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## Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q560-Q565):

#### **NEW QUESTION #560**

A solutions architect has an operational workload deployed on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. The VPC architecture spans two Availability Zones (AZ) with a subnet in each that the Auto Scaling group is targeting. The VPC is connected to an on-premises environment and connectivity cannot be interrupted. The maximum size of the Auto Scaling group is 20 instances in service. The VPC IPv4 addressing is as follows:

VPC CIDR: 10.0.0.0/23 AZ1 subnet CIDR: 10.0.0.0/24 AZ2 subnet CIDR: 10.0.1.0/24

Since deployment, a third AZ has become available in the Region. The solutions architect wants to adopt the new AZ without adding additional IPv4 address space and without service downtime.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new VPC with the same IPv4 address space and define three subnets, with one for each AZ. Update the existing Auto Scaling group to target the new subnets in the new VPC.
- B. Update the Auto Scaling group to use the AZ2 subnet only. Update the AZ1 subnet to have half the previous address space. Adjust the Auto Scaling group to also use the AZ1 subnet again. When the instances are healthy, adjust the Auto Scaling group to use the AZ1 subnet only. Update the current AZ2 subnet and assign the second half of the address space from the original AZ1 subnet. Create a new AZ3 subnet using halt the original AZ2 subnet address space, then update the Auto Scaling group to target all three new subnets.
- C. Terminate the EC2 instances in the AZ1 subnet. Delete and re-create the AZ1 subnet using half the address space. Update the Auto Scaling group to use this new subnet. Repeat this for the second AZ.

  Define a new subnet in AZ3, then update the Auto Scaling group to target all three new subnets.
- D. Update the Auto Scaling group to use the AZ2 subnet only. Delete and re-create the AZ1 subnet using hall the previous address space. Adjust the Auto Scaling group to also use the new AZ1 subnet. When the instances are healthy, adjust the Auto Scaling group to use the AZ1 subnet only. Remove the current AZ2 subnet. Create a new AZ2 subnet using the second half of the address space from the original AZ1 subnet. Create a new AZ3 subnet using half the original AZ2 subnet address space, then update the Auto Scaling group to target all three new subnets.

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/vpc-ip-address-range/?nc1=h\_ls It's not possible to modify the IP address range of an existing virtual private cloud (VPC) or subnet. You must delete the VPC or subnet, and then create a new VPC or subnet with your preferred CIDR block.

#### **NEW QUESTION #561**

A company is planning to migrate an application from on premises to the AWS Cloud The company will begin the migration by moving the application underlying data storage to AWS The application data is stored on a shared tile system on premises and the application servers connect to the shared file system through SMB A solutions architect must implement a solution that uses an Amazon S3 bucket for shared storage. Until the application is fully migrated and code is rewritten to use native Amazon S3 APIs the application must continue to have access to the data through SMB The solutions architect must migrate the application data to AWS (o its new location while still allowing the on-premises application to access the data Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an S3 bucket for the application Copy the data from the on-premises storage to the S3 bucket
- B. Create an S3 bucket for the application Deploy a new AWS Storage Gateway file gateway on anon- premises VM Create a new file share that stores data in the S3 bucket and is associated with the file gateway Copy the data from the on-premises storage to the new file gateway endpoint
- C. Deploy an AWS Server Migration Service (AWS SMS) VM to the on-premises environment Use AWS SMS to migrate the file storage server from on premises to an Amazon EC2 instance
- D. Create a new Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system Configure AWS DataSync with one location for the onpremises file share and one location for the new Amazon FSx file system Create a new DataSync task to copy the data from the on-premises file share location to the Amazon FSx file system

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

Create an S3 Bucket:

Log in to the AWS Management Console and navigate to Amazon S3.

Create a new S3 bucket that will serve as the destination for the application data.

Deploy AWS Storage Gateway:

Download and deploy the AWS Storage Gateway virtual machine (VM) on your on-premises environment.

This VM can be deployed on VMware ESXi, Microsoft Hyper-V, or Linux KVM.

