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The SAP-C02 Certification Exam covers a wide range of topics, including advanced networking concepts such as VPC peering and transit gateways, security concepts such as encryption and access control, cost optimization strategies such as reserved instances and spot instances, and application design concepts such as microservices and serverless architectures. Candidates should have a solid understanding of these topics and be able to apply them to real-world scenarios.

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## Exam SAP-C02 Vce - SAP-C02 Test Guide Online

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Candidates preparing for the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) exam should have a minimum of two years of experience designing and deploying AWS-based applications. Candidates should also have a deep understanding of AWS services, architecture patterns, and best practices. AWS offers a variety of training courses, practice exams, and hands-on labs to help candidates prepare for the SAP-C02 exam.

The SAP-C02 exam is a two-part examination consisting of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions, which test a candidate's ability to design and deploy AWS solutions that meet customer requirements. SAP-C02 Exam is intended for individuals who have already achieved the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification and have at least two years of experience working with AWS. By passing the SAP-C02 certification exam, individuals demonstrate their ability to design,

implement, and manage complex AWS architectures and solutions, thereby enhancing their professional credentials and career prospects in the cloud computing industry.

## Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q389-Q394):

### NEW QUESTION # 389

A solutions architect is designing a solution to automatically provision new AWS accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations. The solutions architect has enabled AWS Control Tower for the organization. The solution must enable security controls and create resources such as billing alarms after creating new AWS accounts. The solution must be scalable. Which solution meets these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Account Factory to initiate the creation of a new AWS account by using AWS Control Tower. Define a blueprint that creates resources such as billing alarms. Configure AWS Control Tower to apply the blueprint after creating the new AWS account.
- B. Create a new AWS account in the organization. Establish trusted access to the account by using an AWS Cloud Formation template. Enroll the new AWS account into AWS Control Tower. Deploy a blueprint to the new AWS account by using AWS Control Tower to provision resources.
- C. Create a new AWS account in the organization. Deploy a blueprint to the new AWS account. Define a blueprint that creates resources such as billing alarms. Configure AWS Control Tower to apply the blueprint after creating the new AWS account
- D. Use Account Factory to initiate the creation of a new AWS account by using AWS Service Catalog. Configure a lifecycle event in AWS Control Tower that invokes an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Lambda function to deploy an AWS CloudFormation template by using the AWSControlTowerExecution role.

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 390

A company is developing a new on-demand video application that is based on microservices. The application will have 5 million users at launch and will have 30 million users after 6 months. The company has deployed the application on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) on AWS Fargate. The company developed the application by using ECS services that use the HTTPS protocol.

A solutions architect needs to implement updates to the application by using blue/green deployments. The solution must distribute traffic to each ECS service through a load balancer. The application must automatically adjust the number of tasks in response to an Amazon CloudWatch alarm.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the ECS services to use the blue/green deployment type and an Application Load Balancer. Implement an Auto Scaling group for each ECS service by using the Cluster Autoscaler.
- B. Configure the ECS services to use the blue/green deployment type and a Network Load Balancer. Implement an Auto Scaling group for each ECS service by using the Cluster Autoscaler.
- C. Configure the ECS services to use the blue/green deployment type and an Application Load Balancer. Implement Service Auto Scaling for each ECS service.
- D. Configure the ECS services to use the blue/green deployment type and a Network Load Balancer. Request increases to the service quota for tasks per service to meet the demand.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://repost.aws/knowledge-center/ecs-fargate-service-auto-scaling>

### NEW QUESTION # 391

A solutions architect needs to assess a newly acquired company's portfolio of applications and databases. The solutions architect must create a business case to migrate the portfolio to AWS. The newly acquired company runs applications in an on-premises data center. The data center is not well documented. The solutions architect cannot immediately determine how many applications and databases exist. Traffic for the applications is variable. Some applications are batch processes that run at the end of each month. The solutions architect must gain a better understanding of the portfolio before a migration to AWS can begin.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Control Tower in the destination account to generate an application portfolio. Use AWS Server Migration Service (AWS SMS) to generate deeper reports and a business case. Use a landing zone for core accounts and resources.
- B. Use Migration Evaluator to generate a list of servers. Build a report for a business case. Use AWS Migration Hub to view the portfolio. Use AWS Application Discovery Service to gain an understanding of application dependencies.
- C. Use AWS Application Migration Service. Run agents on the on-premises infrastructure. Manage the agents by using AWS Migration Hub. Use AWS Storage Gateway to assess local storage needs and database dependencies.
- D. Use AWS Server Migration Service (AWS SMS) and AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to evaluate migration. Use AWS Service Catalog to understand application and database dependencies.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

The company should use Migration Evaluator to generate a list of servers and build a report for a business case. The company should use AWS Migration Hub to view the portfolio and use AWS Application Discovery Service to gain an understanding of application dependencies. This solution will meet the requirements because Migration Evaluator is a migration assessment service that helps create a data-driven business case for AWS cloud planning and migration. Migration Evaluator provides a clear baseline of what the company is running today and projects AWS costs based on measured on-premises provisioning and utilization<sup>1</sup>

. Migration Evaluator can use an agentless collector to conduct broad-based discovery or securely upload exports from existing inventory tools<sup>2</sup>. Migration Evaluator integrates with AWS Migration Hub, which is a service that provides a single location to track the progress of application migrations across multiple AWS and partner solutions<sup>3</sup>. Migration Hub also supports AWS Application Discovery Service, which is a service that helps systems integrators quickly and reliably plan application migration projects by automatically identifying applications running in on-premises data centers, their associated dependencies, and their performance profile<sup>4</sup>

