SAP-C01^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

A company has a policy that all Amazon EC2 instances that are running a database must exist within the same subnets in a shared VPC. Administrators must follow security compliance requirements and are not allowed to directly log in to the shared account. All company accounts are members of the same organization in AWS Organizations. The number of accounts will rapidly increase as the company grows.

A solutions architect uses AWS Resource Access Manager to create a resource share in the shared account.

What is the MOST operationally efficient configuration to meet these requirements?

A. Add the VPC to the resource share. Add the account IDs as principals

B. Add all subnets within the VPC to the resource share. Add the account IDs as principals

C. Add all subnets within the VPC to the resource share. Add the organization as a principal

D. Add the VPC to the resource share. Add the organization as a principal

Correct Answer: C

To restrict resource sharing to only principals in your organization, choose Allow sharing with principals in your organization only.

Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/vpc-sharing-a-new-approach-to-multipleaccounts-and-vpc-management/

QUESTION 2

If I write the below command, what does it do?

ec2-run ami-e3a5408a -n 20 -g appserver

A. Start twenty instances as members of appserver group.

B. Creates 20 rules in the security group named appserver

C. Terminate twenty instances as members of appserver group.

D. Start 20 security groups

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

A company has developed a mobile game. The backend for the game runs on several virtual machines located in an on-premises data center. The business logic is exposed using a REST API with multiple functions. Player session data is stored in central file storage. Backend services use different API keys for throttling and to distinguish between live and test traffic.

The load on the game backend varies throughout the day. During peak hours, the server capacity is not sufficient. There

are also latency issues when fetching player session data. Management has asked a solutions architect to present a cloud architecture that can handle the game\\'s varying load and provide low-latency data access. The API model should not be changed.

Which solution meets these requirements?

A. Implement the REST API using a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Run the business logic on an Amazon EC2 instance behind the NLB. Store player session data in Amazon Aurora Serverless.

B. Implement the REST API using an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Run the business logic in AWS Lambda. Store player session data in Amazon DynamoDB with on-demand capacity.

C. Implement the REST API using Amazon API Gateway. Run the business logic in AWS Lambda. Store player session data in Amazon DynamoDB with on-demand capacity.

D. Implement the REST API using AWS AppSync. Run the business logic in AWS Lambda. Store player session data in Amazon Aurora Serverless.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

A company needs to cost-effectively persist small data records (up to 1 KiB) for up to 30 days. The data is read rarely. When reading the data, a 5-minute delay is acceptable.

Which of the following solutions achieve this goal? (Choose two.)

A. Use Amazon S3 to collect multiple records in one S3 object. Use a lifecycle configuration to move data to Amazon Glacier immediately after write. Use expedited retrievals when reading the data.

B. Write the records to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose and configure Kinesis Data Firehose to deliver the data to Amazon S3 after 5 minutes. Set an expiration action at 30 days on the S3 bucket.

C. Use an AWS Lambda function invoked via Amazon API Gateway to collect data for 5 minutes. Write data to Amazon S3 just before the Lambda execution stops.

D. Write the records to Amazon DynamoDB configured with a Time To Live (TTL) of 30 days. Read data using the GetItem or BatchGetItem call.

E. Write the records to an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis. Configure the Redis append-only file (AOF) persistence logs to write to Amazon S3. Recover from the log if the ElastiCache instance has failed.

Correct Answer: AB

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: B