Configure the File Gateway:

Configure the deployed Storage Gateway as a file gateway. This will enable it to present Amazon S3 buckets as SMB file shares to your on-premises applications.

Create a New File Share:

Within the Storage Gateway configuration, create a new file share that is associated with the S3 bucket you created earlier. This file share will use the SMB protocol, allowing your on-premises applications to access the S3 bucket as if it were a local SMB file share.

Copy Data to the File Gateway:

Use your preferred method (such as robocopy, rsync, or similar tools) to copy data from the on-premises storage to the newly created file gateway endpoint. This data will be stored in the S3 bucket, maintaining accessibility through SMB. Ensure Secure and Efficient Data Transfer:

AWS Storage Gateway ensures that all data in transit is encrypted using TLS, providing secure data transfer to AWS. It also provides local caching for frequently accessed data, improving access performance for on- premises applications.

This approach allows your existing on-premises applications to continue accessing data via SMB while leveraging the scalability and durability of Amazon S3.

References

AWS Storage Gateway Overview#67#.

AWS DataSync and Storage Gateway Hybrid Architecture#66#.

AWS S3 File Gateway Details#68#.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 562**

A company runs its sales reporting application in an AWS Region in the United States. The application uses an Amazon API Gateway Regional API and AWS Lambda functions to generate on-demand reports from data in an Amazon RDS for MySQL database. The frontend of the application is hosted on Amazon S3 and is accessed by users through an Amazon CloudFront distribution. The company is using Amazon Route 53 as the DNS service for the domain. Route 53 is configured with a simple routing policy to route traffic to the API Gateway API.

In the next 6 months, the company plans to expand operations to Europe. More than 90% of the database traffic is read-only traffic. The company has already deployed an API Gateway API and Lambda functions in the new Region.

A solutions architect must design a solution that minimizes latency for users who download reports.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use an AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) task with full load plus change data capture (CDC) to replicate
  the primary database in the original Region to the database in the new Region.
   Change the Route 53 record to geolocation routing to connect to the API Gateway API.
- B. Configure a cross-Region read replica for the RDS database in the new Region. Change the Route 53 record to geolocation routing to connect to the API
- C. Use an AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) task with full load to replicate the primary database in the original Region to the database in the new Region. Change the Route 53 record to latency-based routing to connect to the API Gateway API.
- D. Configure a cross-Region read replica for the RDS database in the new Region. Change the Route 53 record to latency-based routing to connect to the API Gateway API.

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The company should configure a cross-Region read replica for the RDS database in the new Region. The company should change the Route 53 record to latency-based routing to connect to the API Gateway API. This solution will meet the requirements because a cross-Region read replica is a feature that enables you to create a MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL, or SQL Server read replica in a different Region from the source DB instance. You can use cross-Region read replicas to improve availability and disaster recovery, scale out globally, or migrate an existing database to a new Region1. By creating a cross-Region read replica for the RDS database in the new Region, the company can have a standby copy of its primary database that can serve read-only traffic from users in Europe. A latency-based routing policy is a feature that enables you to route traffic based on the latency between your users and your resources. You can use latency-based routing to route traffic to the resource that provides the best latency2. By changing the Route 53 record to latency-based routing, the company can minimize latency for users who download reports by connecting them to the API Gateway API in the Region that provides the best response time.

The other options are not correct because:

- \* Using AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to replicate the primary database in the original Region to the database in the new Region would not be as cost-effective or simple as using a cross-Region read replica. AWS DMS is a service that enables you to migrate relational databases, data warehouses, NoSQL databases, and other types of data stores. You can use AWS DMS to perform one-time migrations or continuous data replication with high availability and consolidate databases into a petabyte-scale data warehouse3. However, AWS DMS requires more configuration and management
- \* than creating a cross-Region read replica, which is fully managed by Amazon RDS. AWS DMS also incurs additional charges for replication instances and tasks.

