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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q274-Q279):

NEW QUESTION # 274

A company is developing a gene reporting device that will collect genomic information to assist researchers with collecting large samples of data from a diverse population. The device will push 8 KB of genomic data every second to a data platform that will need to process and analyze the data and provide information back to researchers. The data platform must meet the following requirements:

- Provide near-real-time analytics of the inbound genomic data
- Ensure the data is flexible, parallel, and durable
- Deliver results of processing to a data warehouse

Which strategy should a solutions architect use to meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to collect the inbound sensor data, analyze the data with Kinesis clients, and save the results to an Amazon Redshift cluster using Amazon EMR.
- B. Use an Amazon API Gateway to put requests into an Amazon SQS queue, analyze the data with an AWS Lambda function, and save the results to an Amazon Redshift cluster using Amazon EMR.
- C. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to collect the inbound sensor data, analyze the data with Kinesis clients, and save the results to an Amazon RDS instance.
- D. Use Amazon S3 to collect the inbound device data, analyze the data from Amazon SQS with Kinesis, and save the results to an Amazon Redshift cluster.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Kinesis Data Streams is a real-time streaming service and provide near-real-time analytics. Also the question "Deliver results of processing to a data warehouse" and this option has redshift cluster which is a powerful data warehousing solution that can handle large-scale analytics workloads.

NEW QUESTION # 275

A company runs a workload in the AWS Cloud. The company stores data for the application in an older version of Amazon DocumentDB. Several backend services read and write data to the database continuously throughout all hours of the day. All services connect to the database by using the Amazon DocumentDB cluster endpoint, which is registered as a DNS record in Amazon Route 53.

The company needs to upgrade the database to the latest version of Amazon DocumentDB without losing any data. The company must be able to test and verify the upgrade before the company allows backend services to use the upgraded version. The company has already enabled change streams and set a retention period of 24 hours.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new Amazon DocumentDB cluster that runs the latest version. Use the Amazon DocumentDB Index Tool to export existing indexes and import them to the new cluster. Create a new AWS DMS instance and a source and target endpoint. Create a DMS task to migrate the data by using the Migrate and replicate migration type. Test and verify the new cluster. Update the Route 53 record to point to the new cluster.
- B. Create a snapshot of the existing Amazon DocumentDB cluster. Perform an in-place major version upgrade. Modify the existing cluster to the latest version and the latest cluster parameter group. Apply modifications immediately. Test and verify the upgrade.
- C. Create a new Amazon DocumentDB cluster that runs the latest version. Deploy the AWS DataSync agent to an Amazon EC2 instance and activate the agent. Create a new AWS DataSync task in enhanced mode. Start the transfer task to copy data to the new cluster. Test and verify the new cluster. Update the Route 53 record to point to the new cluster.
- D. Create a new Amazon DocumentDB cluster that runs the latest version. Install MongoDB command line interface (CLI) database tools on an Amazon EC2 instance. Use the MongoDB CLI to create a binary export, and import the data to the new Amazon DocumentDB cluster. Test and verify the new cluster. Update the Route 53 record to point to the new cluster.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The company needs to upgrade DocumentDB to the latest version with no data loss while allowing continuous reads and writes. The

company also must be able to test and verify the upgrade before switching production traffic. This is a classic requirement for performing an upgrade using a blue/green approach: build a new target environment on the new version, keep it in sync with the source, validate it, and then cut over by changing the endpoint (here, Route 53 DNS).

Option A implements this pattern using a new DocumentDB cluster running the latest version and AWS DMS to continuously migrate and replicate changes from the old cluster to the new cluster. Because the workload is continuously changing, a one-time export/import is insufficient; continuous replication is needed to keep the target cluster current during the test period. AWS DMS supports a "migrate and replicate" style of task that performs a full load and then applies ongoing changes (CDC) so the target stays synchronized. The question also states that change streams are enabled with a 24-hour retention period, which supports capturing and applying changes during migration/validation and helps ensure the replication stream can be maintained while testing. Option A also addresses indexes by using the DocumentDB Index Tool to export and import indexes, which is important because indexes can affect query performance and behavior. After the company validates the new cluster, the cutover is done by updating the Route 53 record to point to the new cluster endpoint, switching all backend services without changing application configuration beyond DNS resolution.

Option B uses MongoDB CLI tools to export/import. This is not suitable for continuous write workloads because export/import is a point-in-time operation and would require downtime or risk data divergence during the test period. It also adds more operational overhead and does not provide continuous replication for the duration of validation.

Option C performs an in-place major version upgrade. That does not satisfy the requirement to test and verify the upgrade before backend services use the upgraded version because the upgrade happens directly on the production cluster. Even though a snapshot exists for rollback, production is still exposed to the upgrade immediately, which violates the requirement for pre-cutover verification. Option D is incorrect because AWS DataSync transfers files between storage systems such as NFS/SMB and AWS storage services. It is not a database migration or replication service and cannot copy a DocumentDB database in a way that preserves database semantics and supports continuous replication.

Therefore, creating a new DocumentDB cluster, keeping it synchronized using AWS DMS (supported by change stream retention), validating it, and then cutting over via Route 53 DNS update (option A) meets all requirements.

