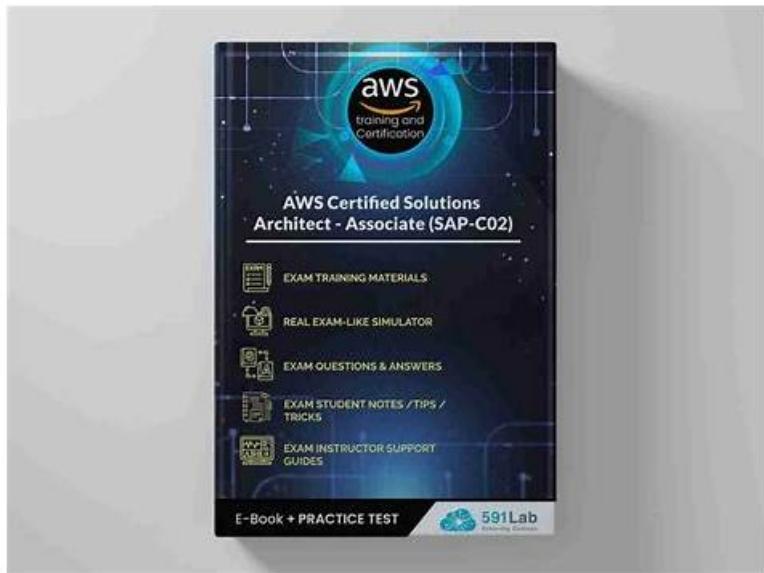


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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q291-Q296):

NEW QUESTION # 291

A Solutions Architect is constructing a containerized.NET Core application for AWS Fargate. The application's backend needs a high-availability version of Microsoft SQL Server. All application levels must be extremely accessible. The credentials associated with the SQL Server connection string should not be saved to disk inside the.NET Core front-end containers. Which tactics should the Solutions Architect use to achieve these objectives?

- A. Create an Auto Scaling group to run SQL Server on Amazon EC2. Create a secret in AWS Secrets Manager for the credentials to SQL Server running on EC2. Create an Amazon ECS task execution role that allows the Fargate task definition to get the secret value for the credentials to SQL Server on EC2. Specify the ARN of the secret in Secrets Manager in the secrets section of the Fargate task definition so the sensitive data can be injected into the containers as environment variables on startup for reading into the application to construct the connection string. Set up the .NET Core service using Service Auto Scaling behind an Application Load Balancer in multiple Availability Zones.
- B. Create a Multi-AZ deployment of SQL Server on Amazon RDS. Create a secret in AWS Secrets Manager for the credentials to the RDS database. Create an Amazon ECS task execution role that allows the Fargate task definition to get the secret value for the credentials to the RDS database in Secrets Manager. Specify the ARN of the secret in Secrets Manager in the secrets section of the Fargate task definition so the sensitive data can be injected into the containers as environment variables on startup for reading into the application to construct the connection string. Set up the .NET Core service in Fargate using Service Auto Scaling behind an Application Load Balancer in multiple Availability Zones.
- C. Create a Multi-AZ deployment of SQL Server on Amazon RDS. Create a secret in AWS Secrets Manager for the credentials to the RDS database. Create non-persistent empty storage for the .NET Core containers in the Fargate task definition to store the sensitive information. Create an Amazon ECS task execution role that allows the Fargate task definition to get the secret value for the credentials to the RDS database in Secrets Manager. Specify the ARN of the secret in Secrets Manager in the secrets section of the Fargate task definition so the sensitive data can be written to the non-persistent empty storage on startup for reading into the application to construct the connection string. Set up the .NET Core service using Service Auto Scaling behind an Application Load Balancer in multiple Availability Zones.
- D. Set up SQL Server to run in Fargate with Service Auto Scaling. Create an Amazon ECS task execution role that allows the Fargate task definition to get the secret value for the credentials to SQL Server running in Fargate. Specify the ARN of the secret in AWS Secrets Manager in the secrets section of the Fargate task definition so the sensitive data can be injected into the containers as environment variables on startup for reading into the application to construct the connection string. Set up the .NET Core service using Service Auto Scaling behind an Application Load Balancer in multiple Availability Zones.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Secrets Manager natively supports SQL Server on RDS. No real need to create additional 'ephemeral storage' to fetch credentials, as these can be injected to containers as environment variables. <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/ecs-data-security-container-task/>

NEW QUESTION # 292

A company operates a proxy server on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances. Partners in different countries use the proxy server to test the company's functionality. The EC2 instances are running in a VPC, and the instances have access to the internet.

