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The SAP-C02 exam is the updated version of the previous SAP-C01 exam, and it is designed to test the candidate's knowledge of the latest AWS services and best practices. SAP-C02 exam consists of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions, and it is timed for 180 minutes. SAP-C02 exam is available in English, Japanese, Korean, and Simplified Chinese. The SAP-C02 Certification is a valuable asset for professionals who are looking to advance their careers in AWS and want to demonstrate their expertise in designing and deploying scalable and reliable solutions on the AWS platform.

>> SAP-C02 Authentic Exam Questions <<

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The SAP-C02 Exam consists of 75 multiple-choice and multiple-response questions, which need to be completed within 180 minutes. SAP-C02 exam covers a wide range of topics, including high availability and business continuity, cost optimization, deployment management, network design, data storage, security, and scalability. Candidates need to score at least 750 out of 1000 to pass the exam.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36
A company is running multiple workloads in the AWS Cloud. The company has separate units for software development The company uses AWS Organizations and federation with SAML to give permissions to developers to manage resources in their AWS accounts The development units each deploy their production workloads into a common production account Recently, an incident occurred in the production account in which members of a development unit terminated an EC2 instance that belonged to a different development unit. A solutions architect must create a solution that prevents a similar incident from happening in the future. The solution also must a low developers the possibilityy to manage the instances used for their workloads.
Which strategy will meet these requirements?

- A. Pass an attribute for DevelopmentUnit as an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) session tag during SAML federation Create an SCP with an allow action and a StrmgEquals condition for the DevelopmentUnit resource tag and aws Principal Tag 'DevelopmentUnit Assign the SCP to the root OU.
- B. Create separate OUs in AWS Organizations for each development unit Assign the created OUs to the company AWS accounts Create separate SCPs with a deny action and a StringNotEquals condition for the DevelopmentUnit resource tag that matches the development unit name Assign the SCP to the corresponding OU
- C. Create separate IAM policies for each development unit For every IAM policy add an allow action and a StringEquals condition for the DevelopmentUnit resource tag and the development unit name During SAML federation use AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to assign the IAM policy and match the development unit name to the assumed IAM role
- D. Pass an attribute for DevelopmentUnit as an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) session tag during SAML federation Update the IAM policy for the developers' assumed IAM role with a deny action and a StringNotEquals condition for the DevelopmentUnit resource tag and aws PrincipalTag/DevelopmentUnit

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/tutorial_abac-saml.html

NEW QUESTION # 37
A company runs its application in the eu-west-1 Region and has one account for each of its environments development, testing, and production All the environments are running 24 hours a day 7 days a week by using stateful Amazon EC2 instances and Amazon RDS for MySQL databases The databases are between 500 GB and 800 GB in size The development team and testing team work on business days during business hours, but the production environment operates 24 hours a day. 7 days a week. The company wants to reduce costs AH resources are tagged with an environment tag with either development, testing, or production as the key. What should a solutions architect do to reduce costs with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that runs every business day in the evening Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function that terminates instances based on the tag Create a second EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule that runs every business day in the morning Configure the second rule to invoke another Lambda function that restores the instances from their last backup based on the tag.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that runs once every day Configure the rule to invoke one AWS Lambda function that starts or stops instances based on the tag day and time.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that runs every hour Configure the rule to invoke one AWS Lambda function that terminates or restores instances from their ....based on the tag. day, and time
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that runs every business day in the evening. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function that stops instances based on the tag-Create a second EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule that runs every business day in the morning Configure the second rule to invoke another Lambda function that starts instances based on the tag

