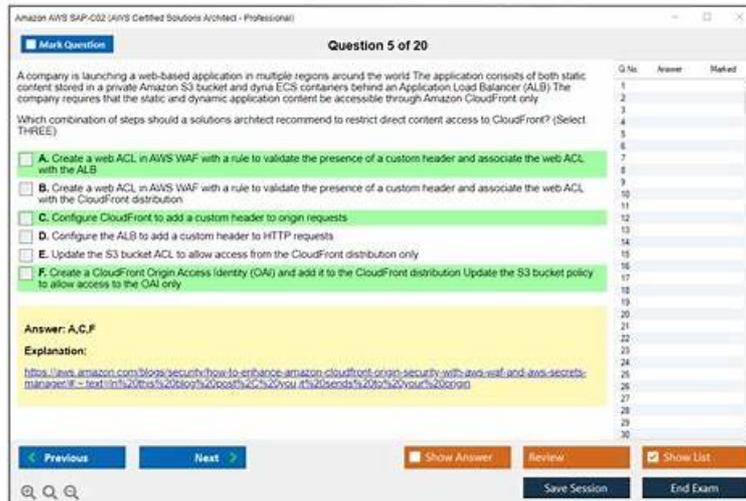


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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q271-Q276):

NEW QUESTION # 271

A company is running an application in the AWS Cloud. The application collects and stores a large amount of unstructured data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The S3 bucket contains several terabytes of data and uses the S3 Standard storage class. The data increases in size by several gigabytes every day.

The company needs to query and analyze the data

a. The company does not access data that is more than 1 year old. However, the company must retain all the data indefinitely for compliance reasons.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Use Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query the data. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition data that is more than 1 year old to S3 Glacier Deep Archive.
- **B. Use S3 Select to query the data. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition data that is more than 1 year old to S3 Glacier Deep Archive.**
- C. Use Amazon Redshift Spectrum to query the data. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition data that is more than 1 year old to S3 Intelligent-Tiering.
- D. Use an AWS Glue Data Catalog and Amazon Athena to query the data. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition data that is more than 1 year old to S3 Glacier Deep Archive.

Answer: B

Explanation:

S3 Select allows you to query the data stored in an S3 bucket, which can be useful when you need to retrieve specific subsets of data from a large amount of data. By creating an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition data that is more than 1 year old to S3 Glacier Deep Archive, you can save cost as it is a low-cost storage class for archival data that is infrequently accessed and for which retrieval times of several hours are acceptable. This solution is most cost-effective as it allows you to keep all the data indefinitely for compliance reasons while also reducing storage costs for older data that is not frequently accessed.

Using S3 Select to query the data and an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition data that is more than 1 year old to S3 Glacier Deep Archive will minimize the cost of storing and querying the data. S3 Select allows the company to retrieve only the data that is needed for a specific query, which reduces the amount of data that needs to be retrieved and processed, which can help lower costs. S3 Glacier Deep Archive is the lowest cost storage class and will save cost for storing data that is not accessed frequently.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/features/select/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/storage-classes/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/glacier/deep-archive/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/lifecycle/>

NEW QUESTION # 272

A company has its cloud infrastructure on AWS. A solutions architect needs to define the infrastructure as code. The infrastructure is currently deployed in one AWS Region. The company's business expansion plan includes deployments in multiple Regions across multiple AWS accounts. What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use nested stacks with AWS CloudFormation templates. Change the Region by using nested stacks.
- B. Use AWS Organizations. Deploy AWS CloudFormation templates from the management account. Use AWS Control Tower to manage deployments across accounts.
- **C. Use AWS Organizations and AWS CloudFormation StackSets. Deploy a CloudFormation template from an account that has the necessary IAM permissions.**
- D. Use AWS CloudFormation templates. Add IAM policies to control the various accounts. Deploy the templates across the multiple Regions.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-use-aws-cloudformation-stacksets-for-multiple-accounts-in-an-aws-organization/> AWS Organizations allows the management of multiple AWS accounts as a single entity and AWS CloudFormation StackSets allows creating, updating, and deleting stacks across multiple accounts and regions in an organization. This solution allows creating a single CloudFormation template that can be deployed across multiple accounts and regions, and also allows for the management of access and permissions for the different accounts through the use of IAM roles and policies in the management account.