The company's security policy requires that partners can access resources only from domains that the company owns.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon Route 53 traffic flow policy to match the allowed domains. Configure the traffic flow policy to forward requests that match to the Route 53 Resolver. Associate the traffic flow policy with the VPC.
- B. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall domain list that contains the allowed domains. Configure a Route 53 outbound endpoint. Associate the outbound endpoint with the VPC. Associate the domain list with the outbound endpoint.
- C. Create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall domain list that contains the allowed domains. Configure a DNS Firewall rule group with a rule that has a high numeric value that blocks all requests. Configure a rule that has a low numeric value that allows requests for domains in the allowed list. Associate the rule group with the VPC.
- D. Create an Amazon Route 53 outbound endpoint. Associate the outbound endpoint with the VPC. Configure a Route 53 traffic flow policy to forward requests for allowed domains to the outbound endpoint. Associate the traffic flow policy with the VPC.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The company should create an Amazon Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall domain list that contains the allowed domains. The company should configure a DNS Firewall rule group with a rule that has a high numeric value that blocks all requests. The company should configure a rule that has a low numeric value that allows requests for domains in the allowed list. The company should associate the rule group with the VPC. This solution will meet the requirements because Amazon Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall is a feature that enables you to filter and regulate outbound DNS traffic for your VPC. You can create reusable collections of filtering

rules in DNS Firewall rule groups and associate them with your VPCs. You can specify lists of domain names to allow or block, and you can customize the responses for the DNS queries that you block¹. By creating a domain list with the allowed domains and a rule group with rules to allow or block requests based on the domain list, the company can enforce its security policy and control access to sites.

The other options are not correct because:

Configuring a Route 53 outbound endpoint and associating it with the VPC would not help with filtering outbound DNS traffic. A Route 53 outbound endpoint is a resource that enables you to forward DNS queries from your VPC to your network over AWS Direct Connect or VPN connections². It does not provide any filtering capabilities.

Creating a Route 53 traffic flow policy to match the allowed domains would not help with filtering outbound DNS traffic. A Route 53 traffic flow policy is a resource that enables you to route traffic based on multiple criteria, such as endpoint health, geographic location, and latency³. It does not provide any filtering capabilities.

Creating a Gateway Load Balancer (GWLB) would not help with filtering outbound DNS traffic. A GWLB is a service that enables you to deploy, scale, and manage third-party virtual appliances such as firewalls, intrusion detection and prevention systems, and deep packet inspection systems in the cloud⁴.

It does not provide any filtering capabilities.

References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/resolver-dns-firewall.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/resolver-outbound-endpoints.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/traffic-flow.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/gateway/introduction.html>

NEW QUESTION # 293

An online gaming company needs to optimize the cost of its workloads on AWS. The company uses a dedicated account to host the production environment for its online gaming application and an analytics application.

Amazon EC2 instances host the gaming application and must always be available. The EC2 instances run all year. The analytics application uses data that is stored in Amazon S3. The analytics application can be interrupted and resumed without issue.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Use On-Demand Instances for the online gaming application. Use Spot Instances for the analytics application. Set up a catalog in AWS Service Catalog to provision services at a discount.
- B. Use Spot Instances for the online gaming application and the analytics application. Set up a catalog in AWS Service Catalog to provision services at a discount.
- C. Purchase an EC2 Instance Savings Plan for the online gaming application instances. Use On-Demand Instances for the analytics application.
- D. Purchase an EC2 Instance Savings Plan for the online gaming application instances. Use Spot Instances for the analytics application.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is B.

B). This solution is the most cost-effective because it uses an EC2 Instance Savings Plan for the online gaming application instances, which provides the lowest prices and savings up to 72% compared to On-Demand prices. The EC2 Instance Savings Plan applies to any instance size within the same family and region, regardless of availability zone, operating system, or tenancy. The online gaming application instances run all year and must always be available, so they are not suitable for Spot Instances, which can be interrupted with a two-minute notice. This solution also uses Spot Instances for the analytics application, which can reduce the cost by up to 90% compared to On-Demand prices. The analytics application can be interrupted and resumed without issue, so it is a good fit for Spot Instances, which use spare EC2 capacity. This solution does not require AWS Service Catalog, which is a service that helps to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS, but does not provide any discounts¹²³

A). This solution is incorrect because it uses On-Demand Instances for the analytics application, which are more expensive than Spot Instances. The analytics application can be interrupted and resumed without issue, so it can benefit from the lower cost of Spot Instances, which use spare EC2 capacity.

