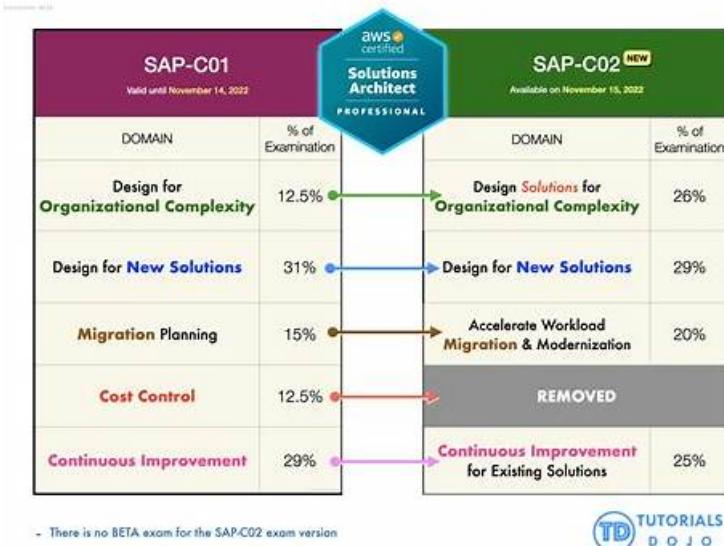


SAP-C02 Test Guide - AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Study Question & SAP-C02 Exam Questions



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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q407-Q412):

NEW QUESTION # 407

An enterprise company is building an infrastructure services platform for its users. The company has the following requirements:
Provide least privilege access to users when launching AWS infrastructure so users cannot provision unapproved services.
Use a central account to manage the creation of infrastructure services.

Provide the ability to distribute infrastructure services to multiple accounts in AWS Organizations.

Provide the ability to enforce tags on any infrastructure that is started by users.

Which combination of actions using AWS services will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Develop infrastructure services using AWS CloudFormation templates. Upload each template as an AWS Service Catalog product to portfolios created in a central AWS account. Share these portfolios with the Organizations structure created for the company.
- B. Allow user IAM roles to have AWSCloudFormationFullAccess and AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess permissions. Add an Organizations SCP at the AWS account root user level to deny all services except AWS CloudFormation and Amazon S3.
- C. Allow user IAM roles to have ServiceCatalogEndUserAccess permissions only. Use an automation script to import the central portfolios to local AWS accounts, copy the TagOption assign users access and apply launch constraints.
- D. Use the AWS CloudFormation Resource Tags property to enforce the application of tags to any CloudFormation templates that will be created for users.
- E. Develop infrastructure services using AWS CloudFormation templates. Add the templates to a central Amazon S3 bucket and add the IAM roles or users that require access to the S3 bucket policy.
- F. Use the AWS Service Catalog TagOption Library to maintain a list of tags required by the company. Apply the TagOption to AWS Service Catalog products or portfolios.

Answer: A,C,F

Explanation:

Developing infrastructure services using AWS CloudFormation templates and uploading them as AWS Service Catalog products to portfolios created in a central AWS account will enable the company to centrally manage the creation of infrastructure services and control who can use them¹. AWS Service Catalog allows you to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS². You can organize products into portfolios, which are collections of products along with configuration information³. You can share portfolios with other accounts in your organization using AWS Organizations⁴.

Allowing user IAM roles to have ServiceCatalogEndUserAccess permissions only and using an automation script to import the central portfolios to local AWS accounts, copy the TagOption, assign users access, and apply launch constraints will enable the company to provide least privilege access to users when launching AWS infrastructure services. ServiceCatalogEndUserAccess is a managed IAM policy that grants users permission to list and view products and launch product instances. An automation script can help import the shared portfolios from the central account to the local accounts, copy the TagOption from the central account, assign users access to the portfolios, and apply launch constraints that specify which IAM role or user can provision a product.

Using the AWS Service Catalog TagOption Library to maintain a list of tags required by the company and applying the TagOption to AWS Service Catalog products or portfolios will enable the company to enforce tags on any infrastructure that is started by users. TagOptions are key-value pairs that you can use to classify your AWS Service Catalog resources. You can create a TagOption Library that contains all the tags that you want to use across your organization. You can apply TagOptions to products or portfolios, and they will be automatically applied to any provisioned product instances.

