

# SAP-C02<sup>Q&As</sup>

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional

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### QUESTION 1

A company is planning to migrate an Amazon RDS for Oracle database to an RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance in another AWS account. A solutions architect needs to design a migration strategy that will require no downtime and that will minimize the amount of time necessary to complete the migration. The migration strategy must replicate all existing data and any new data that is created during the migration. The target database must be identical to the source database at completion of the migration process.

All applications currently use an Amazon Route 53 CNAME record as their endpoint for communication with the RDS for Oracle DB instance. The RDS for Oracle DB instance is in a private subnet.

Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. Create a new RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance in the target account. Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to migrate the database schema from the source database to the target database.
- B. Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to create a new RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance in the target account with the schema and initial data from the source database.
- C. Configure VPC peering between the VPCs in the two AWS accounts to provide connectivity to both DB instances from the target account. Configure the security groups that are attached to each DB instance to allow traffic on the database port from the VPC in the target account.
- D. Temporarily allow the source DB instance to be publicly accessible to provide connectivity from the VPC in the target account. Configure the security groups that are attached to each DB instance to allow traffic on the database port from the VPC in the target account.
- E. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) in the target account to perform a full load plus change data capture (CDC) migration from the source database to the target database. When the migration is complete, change the CNAME record to point to the target DB instance endpoint.
- F. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) in the target account to perform a change data capture (CDC) migration from the source database to the target database. When the migration is complete, change the CNAME record to point to the target DB instance endpoint.

Correct Answer: ACE

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### QUESTION 2

A company has an application that sells tickets online and experiences bursts of demand every 7 days. The application has a stateless presentation layer running on Amazon EC2, an Oracle database to store unstructured data catalog information, and a backend API layer. The front-end layer uses an Elastic Load Balancer to distribute the load across nine On-Demand Instances over three Availability Zones (AZs). The Oracle database is running on a single EC2 instance. The company is experiencing performance issues when running more than two concurrent campaigns. A solutions architect must design a solution that meets the following requirements:

Address scalability issues. Increase the level of concurrency. Eliminate licensing costs. Improve reliability.

Which set of steps should the solutions architect take?

- A. Create an Auto Scaling group for the front end with a combination of On-Demand and Spot Instances to reduce costs. Convert the Oracle database into a single Amazon RDS reserved DB instance.

B. Create an Auto Scaling group for the front end with a combination of On-Demand and Spot Instances to reduce costs. Create two additional copies of the database instance, then distribute the databases in separate AZs.

C. Create an Auto Scaling group for the front end with a combination of On-Demand and Spot Instances to reduce costs. Convert the tables in the Oracle database into Amazon DynamoDB tables.

D. Convert the On-Demand Instances into Spot Instances to reduce costs for the front end. Convert the tables in the Oracle database into Amazon DynamoDB tables.

Correct Answer: C

Combination of On-Demand and Spot Instances + DynamoDB.

### QUESTION 3

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 allows only required ECR operations. Include a condition to allow the ECR operations if the value of the `aws:PrincipalOrgID` 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.

B. 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:PrincipalOrgID` 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.

C. 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.

D. 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.

Correct Answer: A

This option allows the company to use a private repository in Amazon ECR to store and manage its Docker images securely and efficiently<sup>1</sup>. 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:InitiateLayerUpload`<sup>2</sup>, the company can restrict access to the repository and prevent unauthorized actions. By including a condition to allow the ECR operations 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 images<sup>3</sup>. 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 images<sup>4</sup>. References: Amazon ECR private repositories Amazon ECR repository policies Restricting access to AWS Organizations members Amazon ECR lifecycle policies

#### QUESTION 4

A media storage application uploads user photos to Amazon S3 for processing by AWS Lambda functions. Application state is stored in Amazon DynamoDB tables. Users are reporting that some uploaded photos are not being processed properly. The application developers trace the logs and find that Lambda is experiencing photo processing issues when thousands of users upload photos simultaneously. The issues are the result of Lambda concurrency limits and the performance of DynamoDB when data is saved.

Which combination of actions should a solutions architect take to increase the performance and reliability of the application? (Select TWO.)

- A. Evaluate and adjust the RCUs for the DynamoDB tables.
- B. Evaluate and adjust the WCUs for the DynamoDB tables.
- C. Add an Amazon ElastiCache layer to increase the performance of Lambda functions.
- D. Add an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue and reprocessing logic between Amazon S3 and the Lambda functions.
- E. Use S3 Transfer Acceleration to provide lower latency to users.

Correct Answer: BD

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ReadWriteCapacityMode.html#HowItWorks.requests> <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/robust-serverless-application-design-with-aws-lambda-dlq/c>

#### QUESTION 5

A company is using an on-premises Active Directory service for user authentication. The company wants to use the same authentication service to sign in to the company's AWS accounts, which are using AWS Organizations. AWS Site-to-Site VPN connectivity already exists between the on-premises environment and all the company's AWS accounts.

The company's security policy requires conditional access to the accounts based on user groups and roles. User identities must be managed in a single location. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) to connect to Active Directory by using SAML 2.0. Enable automatic provisioning by using the System for Cross-domain Identity Management (SCIM) v2.0 protocol. Grant access to the AWS accounts by using attribute-based access controls (ABACs).
- B. Configure AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) by using AWS SSO as an identity source. Enable automatic provisioning by using the System for Cross-domain Identity Management (SCIM) v2.0 protocol. Grant access to the AWS accounts by using AWS SSO permission sets.
- C. In one of the company's AWS accounts, configure AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to use a SAML 2.0 identity provider. Provision IAM users that are mapped to the federated users. Grant access that corresponds to appropriate groups in Active Directory. Grant access to the required AWS accounts by using cross-account IAM users.
- D. In one of the company's AWS accounts, configure AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to use an OpenID Connect (OIDC) identity provider. Provision IAM roles that grant access to the AWS account for the federated users that correspond to appropriate groups in Active Directory. Grant access to the required AWS accounts by using cross-account IAM roles.

Correct Answer: A

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-attributes-based-access-control-with-aws-single-sign-on/>

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