References:

AWS documentation on blue/green style database upgrades by migrating to a new cluster and cutting over via DNS.

AWS documentation on AWS DMS full load plus ongoing replication (CDC) patterns for minimizing downtime and maintaining target synchronization during validation.

AWS documentation on Amazon DocumentDB change streams and retention considerations for capturing ongoing changes during migration windows.

NEW QUESTION # 276

A company migrated an application to the AWS Cloud. The application runs on two Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB).

Application data is stored in a MySQL database that runs on an additional EC2 instance. The application's use of the database is read-heavy.

The application loads static content from Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes that are attached to each EC2 instance. The static content is updated frequently and must be copied to each EBS volume.

The load on the application changes throughout the day. During peak hours, the application cannot handle all the incoming requests. Trace data shows that the database cannot handle the read load during peak hours.

Which solution will improve the reliability of the application?

- A. Migrate the application to a set of AWS Step Functions state machines. Set the state machines as targets for the ALB. Create an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system for the static content. Configure the state machines to read from the EFS file system. Migrate the database to Amazon Aurora MySQL Serverless v2 with a reader DB instance.
- B. Containerize the application. Migrate the application to an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster. Use the AWS Fargate launch type for the tasks that host the application. Create an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system for the static content. Mount the EFS file system to each container. Configure AWS Application Auto Scaling on the ECS cluster. Set the ECS service as a target for the ALB. Migrate the database to Amazon Aurora MySQL Serverless v2 with a reader DB instance.
- C. Migrate the application to a set of AWS Lambda functions. Set the Lambda functions as targets for the ALB. Create a new single EBS volume for the static content. Configure the Lambda functions to read from the new EBS volume. Migrate the database to an Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ DB cluster.
- D. Containerize the application. Migrate the application to an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster. Use the AWS Fargate launch type for the tasks that host the application. Create a new single EBS volume for the static content. Mount the new EBS volume on the ECS cluster. Configure AWS Application Auto Scaling on the ECS cluster. Set the ECS service as a target for the ALB. Migrate the database to an Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ DB cluster.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 277

A research company is running daily simulations in the AWS Cloud to meet high demand. The simulations run on several hundred Amazon EC2 instances that are based on Amazon Linux 2. Occasionally, a simulation gets stuck and requires a cloud operations engineer to solve the problem by connecting to an EC2 instance through SSH.

Company policy states that no EC2 instance can use the same SSH key and that all connections must be logged in AWS CloudTrail. How can a solutions architect meet these requirements?

- A. Launch new EC2 instances, and generate an individual SSH key for each instance. Store the SSH key in AWS Secrets Manager. Create a new IAM policy, and attach it to the engineers' IAM role with an Allow statement for the GetSecretValue action. Instruct the engineers to fetch the SSH key from Secrets Manager when they connect through any SSH client.
- **B. Launch new EC2 instances without setting up any SSH key for the instances. Set up EC2 Instance Connect on each instance. Create a new IAM policy, and attach it to the engineers' IAM role with an Allow statement for the SendSSHPublicKey action. Instruct the engineers to connect to the instance by using a browser-based SSH client from the EC2 console.**
- C. Set up AWS Secrets Manager to store the EC2 SSH key. Create a new AWS Lambda function to create a new SSH key and to call AWS Systems Manager Session Manager to set the SSH key on the EC2 instance. Configure Secrets Manager to use the Lambda function for automatic rotation once daily. Instruct the engineers to fetch the SSH key from Secrets Manager when they connect through any SSH client.
- D. Create an AWS Systems Manager document to run commands on EC2 instances to set a new unique SSH key. Create a new IAM policy, and attach it to the engineers' IAM role with an Allow statement to run Systems Manager documents. Instruct the engineers to run the document to set an SSH key and to connect through any SSH client.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 278

A company is storing sensitive data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company must log all activities for objects in the S3 bucket and must keep the logs for 5 years. The company's security team also must receive an email notification every time there is an attempt to delete data in the S3 bucket.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively? (Select THREE.)

- A. Configure Amazon S3 to send the logs to Amazon Timestream with data storage tiering.
- **B. Configure a new S3 bucket to store the logs with an S3 Lifecycle policy.**
- C. Configure S3 server access logging for the S3 bucket.
- **D. Configure AWS CloudTrail to log S3 data events.**
- **E. Configure Amazon S3 to send object deletion events to an Amazon EventBridge event bus that publishes to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.**
- F. Configure Amazon S3 to send object deletion events to Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

Explanation

Configuring AWS CloudTrail to log S3 data events will enable logging all activities for objects in the S3 bucket¹. Data events are object-level API operations such as GetObject, DeleteObject, and PutObject¹.

Configuring Amazon S3 to send object deletion events to an Amazon EventBridge event bus that publishes to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic will enable sending email notifications every time there is an attempt to delete data in the S3 bucket². EventBridge can route events from S3 to SNS, which can send emails to subscribers². Configuring a new S3 bucket to store the logs with an S3 Lifecycle policy will enable keeping the logs for 5 years in a cost-effective way³. A lifecycle policy can transition the logs to a cheaper storage class such as Glacier or delete them after a specified period of time³.

NEW QUESTION # 279

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