SAP-C02$^{Q\&As}$

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional

Pass Amazon SAP-C02 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.geekcert.com/sap-c02.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Amazon Official Exam Center

- **Instant Download** After Purchase
- **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- **365 Days** Free Update
- **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

A company wants to migrate its website to AWS. The website uses containers that are deployed in an on-premises, self-managed Kubernetes cluster. All data for the website is stored in an on-premises PostgreSQL database.

The company has decided to migrate the on-premises Kubernetes cluster to an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster. The EKS cluster will use EKS managed node groups with a static number of nodes. The company

will also migrate the on-premises database to an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL database.

A solutions architect needs to estimate the total cost of ownership (TCO) for this workload before the migration.

Which solution will provide the required TCO information?

A. Request access to Migration Evaluator. Run the Migration Evaluator Collector and import the data. Configure a scenario. Export a Quick Insights report from Migration Evaluator.

B. Launch AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) for the on-premises database. Generate an assessment report. Create an estimate in AWS Pricing Calculator for the costs of the EKS migration.

C. Initialize AWS Application Migration Service. Add the on-premises servers as source servers. Launch a test instance. Output a TCO report from Application Migration Service.

D. Access the AWS Cloud Economics Center webpage to assess the AWS Cloud Value Framework. Create an AWS Cost and Usage report from the Cloud Value Framework.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

A Solutions Architect is constructing a containerized.NET Core application for AWS Fargate. The application\\'s backend needs a high-availability version of Microsoft SQL Server. All application levels must be extremely accessible. The credentials associated with the SQL Server connection string should not be saved to disk inside the.NET Core front-end containers.

Which tactics should the Solutions Architect use to achieve these objectives?

A. Set up SQL Server to run in Fargate with Service Auto Scaling. Create an Amazon ECS task execution role that allows the Fargate task definition to get the secret value for the credentials to SQL Server running in Fargate. Specify the ARN of the secret in AWS Secrets Manager in the secrets section of the Fargate task definition so the sensitive data can be injected into the containers as environment variables on startup for reading into the application to construct the connection string. Set up the .NET Core service using Service Auto Scaling behind an Application Load Balancer in multiple Availability Zones.

B. Create a Multi-AZ deployment of SQL Server on Amazon RDS. Create a secret in AWS Secrets Manager for the credentials to the RDS database. Create an Amazon ECS task execution role that allows the Fargate task definition to get the secret value for the credentials to the RDS database in Secrets Manager. Specify the ARN of the secret in Secrets Manager in the secrets section of the Fargate task definition so the sensitive data can be injected into the containers as environment variables on startup for reading into the application to construct the connection string. Set up the .NET Core service in Fargate using Service Auto Scaling behind an Application Load Balancer in multiple Availability Zones.

C. Create an Auto Scaling group to run SQL Server on Amazon EC2. Create a secret in AWS Secrets Manager for the credentials to SQL Server running on EC2. Create an Amazon ECS task execution role that allows the Fargate task definition to get the secret value for the credentials to SQL Server on EC2. Specify the ARN of the secret in Secrets Manager in the secrets section of the Fargate task definition so the sensitive data can be injected into the containers as environment variables on startup for reading into the application to construct the connection string. Set up the .NET Core service using Service Auto Scaling behind an Application Load Balancer in multiple Availability Zones.

D. Create a Multi-AZ deployment of SQL Server on Amazon RDS. Create a secret in AWS Secrets Manager for the credentials to the RDS database. Create non- persistent empty storage for the .NET Core containers in the Fargate task definition to store the sensitive information. Create an Amazon ECS task execution role that allows the Fargate task definition to get the secret value for the credentials to the RDS database in Secrets Manager. Specify the ARN of the secret in Secrets Manager in the secrets section of the Fargate task definition so the sensitive data can be written to the non-persistent empty storage on startup for reading into the application to construct the connection string. Set up the .NET Core service using Service Auto Scaling behind an Application Load Balancer in multiple Availability Zones.