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 38
A company is deploying a new web-based application and needs a storage solution for the Linux application servers. The company wants to create a single location for updates to application data for all instances. The active dataset will be up to 100 GB in size. A solutions architect has determined that peak operations will occur for 3 hours daily and will require a total of 225 MiBps of read throughput.
The solutions architect must design a Multi-AZ solution that makes a copy of the data available in another AWS Region for disaster recovery (DR). The DR copy has an RPO of less than 1 hour.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy a General Purpose SSD (gp3) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume with 225 MiBps of throughput. Enable Multi-Attach for the EBS volume. Use AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery to replicate the EBS volume to the DR Region.
- B. Deploy a new Amazon FSx for Lustre file system. Configure Bursting Throughput mode for the file system. Use AWS Backup to back up the file system to the DR Region.
- C. Deploy an Amazon FSx for OpenZFS file system in both the production Region and the DR Region.
  Create an AWS DataSync scheduled task to replicate the data from the production file system to the DR file system every 10 minutes.
- D. Deploy a new Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) Multi-AZ file system. Configure the file system for 75 MiBps of

provisioned throughput. Implement replication to a file system in the DR Region.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 39
A publishing company's design team updates the icons and other static assets that an ecommerce web application uses. The company serves the icons and assets from an Amazon S3 bucket that is hosted in the company's production account. The company also uses a development account that members of the design team can access.
After the design team tests the static assets in the development account, the design team needs to load the assets into the S3 bucket in the production account. A solutions architect must provide the design team with access to the production account without exposing other parts of the web application to the risk of unwanted changes.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. In the development account, create a group that contains all the IAM users of the design team. Attach a different IAM policy to the group to allow the sts:AssumeRole action on the role in the production account.
- B. In the development account, create a role. Attach the new policy to the role. Define the production account as a trusted entity.
- C. In the development account, create a group that contains all tfje IAM users of the design team. Attach a different IAM policy to the group to allow the sts;AssumeRole action on the role in the development account.
- D. In the production account, create a role. Attach the new policy to the role. Define the development account as a trusted entity.
- E. In the development account, create a new IAM policy that allows read and write access to the S3 bucket.
- F. In the production account, create a new IAM policy that allows read and write access to the S3 bucket.

Answer: A,D,F

Explanation:
A) In the production account, create a new IAM policy that allows read and write access to the S3 bucket. The policy grants the necessary permissions to access the assets in the production S3 bucket.
C) In the production account, create a role. Attach the new policy to the role. Define the development account as a trusted entity. By creating a role and attaching the policy, and then defining the development account as a trusted entity, the development account can assume the role and access the production S3 bucket with the read and write permissions.
E) In the development account, create a group that contains all the IAM users of the design team. Attach a different IAM policy to the group to allow the sts:AssumeRole action on the role in the production account. The IAM policy attached to the group allows the design team members to assume the role created in the production account, thereby giving them access to the production S3 bucket.
Step 1: Create a role in the Production Account; create the role in the Production account and specify the Development account as a trusted entity. You also limit the role permissions to only read and write access to the productionapp bucket. Anyone granted permission to use the role can read and write to the productionapp bucket. Step 2: Grant access to the role Sign in as an administrator in the Development account and allow the AssumeRole action on the UpdateApp role in the Production account. So, recap, production account you create the policy for S3, and you set development account as a trusted entity. Then on the development account you allow the sts:assumeRole action on the role in production account.
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/tutorial_cross-account-with-roles.html

NEW QUESTION # 40
A company needs to implement a patching process for its servers. The on-premises servers and Amazon EC2 instances use a variety of tools to perform patching. Management requires a single report showing the patch status of all the servers and instances.
Which set of actions should a solutions architect take to meet these requirements?

- A. Use an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to apply patches by scheduling an AWS Systems Manager patch remediation job. Use Amazon Inspector to generate patch compliance reports.
- B. Use AWS OpsWorks to manage patches on the on-premises servers and EC2 instances. Use AWS X-Ray to post the patch status to AWS Systems Manager OpsCenter to generate patch compliance reports.
- C. Use AWS Systems Manager to manage patches on the on-premises servers and EC2 instances. Use Systems Manager to generate patch compliance reports.
- D. Use AWS OpsWorks to manage patches on the on-premises servers and EC2 instances. Use Amazon OuickSight integration with OpsWorks to generate patch compliance reports.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 41
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