

# SAP-C01<sup>Q&As</sup>

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C01)

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## QUESTION 1

Your company currently has a 2-tier web application running in an on-premises data center. You have experienced several infrastructure failures in the past two months resulting in significant financial losses. Your CIO is strongly agreeing to move the application to AWS. While working on achieving buy-in from the other company executives, he asks you to develop a disaster recovery plan to help improve Business continuity in the short term. He specifies a target Recovery Time Objective (RTO) of 4 hours and a Recovery Point Objective (RPO) of 1 hour or less. He also asks you to implement the solution within 2 weeks.

Your database is 200GB in size and you have a 20Mbps Internet connection. How would you do this while minimizing costs?

- A. Create an EBS backed private AMI which includes a fresh install of your application. Develop a CloudFormation template which includes your AMI and the required EC2, AutoScaling, and ELB resources to support deploying the application across Multiple- Availability-Zones. Asynchronously replicate transactions from your on-premises database to a database instance in AWS across a secure VPN connection.
- B. Deploy your application on EC2 instances within an Auto Scaling group across multiple availability zones. Asynchronously replicate transactions from your on-premises database to a database instance in AWS across a secure VPN connection.
- C. Create an EBS backed private AMI which includes a fresh install of your application. Setup a script in your data center to backup the local database every 1 hour and to encrypt and copy the resulting file to an S3 bucket using multi-part upload.
- D. Install your application on a compute-optimized EC2 instance capable of supporting the application's average load. Synchronously replicate transactions from your on-premises database to a database instance in AWS across a secure Direct Connect connection.

Correct Answer: A

Overview of Creating Amazon EBS-Backed AMIs First, launch an instance from an AMI that's similar to the AMI that you'd like to create. You can connect to your instance and customize it. When the instance is configured correctly, ensure data integrity by stopping the instance before you create an AMI, then create the image. When you create an Amazon EBS-backed AMI, we automatically register it for you. Amazon EC2 powers down the instance before creating the AMI to ensure that everything on the instance is stopped and in a consistent state during the creation process. If you're confident that your instance is in a consistent state appropriate for AMI creation, you can tell Amazon EC2 not to power down and reboot the instance. Some file systems, such as XFS, can freeze and unfreeze activity, making it safe to create the image without rebooting the instance. During the AMI-creation process, Amazon EC2 creates snapshots of your instance's root volume and any other EBS volumes attached to your instance. If any volumes attached to the instance are encrypted, the new AMI only launches successfully on instances that support Amazon EBS encryption. For more information, see Amazon EBS Encryption. Depending on the size of the volumes, it can take several minutes for the AMI-creation process to complete (sometimes up to 24 hours). You may find it more efficient to create snapshots of your volumes prior to creating your AMI. This way, only small, incremental snapshots need to be created when the AMI is created, and the process completes more quickly (the total time for snapshot creation remains the same). For more information, see Creating an Amazon EBS Snapshot. After the process completes, you have a new AMI and snapshot created from the root volume of the instance. When you launch an instance using the new AMI, we create a new EBS volume for its root volume using the snapshot. Both the AMI and the snapshot incur charges to your account until you delete them. For more information, see Deregistering Your AMI. If you add instance-store volumes or EBS volumes to your instance in addition to the root device volume, the block device mapping for the new AMI contains information for these volumes, and the block device mappings for instances that you launch from the new AMI automatically contain information for these volumes. The instance-store volumes specified in the block device mapping for the new instance are new and don't contain any data from the instance store volumes of the instance you used to create the AMI. The data on EBS volumes persists. For more information, see Block Device Mapping.

## QUESTION 2

A company is building a hybrid solution between its existing on-premises systems and a new backend in AWS. The company has a management application to monitor the state of its current IT infrastructure and automate responses to issues. The company wants to incorporate the status of its consumed AWS services into the application. The application uses an HTTPS endpoint to receive updates.

Which approach meets these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A. Configure AWS Systems Manager OpsCenter to ingest operational events from the on-premises systems Retire the on-premises management application and adopt OpsCenter as the hub
- B. Configure Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to detect and react to changes for AWS Health events from the AWS Personal Health Dashboard Configure the EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) event to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and subscribe the topic to the HTTPS endpoint of the management application
- C. Modify the on-premises management application to call the AWS Health API to poll for status events of AWS services.
- D. Configure Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to detect and react to changes for AWS Health events from the AWS Service Health Dashboard Configure the EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) event to publish a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and subscribe the topic to an HTTPS endpoint for the management application with a topic filter corresponding to the services being used

Correct Answer: A

ALB and NLB both supports IPs as targets. Questions is based on TCP traffic over VPN to on-premise. TCP is layer 4 and the , load balancer should be NLB. Then next questions does NLB supports loadbalcning traffic over VPN. And answer is YEs based on below URL. <https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whatsnew/2018/09/network-load-balancer-now-supports-aws-vpn/>

Target as IPs for NLB and ALB: <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/faqs/?nc=sandloc=5> <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/application-load-balancer/>

## QUESTION 3

A company has multiple lines of business (LOBs) that roll up to the parent company. The company has asked its solutions architect to develop a solution with the following requirements:

1.  
Produce a single AWS invoice for all of the AWS accounts used by its LOBs.
2.  
The costs for each LOB account should be broken out on the invoice.
3.  
Provide the ability to restrict services and features in the LOB accounts, as defined by the company's governance policy.

4.

Each LOB account should be delegated full administrator permissions, regardless of the governance policy.

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

- A. Use AWS Organizations to create an organization in the parent account for each LOB. Then, invite each LOB account to the appropriate organization.
- B. Use AWS Organizations to create a single organization in the parent account. Then, invite each LOB's AWS account to join the organization.
- C. Implement service quotas to define the services and features that are permitted and apply the quotas to each LOB as appropriate.
- D. Create an SCP that allows only approved services and features, then apply the policy to the LOB accounts. Enable consolidated billing in the parent account's billing console and link the LOB accounts.

Correct Answer: CD

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#### QUESTION 4

A finance company is storing financial records in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company persists a record for every financial transaction. According to regulatory requirements, the records cannot be modified for at least 1 year after they are written. The records are read on a regular basis and must be immediately accessible.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new S3 bucket. Turn on S3 Object Lock, set a default retention period of 1 year, and set the retention mode to compliance mode. Store all records in the new S3 bucket.
- B. Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to immediately transfer new objects to the S3 Glacier storage tier. Create an S3 Glacier Vault Lock policy that has a retention period of 1 year.
- C. Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to immediately transfer new objects to the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage tier. Set a retention period of 1 year.
- D. Create an S3 bucket policy with a Deny action for PutObject operations with a condition where the s3:x-amz-object-retention header is not equal to 1 year.

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 5

An organization is setting up a multi-site solution where the application runs on premise as well as on AWS to achieve the minimum recovery time objective (RTO).

Which of the below mentioned configurations will not meet the requirements of the multi-site solution scenario?

- A. Configure data replication based on RTO.
- B. Keep an application running on premise as well as in AWS with full capacity.

C. Setup a single DB instance which will be accessed by both sites.

D. Setup a weighted DNS service like Route 53 to route traffic across sites.

Correct Answer: D

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