SAP-C02 Q&As

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional

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QUESTION 1

A company has an Amazon VPC that is divided into a public subnet and a pnvate subnet. A web application runs in Amazon VPC. and each subnet has its own NACL The public subnet has a CIDR of 10.0.0 0/24 An Application Load Balancer is deployed to the public subnet The private subnet has a CIDR of 10.0.1.0/24. Amazon EC2 instances that run a web server on port 80 are launched into the private subnet

Onty network traffic that is required for the Application Load Balancer to access the web application can be allowed to travel between the public and private subnets

What collection of rules should be written to ensure that the private subnet\\'s NACL meets the requirement? (Select TWO.)

A. An inbound rule for port 80 from source 0.0 0.0/0

B. An inbound rule for port 80 from source 10.0 0 0/24

C. An outbound rule for port 80 to destination 0.0.0.0/0

D. An outbound rule for port 80 to destination 10.0.0.0/24

E. An outbound rule for ports 1024 through 65535 to destination 10.0.0.0/24

Correct Answer: BE

Ephemeral ports are not covered in the syllabus so be careful that you don\\'t confuse day to day best practise with what is required for the exam. Link to an on Ephemeral ports here.https://acloud.guru/forums/aws-certified-solutions-architectassociate/discussion/-KUbcwo4lXefMl7janaK/network-acls-ephemeral-ports

QUESTION 2

A delivery company needs to migrate its third-party route planning application to AWS. The third party supplies a supported Docker image from a public registry. The image can run in as many containers as required to generate the route map.

The company has divided the delivery area into sections with supply hubs so that delivery drivers travel the shortest distance possible from the hubs to the customers. To reduce the time necessary to generate route maps, each section uses its own set of Docker containers with a custom configuration that processes orders only in the section\\'s area. The company needs the ability to allocate resources cost-effectively based on the number of running containers.

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

A. Create an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster on Amazon EC2. Use the Amazon EKS CLI to launch the planning application in pods by using the -tags option to assign a custom tag to the pod.

B. Create an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster on AWS Fargate. Use the Amazon EKS CLI to launch the planning application. Use the AWS CLI tag- resource API call to assign a custom tag to the pod.

C. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster on Amazon EC2. Use the AWS CLI with run-tasks set to true to launch the planning application by using the - tags option to assign a custom tag to the task.

D. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster on AWS Fargate. Use the AWS CLI run-task command and set enableECSManagedTags to true to launch the planning application. Use the --tags option to assign a

custom tag to the task.

Correct Answer: D

Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS) on AWS Fargate is a fully managed service that allows you to run containers without having to manage the underlying infrastructure. When you launch tasks on Fargate, resources are automatically allocated based on the number of tasks running, which reduces the operational overhead. Using ECS on Fargate allows you to assign custom tags to tasks using the -tags option in the run-task command, as described in the documentation:https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/ecs/run-task.html You can also set enableECSManagedTags to true, which allows the service to automatically add the cluster name and service name as t ags.https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonECS/latest/developerguide/task-placementconstraints.html#tag-based-scheduling

QUESTION 3

A company is hosting a monolithic REST-based API for a mobile app on five Amazon EC2 instances in public subnets of a VPC. Mobile clients connect to the API by using a domain name that is hosted on Amazon Route 53. The company has created a Route 53 multivalue answer routing policy with the IP addresses of all the EC2 instances. Recently, the app has been overwhelmed by large and sudden increases to traffic. The app has not been able to keep up with the traffic.

A solutions architect needs to implement a solution so that the app can handle the new and varying load.

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

A. Separate the API into individual AWS Lambda functions. Configure an Amazon API Gateway REST API with Lambda integration for the backend. Update the Route 53 record to point to the API Gateway API.

B. Containerize the API logic. Create an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster. Run the containers in the cluster by using Amazon EC2. Create a Kubernetes ingress. Update the Route 53 record to point to the Kubernetes ingress.

C. Create an Auto Scaling group. Place all the EC2 instances in the Auto Scaling group. Configure the Auto Scaling group to perform scaling actions that are based on CPU utilization. Create an AWS Lambda function that reacts to Auto Scaling group changes and updates the Route 53 record.

D. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in front of the API. Move the EC2 instances to private subnets in the VPC. Add the EC2 instances as targets for the ALB. Update the Route 53 record to point to the ALB.

