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# Question 1

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## Question Type: MultipleChoice

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A retail company needs to provide a series of data files to another company, which is its business partner. These files are saved in an Amazon S3 bucket under Account

A which belongs to the retail company. The business partner company wants one of its IAM users, User\_DataProcessor, to access the files from its own AWS account (Account B).

Which combination of steps must the companies take so that User\_DataProcessor can access the S3 bucket successfully? (Select TWO.)

### Options:

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- A) Turn on the cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) feature for the S3 bucket in Account
- B) In Account A, set the S3 bucket policy to the following:

```
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::AccountB:user/User_DataProcessor"
  },
  "Action": [
    "s3:GetObject",
    "s3:ListBucket"
  ],
  "Resource": [
    "arn:aws:s3:::AccountABucketName/*"
  ]
}
```

C) In Account A. set the S3 bucket policy to the following:

```
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::AccountB:user/User_DataProcessor"
  },
  "Action": [
    "s3:GetObject",
    "s3:ListBucket"
  ],
  "Resource": [
    "arn:aws:s3:::AccountABucketName/*"
  ]
}
```

**D)** In Account B. set the permissions of User\_DataProcessor to the following:

```
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::AccountB:user/User_DataProcessor"
  },
  "Action": [
    "s3:GetObject",
    "s3:ListBucket"
  ],
  "Resource": [
    "arn:aws:s3:::AccountABucketName/*"
  ]
}
```

**E)** In Account Bt set the permissions of User\_DataProcessor to the following:

```
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::AccountB:user/User_DataProcessor"
  },
  "Action": [
    "s3:GetObject",
    "s3:ListBucket"
  ],
  "Resource": [
    "arn:aws:s3:::AccountABucketName/*"
  ]
}
```

**Answer:**

---

C, D

**Explanation:**

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<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cross-account-access-s3/>

**Question 2**

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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A research company is running daily simulations in the AWS Cloud to meet high demand. The simulations run on several hundred Amazon EC2 instances that are based on Amazon Linux 2. Occasionally, a simulation gets stuck and requires a cloud operations engineer to solve the problem by connecting to an EC2 instance through SSH.

Company policy states that no EC2 instance can use the same SSH key and that all connections must be logged in AWS CloudTrail.

How can a solutions architect meet these requirements?

**Options:**

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- A)** Launch new EC2 instances, and generate an individual SSH key for each instance. Store the SSH key in AWS Secrets Manager. Create a new IAM policy, and attach it to the engineers' IAM role with an Allow statement for the GetSecretValue action. Instruct the engineers to fetch the SSH key from Secrets Manager when they connect through any SSH client.
- B)** Create an AWS Systems Manager document to run commands on EC2 instances to set a new unique SSH key. Create a new IAM policy, and attach it to the engineers' IAM role with an Allow statement to run Systems Manager documents. Instruct the engineers to run the document to set an SSH key and to connect through any SSH client.
- C)** Launch new EC2 instances without setting up any SSH key for the instances. Set up EC2 Instance Connect on each instance. Create a new IAM policy, and attach it to the engineers' IAM role with an Allow statement for the SendSSHPublicKey action. Instruct the engineers to connect to the instance by using a browser-based SSH client from the EC2 console.
- D)** Set up AWS Secrets Manager to store the EC2 SSH key. Create a new AWS Lambda function to create a new SSH key and to call AWS Systems Manager Session Manager to set the SSH key on the EC2 instance. Configure Secrets Manager to use the Lambda function for automatic rotation once daily. Instruct the engineers to fetch the SSH key from Secrets Manager when they connect through

any SSH client.

**Answer:**

---

C

## Question 3

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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A company has applications in an AWS account that is named Source. The account is in an organization in AWS Organizations. One of the applications uses AWS Lambda functions and stores inventory data in an Amazon Aurora database. The application deploys the Lambda functions by using a deployment package. The company has configured automated backups for Aurora.

The company wants to migrate the Lambda functions and the Aurora database to a new AWS account that is named Target. The application processes critical data, so the company must minimize downtime.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

**Options:**

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**A)** Download the Lambda function deployment package from the Source account. Use the deployment package and create new Lambda functions in the Target account. Share the automated Aurora DB cluster snapshot with the Target account.

