

➤ **Vendor: Amazon**

➤ **Exam Code: SAA-C02**

➤ **Exam Name: AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C02) Exam**

➤ **New Updated Questions from [Braindump2go](#) (Updated in [May/2020](#))**

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#### **QUESTION 12**

A company has an application that calls AWS Lambda functions.

A recent code review found database credentials stored in the source code.

The database credentials need to be removed from the Lambda source code.

The credentials must then be securely stored and rotated on an ongoing basis to meet security policy requirements.

What should a solutions architect recommend to meet these requirements?

- A. Store the password in AWS CloudHSM.  
Associate the Lambda function with a role that can retrieve the password from CloudHSM given its key ID.
- B. Store the password in AWS Secrets Manager.  
Associate the Lambda function with a role that can retrieve the password from Secrets Manager given its secret ID.
- C. Move the database password to an environment variable associated with the Lambda function.  
Retrieve the password from the environment variable upon execution.
- D. Store the password in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS).  
Associate the Lambda function with a role that can retrieve the password from AWS KMS given its key ID.

**Answer: D**

#### **QUESTION 13**

A solutions architect needs the static website within an Amazon S3 bucket.

Which action will accomplish this?

- A. Enable Amazon S3 versioning
- B. Enable Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering.
- C. Enable an Amazon S3 lifecycle policy
- D. Enable Amazon S3 cross-Region replication.

**Answer: B**

#### **QUESTION 14**

A company is managing health records on-premises.

The company must keep these records indefinitely, disable any modifications to the records once they are stored, and granularly audit access at all levels.

The chief technology officer (CTO) is concerned because there are already millions of records not being used by any application, and the current infrastructure is running out of space.

The CTO has requested a solutions architect design a solution to move existing data and support future records.

Which services can the solutions architect recommend to meet these requirements'?

- A. Use AWS DataSync to move existing data to AWS.

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Use Amazon S3 to store existing and new data.  
Enable Amazon S3 object lock and enable AWS CloudTrail with data events.

- B. Use AWS Storage Gateway to move existing data to AWS.  
Use Amazon S3 to store existing and new data.  
Enable Amazon S3 object lock and enable AWS CloudTrail with management events.
- C. Use AWS DataSync to move existing data to AWS.  
Use Amazon S3 to store existing and new data.  
Enable Amazon S3 object lock and enable AWS CloudTrail with management events.
- D. Use AWS Storage Gateway to move existing data to AWS.  
Use Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) to store existing and new data.  
Enable Amazon S3 object lock and enable Amazon S3 server access logging.

**Answer: A**

#### **QUESTION 15**

A company currently operates a web application backed by an Amazon RDS MySQL database. It has automated backups that are run daily and are not encrypted. A security audit requires future backups to be encrypted and the unencrypted backups to be destroyed. The company will make at least one encrypted backup before destroying the old backups. What should be done to enable encryption for future backups?

- A. Enable default encryption for the Amazon S3 bucket where backups are stored
- B. Modify the backup section of the database configuration to toggle the Enable encryption check box.
- C. Create a snapshot of the database.  
Copy it to an encrypted snapshot.  
Restore the database from the encrypted snapshot.
- D. Enable an encrypted read replica on RDS for MySQL.  
Promote the encrypted read replica to primary.  
Remove the original database instance.

**Answer: A**

#### **QUESTION 16**

A client reports that they want see an audit log of any changes made to AWS resources in their account. What can the client do to achieve this?

- A. Set up Amazon CloudWatch monitors on services they own
- B. Enable AWS CloudTrail logs to be delivered to an Amazon S3 bucket
- C. Use Amazon CloudWatch Events to parse logs
- D. Use AWS OpsWorks to manage their resources

**Answer: B**

#### **QUESTION 17**

An application running in a private subnet accesses an Amazon DynamoDB table. There is a security requirement that the data never leave the AWS network. How should this requirement be met?

