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AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional

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QUESTION 1

A company is migrating a legacy application from an on-premises data center to AWS. The application uses MangedB as a key-value database. According to the company's technical guidelines, all Amazon EC2 instances must be hosted in a private subnet without an internet connection. In addition, all connectivity between applications and databases must be encrypted. The database must be able to scale based on demand.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create new Amazon DocumentDB (with MangedB compatibility) tables for the application with Provisioned IOPS volumes. Use the instance endpoint to connect to Amazon DocumentDB.
- B. Create new Amazon DynamoDB tables for the application with on-demand capacity. Use a gateway VPC endpoint for DynamoDB to connect to the DynamoDB tables.
- C. Create new Amazon DynamoDB tables for the application with on-demand capacity. Use an interface VPC endpoint for DynamoDB to connect to the DynamoDB tables.
- D. Create new Amazon DocumentDB (with MangedB compatibility) tables for the application with Provisioned IOPS volumes. Use the cluster endpoint to connect to Amazon DocumentDB.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

A company is in the process of implementing AWS Organizations to constrain its developers to use only Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, and Amazon DynamoDB. The developers' account resides in a dedicated organizational unit (OU). The solutions architect has implemented the following SCP on the developers' account:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "AllowEC2",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "ec2:*",
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "AllowDynamoDB",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "dynamodb:*",
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "AllowS3",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "s3:*",
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

When this policy is deployed, IAM users in the developers account are still able to use AWS services that are not listed in the policy.

What should the solutions architect do to eliminate the developers' ability to use services outside the scope of this policy?

- A. Create an explicit deny statement for each AWS service that should be constrained
- B. Remove the Full AWS Access SCP from the developer account's OU
- C. Modify the Full AWS Access SCP to explicitly deny all services
- D. Add an explicit deny statement using a wildcard to the end of the SCP

Correct Answer: B

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_inheritance_auth.html

QUESTION 3

A company has a data lake in Amazon S3 that needs to be accessed by hundreds of applications across many AWS accounts. The company's information security policy states that the S3 bucket must not be accessed over the public internet and that each application should have the minimum permissions necessary to function.

To meet these requirements, a solutions architect plans to use an S3 access point that is restricted to specific VPCs for each application. Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to implement this solution? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an S3 access point for each application in the AWS account that owns the S3 bucket. Configure each access point to be accessible only from the application's VPC. Update the bucket policy to require access from an access point.
- B. Create an interface endpoint for Amazon S3 in each application's VPC. Configure the endpoint policy to allow access to an S3 access point. Create a VPC gateway attachment for the S3 endpoint.
- C. Create a gateway endpoint for Amazon S3 in each application's VPC. Configure the endpoint policy to allow access to an S3 access point. Specify the route table that is used to access the access point.
- D. Create an S3 access point for each application in each AWS account and attach the access points to the S3 bucket. Configure each access point to be accessible only from the application's VPC. Update the bucket policy to require access from an access point.
- E. Create a gateway endpoint for Amazon S3 in the data lake's VPC. Attach an endpoint policy to allow access to the S3 bucket. Specify the route table that is used to access the bucket.

Correct Answer: AC

<https://joe.blog.freemansoft.com/2020/04/protect-data-in-cloud-with-s3-access.html>

<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/features/access-points/> <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/storage/managing-amazon-s3-access-with-vpc-endpoints-and-s3-access-points/>

QUESTION 4

A company is using an on-premises Active Directory service for user authentication. The company wants to use the same authentication service to sign in to the company's AWS accounts, which are using AWS Organizations. AWS Site-to-Site VPN connectivity already exists between the on-premises environment and all the company's AWS accounts.

The company's security policy requires conditional access to the accounts based on user groups and roles. User identities must be managed in a single location. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) to connect to Active Directory by using SAML 2.0. Enable automatic provisioning by using the System for Cross-domain Identity Management (SCIM) v2.0 protocol. Grant access to the AWS accounts by using attribute-based access controls (ABACs).
- B. Configure AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) by using AWS SSO as an identity source. Enable automatic provisioning by using the System for Cross-domain Identity Management (SCIM) v2.0 protocol. Grant access to the AWS accounts by using AWS SSO permission sets.
- C. In one of the company's AWS accounts, configure AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to use a SAML 2.0 identity provider. Provision IAM users that are mapped to the federated users. Grant access that corresponds to appropriate groups in Active Directory. Grant access to the required AWS accounts by using cross-account IAM users.
- D. In one of the company's AWS accounts, configure AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to use an OpenID Connect (OIDC) identity provider. Provision IAM roles that grant access to the AWS account for the federated users that correspond to appropriate groups in Active Directory. Grant access to the required AWS accounts by using cross-account IAM roles.

Correct Answer: A

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-attributes-based-access-control-with-aws-single-sign-on/>

QUESTION 5

A company uses an organization in AWS Organizations to manage the company's AWS accounts. The company uses AWS CloudFormation to deploy all infrastructure. A finance team wants to build a chargeback model. The finance team asked each business unit to tag resources by using a predefined list of project values.

When the finance team used the AWS Cost and Usage Report in AWS Cost Explorer and filtered based on project, the team noticed noncompliant project values. The company wants to enforce the use of project tags for new resources.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST effort?

- A. Create a tag policy that contains the allowed project tag values in the organization's management account. Create an SCP that denies the cloudformation:CreateStack API operation unless a project tag is added. Attach the SCP to each OU.
- B. Create a tag policy that contains the allowed project tag values in each OU. Create an SCP that denies the cloudformation:CreateStack API operation unless a project tag is added. Attach the SCP to each OU.
- C. Create a tag policy that contains the allowed project tag values in the AWS management account. Create an IAM policy that denies the cloudformation:CreateStack API operation unless a project tag is added. Assign the policy to each user.
- D. Use AWS Service Catalog to manage the CloudFormation stacks as products. Use a TagOptions library to control project tag values. Share the portfolio with all OUs that are in the organization.

Correct Answer: A

The best solution is to create a tag policy that contains the allowed project tag values in the organization's management account and create an SCP that denies the cloudformation:CreateStack API operation unless a project tag is added. A tag policy is a type of policy that can help standardize tags across resources in the organization's accounts. A tag policy can specify the allowed tag keys, values, and case treatment for compliance. A service control policy (SCP) is a type of policy that can restrict the actions that users and roles can perform in the organization's accounts. An SCP can deny access to specific API operations unless certain conditions are met, such as having a specific tag. By creating a tag policy in the management account and attaching it to each OU, the organization can enforce consistent tagging across all accounts. By creating an SCP that denies the cloudformation:CreateStack API operation unless a project tag is added, the organization can prevent users from creating new resources without proper tagging. This solution will meet the requirements with the least effort, as it does not involve creating additional resources or modifying existing ones. References: Tag policies - AWS Organizations, Service control policies - AWS Organizations, AWS CloudFormation User Guide

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