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To be eligible for the SAP-C02 certification exam, candidates must have a minimum of two years of experience in designing and deploying AWS-based applications. They should also have experience with multiple AWS services, including VPC, EC2, RDS, S3, and Lambda. Additionally, candidates should also have experience with other AWS services, such as CloudFormation, CloudTrail, CloudWatch, and IAM. The SAP-C02 certification exam is a challenging exam that requires a deep understanding of AWS services and a mastery of the skills needed to design and deploy enterprise-level solutions in the AWS cloud. Passing this certification exam can be a significant achievement for professionals who want to advance their career in the field of cloud computing.

The SAP-C02 Certification Exam is a challenging assessment that covers a wide range of topics, including architecture design, security, data storage, migration, and networking. It consists of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions and is conducted in a proctored environment. SAP-C02 exam is designed to test an individual's ability to design, deploy, and operate scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on AWS.

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Amazon SAP-C02 (AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02)) certification exam is a highly sought-after credential for IT professionals seeking to validate their expertise in designing, deploying, and managing complex cloud solutions on AWS. SAP-C02 Exam is intended for those who have already obtained the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification and have experience working with AWS services in a production environment.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q310-Q315):

NEW QUESTION # 310

A company is planning to migrate its business-critical applications from an on-premises data center to AWS. The company has an on-premises installation of a Microsoft SQL Server Always On cluster. The company wants to migrate to an AWS managed database service. A solutions architect must design a heterogeneous database migration on AWS.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool to translate the database schema to Amazon RDS for MeSQL. Then use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the data from on-premises databases to Amazon RDS.
- B. Use AWS DataSync to migrate data over the network between on-premises storage and Amazon S3. Set up Amazon RDS for MySQL. Use S3 integration with SQL Server features, such as BULK INSERT.
- C. Migrate the SQL Server databases to Amazon RDS for MySQL by using backup and restore utilities.
- D. Use an AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized device to transfer data to Amazon S3. Set up Amazon RDS for MySQL. Use S3 integration with SQL Server features, such as BULK INSERT.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/dms/schema-conversion-tool/

NEW QUESTION # 311

A company uses AWS Organizations with a single OU named Production to manage multiple accounts All accounts are members of the Production OU Administrators use deny list SCPs in the root of the organization to manage access to restricted services.
The company recently acquired a new business unit and invited the new unit's existing AWS account to the organization Once onboarded the administrators of the new business unit discovered that they are not able to update existing AWS Config rules to meet the company's policies.
Which option will allow administrators to make changes and continue to enforce the current policies without introducing additional long-term maintenance?

- A. Remove the organization's root SCPs that limit access to AWS Config Create AWS Service Catalog products for the company's standard AWS Config rules and deploy them throughout the organization, including the new account.
- B. Create a temporary OU named Onboarding for the new account Apply an SCP to the Onboarding OU to allow AWS Config actions. Move the organization's root SCP to the Production OU. Move the new account to the Production OU when adjustments to AWS Config are complete.
- C. Convert the organization's root SCPs from deny list SCPs to allow list SCPs to allow the required services only Temporarily apply an SCP to the organization's root that allows AWS Config actions for principals only in the new account.
- D. Create a temporary OU named Onboarding for the new account Apply an SCP to the Onboarding OU to allow AWS Config actions Move the new account to the Production OU when adjustments to AWS Config are complete

Answer: B

Explanation:
An SCP at a lower level can't add a permission after it is blocked by an SCP at a higher level. SCPs can only filter; they never add permissions. SO you need to create a new OU for the new account assign an SCP, and move the root SCP to Production OU. Then move the new account to production OU when AWS config is done.

NEW QUESTION # 312

A company is planning to migrate an application to AWS. The application runs as a Docker container and uses an NFS version 4 file share.
A solutions architect must design a secure and scalable containerized solution that does not require provisioning or management of the underlying infrastructure.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy the application containers by using Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) with the Fargate launch type. Use Amazon FSx for Lustre for shared storage. Reference the FSx for Lustre file system ID, container mount point, and FSx for Lustre authorization IAM role in the ECS task definition.

