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QUESTION 1

A company plans to deploy a new private intranet service on Amazon EC2 instances inside a VPC. An AWS Site-to-Site VPN connects the VPC to the company's on-premises network. The new service must communicate with existing on-premises services. The on-premises services are accessible through the use of hostnames that reside in the company.example DNS zone. This DNS zone is wholly hosted on premises and is available only on the company's private network.

A solutions architect must ensure that the new service can resolve hostnames on the company example domain to integrate with existing services.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create an empty private zone in Amazon Route 53 for company example. Add an additional NS record to the company's on-premises company.example zone that points to the authoritative name servers for the new private zone in Route 53.
- B. Turn on DNS hostnames for the VPC. Configure a new outbound endpoint with Amazon Route 53 Resolver. Create a Resolver rule to forward requests for company.example to the on-premises name servers.
- C. Turn on DNS hostnames for the VPC. Configure a new inbound resolver endpoint with Amazon Route 53 Resolver. Configure the on-premises DNS server to forward requests for company.example to the new resolver.
- D. Use AWS Systems Manager to configure a run document that will install a hosts file that contains any required hostnames. Use an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to run the document when an instance is entering the running state.

Correct Answer: C

Inbound endpoint: DNS resolvers on your network can forward DNS queries to Route 53 Resolver via this endpoint.

Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/resolver.html>

QUESTION 2

Which is a valid Amazon Resource name (ARN) for IAM?

- A. aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/Webserver
- B. arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/Webserver
- C. 123456789012:aws:iam::instance-profile/Webserver
- D. arn:aws:iam::123456789012::instance-profile/Webserver

Correct Answer: B

IAM ARNs

Most resources have a friendly name (for example, a user named Bob or a group named Developers).

However, the access policy language requires you to specify the resource or resources using the following

Amazon Resource Name (ARN) format.

```
arn:aws:service:region:account:resource
```

Where:

service identifies the AWS product. For IAM resources, this is always iam.

region is the region the resource resides in. For IAM resources, this is always left blank.

account is the AWS account ID with no hyphens (for example, 123456789012).

resource is the portion that identifies the specific resource by name.

You can use ARNs in IAM for users (IAM and federated), groups, roles, policies, instance profiles, virtual MFA devices, and server certificates. The following table shows the ARN format for each and an example.

The region portion of the ARN is blank because IAM resources are global.

QUESTION 3

You are implementing a URL whitelisting system for a company that wants to restrict outbound HTTP\\S connections to specific domains from their EC2-hosted applications. You deploy a single EC2 instance running proxy software and configure it to accept traffic from all subnets and EC2 instances in the VPC. You configure the proxy to only pass through traffic to domains that you define in its whitelist configuration. You have a nightly maintenance window of 10 minutes where all instances fetch new software updates. Each update is about 200MB in size and there are 500 instances in the VPC that routinely fetch updates. After a few days you notice that some machines are failing to successfully download some, but not all of their updates within the maintenance window. The download URLs used for these updates are correctly listed in the proxy's whitelist configuration and you are able to access them manually using a web browser on the instances.

What might be happening? (Choose two.)

- A. You are running the proxy on an undersized EC2 instance type so network throughput is not sufficient for all instances to download their updates in time.
- B. You are running the proxy on a sufficiently-sized EC2 instance in a private subnet and its network throughput is being throttled by a NAT running on an undersized EC2 instance.
- C. The route table for the subnets containing the affected EC2 instances is not configured to direct network traffic for the software update locations to the proxy.
- D. You have not allocated enough storage to the EC2 instance running the proxy so the network buffer is filling up, causing some requests to fail.
- E. You are running the proxy in a public subnet but have not allocated enough EIPs to support the needed network throughput through the Internet Gateway (IGW).

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 4

A software company has deployed an application that consumes a REST API by using Amazon API Gateway, AWS Lambda functions, and an Amazon DynamoDB table. The application is showing an increase in the number of errors during PUT requests. Most of the PUT calls come from a small number of clients that are authenticated with specific API keys.

A solutions architect has identified that a large number of the PUT requests originate from one client. The API is noncritical, and clients can tolerate retries of unsuccessful calls. However, the errors are displayed to customers and are causing damage to the API's reputation.

What should the solutions architect recommend to improve the customer experience?

- A. Implement retry logic with exponential backoff and irregular variation in the client application. Ensure that the errors are caught and handled with descriptive error messages.
- B. Implement API throttling through a usage plan at the API Gateway level. Ensure that the client application handles code 429 replies without error.
- C. Turn on API caching to enhance responsiveness for the production stage. Run 10-minute load tests. Verify that the cache capacity is appropriate for the workload.
- D. Implement reserved concurrency at the Lambda function level to provide the resources that are needed during sudden increases in traffic.

Correct Answer: A

Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/latest/developerguide/api-gateway-caching.html>

QUESTION 5

A company is using Amazon Aurora MySQL for a customer relationship management (CRM) application. The application requires frequent maintenance on the database and the Amazon EC2 instances on which the application runs. For AWS Management Console access, the system administrators authenticate against AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) using an internal identity provider. For database access, each system administrator has a user name and password that have previously been configured within the database.

A recent security audit revealed that the database passwords are not frequently rotated. The company wants to replace the passwords with temporary credentials using the company's existing AWS access controls.

Which set of options will meet the company's requirements?

- A. Create a new AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store entry for each database password. Enable parameter expiration to invoke an AWS Lambda function to perform password rotation by updating the parameter value. Create an IAM policy allowing each system administrator to retrieve their current password from the Parameter Store. Use the AWS CLI to retrieve credentials when connecting to the database.
- B. Create a new AWS Secrets Manager entry for each database password. Configure password rotation for each secret using an AWS Lambda function in the same VPC as the database cluster. Create an IAM policy allowing each system administrator to retrieve their current password. Use the AWS CLI to retrieve credentials when connecting to the database.
- C. Enable IAM database authentication on the database. Attach an IAM policy to each system administrator's role to map the role to the database user name. Install the Amazon Aurora SSL certificate bundle to the system administrators' certificate trust store. Use the AWS CLI to generate an authentication token used when connecting to the database.

D. Enable IAM database authentication on the database. Configure the database to use the IAM identity provider to map the administrator roles to the database user. Install the Amazon Aurora SSL certificate bundle to the system administrators\' certificate trust store. Use the AWS CLI to generate an authentication token used when connecting to the database.

Correct Answer: C

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/users-connect-rds-iam/>

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