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## New SAP-C02 Test Sample | SAP-C02 Dumps Guide

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## Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

### NEW QUESTION # 42

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 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.
- **B. 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.**
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

### Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The company should deploy a new Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) Multi-AZ file system. The company should configure the file system for 75 MiBps of provisioned throughput. The company should implement replication to a file system in the DR Region. This solution will meet the requirements because Amazon EFS is a serverless, fully elastic file storage service that lets you share file data without provisioning or managing storage capacity and performance. Amazon EFS is built to scale on demand to petabytes without disrupting applications, growing and shrinking automatically as you add and remove files<sup>1</sup>. By deploying a new Amazon EFS Multi-AZ file system, the company can create a single location for updates to application data for all instances. A Multi-AZ file system replicates data across multiple Availability Zones (AZs) within a Region, providing high availability and durability<sup>2</sup>. By configuring the file system for 75 MiBps of provisioned throughput, the company can ensure that it meets the peak operations requirement of 225 MiBps of read throughput. Provisioned throughput is a feature that enables you to specify a level of throughput that the file system can drive independent of the file system's size or burst credit balance<sup>3</sup>. By implementing replication to a file system in the DR Region, the company can make a copy of the data available in another AWS Region for disaster recovery. Replication is a feature that enables you to replicate data from one EFS file system to another EFS file system across AWS Regions. The replication process has an RPO of less than 1 hour.

The other options are not correct because:

\* Deploying a new Amazon FSx for Lustre file system would not provide a single location for updates to application data for all instances. Amazon FSx for Lustre is a fully managed service that provides cost-effective, high-performance storage for compute workloads. However, it does not support concurrent write access from multiple instances. Using AWS Backup to back up the file system to the DR Region would not provide real-time replication of data. AWS Backup is a service that enables you to centralize and automate data protection across AWS services. However, it does not support continuous data replication or cross-Region disaster recovery.

\* Deploying a General Purpose SSD (gp3) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume with 225 MiBps of throughput would not provide a single location for updates to application data for all instances. Amazon EBS is a service that provides persistent block storage volumes for use with Amazon EC2 instances. However, it does not support concurrent access from multiple instances, unless Multi-Attach is enabled. Enabling Multi-Attach for the EBS volume would not provide Multi-AZ resilience or cross-Region replication. Multi-Attach is a feature that enables you to attach an EBS volume to multiple EC2 instances within the same Availability Zone. Using AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery to replicate the EBS volume to the DR Region would not provide real-time replication of data.

\* AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery (AWS DRS) is a service that enables you to orchestrate and automate disaster recovery workflows across AWS Regions. However, it does not support continuous data replication or sub-hour RPOs.

\* Deploying an Amazon FSx for OpenZFS file system in both the production Region and the DR Region would not be as simple or cost-effective as using Amazon EFS. Amazon FSx for OpenZFS is a fully managed service that provides high-performance storage with strong data consistency and advanced data management features for Linux workloads. However, it requires more configuration

and management than Amazon EFS, which is serverless and fully elastic. Creating an AWS DataSync scheduled task to replicate the data from the production file system to the DR file system every 10 minutes would not provide real-time replication of data. AWS DataSync is a service that enables you to transfer data between on-premises storage and AWS services, or between AWS services. However, it does not support continuous data replication or sub-minute RPOs.

References:

- \* <https://aws.amazon.com/efs/>
- \* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/efs/latest/ug/how-it-works.html#how-it-works-azs>
- \* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/efs/latest/ug/performance.html#provisioned-throughput>
- \* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/efs/latest/ug/replication.html>
- \* <https://aws.amazon.com/fsx/lustre/>
- \* <https://aws.amazon.com/backup/>
- \* <https://aws.amazon.com/ebs/>
- \* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-volumes-multi.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 43

A company is running a serverless application that consists of several AWS Lambda functions and Amazon DynamoDB tables. The company has created new functionality that requires the Lambda functions to access an Amazon Neptune DB cluster. The Neptune DB cluster is located in three subnets in a VPC.

Which of the possible solutions will allow the Lambda functions to access the Neptune DB cluster and DynamoDB tables? (Select TWO.)

- **A. Create three private subnets in the Neptune VPC. Host the Lambda functions in the three new isolated subnets. Create a VPC endpoint for DynamoDB, and route DynamoDB traffic to the VPC endpoint.**
- B. Host the Lambda functions outside the VPC. Update the Neptune security group to allow access from the IP ranges of the Lambda functions.
- C. Host the Lambda functions outside the VPC. Create a VPC endpoint for the Neptune database, and have the Lambda functions access Neptune over the VPC endpoint.
- **D. Create three private subnets in the Neptune VPC, and route internet traffic through a NAT gateway. Host the Lambda functions in the three new private subnets.**
- E. Create three public subnets in the Neptune VPC, and route traffic through an internet gateway. Host the Lambda functions in the three new public subnets.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

This option allows the company to use private subnets and VPC endpoints to connect the Lambda functions to the Neptune DB cluster and DynamoDB tables securely and efficiently<sup>1</sup>. By creating three private subnets in the Neptune VPC, the company can isolate the Lambda functions from the public internet and reduce the attack surface<sup>2</sup>. By routing internet traffic through a NAT gateway, the company can enable the Lambda functions to access AWS services that are outside the VPC, such as Amazon S3 or Amazon CloudWatch<sup>3</sup>. By hosting the Lambda functions in the three new private subnets, the company can ensure that the Lambda functions can access the Neptune DB cluster within the same VPC<sup>4</sup>. By creating a VPC endpoint for DynamoDB, the company can enable the Lambda functions to access DynamoDB tables without going through the internet or a NAT gateway<sup>5</sup>. By routing DynamoDB traffic to the VPC endpoint, the company can improve the performance and availability of the DynamoDB access<sup>5</sup>.