- B)** Download the Lambda function deployment package from the Source account. Use the deployment package and create new Lambda functions in the Target account. Share the Aurora DB cluster with the Target account by using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM). Grant the Target account permission to clone the Aurora DB cluster.
- C)** Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share the Lambda functions and the Aurora DB cluster with the Target account. Grant the Target account permission to clone the Aurora DB cluster.
- D)** Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share the Lambda functions with the Target account. Share the automated Aurora DB cluster snapshot with the Target account.

**Answer:**

---

C

**Explanation:**

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This solution uses a combination of AWS Resource Access Manager (RAM) and automated backups to migrate the Lambda functions and the Aurora database to the Target account while minimizing downtime. In this solution, the Lambda function deployment package is downloaded from the Source account and used to create new Lambda functions in the Target account. The Aurora DB cluster is shared with the Target account using AWS RAM and the Target account is granted permission to clone the Aurora DB cluster, allowing for a new copy of the Aurora database to be created in the Target account. This approach allows for the data to be migrated to the Target account while minimizing downtime, as the Target account can use the cloned Aurora database while the original Aurora database continues to be used in the Source account.



## Question 4

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### Question Type: MultipleChoice

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A company has a complex web application that leverages Amazon CloudFront for global scalability and performance. Over time, users report that the web application is slowing down.

The company's operations team reports that the CloudFront cache hit ratio has been dropping steadily. The cache metrics report indicates that query strings on some URLs are inconsistently ordered and are specified sometimes in mixed-case letters and sometimes in lowercase letters.

Which set of actions should the solutions architect take to increase the cache hit ratio as quickly as possible?

### Options:

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- A)** Deploy a Lambda@Edge function to sort parameters by name and force them to be lowercase. Select the CloudFront viewer request trigger to invoke the function.
- B)** Update the CloudFront distribution to disable caching based on query string parameters.
- C)** Deploy a reverse proxy after the load balancer to post-process the emitted URLs in the application to force the URL strings to be lowercase.
- D)** Update the CloudFront distribution to specify casing-insensitive query string processing.

## Answer:

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A

## Explanation:

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[https://docs.amazonaws.cn/en\\_us/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/lambda-examples.html#lambda-examples-query-string-examples](https://docs.amazonaws.cn/en_us/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/lambda-examples.html#lambda-examples-query-string-examples)

Before CloudFront serves content from the cache it will trigger any Lambda function associated with the Viewer Request, in which we can normalize parameters.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/lambda-examples.html#lambda-examples-normalize-query-string-parameters>

## Question 5

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### Question Type: MultipleChoice

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A company stores sales transaction data in Amazon DynamoDB tables. To detect anomalous behaviors and respond quickly, all changes to the items stored in the DynamoDB tables must be logged within 30 minutes.

Which solution meets the requirements?

## Options:

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- A) Copy the DynamoDB tables into Apache Hive tables on Amazon EMR every hour and analyze them (or anomalous behaviors. Send Amazon SNS notifications when anomalous behaviors are detected.
- B) Use AWS CloudTrail to capture all the APIs that change the DynamoDB tables. Send SNS notifications when anomalous behaviors are detected using CloudTrail event filtering.
- C) Use Amazon DynamoDB Streams to capture and send updates to AWS Lambda
  - a. Create a Lambda function to output records to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. Analyze any anomalies with Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics. Send SNS notifications when anomalous behaviors are detected.
- D) Use event patterns in Amazon CloudWatch Events to capture DynamoDB API call events with an AWS Lambda function as a target to analyze behavior. Send SNS notifications when anomalous behaviors are detected.

## Answer:

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C

## Explanation:

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<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/dynamodb-streams-use-cases-and-design-patterns/#:~:text=DynamoDB%20Streams%20is%20a%20powerful,for%20up%20to%2024%20hours.>

DynamoDB Stream to capture DynamoDB update. And Kinesis Data Analytics for anomaly detection (it uses AWS proprietary Random Cut Forest Algorithm)

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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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?

**Options:**

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- 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.

**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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Combination of On-Demand and Spot Instances + DynamoDB.

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