\* Creating an Amazon API Gateway Data API service integration with Amazon Redshift would not help with disaster recovery or minimizing latency. The Data API is a feature that enables you to query your Amazon Redshift cluster using HTTP requests, without needing a persistent connection or a SQL client.

It is useful for building applications that interact with Amazon Redshift, but not for replicating or recovering data from an RDS database.

- \* Creating an AWS Data Exchange datashare by connecting AWS Data Exchange to the Redshift cluster would not help with disaster recovery or minimizing latency. AWS Data Exchange is a service that makes it easy for AWS customers to exchange data in the cloud. You can use AWS Data Exchange to subscribe to a diverse selection of third-party data products or offer your own data products to other AWS customers. A datashare is a feature that enables you to share live and secure access to your Amazon Redshift data across your accounts or with third parties without copying or moving the underlying data. It is useful for sharing query results and views with other users, but not for replicating or recovering data from an RDS database. References:
- \* https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Concepts.RDS Fea Regions DB-eng, Featur
- \* https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-policy.html#routing-policy-latency
- \* https://aws.amazon.com/dms/
- \* https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/mgmt/data-api.html
- \* https://aws.amazon.com/data-exchange/
- \* https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/datashare-overview.html

#### **NEW QUESTION #563**

A company is migrating an on-premises application and a MySQL database to AWS. The application processes highly sensitive data, and new data is constantly updated in the database.

The data must not be transferred over the internet. The company also must encrypt the data in transit and at rest. The database is 5 TB in size. The company already has created the database schema in an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance. The company has set up a 1 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection to AWS. The company also has set up a public VIF and a private VIF. A solutions architect needs to design a solution that will migrate the data to AWS with the least possible downtime. Which solution will meet these requirements?

• A. Perform a database backup.

Use AWS DataSync to transfer the backup files to Amazon S3.

Use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) for encryption at rest.

Use TLS for encryption in transit Import the data from Amazon S3 to the DB instance.

• B. Use Amazon S3 File Gateway.

Set up a private connection to Amazon S3 by using AWS PrivateLink.

Perform a database backup.

Copy the backup files to Amazon S3.

Use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) for encryption at rest.

Use TLS for encryption in transit.

Import the data from Amazon S3 to the DB instance.

• C. Perform a database backup.

Copy the backup files to an AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized device.

Import the backup to Amazon S3.

Use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) for encryption at rest.

Use TLS for encryption in transit Import the data from Amazon S3 to the DB instance.

• D. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the data to AWS.

Create a DMS replication instance in a private subnet.

Create VPC endpoints for AWS DMS.

Configure a DMS task to copy data from the on-premises database to the DB instance by using full load plus change data capture (CDC).

Use the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) default key for encryption at rest.

Use TLS for encryption in transit.

#### Answer: B

#### **NEW OUESTION # 564**

A company has more than 10.000 sensors that send data to an on-premises Apache Kafka server by using the Message Queuing Telemetry Transport (MQTT) protocol. The on-premises Kafka server transforms the data and then stores the results as objects in an Amazon S3 bucket Recently, the Kafka server crashed. The company lost sensor data while the server was being restored A

solutions architect must create a new design on AWS that is highly available and scalable to prevent a similar occurrence Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy AWS loT Core, and launch an Amazon EC2 instance to host the Kafka server Configure AWS loT Core to send the data to the EC2 instance Route the sensors to send the data to AWSIoT Core.
- B. Migrate the on-premises Kafka server to Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK). Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) that points to the Amazon MSK broker. Enable NLB health checks Route the sensors to send the data to the NLB.
- C. Launch two Amazon EC2 instances to host the Kafka server in an active/standby configuration across two Availability Zones. Create a domain name in Amazon Route 53 Create a Route 53 failover policy Route the sensors to send the data to the domain name.
- D. Deploy AWS loT Core, and connect it to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream Use an AWS Lambda function to handle data transformation Route the sensors to send the data to AWS loT Core

Answer: C

#### **NEW QUESTION #565**

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