Correct Answer: B

Secrets Manager natively supports SQL Server on RDS. No real need to create additional \\'ephemeral storage\\' to fetch credentials, as these can be injected to containers as environment variables.https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/ knowledge- center/ecs-data-security-container-task/

QUESTION 3

A company\\'s solutions architect needs to provide secure Remote Desktop connectivity to users for Amazon EC2 Windows instances that are hosted in a VPC. The solution must integrate centralized user management with the company\\'s on-premises Active Directory. Connectivity to the VPC is through the internet. The company has hardware that can be used to establish an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

A. Deploy a managed Active Directory by using AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory. Establish a trust with the on-premises Active Directory. Deploy an EC2 instance as a bastion host in the VPC. Ensure that the EC2 instance is joined to the domain. Use the bastion host to access the target instances through RDP.

B. Configure AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) to integrate with the on- premises Active Directory by using the AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory AD Connector. Configure permission sets against user groups for access to AWS Systems Manager. Use Systems Manager Fleet Manager to access the target instances through RDP.

C. Implement a VPN between the on-premises environment and the target VPC. Ensure that the target instances are joined to the on-premises Active Directory domain over the VPN connection. Configure RDP access through the VPN. Connect from the company\\'s network to the target instances.

D. Deploy a managed Active Directory by using AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory. Establish a trust with the on-premises Active Directory. Deploy a Remote Desktop Gateway on AWS by using an AWS Quick Start. Ensure that the Remote Desktop Gateway is joined to the domain. Use the Remote Desktop Gateway to access the target instances through RDP.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

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 fi-nance 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 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.

B. Create an IAM role in the finance team\\'s account by using IAM policy conditions for specific DynamoDB attributes (fine-grained access con-trol). Establish trust with the marketing team\\'s account. In the mar-keting team\\'s account, create an IAM role that has permissions to as-sume the IAM role in the finance team\\'s account.

C. Create a resource-based IAM policy that includes conditions for spe-cific 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.

D. Create an IAM role in the finance team\\'s account to access the Dyna-moDB 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.

Correct Answer: B

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_examples_dynamodb_attributes.html

QUESTION 5

A company is running several applications in the AWS Cloud. The applications are specific to separate business units in the company. The company is running the components of the applications in several AWS accounts that are in an organization in AWS Organizations.

Every cloud resource in the company\\'s organization has a tag that is named BusinessUnit. Every tag already has the appropriate value of the business unit name.

The company needs to allocate its cloud costs to different business units. The company also needs to visualize the cloud costs for each business unit.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. In the organization\\'s management account, create a cost allocation tag that is named BusinessUnit. Also in the management account, create an Amazon S3 bucket and an AWS Cost and Usage Report (AWS CUR). Configure the S3 bucket as the destination for the AWS CUR. From the management account, query the AWS CUR data by using Amazon Athena. Use Amazon QuickSight for visualization.

B. In each member account, create a cost allocation tag that is named BusinessUnit. In the organization\\'s management account, create an Amazon S3 bucket and an AWS Cost and Usage Report (AWS CUR). Configure the S3 bucket as the destination for the AWS CUR. Create an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard for visualization.

C. In the organization\\'s management account, create a cost allocation tag that is named BusinessUnit. In each member account, create an Amazon S3 bucket and an AWS Cost and Usage Report (AWS CUR). Configure each S3 bucket as the destination for its respective AWS CUR. In the management account, create an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard for visualization.

D. In each member account, create a cost allocation tag that is named BusinessUnit. Also in each member account, create an Amazon S3 bucket and an AWS Cost and Usage Report (AWS CUR). Configure each S3 bucket as the destination for its respective AWS CUR. From the management account, query the AWS CUR data by using Amazon Athena. Use Amazon QuickSight for visualization.

Correct Answer: A