



# SAP-C01<sup>Q&As</sup>

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C01)





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### QUESTION 1

A solutions architect is designing the data storage and retrieval architecture for a new application that a company will be launching soon. The application is designed to ingest millions of small records per minute from devices all around the world. Each record is less than 4 KB in size and needs to be stored in a durable location where it can be retrieved with low latency. The data is ephemeral and the company is required to store the data for 120 days only, after which the data can be deleted.

The solutions architect calculates that, during the course of a year, the storage requirements would be about 10-15 TB.

Which storage strategy is the MOST cost-effective and meets the design requirements?

- A. Design the application to store each incoming record as a single .csv file in an Amazon S3 bucket to allow for indexed retrieval. Configure a lifecycle policy to delete data older than 120 days.
- B. Design the application to store each incoming record in an Amazon DynamoDB table properly configured for the scale. Configure the DynamoDB Time to Live (TTL) feature to delete records older than 120 days.
- C. Design the application to store each incoming record in a single table in an Amazon RDS MySQL database. Run a nightly cron job that executes a query to delete any records older than 120 days.
- D. Design the application to batch incoming records before writing them to an Amazon S3 bucket. Update the metadata for the object to contain the list of records in the batch and use the Amazon S3 metadata search feature to retrieve the data. Configure a lifecycle policy to delete the data after 120 days.

Correct Answer: B

DynamoDB with TTL, cheaper for sustained throughput of small items + suited for fast retrievals. S3 cheaper for storage only, much higher costs with writes. RDS not designed for this use case.

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### QUESTION 2

In the context of Amazon ElastiCache CLI, which of the following commands can you use to view all ElastiCache instance events for the past 24 hours?

- A. `elasticache-events --duration 24`
- B. `elasticache-events --duration 1440`
- C. `elasticache-describe-events --duration 24`
- D. `elasticache describe-events --source-type cache-cluster --duration 1440`

Correct Answer: D

In Amazon ElastiCache, the code "aws elasticache describe-events --source-type cache-cluster -- duration 1440" is used to list the cache-cluster events for the past 24 hours (1440 minutes).

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/UserGuide/ECEvents.Viewing.html>

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### QUESTION 3



An organization has developed an application which provides a smarter shopping experience. They need to show a demonstration to various stakeholders who may not be able to access the in premise application so they decide to host a demo version of the application on AWS.

Consequently, they will need a fixed elastic IP attached automatically to the instance when it is launched.

In this scenario which of the below mentioned options will not help assign the elastic IP automatically?

- A. Write a script which will fetch the instance metadata on system boot and assign the public IP using that metadata.
- B. Provide an elastic IP in the user data and setup a bootstrapping script which will fetch that elastic IP and assign it to the instance.
- C. Create a controlling application which launches the instance and assigns the elastic IP based on the parameter provided when that instance is booted.
- D. Launch instance with VPC and assign an elastic IP to the primary network interface.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: EC2 allows the user to launch On-Demand instances. If the organization is using an application temporarily only for demo purposes the best way to assign an elastic IP would be: Launch an instance with a VPC and assign an EIP to the primary network interface. This way on every instance start it will have the same IP Create a bootstrapping script and provide it some metadata, such as user data which can be used to assign an EIP Create a controller instance which can schedule the start and stop of the instance and provide an EIP as a parameter so that the controller instance can check the instance boot and assign an EIP The instance metadata gives the current instance data, such as the public/private IP. It can be of no use for assigning an EIP.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/AESDGD-chapter-instancedata.html>

#### QUESTION 4

A company has a platform that contains an Amazon S3 bucket for user content. The S3 bucket has thousands of terabytes of objects, all in the S3 Standard storage class. The company has an RTO of 6 hours The company must replicate the data from its primary AWS Region to a replication S3 bucket in another Region.

The user content S3 bucket contains user-uploaded files such as videos and photos. The user content S3 bucket has an unpredictable access pattern. The number of users is increasing quickly, and the company wants to create an S3 Lifecycle policy to reduce storage costs.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively? (Select TWO )

- A. Move the objects in the user content S3 bucket to S3 Intelligent-Tiering immediately
- B. Move the objects in the user content S3 bucket to S3 Intelligent-Tiering after 30 days
- C. Move the objects in the replication S3 bucket to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 30 days and to S3 Glacier after 90 days
- D. Move the objects in the replication S3 bucket to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) after 30 days and to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 90 days
- E. Move the objects in the replication S3 bucket to S3 Standard-infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 30 days and



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to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 180 days

Correct Answer: AD

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#### QUESTION 5

A company is developing a web application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group behind a public-facing Application Load Balancer (ALB). Only users from a specific country are allowed to access the application. The company needs the ability to log the access requests that have been blocked. The solution should require the least possible maintenance.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create an IPSet containing a list of IP ranges that belong to the specified country. Create an AWS WAF web ACL. Configure a rule to block any requests that do not originate from an IP range in the IPSet. Associate the rule with the web ACL. Associate the web ACL with the ALB.
- B. Create an AWS WAF web ACL. Configure a rule to block any requests that do not originate from the specified country. Associate the rule with the web ACL. Associate the web ACL with the ALB.
- C. Configure AWS Shield to block any requests that do not originate from the specified country. Associate AWS Shield with the ALB.
- D. Create a security group rule that allows ports 80 and 443 from IP ranges that belong to the specified country. Associate the security group with the ALB.

Correct Answer: A

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