NEW QUESTION # 273

A company has an organization in AWS Organizations that has a large number of AWS accounts. One of the AWS accounts is designated as a transit account and has a transit gateway that is shared with all of the other AWS accounts. AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections are configured between all of the company's global offices and the transit account. The company has AWS Config enabled on all of its accounts.

The company's networking team needs to centrally manage a list of internal IP address ranges that belong to the global offices. Developers will reference this list to gain access to applications securely.

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

- A. In the transit account, create a VPC prefix list with all of the internal IP address ranges. Use AWS Resource Access Manager to share the prefix list with all of the other accounts. Use the shared prefix list to configure security group rules in the other accounts.
- B. In the transit account create a security group with all of the internal IP address ranges. Configure the security groups in the other accounts to reference the transit account's security group by using a nested security group reference of `*-<transit-account-id>./sg-1a2b3c4d`.
- C. Create a new AWS Config managed rule that contains all of the internal IP address ranges. Use the rule to check the security groups in each of the accounts to ensure compliance with the list of IP address ranges. Configure the rule to automatically remediate any noncompliant security group that is detected.
- D. Create a JSON file that is hosted in Amazon S3 and that lists all of the internal IP address ranges. Configure an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic in each of the accounts that can be involved when the JSON file is updated. Subscribe an AWS Lambda function to the SNS topic to update all relevant security group rules with the updated IP address ranges.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Customer-managed prefix lists - Sets of IP address ranges that you define and manage. You can share your prefix list with other AWS accounts, enabling those accounts to reference the prefix list in their own resources.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/managed-prefix-lists.html> A VPC prefix list is created in the transit account with all of the internal IP address ranges, and then shared to all of the other accounts using AWS Resource Access Manager. This allows for central management of the IP address ranges, and eliminates the need for manual updates to security group rules in each account. This solution also allows for compliance checks to be run using AWS Config and for any non-compliant security groups to be automatically remediated.

NEW QUESTION # 274

A solutions architect needs to deploy an application on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances run in private subnets in an Auto Scaling group. The application is expected to generate logs at a rate of 100 MB each second on each of the EC2 instances.

The logs must be stored in an Amazon S3 bucket so that an Amazon EMR cluster can consume them for further processing. The logs must be quickly accessible for the first 90 days and should be retrievable within 48 hours thereafter.

What is the MOST cost-effective solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Set up an S3 batch operation to copy logs from each EC2 instance to the S3 bucket with S3 Standard storage. Use a NAT gateway with the private subnets to connect to Amazon S3. Create S3 Lifecycle policies to move logs that are older than 90 days to S3 Glacier Deep Archive.
- B. Set up an S3 sync job to copy logs from each EC2 instance to the S3 bucket with S3 Standard storage. Use a gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 to connect to Amazon S3. Create S3 Lifecycle policies to move logs that are older than 90 days to S3 Glacier Deep Archive.
- C. Set up an S3 sync job to copy logs from each EC2 instance to the S3 bucket with S3 Standard storage. Use a gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 to connect to Amazon S3. Create S3 Lifecycle policies to move logs that are older than 90 days to S3 Glacier.
- D. Set up an S3 copy job to write logs from each EC2 instance to the S3 bucket with S3 Standard storage. Use a NAT instance within the private subnets to connect to Amazon S3. Create S3 Lifecycle policies to move logs that are older than 90 days to S3 Glacier.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/privatelink/vpc-endpoints-s3.html>

<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/storage-classes/glacier/>

NEW QUESTION # 275

A retail company needs to provide a series of data files to another company, which is its business partner.

These files are saved in an Amazon S3 bucket under Account A, which belongs to the retail company. The business partner

