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QUESTION 1

A company wants to use AWS to create a business continuity solution in case the company's main on-premises application fails.

The application runs on physical servers that also run other applications. The on-premises application that the company is planning to migrate uses a MySQL database as a data store. All the company's on-premises applications use operating systems that are compatible with Amazon EC2.

Which solution will achieve the company's goal with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Install the AWS Replication Agent on the source servers, including the MySQL servers. Set up replication for all servers. Launch test instances for regular drills. Cut over to the test instances to fail over the workload in the case of a failure event.
- B. Install the AWS Replication Agent on the source servers, including the MySQL servers. Initialize AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery in the target AWS Region. Define the launch settings. Frequently perform failover and fallback from the most recent point in time.
- C. Create AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) replication servers and a target Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster to host the database. Create a DMS replication task to copy the existing data to the target DB cluster. Create a local AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) change data capture (CDC) task to keep the data synchronized. Install the rest of the software on EC2 instances by starting with a compatible base AMI.
- D. Deploy an AWS Storage Gateway Volume Gateway on premises. Mount volumes on all on-premises servers. Install the application and the MySQL database on the new volumes. Take regular snapshots. Install all the software on EC2 Instances by starting with a compatible base AMI. Launch a Volume Gateway on an EC2 instance. Restore the volumes from the latest snapshot. Mount the new volumes on the EC2 instances in the case of a failure event.

Correct Answer: B

This is not an on premise migration use case which prompts for answer C. Its a current situation of on premise application which the company wants to continue its state in the requirement of using AWS as DR solution.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/images/drs/latest/userguide/images/drs-failback-arc.png>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/drs/latest/userguide/what-is-drs.html>

QUESTION 2

A company has IoT sensors that monitor traffic patterns throughout a large city. The company wants to read and collect data from the sensors and perform aggregations on the data.

A solutions architect designs a solution in which the IoT devices are streaming to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. Several applications are reading from the stream. However, several consumers are experiencing throttling and are periodically encountering a ReadProvisionedThroughputExceeded error.

Which actions should the solutions architect take to resolve this issue? (Select THREE.)

- A. Reshard the stream to increase the number of shards in the stream.
- B. Use the Kinesis Producer Library (KPL). Adjust the polling frequency.
- C. Use consumers with the enhanced fan-out feature.



- D. Reshard the stream to reduce the number of shards in the stream.
- E. Use an error retry and exponential backoff mechanism in the consumer logic.
- F. Configure the stream to use dynamic partitioning.

Correct Answer: ACE

<https://repost.aws/knowledge-center/kinesis-readprovisionedthroughputexceeded> Follow Data Streams best practices To mitigate ReadProvisionedThroughputExceeded exceptions, apply these best practices: Reshard your stream to increase the number of shards in the stream. Use consumers with enhanced fan-out. For more information about enhanced fan-out, see Developing custom consumers with dedicated throughput (enhanced fan-out). Use an error retry and exponential backoff mechanism in the consumer

logic if ReadProvisionedThroughputExceeded exceptions are encountered. For consumer applications that use an AWS SDK, the requests are retried by default.

QUESTION 3

A solutions architect is building a web application that uses an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance The DB instance is expected to receive many more reads than writes. The solutions architect needs to ensure that the large amount of read traffic can be accommodated and that the DB instance is highly available.

Which steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Select THREE)

- A. Create multiple read replicas and put them into an Auto Scaling group.
- B. Create multiple read replicas in different Availability Zones.
- C. Create an Amazon Route 53 hosted zone and a record set for each read replica with a TTL and a weighted routing policy.
- D. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and put the read replicas behind the ALB.
- E. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to detect a failed read replica. Set the alarm to directly invoke an AWS Lambda function to delete its Route 53 record set.
- F. Configure an Amazon Route 53 health check for each read replica using its endpoint

Correct Answer: BCF

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/requests-rds-read-replicas/> You can use Amazon Route 53 weighted record sets to distribute requests across your read replicas. Within a Route 53 hosted zone, create individual record sets for each DNS endpoint associated with your read replicas and give them the same weight. Then, direct requests to the endpoint of the record set. You can incorporate Route 53 health checks to be sure that Route 53 directs traffic away from unavailable read replicas

QUESTION 4

A company is migrating an application to the AWS Cloud. The application runs in an on- premises data center and writes thousands of images into a mounted NFS file system each night After the company migrates the application, the company will host the application on an Amazon EC2 instance with a mounted Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system.