<https://aws.amazon.com/migration-evaluator/>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/migration-evaluator/latest/userguide/what-is.html>

<https://aws.amazon.com/migration-hub/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/application-discovery/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/server-migration-service/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/dms/>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/controlltower/latest/userguide/what-is-control-tower.html>

<https://aws.amazon.com/application-migration-service/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/>

## NEW QUESTION # 392

A health insurance company stores personally identifiable information (PII) in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company uses server-side encryption with S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) to encrypt the objects. According to a new requirement, all current and future objects in the S3 bucket must be encrypted by keys that the company's security team manages. The S3 bucket does not have versioning enabled.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. In the S3 bucket properties, change the default encryption to server-side encryption with AWS KMS managed encryption keys (SSE-KMS). Set an S3 bucket policy to deny unencrypted PutObject requests. Use the AWS CLI to re-upload all objects in the S3 bucket.
- B. In the S3 bucket properties, change the default encryption to AES-256 with a customer managed key. Attach a policy to deny unencrypted PutObject requests to any entities that access the S3 bucket. Use the AWS CLI to re-upload all objects in the S3 bucket.
- C. In the S3 bucket properties, change the default encryption to server-side encryption with AWS KMS managed encryption keys (SSE-KMS). Set an S3 bucket policy to automatically encrypt objects on GetObject and PutObject requests.
- D. In the S3 bucket properties, change the default encryption to SSE-S3 with a customer managed key. Use the AWS CLI to re-upload all objects in the S3 bucket. Set an S3 bucket policy to deny unencrypted PutObject requests.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/ServerSideEncryptionCustomerKeys.html>

Clearly says we need following header for SSE-C x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm Use this header to specify the

encryption algorithm. The header value must be AES256.

### NEW QUESTION # 393

A company is building an application on AWS. The application sends logs to an Amazon OpenSearch Service cluster for analysis. All data must be stored within a VPC.

Some of the company's developers work from home. Other developers work from three different company office locations. The developers need to access OpenSearch Service to analyze and visualize logs directly from their local development machines.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a transit gateway, and connect it to the VPC. Order an AWS Direct Connect connection. Set up a public VIF on the Direct Connect connection. Associate the public VIF with the transit gateway.  
Instruct the developers to connect to the Direct Connect connection.
- B. **Configure and set up an AWS Client VPN endpoint. Associate the Client VPN endpoint with a subnet in the VPC. Configure a Client VPN self-service portal. Instruct the developers to connect by using the client for Client VPN.**
- C. Create a transit gateway, and connect it to the VPC. Create an AWS Site-to-Site VPN. Create an attachment to the transit gateway. Instruct the developers to connect by using an OpenVPN client.
- D. Create and configure a bastion host in a public subnet of the VPC. Configure the bastion host security group to allow SSH access from the company CIDR ranges. Instruct the developers to connect by using SSH.

### Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The key requirements are: OpenSearch Service must be deployed within a VPC (VPC-only access), and developers must access OpenSearch from their local machines across multiple locations, including home networks. The most suitable low-overhead approach is to provide remote users with secure client-based connectivity into the VPC so they can reach private endpoints.

AWS Client VPN is a managed client-based VPN service that allows individual users to establish secure TLS VPN connections from their devices into a VPC. By associating a Client VPN endpoint with a subnet in the VPC and configuring authorization rules and routes, developers can access private resources (including VPC- only Amazon OpenSearch Service endpoints) as if they were on the corporate network. Client VPN is designed for distributed workforces and supports users connecting from anywhere without requiring each remote location to have dedicated network appliances.

Option A matches the need for remote developer access from home and multiple offices with the least operational overhead because it is a managed service for user-based VPN access and does not require running and maintaining bastion fleets or building site-to-site networks for each location.

Option B is not correct because AWS Site-to-Site VPN is designed to connect networks (for example, an office network or data center) to AWS, not to provide individual developers remote access from arbitrary home networks. Also, instructing developers to use an OpenVPN client does not align with how Site-to-Site VPN is typically used; Site-to-Site VPN terminates on a customer gateway device, not on individual laptops.

Option C is not correct because Direct Connect is designed for dedicated private connectivity between on- premises networks and AWS. It is not a solution for individual developers connecting from home.

Additionally, using a public VIF is for reaching public AWS endpoints, whereas the requirement is to keep access within a VPC. A public VIF does not provide private VPC access to VPC-only service endpoints.

Option D is not the best choice because a bastion host provides SSH access to instances, not direct, secure network-level access to VPC-only managed service endpoints from developer tools. It also increases operational overhead (patching, hardening, monitoring, scaling) and introduces additional security considerations. Developers also typically need browser-based or tool-based access to OpenSearch Dashboards, which is better served by VPN access into the VPC than SSH tunneling through a bastion host as a primary access mechanism.

Therefore, configuring AWS Client VPN to provide developers with secure connectivity into the VPC is the correct solution.

References: AWS documentation on AWS Client VPN as a managed client-based VPN service for remote user access to VPC resources. AWS documentation on VPC-only access patterns for managed services and using VPN connectivity to reach private endpoints from remote networks.

### NEW QUESTION # 394

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