C). This solution is incorrect because it uses Spot Instances for the online gaming application, which can be interrupted with a two-minute notice. The online gaming application instances must always be available, so they are not suitable for Spot Instances, which use spare EC2 capacity. This solution also uses AWS Service Catalog, which is a service that helps to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS, but does not provide any discounts.

D). This solution is incorrect because it uses On-Demand Instances for the online gaming application, which are more expensive than an EC2 Instance Savings Plan. The online gaming application instances run all year and must always be available, so they are suitable for an EC2 Instance Savings Plan, which provides the lowest prices and savings up to 72% compared to On-Demand prices. This solution also uses AWS Service Catalog, which is a service that helps to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are

approved for use on AWS, but does not provide any discounts.

References:

1: EC2 Instance Savings Plans - Amazon Web Services 2: Amazon EC2 Spot Instances 3: Cloud Management and Governance - AWS Service Catalog - Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION # 294

A company recently started hosting new application workloads in the AWS Cloud. The company is using Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file systems, and Amazon RDS DB instances.

To meet regulatory and business requirements, the company must make the following changes for data backups:

- * Backups must be retained based on custom daily, weekly, and monthly requirements.
- * Backups must be replicated to at least one other AWS Region immediately after capture.
- * The backup solution must provide a single source of backup status across the AWS environment.
- * The backup solution must send immediate notifications upon failure of any resource backup.

Which combination of steps will meet this requirement with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

(Select THREE.)

- A. Create an Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM) snapshot lifecycle policy for each of the retention requirements.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to replicate backups to another Region and send notification if a failure occurs.
- C. Set up RDS snapshots on each database.
- D. **Configure an AWS backup plan to copy backups to another Region.**
- E. **Create an AWS Backup plan with a backup rule for each of the retention requirements.**
- F. **Add an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to the backup plan to send a notification for finished jobs that have any status except BACKUP- JOB- COMPLETED.**

Answer: D,E,F

Explanation:

Cross region with AWS Backup:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/aws-backup/latest/devguide/cross-region-backup.html>

NEW QUESTION # 295

A software as a service (SaaS) based company provides a case management solution to customers A3 part of the solution. The company uses a standalone Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) server to send email messages from an application. The application also stores an email template for acknowledgement email messages that populate customer data before the application sends the email message to the customer.

The company plans to migrate this messaging functionality to the AWS Cloud and needs to minimize operational overhead.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Set up an SMTP server on Amazon EC2 instances by using an AMI from the AWS Marketplace.
Store the email template in Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) with parameters for the customer data. Create an AWS Lambda function to call the SES template and to pass customer data to replace the parameters. Use the AWS Marketplace SMTP server to send the email message.
- B. Set up Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) to send email messages. Store the email template in an Amazon S3 bucket. Create an AWS Lambda function to retrieve the template from the S3 bucket and to merge the customer data from the application with the template. Use an SDK in the Lambda function to send the email message.
- C. Set up an SMTP server on Amazon EC2 instances by using an AMI from the AWS Marketplace.
Store the email template in an Amazon S3 bucket. Create an AWS Lambda function to retrieve the template from the S3 bucket and to merge the customer data from the application with the template. Use an SDK in the Lambda function to send the email message.
- D. **Set up Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) to send email messages. Store the email template on Amazon SES with parameters for the customer data. Create an AWS Lambda function to call the SendTemplatedEmail API operation and to pass customer data to replace the parameters and the email destination.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In this solution, the company can use Amazon SES to send email messages, which will minimize operational overhead as SES is a fully managed service that handles sending and receiving email messages. The company can store the email template on Amazon

SES with parameters for the customer data and use an AWS Lambda function to call the `SendTemplatedEmail` API operation, passing in the customer data to replace the parameters and the email destination. This solution eliminates the need to set up and manage an SMTP server on EC2 instances, which can be costly and time-consuming.

NEW QUESTION # 296

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