The company has established an AWS Direct Connect connection to AWS Before the migration cutover. a solutions architect must build a process that will replicate the newly created on-premises images to the EFS file system

What is the MOST operationally efficient way to replicate the images?

- A. Configure a periodic process to run the aws s3 sync command from the on-premises file system to Amazon S3
Configure an AWS Lambda function to process event notifications from Amazon S3 and copy the images from Amazon S3 to the EFS file system
- B. Deploy an AWS Storage Gateway file gateway with an NFS mount point. Mount the file gateway file system on the on-premises server. Configure a process to periodically copy the images to the mount point
- C. Deploy an AWS DataSync agent to an on-premises server that has access to the NFS file system. Send data over the Direct Connect connection to an S3 bucket by using public VIF. Configure an AWS Lambda function to process event notifications from Amazon S3 and copy the images from Amazon S3 to the EFS file system.
- D. Deploy an AWS DataSync agent to an on-premises server that has access to the NFS file system. Send data over the Direct Connect connection to an AWS PrivateLink interface VPC endpoint for Amazon EFS by using a private VIF. Configure a DataSync scheduled task to send the images to the EFS file system every 24 hours.

Correct Answer: D

This option uses AWS DataSync to replicate the on-premises images to the EFS file system over the Direct Connect connection. AWS DataSync is a service that automates and accelerates data transfer between on-premises storage systems and AWS storage services. It can transfer data to and from Amazon EFS, Amazon FSx for Windows File Server, and Amazon S3. To use AWS DataSync, the company needs to deploy an AWS DataSync agent to an on-premises server that has access to the NFS file system. The agent connects to the AWS DataSync service endpoint in the AWS Region where the EFS file system is located. The company can use an AWS PrivateLink interface endpoint to connect to the service endpoint securely and privately over the Direct Connect connection. The company can then create a task in AWS DataSync that specifies the source location (the NFS file system), the destination location (the EFS file system), and the options for the data transfer (such as schedule, bandwidth limit, and verification). AWS DataSync will then perform the data transfer efficiently and securely, using encryption in transit and at rest.

QUESTION 5

A video processing company has an application that downloads images from an Amazon S3 bucket, processes the images, stores a transformed image in a second S3 bucket, and updates metadata about the image in an Amazon DynamoDB table. The application is written in Node.js and runs by using an AWS Lambda function. The Lambda function is invoked when a new image is uploaded to Amazon S3.

The application ran without incident for a while. However, the size of the images has grown significantly. The Lambda function is now failing frequently with timeout errors. The function timeout is set to its maximum value. A solutions architect needs to refactor the application's architecture to prevent invocation failures. The company does not want to manage the underlying infrastructure.

Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Modify the application deployment by building a Docker image that contains the application code. Publish the image to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR).
- B. Create a new Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) task definition with a compatibility type of AWS Fargate. Configure the task definition to use the new image in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). Adjust the Lambda function to invoke an ECS task by using the ECS task definition when a new file arrives in Amazon S3.



C. Create an AWS Step Functions state machine with a Parallel state to invoke the Lambda function. Increase the provisioned concurrency of the Lambda function.

D. Create a new Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) task definition with a compatibility type of Amazon EC2. Configure the task definition to use the new image in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). Adjust the Lambda function to invoke an ECS task by using the ECS task definition when a new file arrives in Amazon S3.

E. Modify the application to store images on Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) and to store metadata on an Amazon RDS DB instance. Adjust the Lambda function to mount the EFS file share.

Correct Answer: AB

A. Modify the application deployment by building a Docker image that contains the application code. Publish the image to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). - This step is necessary to package the application code in a container and make it available for running on ECS.

B. Create a new Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) task definition with a compatibility type of AWS Fargate. Configure the task definition to use the new image in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). Adjust the Lambda function to invoke an ECS task by using the ECS task definition when a new file arrives in Amazon S3.

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