Correct Answer: A

By breaking down the monolithic API into individual Lambda functions and using API Gateway to handle the incoming requests, the solution can automatically scale to handle the new and varying load without the need for manual scaling actions. Additionally, this option will automatically handle the traffic without the need of having EC2 instances running all the time and only pay for the number of requests and the duration of the execution of the Lambda function. By updating the Route 53 record to point to the API Gateway, the solution can handle the traffic and also it will direct the traffic to the correct endpoint.

QUESTION 4

A startup company recently migrated a large ecommerce website to AWS. The website has experienced a 70% increase in sales. Software engineers are using a private GitHub repository to manage code. The DevOps learn is using Jenkins for builds and unit testing. The engineers need to receive notifications for bad builds and zero downtime during

deployments. The engineers also need to ensure any changes to production are seamless for users and can be rolled back in the event of a major issue.

The software engineers have decided to use AWS CodePipeline to manage their build and deployment process.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Use GitHub websockets to trigger the CodePipeline pipeline. Use the Jenkins plugin for AWS CodeBuild to conduct unit testing. Send alerts to an Amazon SNS topic for any bad builds. Deploy in an in-place. all-at-once deployment configuration using AWS CodeDeploy.

B. Use GitHub webhooks to trigger the CodePipeline pipeline. Use the Jenkins plugin for AWS CodeBuild to conduct unit testing. Send alerts to an Amazon SNS topic for any bad builds. Deploy in a blue/green deployment using AWS CodeDeploy.

C. Use GitHub websockets to trigger the CodePipeline pipeline. Use AWS X-Ray for unit testing and static code analysis. Send alerts to an Amazon SNS topic for any bad builds. Deploy in a blue/green deployment using AWS CodeDeploy.

D. Use GitHub webhooks to trigger the CodePipeline pipeline. Use AWS X-Ray for unit testing and static code analysis. Send alerts to an Amazon SNS topic for any bad builds. Deploy in an in-place, all-at-once deployment configuration using AWS CodeDeploy.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

A retail company has an on-premises data center in Europe. The company also has a multi-Region AWS presence that includes the eu-west-1 and us-east-1 Regions. The company wants to be able to route network traffic from its on-premises infrastructure into VPCs in either of those Regions. The company also needs to support traffic that is routed directly between VPCs in those Regions. No single points of failure can exist on the network.

The company already has created two 1 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connections from its on-premises data center. Each connection goes into a separate Direct Connect location in Europe for high availability. These two locations are named DX-A and DX-B, respectively. Each Region has a single AWS Transit Gateway that is configured to route all inter-VPC traffic within that Region.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create a private VIF from the DX-A connection into a Direct Connect gateway. Create a private VIF from the DX-B connection into the same Direct Connect gateway for high availability. Associate both the eu-west-1 and us-east-1 transit gateways with the Direct Connect gateway. Peer the transit gateways with each other to support cross-Region routing.

B. Create a transit VIF from the DX-A connection into a Direct Connect gateway. Associate the eu-west-1 transit gateway with this Direct Connect gateway. Create a transit VIF from the DX-B connection into a separate Direct Connect gateway. Associate the us-east-1 transit gateway with this separate Direct Connect gateway. Peer the Direct Connect gateways with each other to support high availability and cross-Region routing.

C. Create a transit VIF from the DX-A connection into a Direct Connect gateway. Create a transit VIF from the DX-B connection into the same Direct Connect gateway for high availability. Associate both the eu-west-1 and us-east-1 transit gateways with this Direct Connect gateway. Configure the Direct Connect gateway to route traffic between the transit gateways.

D. Create a transit VIF from the DX-A connection into a Direct Connect gateway. Create a transit VIF from the DX-B

connection into the same Direct Connect gateway for high availability. Associate both the eu-west-1 and us-east-1 transit gateways with this Direct Connect gateway. Peer the transit gateways with each other to support cross-Region routing.

Correct Answer: D

in this solution, two transit VIFs are created - one from the DX-A connection and one from the DX-B connection - into the same Direct Connect gateway for high availability. Both the eu-west-1 and us-east-1 transit gateways are then associated with this Direct Connect gateway. The transit gateways are then peered with each other to support cross-Region routing. This solution meets the requirements of the company by creating a highly available connection between the on-premises data center and the VPCs in both the eu-west-1 and us-east-1 regions, and by enabling direct traffic routing between VPCs in those regions.