- B. Deploy the application containers by using Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) with the Amazon EC2 launch type and auto scaling turned on. Use Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) for shared storage. Mount the EFS file system on the ECS container instances. Add the EFS authorization IAM role to the EC2 instance profile.
- C. Deploy the application containers by using Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) with the Fargate launch type. Use Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) for shared storage. Reference the EFS file system ID, container mount point, and EFS authorization IAM role in the ECS task definition.
- D. Deploy the application containers by using Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) with the Amazon EC2 launch type and auto scaling turned on. Use Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes with Multi-Attach enabled for shared storage. Attach the EBS volumes to ECS container instances. Add the EBS authorization IAM role to an EC2 instance profile.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
This option uses Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) with the Fargate launch type to deploy the application containers. Amazon ECS is a fully managed container orchestration service that allows running Docker containers on AWS at scale. Fargate is a serverless compute engine for containers that eliminates the need to provision or manage servers or clusters. With Fargate, the company only pays for the resources required to run its containers, which reduces costs and operational overhead. This option also uses Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) for shared storage. Amazon EFS is a fully managed file system that provides scalable, elastic, concurrent, and secure file storage for use with AWS cloud services. Amazon EFS supports NFS version 4 protocol, which is compatible with the application's requirements. To use Amazon EFS with Fargate containers, the company needs to reference the EFS file system ID, container mount point, and EFS authorization IAM role in the ECS task definition.

NEW QUESTION # 313
A company is migrating an on-premises application and a MySQL database to AWS. The application processes highly sensitive data, and new data is constantly updated in the database. The data must not be transferred over the internet. The company also must encrypt the data in transit and at rest.
The database is 5 TB in size. The company already has created the database schema in an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance. The company has set up a 1 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection to AWS. The company also has set up a public VIF and a private VIF. A solutions architect needs to design a solution that will migrate the data to AWS with the least possible downtime. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the data to AWS. Create a DMS replication instance in a private subnet. Create VPC endpoints for AWS DMS. Configure a DMS task to copy data from the on-premises database to the DB instance by using full load plus change data capture (CDC). Use the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) default key for encryption at rest. Use TLS for encryption in transit.
- B. Perform a database backup. Use AWS DataSync to transfer the backup files to Amazon S3. Use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) for encryption at rest. Use TLS for encryption in transit. Import the data from Amazon S3 to the DB instance.
- C. Use Amazon S3 File Gateway. Set up a private connection to Amazon S3 by using AWS PrivateLink. Perform a database backup. Copy the backup files to Amazon S3. Use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) for encryption at rest. Use TLS for encryption in transit. Import the data from Amazon S3 to the DB instance.
- D. Perform a database backup. Copy the backup files to an AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized device. Import the backup to Amazon S3. Use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) for encryption at rest. Use TLS for encryption in transit. Import the data from Amazon S3 to the DB instance.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best solution is to use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the data to AWS. AWS DMS is a web service that can migrate data from various sources to various targets, including MySQL databases. AWS DMS can perform full load and change data capture (CDC) migrations, which means that it can copy the existing data and also capture the ongoing changes to keep the source and target databases in sync. This minimizes the downtime during the migration process. AWS DMS also supports encryption at rest and in transit by using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) and TLS, respectively. This ensures that the data is protected during the migration. AWS DMS can also leverage AWS Direct Connect to transfer the data over a private connection, avoiding the internet. This solution meets all the requirements of the company. Reference: AWS Database Migration Service Documentation, Migrating Data to Amazon RDS for MySQL or MariaDB, Using SSL to Encrypt a Connection to a DB Instance

NEW QUESTION # 314

An adventure company has launched a new feature on its mobile app. Users can use the feature to upload their hiking and ratting photos and videos anytime. The photos and videos are stored in Amazon S3 Standard storage in an S3 bucket and are served through Amazon CloudFront.

The company needs to optimize the cost of the storage. A solutions architect discovers that most of the uploaded photos and videos are accessed infrequently after 30 days. However, some of the uploaded photos and videos are accessed frequently after 30 days. The solutions architect needs to implement a solution that maintains millisecond retrieval availability of the photos and videos at the lowest possible cost.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Replace Amazon S3 with an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system that is mounted on Amazon EC2 instances.
- B. Configure an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition image objects and video objects from S3 Standard to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 30 days.
- C. Configure S3 Intelligent-Tiering on the S3 bucket.
- D. Add a Cache-Control: max-age header to the S3 image objects and S3 video objects. Set the header to 30 days.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering is a storage class that automatically moves objects between two access tiers based on changing access patterns. Objects that are accessed frequently are stored in the frequent access tier and objects that are accessed infrequently are stored in the infrequent access tier. This allows for cost optimization without requiring manual intervention. This makes it an ideal solution for the scenario described, as it can automatically move objects that are infrequently accessed after 30 days to a lower-cost storage tier while still maintaining millisecond retrieval availability.

NEW QUESTION # 315

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