- A. Configure a network ACL on DynamoDB to limit traffic to the private subnet
- B. Enable DynamoDB encryption at rest using an AWS KMS key
- C. Add a NAT gateway and configure the route table on the private subnet
- D. Create a VPC endpoint for DynamoDB and configure the endpoint policy

**Answer: D**

#### **QUESTION 18**

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A three-tier application is being created to host small news articles. The application is expected to serve millions of users. When breaking news occurs, the site must handle very large spikes in traffic without significantly impacting database performance.

Which design meets these requirements while minimizing costs?

- A. Use Auto Scaling groups to increase the number of Amazon EC2 instances delivering the web application
- B. Use Auto Scaling groups to increase the size of the Amazon RDS instances delivering the database
- C. Use Amazon DynamoDB strongly consistent reads to adjust for the increase in traffic
- D. Use Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) to cache read operations to the database

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

DAX has in memory cache. If breaking news happens, majority of the users searching will look for the exact same thing. That being said, requests will query the Memory Cache first and will not need to fetch the data from the DB directly.

#### **QUESTION 19**

During a review of business applications, a Solutions Architect identifies a critical application with a relational database that was built by a business user and is running on the user's desktop. To reduce the risk of a business interruption, the Solutions Architect wants to migrate the application to a highly available, multi-tiered solution in AWS.

What should the Solutions Architect do to accomplish this with the LEAST amount of disruption to the business?

- A. Create an import package of the application code for upload to AWS Lambda, and include a function to create another Lambda function to migrate data into an Amazon RDS database
- B. Create an image of the user's desktop, migrate it to Amazon EC2 using VM Import, and place the EC2 instance in an Auto Scaling group
- C. Pre-stage new Amazon EC2 instances running the application code on AWS behind an Application Load Balancer and an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance
- D. Use AWS DMS to migrate the backend database to an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance. Migrate the application code to AWS Elastic Beanstalk

**Answer: D**

#### **QUESTION 20**

A company has thousands of files stored in an Amazon S3 bucket that has a well-defined access pattern. The files are accessed by an application multiple times a day for the first 30 days. Files are rarely accessed within the next 90 days. After that, the files are never accessed again. During the first 120 days, accessing these files should never take more than a few seconds.

Which lifecycle policy should be used for the S3 objects to minimize costs based on the access pattern?

- A. Use Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) storage for the first 30 days. Then move the files to the GLACIER storage class for the next 90 days. Allow the data to expire after that.
- B. Use Amazon S3 Standard storage for the first 30 days. Then move the files to Amazon S3 Standard- Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) for the next 90 days. Allow the data to expire after that.
- C. Use Amazon S3 Standard storage for first 30 days. Then move the files to the GLACIER storage class for the next 90 days. Allow the data to expire after that.
- D. Use Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) for the first 30 days. After that, move the data to the GLACIER storage class, where it will be deleted automatically.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

It is mentioned that they need to access data in few seconds during the 120 days.

**QUESTION 21**

A company creates business-critical 3D images every night. The images are batch-processed every Friday and require an uninterrupted 48 hours to complete.

What is the MOST cost-effective Amazon EC2 pricing model for this scenario?

- A. On-Demand Instances
- B. Scheduled Reserved Instances
- C. Reserved Instances
- D. Spot Instances

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION 22**

An application generates audit logs of operational activities. Compliance requirements mandate that the application retain the logs for 5 years.

How can these requirements be met?

- A. Save the logs in an Amazon S3 bucket and enable Multi-Factor Authentication Delete (MFA Delete) on the bucket.
- B. Save the logs in an Amazon EFS volume and use Network File System version 4 (NFSv4) locking with the volume.
- C. Save the logs in an Amazon Glacier vault and use the Vault Lock feature.
- D. Save the logs in an Amazon EBS volume and take monthly snapshots.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Amazon Glacier, which enables long-term storage of mission-critical data, has added Vault Lock. This new feature allows you to lock your vault with a variety of compliance controls that are designed to support such long-term records retention.