References:

[Creating a product from an existing CloudFormation template](#)

[What is AWS Service Catalog?](#)

[Working with portfolios](#)

[Sharing a portfolio with AWS Organizations](#)

[\[Providing least privilege access for users\]](#)

[\[AWS managed policies for job functions\]](#)

[\[Importing shared portfolios\]](#)

[\[Enforcing tag policies\]](#)

[\[Working with TagOptions\]](#)

[\[Creating a TagOption Library\]](#)

[\[Applying TagOptions\]](#)

NEW QUESTION # 408

A financial services company receives a regular data feed from its credit card servicing partner. Approximately 5,000 records are sent every 15 minutes in plaintext, delivered over HTTPS directly into an Amazon S3 bucket with server-side encryption. This feed contains sensitive credit card primary account number (PAN) data. The company needs to automatically mask the PAN before sending the data to another S3 bucket for additional internal processing. The company also needs to remove and merge specific fields, and then transform the record into JSON format. Additionally, extra feeds are likely to be added in the future, so any design needs to be easily expandable.

Which solutions will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Glue crawler and custom classifier based on the data feed formats and build a table definition to match. Trigger an AWS Lambda function on file delivery to start an AWS Glue ETL job to transform the entire record according to the processing and transformation requirements. Define the output format as JSON. Once complete, have the ETL job send the results to another S3 bucket for internal processing.
- B. Create an AWS Glue crawler and custom classifier based upon the data feed formats and build a table definition to match.

Perform an Amazon Athena query on file delivery to start an Amazon EMR ETL job to transform the entire record according to the processing and transformation requirements. Define the output format as JSON. Once complete, send the results to another S3 bucket for internal processing and scale down the EMR cluster.

- C. Trigger an AWS Lambda function on file delivery that extracts each record and writes it to an Amazon SQS queue. Configure an AWS Fargate container application to automatically scale to a single instance when the SQS queue contains messages. Have the application process each record, and transform the record into JSON format. When the queue is empty, send the results to another S3 bucket for internal processing and scale down the AWS Fargate instance.
- D. Trigger an AWS Lambda function on file delivery that extracts each record and writes it to an Amazon SQS queue. Trigger another Lambda function when new messages arrive in the SQS queue to process the records, writing the results to a temporary location in Amazon S3. Trigger a final Lambda function once the SQS queue is empty to transform the records into JSON format and send the results to another S3 bucket for internal processing.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can use a Glue crawler to populate the AWS Glue Data Catalog with tables. The Lambda function can be triggered using S3 event notifications when object create events occur. The Lambda function will then trigger the Glue ETL job to transform the records masking the sensitive data and modifying the output format to JSON. This solution meets all requirements.

Create an AWS Glue crawler and custom classifier based on the data feed formats and build a table definition to match. Trigger an AWS Lambda function on file delivery to start an AWS Glue ETL job to transform the entire record according to the processing and transformation requirements. Define the output format as JSON. Once complete, have the ETL job send the results to another S3 bucket for internal processing.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/dg/trigger-job.html>

https://d1.awsstatic.com/Products/product-name/diagrams/product-page-diagram_Glue_Event-driven-ETL-Pipelines.e24d59bb79a9e24cdba7f43ffd234ec0482a60e2.png

NEW QUESTION # 409

A company is serving files to its customers through an SFTP server that is accessible over the internet. The SFTP server is running on a single Amazon EC2 instance with an Elastic IP address attached. Customers connect to the SFTP server through its Elastic IP address and use SSH for authentication. The EC2 instance also has an attached security group that allows access from all customer IP addresses.

