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QUESTION 1

An organization (account ID 123412341234) has configured the IAM policy to allow the user to modify his credentials.

What will the below mentioned statement allow the user to perform?

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
      "iam:AddUserToGroup",
      "iam:RemoveUserFromGroup",
      "iam:GetGroup"
    ],
    "Resource": "arn:aws:iam:: 123412341234:group/TestingGroup"
  ]
}
```

- A. Allow the IAM user to update the membership of the group called TestingGroup
- B. The IAM policy will throw an error due to an invalid resource name
- C. The IAM policy will allow the user to subscribe to any IAM group
- D. Allow the IAM user to delete the TestingGroup

Correct Answer: A

AWS Identity and Access Management is a web service which allows organizations to manage users and user permissions for various AWS services. If the organization (account ID 123412341234) wants their users to manage their subscription to the groups, they should create a relevant policy for that. The below mentioned policy allows the respective IAM user to update the membership of the group called MarketingGroup.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow", "Action": [ "iam:AddUserToGroup",
      "iam:RemoveUserFromGroup", "iam:GetGroup"
    ],
    "Resource": "arn:aws:iam:: 123412341234:group/ TestingGroup " }]
}
```



Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/Credentials-Permissions-examples.html#credspolicies-credentials>

QUESTION 2

A car rental company has built a serverless REST API to provide data to its mobile app. The app consists of an Amazon API Gateway API with a Regional endpoint, AWS Lambda functions, and an Amazon Aurora MySQL Serverless DB cluster. The company recently opened the API to mobile apps of partners. A significant increase in the number of requests resulted, causing sporadic database memory errors. Analysis of the API traffic indicates that clients are making multiple HTTP GET requests for the same queries in a short period of time. Traffic is concentrated during business hours, with spikes around holidays

and other events.

The company needs to improve its ability to support the additional usage while minimizing the increase in costs associated with the solution.

Which strategy meets these requirements?

- A. Convert the API Gateway Regional endpoint to an edge-optimized endpoint. Enable caching in the production stage.
- B. Implement an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis cache to store the results of the database calls. Modify the Lambda functions to use the cache.
- C. Modify the Aurora Serverless DB cluster configuration to increase the maximum amount of available memory.
- D. Enable throttling in the API Gateway production stage. Set the rate and burst values to limit the incoming calls.

Correct Answer: A

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/getting-started/projects/build-serverless-web-app-lambda-apigateways3-dynamodb-cognito/module-4/>

QUESTION 3

In DynamoDB, to get a detailed listing of secondary indexes on a table, you can use the _____ action.

- A. BatchGetItem
- B. TableName
- C. DescribeTable
- D. GetItem

Correct Answer: C

In DynamoDB, DescribeTable returns information about the table, including the current status of the table, when it was created, the primary key schema, and any indexes on the table.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/SecondaryIndexes.html>



QUESTION 4

You have a periodic image analysis application that gets some files in input, analyzes them and for each file writes some data in output to a ten file the number of files in input per day is high and concentrated in a few hours of the day. Currently you have a server on EC2 with a large EBS volume that hosts the input data and the results. It takes almost 20 hours per day to complete the process.

What services could be used to reduce the elaboration time and improve the availability of the solution?

- A. S3 to store I/O files. SQS to distribute elaboration commands to a group of hosts working in parallel. Auto scaling to dynamically size the group of hosts depending on the length of the SQS queue
- B. EBS with Provisioned IOPS (PIOPS) to store I/O files. SNS to distribute elaboration commands to a group of hosts working in parallel Auto Scaling to dynamically size the group of hosts depending on the number of SNS notifications
- C. S3 to store I/O files, SNS to distribute evaporation commands to a group of hosts working in parallel. Auto scaling to dynamically size the group of hosts depending on the number of SNS notifications
- D. EBS with Provisioned IOPS (PIOPS) to store I/O files SQS to distribute elaboration commands to a group of hosts working in parallel Auto Scaling to dynamically size the group of hosts depending on the length of the SQS queue.

Correct Answer: D

Amazon EBS allows you to create storage volumes and attach them to Amazon EC2 instances. Once attached, you can create a file system on top of these volumes, run a database, or use them in any other way you would use a block device. Amazon EBS volumes are placed in a specific Availability Zone, where they are automatically replicated to protect you from the failure of a single component. Amazon EBS provides three volume types: General Purpose (SSD), Provisioned IOPS (SSD), and Magnetic. The three volume types differ in performance characteristics and cost, so you can choose the right storage performance and price for the needs of your applications. All EBS volume types offer the same durable snapshot capabilities and are designed for 99.999% availability.

QUESTION 5

A financial services company receives a regular data feed from its credit card servicing partner. Approximately 5,000 records are sent every 15 minutes in plaintext, delivered over HTTPS directly into an Amazon S3 bucket with server-side encryption. This feed contains sensitive credit card primary account number (PAN) data. The company needs to automatically mask the PAN before sending the data to another S3 bucket for additional internal processing. The company also needs to remove and merge specific fields, and then transform the record into JSON format. Additionally, extra feeds are likely to be added in the future, so any design needs to be easily expandable.

Which solutions will meet these requirements?

- A. Trigger an AWS Lambda function on file delivery that extracts each record and writes it to an Amazon SQS queue. Trigger another Lambda function when new messages arrive in the SQS queue to process the records, writing the results to a temporary location in Amazon S3. Trigger a final Lambda function once the SQS queue is empty to transform the records into JSON format and send the results to another S3 bucket for internal processing.
- B. Trigger an AWS Lambda function on file delivery that extracts each record and writes it to an Amazon SQS queue. Configure an AWS Fargate container application to automatically scale to a single instance when the SQS queue contains messages. Have the application process each record, and transform the record into JSON format. When the queue is empty, send the results to another S3 bucket for internal processing and scale down the AWS Fargate instance.



C. Create an AWS Glue crawler and custom classifier based on the data feed formats and build a table definition to match. Trigger an AWS Lambda function on file delivery to start an AWS Glue ETL job to transform the entire record according to the processing and transformation requirements. Define the output format as JSON. Once complete, have the ETL job send the results to another S3 bucket for internal processing.

D. Create an AWS Glue crawler and custom classifier based upon the data feed formats and build a table definition to match. Perform an Amazon Athena query on file delivery to start an Amazon EMR ETL job to transform the entire record according to the processing and transformation requirements. Define the output format as JSON. Once complete, send the results to another S3 bucket for internal processing and scale down the EMR cluster.

Correct Answer: C

You can use a Glue crawler to populate the AWS Glue Data Catalog with tables. The Lambda function can be triggered using S3 event notifications when object create events occur. The Lambda function will then trigger the Glue ETL job to transform the records masking the sensitive data and modifying the output format to JSON. This solution meets all requirements.

Create an AWS Glue crawler and custom classifier based on the data feed formats and build a table definition to match. Trigger an AWS Lambda function on file delivery to start an AWS Glue ETL job to transform the entire record according to the processing and transformation requirements. Define the output format as JSON. Once complete, have the ETL job send the results to another S3 bucket for internal processing.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/dg/trigger-job.html> https://d1.awsstatic.com/Products/product-name/diagrams/product-page-diagram_Glue_Event-driven-ETLPipelines.e24d59bb79a9e24cdba7f43ffd234ec0482a60e2.png

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