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Practice Materials & Tests

**DEMO VERSION**

**Amazon**

**SAP-C02 Exam**

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional



Exam Latest Version: 31.6



### Question 1. (Single Select)

A company uses a service to collect metadata from applications that the company hosts on premises. Consumer devices such as TVs and internet radios access the applications. Many older devices do not support certain HTTP headers and exhibit errors when these headers are present in responses. The company has configured an on-premises load balancer to remove the unsupported headers from responses sent to older devices, which the company identified by the User-Agent headers.

The company wants to migrate the service to AWS, adopt serverless technologies, and retain the ability to support the older devices. The company has already migrated the applications into a set of AWS Lambda functions.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

A: Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution for the metadata service. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Configure the CloudFront distribution to forward requests to the ALB. Configure the ALB to invoke the correct Lambda function for each type of request. Create a CloudFront function to remove the problematic headers based on the value of the User-Agent header.

B: Create an Amazon API Gateway REST API for the metadata service. Configure API Gateway to invoke the correct Lambda function for each type of request. Modify the default gateway responses to remove the problematic headers based on the value of the User-Agent header.

C: Create an Amazon API Gateway HTTP API for the metadata service. Configure API Gateway to invoke the correct Lambda function for each type of request. Create a response mapping template to remove the problematic headers based on the value of the User-Agent. Associate the response data mapping with the HTTP API.

D: Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution for the metadata service. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Configure the CloudFront distribution to forward requests to the ALB. Configure the ALB to invoke the correct Lambda function for each type of request. Create a Lambda@Edge function that will remove the problematic headers in response to viewer requests based on the value of the User-Agent header.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/lambda-examples.html>

## Question 2. (Multi Select)

A company is hosting a critical application on a single Amazon EC2 instance. The application uses an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis single-node cluster for an in-memory data store. The application uses an Amazon RDS for MariaDB DB instance for a relational database. For the application to function, each piece of the infrastructure must be healthy and must be in an active state.

A solutions architect needs to improve the application's architecture so that the infrastructure can automatically recover from failure with the least possible downtime.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

A: Use an Elastic Load Balancer to distribute traffic across multiple EC2 instances. Ensure that the EC2 instances are part of an Auto Scaling group that has a minimum capacity of two instances.

B: Use an Elastic Load Balancer to distribute traffic across multiple EC2 instances. Ensure that the EC2 instances are configured in unlimited mode.

C: Modify the DB instance to create a read replica in the same Availability Zone. Promote the read replica to be the primary DB instance in failure scenarios.

D: Modify the DB instance to create a Multi-AZ deployment that extends across two Availability Zones.

E: Create a replication group for the ElastiCache for Redis cluster. Configure the cluster to use an Auto Scaling group that has a minimum capacity of two instances.

F: Create a replication group for the ElastiCache for Redis cluster. Enable Multi-AZ on the cluster.

**Correct Answer: A, D, F**

### Explanation:

Option A is correct because using an Elastic Load Balancer and an Auto Scaling group with a minimum capacity of two instances can improve the availability and scalability of the EC2 instances that host the application. The load balancer can distribute traffic across multiple instances and the Auto Scaling group can replace any unhealthy instances automatically.

Option D is correct because modifying the DB instance to create a Multi-AZ deployment that extends across two Availability Zones can improve the availability and durability of the RDS for MariaDB database. Multi-AZ deployments provide enhanced data protection and minimize

downtime by automatically failing over to a standby replica in another Availability Zone in case of a planned or unplanned outage<sup>4</sup>

Option F is correct because creating a replication group for the ElastiCache for Redis cluster and enabling Multi-AZ on the cluster can improve the availability and fault tolerance of the in-memory data store. A replication group consists of a primary node and up to five read-only replica nodes that are synchronized with the primary node using asynchronous replication. Multi-AZ allows automatic failover to one of the replicas if the primary node fails or becomes unreachable<sup>6</sup>

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### Question 3. (Multi Select)

A company has many AWS accounts and uses AWS Organizations to manage all of them. A solutions architect must implement a solution that the company can use to share a common network across multiple accounts.

The company's infrastructure team has a dedicated infrastructure account that has a VPC. The infrastructure team must use this account to manage the network. Individual accounts cannot have the ability to manage their own networks. However, individual accounts must be able to create AWS resources within subnets.

Which combination of actions should the solutions architect perform to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A: Create a transit gateway in the infrastructure account.
- B: Enable resource sharing from the AWS Organizations management account.
- C: Create VPCs in each AWS account within the organization in AWS Organizations. Configure the VPCs to share the same CIDR range and subnets as the VPC in the infrastructure account. Peer the VPCs in each individual account with the VPC in the infrastructure account,
- D: Create a resource share in AWS Resource Access Manager in the infrastructure account. Select the specific AWS Organizations OU that will use the shared network. Select each subnet to associate with the resource share.
- E: Create a resource share in AWS Resource Access Manager in the infrastructure account. Select the specific AWS Organizations OU that will use the shared network. Select each prefix list to associate with the resource share.

**Correct Answer: A, E**

## Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/sharing-managed-prefix-lists.html>

### Question 4. (Single Select)

A company wants to use a third-party software-as-a-service (SaaS) application. The third-party SaaS application is consumed through several API calls. The third-party SaaS application also runs on AWS inside a VPC.

The company will consume the third-party SaaS application from inside a VPC. The company has internal security policies that mandate the use of private connectivity that does not traverse the internet. No resources that run in the company VPC are allowed to be accessed from outside the company's VPC. All permissions must conform to the principles of least privilege.

Which solution meets these requirements?

A: Create an AWS PrivateLink interface VPC endpoint. Connect this endpoint to the endpoint service that the third-party SaaS application provides. Create a security group to limit the access to the endpoint. Associate the security group with the endpoint.

B: Create an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection between the third-party SaaS application and the company VPC. Configure network ACLs to limit access across the VPN tunnels.

C: Create a VPC peering connection between the third-party SaaS application and the company VPC. Update route tables by adding the needed routes for the peering connection.

D: Create an AWS PrivateLink endpoint service. Ask the third-party SaaS provider to create an interface VPC endpoint for this endpoint service. Grant permissions for the endpoint service to the specific account of the third-party SaaS provider.

**Correct Answer: A**

## Explanation:

Reference architecture

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/privatelink/privatelink-access-saas.html>

Note from documentation that Interface Endpoint is at client side

### Question 5. (Single Select)

A company needs to implement a patching process for its servers. The on-premises servers and Amazon EC2 instances use a variety of tools to perform patching. Management requires a single report showing the patch status of all the servers and instances.

Which set of actions should a solutions architect take to meet these requirements?

A: Use AWS Systems Manager to manage patches on the on-premises servers and EC2 instances. Use Systems Manager to generate patch compliance reports.

B: Use AWS OpsWorks to manage patches on the on-premises servers and EC2 instances. Use Amazon QuickSight integration with OpsWorks to generate patch compliance reports.

C: Use an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to apply patches by scheduling an AWS Systems Manager patch remediation job. Use Amazon Inspector to generate patch compliance reports.

D: Use AWS OpsWorks to manage patches on the on-premises servers and EC2 instances. Use AWS X-Ray to post the patch status to AWS Systems Manager OpsCenter to generate patch compliance reports.

**Correct Answer: A**

#### **Explanation:**

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/systems-manager-patch.html>

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