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QUESTION 1

A company developed a pilot application by using AWS Elastic Beanstalk and Java. To save costs during development, the company's development team deployed the application into a single-instance environment. Recent tests indicate that the application consumes more CPU than expected. CPU utilization is regularly greater than 85%, which causes some performance bottlenecks.

A solutions architect must mitigate the performance issues before the company launches the application to production.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a new Elastic Beanstalk application. Select a load-balanced environment type. Select all Availability Zones. Add a scale-out rule that will run if the maximum CPU utilization is over 85% for 5 minutes.
- B. Create a second Elastic Beanstalk environment. Apply the traffic-splitting deployment policy. Specify a percentage of incoming traffic to direct to the new environment in the average CPU utilization is over 85% for 5 minutes.
- C. Modify the existing environment's capacity configuration to use a load-balanced environment type. Select all Availability Zones. Add a scale-out rule that will run if the average CPU utilization is over 85% for 5 minutes.
- D. Select the Rebuild environment action with the load balancing option. Select an Availability Zones. Add a scale-out rule that will run if the sum CPU utilization is over 85% for 5 minutes.

Correct Answer: C

This solution will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead because it allows the company to modify the existing environment's capacity configuration, so it becomes a load-balanced environment type. By selecting all

availability zones, the company can ensure that the application is running in multiple availability zones, which can help to improve the availability and scalability of the application. The company can also add a scale-out rule that will run if the

average CPU utilization is over 85% for 5 minutes, which can help to mitigate the performance issues. This solution does not require creating new Elastic Beanstalk environments or rebuilding the existing one, which reduces the operational

overhead.

You can refer to the AWS Elastic Beanstalk documentation for more information on how to use this service: <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/> You can refer to the AWS documentation for more information on how to use autoscaling:

<https://aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/>

QUESTION 2

A company wants to use AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) to manage employee access to AWS services. The company uses AWS Organizations to manage its AWS accounts.

Each employee has their own IAM user. Each IAM user is a member of at least one IAM group. Each IAM group has an attached policy that allows members to assume specific roles across the accounts. The roles contain appropriate policies for the expected activities of each group of users in each account. All relevant accounts exist inside a single OU.



The company has already created new users and groups in IAM Identity Center to match the permissions that exist in IAM.

How should the company use IAM Identity Center to implement the existing permissions?

- A. For each group, create policies in each account. Give the policies the same name in each account. Create a new permission set. Add the name of the new policies to the permission set. Assign user access to the AWS accounts in IAM Identity Center.
- B. For each group, create a new permission set. Attach the relevant existing IAM roles in each account to the permission set. Create a new customer managed policy that allows the group to assume the roles. Assign user access to the AWS accounts in IAM Identity Center.
- C. For each group, create a new permission set. Create policies in each account. Give each policy a unique name. Set the path of each policy to match the name of the permission set. Assign user access to the AWS accounts in IAM Identity Center.
- D. Add the OU to the accounts configuration in IAM Identity Center. For each group, create policies in each account. Create a new permission set. Add the new policies to the permission set as customer managed policies. Attach each new policy to the correct account in the account configuration in IAM Identity Center.

Correct Answer: B

This option uses IAM Identity Center to create permission sets that map to the existing IAM roles in each account. This way, the company can leverage the existing policies and roles that are already configured for the expected activities of each group of users in each account. The company also needs to create a customer managed policy that allows the group to assume the roles and attach it to the permission set. This policy grants the necessary permissions for IAM Identity Center to assume the roles on behalf of the users. Finally, the company can assign user access to the AWS accounts in IAM Identity Center, which will automatically create IAM users and groups in each account based on the permission sets. Option A is incorrect because it requires creating new policies in each account and giving them the same name. This is not necessary and adds complexity and overhead. The company can use the existing IAM roles and policies that are already configured for each account. Option C is incorrect because it requires creating new policies in each account and giving them unique names. This is also not necessary and adds complexity and overhead. The company can use the existing IAM roles and policies that are already configured for each account. Option D is incorrect because it requires adding the OU to the accounts configuration in IAM Identity Center. This is not supported by IAM Identity Center, which only allows adding individual accounts or all accounts in an organization. Reference: AWS Single Sign-On Permission Sets

QUESTION 3

A solutions architect has launched multiple Amazon EC2 instances in a placement group within a single Availability Zone. Because of additional load on the system, the solutions architect attempts to add new instances to the placement group. However, the solutions architect receives an insufficient capacity error.

What should the solutions architect do to troubleshoot this issue?

- A. Use a spread placement group. Set a minimum of eight instances for each Availability Zone.
- B. Stop and start all the instances in the placement group. Try the launch again.
- C. Create a new placement group. Merge the new placement group with the original placement group.
- D. Launch the additional instances as Dedicated Hosts in the placement groups.

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 4**

A company is running a web application on Amazon EC2 instances in a production AWS account. The company requires all logs generated from the web application to be copied to a central AWS account (or analysis and archiving). The company's AWS accounts are currently managed independently. Logging agents are configured on the EC2 instances to upload the log files to an Amazon S3 bucket in the central AWS account.

A solutions architect needs to provide access for a solution that will allow the production account to store log files in the central account. The central account also needs to have read access to the log files.

What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a cross-account role in the central account. Assume the role from the production account when the logs are being copied.
- B. Create a policy on the S3 bucket with the production account ID as the principal. Allow S3 access from a delegated user.
- C. Create a policy on the S3 bucket with access from only the CIDR range of the EC2 instances in the production account. Use the production account ID as the principal.
- D. Create a cross-account role in the production account. Assume the role from the production account when the logs are being copied.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

A company has created an OU in AWS Organizations for each of its engineering teams. Each OU owns multiple AWS accounts. The organization has hundreds of AWS accounts. A solutions architect must design a solution so that each OU can view a breakdown of usage costs across its AWS accounts. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Cost and Usage Report (CUR) for each OU by using AWS Resource Access Manager. Allow each team to visualize the CUR through an Amazon QuickSight dashboard.
- B. Create an AWS Cost and Usage Report (CUR) from the AWS Organizations management account. Allow each team to visualize the CUR through an Amazon QuickSight dashboard.
- C. Create an AWS Cost and Usage Report (CUR) in each AWS Organizations member account. Allow each team to visualize the CUR through an Amazon QuickSight dashboard.
- D. Create an AWS Cost and Usage Report (CUR) by using AWS Systems Manager. Allow each team to visualize the CUR through Systems Manager OpsCenter dashboards.

Correct Answer: B

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cur/latest/userguide/billing-cur-limits.html>