Configuring a Lambda function to access resources in a VPC

Working with VPCs and subnets

NAT gateways

Accessing Amazon Neptune from AWS Lambda

VPC endpoints for DynamoDB

### NEW QUESTION # 44

A company used Amazon EC2 instances to deploy a web fleet to host a blog site. The EC2 instances are behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and are configured in an Auto Scaling group. The web application stores all blog content on an Amazon EFS volume. The company recently added a feature 'or Moggers to add video to their posts, attracting 10 times the previous user traffic. At peak times of day, users report buffering and timeout issues while attempting to reach the site or watch videos.

Which is the MOST cost-efficient and scalable deployment that will resolve the issues for users?

- A. Set up an Amazon CloudFront distribution for all site contents, and point the distribution at the ALB.
- B. Update the blog site to use instance store volumes for storage.

Copy the site contents to the volumes at launch and to Amazon S3 at shutdown.

- **C. Configure an Amazon CloudFront distribution.**  
**Point the distribution to an S3 bucket, and migrate the videos from EFS to Amazon S3.**
- D. Reconfigure Amazon EFS to enable maximum I/O.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cloudfront-https-connection-fails/> Using an Amazon S3 bucket Using a MediaStore container or a MediaPackage channel Using an Application Load Balancer Using a Lambda function URL Using Amazon EC2 (or another custom origin) Using CloudFront origin groups

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/restrict-access-to-load-balancer.html>

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

A company is building a serverless application that runs on an AWS Lambda function that is attached to a VPC. The company needs to integrate the application with a new service from an external provider. The external provider supports only requests that come from public IPv4 addresses that are in an allow list.

The company must provide a single public IP address to the external provider before the application can start using the new service. Which solution will give the application the ability to access the new service?

- A. Deploy an internet gateway. Associate an Elastic IP address with the internet gateway. Configure the Lambda function to use the internet gateway.
- **B. Deploy a NAT gateway. Associate an Elastic IP address with the NAT gateway. Configure the VPC to use the NAT gateway.**
- C. Deploy an egress-only internet gateway. Associate an Elastic IP address with the egress-only internet gateway. Configure the elastic network interface on the Lambda function to use the egress-only internet gateway.
- D. Deploy an internet gateway. Associate an Elastic IP address with the internet gateway. Configure the default route in the public VPC route table to use the internet gateway.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

This solution will give the Lambda function access to the internet by routing its outbound traffic through the NAT gateway, which has a public Elastic IP address. This will allow the external provider to whitelist the single public IP address associated with the NAT gateway, and enable the application to access the new service. Deploying a NAT gateway and associating an Elastic IP address with it, and then configuring the VPC to use the NAT gateway, will give the application the ability to access the new service. This is because the NAT gateway will be the single public IP address that the external provider needs for the allow list. The NAT gateway will allow the application to access the service, while keeping the underlying Lambda functions private.

When configuring NAT gateways, you should ensure that the route table associated with the NAT gateway has a route to the internet gateway with a target of the internet gateway. Additionally, you should ensure that the security group associated with the NAT gateway allows outbound traffic from the Lambda functions.

Reference:

AWS Certified Solutions Architect Professional Official Amazon Text Book [1], page 456

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC\\_NAT\\_Gateway.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_NAT_Gateway.html)

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

A retail company is running an application that stores invoice files in an Amazon S3 bucket and metadata about the files in an Amazon DynamoDB table. The application software runs in both us-east-1 and eu-west-1. The S3 bucket and DynamoDB table are in us-east-1. The company wants to protect itself from data corruption and loss of connectivity to either Region.

Which option meets these requirements?

- A. Create a DynamoDB global table to replicate data between us-east-1 and eu-west-1. Enable versioning on the S3 bucket. Implement strict ACLs on the S3 bucket.
- B. Create a DynamoDB global table to replicate data between us-east-1 and eu-west-1. Enable continuous backup on the DynamoDB table in us-east-1. Enable versioning on the S3 bucket.
- C. Create a DynamoDB global table to replicate data between us-east-1 and eu-west-1. Enable continuous backup on the DynamoDB table in us-east-1. Set up S3 cross-region replication from us-east-1 to eu-west-1.
- **D. Create an AWS Lambda function triggered by Amazon CloudWatch Events to make regular backups of the DynamoDB table. Set up S3 cross-region replication from us-east-1 to eu-west-1. Set up MFA delete on the S3 bucket in us-east-1.**

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 47

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