努力に過去のデータを整理して分析してから、数年以来の研究を通して、現在の質量高いSAP-C02参考書を開発しています。

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