A solutions architect must implement a solution to improve availability, minimize the complexity of infrastructure management and minimize the disruption to customers who access files. The solution must not change the way customers connect.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Disassociate the Elastic IP address from the EC2 instance. Create a multi-attach Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume to be used to SFTP file hosting. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) with the Elastic IP address attached. Create an Auto Scaling group with EC2 instances that run an SFTP server. Define in the Auto Scaling group that instances that are launched should attach the new multi-attach EBS volume. Configure the Auto Scaling group to automatically add instances behind the NLB. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use the security group that allows customer IP addresses for the EC2 instances that the Auto Scaling group launches. Sync all files from the SFTP server to the new multi-attach EBS volume.
- B. Disassociate the Elastic IP address from the EC2 instance. Create a new Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system to be used for SFTP file hosting. Create an AWS Fargate task definition to run an SFTP server. Specify the EFS file system as a mount in the task definition. Create a Fargate service by using the task definition, and place a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in front of the service. When configuring the service, attach the security group with customer IP addresses to the tasks that run the SFTP server. Associate the Elastic IP address with the NLB. Sync all files from the SFTP server to the S3 bucket.
- C. Disassociate the Elastic IP address from the EC2 instance. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to be used for SFTP file hosting. Create an AWS Transfer Family server. Configure the Transfer Family server with a publicly accessible endpoint. Associate the SFTP Elastic IP address with the new endpoint. Point the Transfer Family server to the S3 bucket. Sync all files from the SFTP server to the S3 bucket.
- D. Disassociate the Elastic IP address from the EC2 instance. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to be used for SFTP file hosting. Create an AWS Transfer Family server. Configure the Transfer Family server with a VPC-hosted, internet-facing endpoint. Associate the SFTP Elastic IP address with the new endpoint. Attach the security group with customer IP addresses to the new endpoint. Point the Transfer Family server to the S3 bucket. Sync all files from the SFTP server to the S3 bucket.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/aws-sftp-endpoint-type/>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/transfer/latest/userguide/create-server-in-vpc.html>

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/aws-sftp-endpoint-type/>

NEW QUESTION # 410

A company is developing a new service that will be accessed using TCP on a static port. A solutions architect must ensure that the service is highly available, has redundancy across Availability Zones, and is accessible using the DNS name `my.service.com`, which is publicly accessible. The service must use fixed address assignments so other companies can add the addresses to their allow lists. Assuming that resources are deployed in multiple Availability Zones in a single Region, which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create Amazon EC2 instances with an Elastic IP address for each instance. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) and expose the static TCP port. Register EC2 instances with the NLB.
Create a new name server record set named `my.service.com`, and assign the Elastic IP addresses of the EC2 instances to the record set. Provide the Elastic IP addresses of the EC2 instances to the other companies to add to their allow lists.
- B. Create Amazon EC2 instances for the service. Create one Elastic IP address for each Availability Zone. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) and expose the assigned TCP port. Assign the Elastic IP addresses to the NLB for each Availability Zone. Create a target group and register the EC2 instances with the NLB. Create a new A (alias) record set named `my.service.com`, and assign the NLB DNS name to the record set.
- C. Create an Amazon ECS cluster and a service definition for the application. Create and assign public IP addresses for the ECS cluster. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) and expose the TCP port. Create a target group and assign the ECS cluster name to the NLB. Create a new A record set named `my.service.com`, and assign the public IP addresses of the ECS cluster to the record set. Provide the public IP addresses of the ECS cluster to the other companies to add to their allow lists.
- D. Create an Amazon ECS cluster and a service definition for the application. Create and assign public IP address for each host in the cluster. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and expose the static TCP port. Create a target group and assign the ECS service definition name to the ALB. Create a new CNAME record set and associate the public IP addresses to the record set. Provide the Elastic IP addresses of the Amazon EC2 instances to the other companies to add to their allow lists.

Answer: B

Explanation:

NLB with one Elastic IP per AZ to handle TCP traffic. Alias record set named `my.service.com`

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-to-elb-load-balancer.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-to-elb-load-balancer.html>

NEW QUESTION # 411

A multimedia company needs to deliver its video-on-demand (VOD) content to its subscribers in a cost-effective way. The video files range in size from 1-15 GB and are typically viewed frequently for the first

6 months after creation, and then access decreases considerably. The company requires all video files to remain immediately available for subscribers. There are now roughly 30,000 files, and the company anticipates doubling that number over time.

What is the MOST cost-effective solution for delivering the company's VOD content?

- A. Use AWS Elemental MediaConvert and store the adaptive bitrate video files in Amazon S3. Configure an AWS Elemental MediaPackage endpoint to deliver the content from Amazon S3.
- B. Store the video files in Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) Standard. Enable EFS lifecycle management to move the video files to EFS Infrequent Access after 6 months. Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group behind an Elastic Load Balancer to deliver the content from Amazon EFS.
- C. Store the video files in Amazon S3 Standard. Create S3 Lifecycle rules to move the video files to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 6 months and to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 1 year. Use Amazon CloudFront to deliver the content with the S3 bucket as the origin.
- D. Store the video files in an Amazon S3 bucket using S3 Intelligent-Tiering. Use Amazon CloudFront to deliver the content with the S3 bucket as the origin.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/amazon-cloudfront-for-media.pdf>

NEW QUESTION # 412

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