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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q459-Q464):

NEW QUESTION # 459

A company wants to allow its marketing team to perform SQL queries on customer records to identify market segments. The data is spread across hundreds of files. The records must be encrypted in transit and at rest. The team manager must have the ability to manage users and groups but no team members should have access to services or resources not required for the SQL queries. Additionally, administrators need to audit the queries made and receive notifications when a query violates rules defined by the security team.

AWS Organizations has been used to create a new account and an AWS IAM user with administrator permissions for the team manager. Which design meets these requirements?

- A. Apply a service control policy (SCP) that allows access to IAM Amazon RDS, and AWS CloudTrail Load customer records in Amazon RDS MySQL and train users to run queries using the AWS CLI.
Stream the query logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs from the RDS database instance Use a subscription filter with AWS Lambda functions to audit and alarm on queries against personal data
- B. Apply a service control policy (SCP) that denies access to all services except IAM Amazon Athena Amazon S3 and

AWS CloudTrail Store customer record files in Amazon S3 and train users to run queries using the CLI via Athena Analyze CloudTrail events to audit and alarm on queries against personal data

- C. Apply a service control policy (SCP) that denies access to all services except IAM Amazon DynamoDB, and AWS CloudTrail Store customer records in DynamoDB and train users to run queries using the AWS CLI Enable DynamoDB streams to track the queries that are issued and use an AWS Lambda function for real-time monitoring and alerting
- D. Apply a service control policy (SCP) that allows access to IAM Amazon Athena; Amazon S3, and AWS CloudTrail Store customer records as files in Amazon S3 and train users to leverage the Amazon S3 Select feature and run queries using the AWS CLI Enable S3 object-level logging and analyze CloudTrail events to audit and alarm on queries against personal data

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 460

A company is running several workloads in a single AWS account. A new company policy states that engineers can provision only approved resources and that engineers must use AWS CloudFormation to provision these resources. A solutions architect needs to create a solution to enforce the new restriction on the IAM role that the engineers use for access.

What should the solutions architect do to create the solution?

- A. Upload AWS CloudFormation templates that contain approved resources to an Amazon S3 bucket. Update the IAM policy for the engineers' IAM role to only allow access to Amazon S3 and AWS CloudFormation. Use AWS CloudFormation templates to provision resources.
- B. Update the IAM policy for the engineers' IAM role with permissions to only allow provisioning of approved resources and AWS CloudFormation. Use AWS CloudFormation templates to create stacks with approved resources.
- C. **Update the IAM policy for the engineers' IAM role with permissions to only allow AWS CloudFormation actions. Create a new IAM policy with permission to provision approved resources, and assign the policy to a new IAM service role. Assign the IAM service role to AWS CloudFormation during stack creation.**
- D. Provision resources in AWS CloudFormation stacks. Update the IAM policy for the engineers' IAM role to only allow access to their own AWS CloudFormation stack.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/security-best-practices.html#use-iam-to-co>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/using-iam-servicerole.html>

NEW QUESTION # 461

A company developed a pilot application by using AWS Elastic Beanstalk and Java. To save costs during development, the company's development team deployed the application into a single-instance environment. Recent tests indicate that the application consumes more CPU than expected. CPU utilization is regularly greater than 85%, which causes some performance bottlenecks.

A solutions architect must mitigate the performance issues before the company launches the application to production.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a second Elastic Beanstalk environment. Apply the traffic-splitting deployment policy. Specify a percentage of incoming traffic to direct to the new environment in the average CPU utilization is over 85% for 5 minutes.
- B. Create a new Elastic Beanstalk application. Select a load-balanced environment type. Select all Availability Zones. Add a scale-out rule that will run if the maximum CPU utilization is over 85% for 5 minutes.
- C. **Modify the existing environment's capacity configuration to use a load-balanced environment type. Select all Availability Zones. Add a scale-out rule that will run if the average CPU utilization is over 85% for 5 minutes.**
- D. Select the Rebuild environment action with the load balancing option Select an Availability Zones Add a scale-out rule that will run if the sum CPU utilization is over 85% for 5 minutes.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead because it allows the company to modify the existing environment's capacity configuration, so it becomes a load- balanced environment type. By selecting all availability zones, the

company can ensure that the application is running in multiple availability zones, which can help to improve the availability and scalability of the application. The company can also add a scale-out rule that will run if the average CPU utilization is over 85% for 5 minutes, which can help to mitigate the performance issues. This solution does not require creating new Elastic Beanstalk environments or rebuilding the existing one, which reduces the operational overhead.

You can refer to the AWS Elastic Beanstalk documentation for more information on how to use this service:

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

You can refer to the AWS documentation for more information on how to use autoscaling:

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

NEW QUESTION # 462

A company hosts a web application on AWS in the us-east-1 Region. The application servers are distributed across three Availability Zones behind an Application Load Balancer. The database is hosted in a MySQL database on an Amazon EC2 instance. A solutions architect needs to design a cross-Region data recovery solution using AWS services with an RTO of less than 5 minutes and an RPO of less than 1 minute. The solutions architect is deploying application servers in us-west-2, and has configured Amazon Route 53 health checks and DNS failover to us-west-2.

Which additional step should the solutions architect take?

- A. Create a MySQL standby database on an Amazon EC2 instance in us-west-2.
- B. Migrate the database to an Amazon RDS for MySQL instance with a Multi-AZ deployment.
- C. **Migrate the database to an Amazon Aurora global database with the primary in us-east-1 and the secondary in us-west-2.**
- D. Migrate the database to an Amazon RDS for MySQL instance with a cross-Region read replica in us-west-2.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/prescriptive-guidance/latest/strategy-database-disaster-recovery/choosing-database.html>

NEW QUESTION # 463

A company uses AWS Cloud Formation to deploy applications within multiple VPCs that are all attached to a transit gateway. Each VPC that sends traffic to the public internet must send the traffic through a shared services VPC. Each subnet within a VPC uses the default VPC route table, and the traffic is routed to the transit gateway. The transit gateway uses its default route table for any VPC attachment.

A security audit reveals that an Amazon EC2 instance that is deployed within a VPC can communicate with an EC2 instance that is deployed in any of the company's other VPCs. A solutions architect needs to limit the traffic between the VPCs. Each VPC must be able to communicate only with a predefined, limited set of authorized VPCs.

What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Update the network ACL of each subnet within a VPC to allow outbound traffic only to the authorized VPCs. Remove all deny rules except the default deny rule.
- B. Update the main route table of each VPC to route traffic only to the authorized VPCs through the transit gateway.
- C. Update all the security groups that are used within a VPC to deny outbound traffic to security groups that are used within the unauthorized VPCs
- D. **Create a dedicated transit gateway route table for each VPC attachment. Route traffic only to the authorized VPCs.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Q: How do I control which Amazon Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) can communicate with each other? You can segment your network by creating multiple route tables in an AWS Transit Gateway and associate Amazon VPCs and VPNs to them. This will allow you to create isolated networks inside an AWS Transit Gateway similar to virtual routing and forwarding (VRFs) in traditional networks. The AWS Transit Gateway will have a default route table. The use of multiple route tables is optional.

NEW QUESTION # 464

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