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Amazon SAP-C02 exam is the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional certification exam. It is designed for professionals who want to validate their advanced technical skills and experience in designing and deploying scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on AWS. SAP-C02 exam is considered the next level after the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification and requires a deeper understanding of AWS services and architecture best practices.

The SAP-C02 Exam covers a broad range of topics, including designing and deploying applications on AWS, managing security and compliance, optimizing cost and performance, and implementing continuous deployment and delivery. It is a rigorous exam that tests the candidate's ability to design, deploy and manage complex applications on the AWS platform.

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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q424-Q429):

NEW QUESTION # 424

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? (Choose three.)

- A. Configure Amazon S3 to send the logs to Amazon Timestream with data storage tiering.

- B. Configure AWS CloudTrail to log S3 data events.
- C. Configure a new S3 bucket to store the logs with an S3 Lifecycle policy.
- D. Configure Amazon S3 to send object deletion events to Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).
- 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 S3 server access logging for the S3 bucket.

Answer: B,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 425

A company uses an on-premises data analytics platform. The system is highly available in a fully redundant configuration across 12 servers in the company's data center.

The system runs scheduled jobs, both hourly and daily, in addition to one-time requests from users. Scheduled jobs can take between 20 minutes and 2 hours to finish running and have tight SLAs. The scheduled jobs account for 65% of the system usage. User jobs typically finish running in less than 5 minutes and have no SLA. The user jobs account for 35% of system usage. During system failures, scheduled jobs must continue to meet SLAs. However, user jobs can be delayed.

A solutions architect needs to move the system to Amazon EC2 instances and adopt a consumption-based model to reduce costs with no long-term commitments. The solution must maintain high availability and must not affect the SLAs.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Split the 12 instances across three Availability Zones in the chosen AWS Region. Run two instances in each Availability Zone as On-Demand Instances with a Savings Plan. Run two instances in each Availability Zone as Spot Instances.
- B. Split the 12 instances across three Availability Zones in the chosen AWS Region. Run three instances in each Availability Zone as On-Demand Instances with Capacity Reservations. Run one instance in each Availability Zone as a Spot Instance.
- C. Split the 12 instances across two Availability Zones in the chosen AWS Region. Run two instances in each Availability Zone as On-Demand Instances with Capacity Reservations. Run four instances in each Availability Zone as Spot Instances.
- D. Split the 12 instances across three Availability Zones in the chosen AWS Region. In one of the Availability Zones, run all four instances as On-Demand Instances with Capacity Reservations. Run the remaining instances as Spot Instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:

By splitting the 12 instances across three Availability Zones, the system can maintain high availability and availability of resources in case of a failure. Option D also uses a combination of On-Demand Instances with Capacity Reservations and Spot Instances, which allows for scheduled jobs to be run on the On-Demand instances with guaranteed capacity, while also taking advantage of the cost savings from Spot Instances for the user jobs which have lower SLA requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 426

A retail company is operating its ecommerce application on AWS. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company uses an Amazon RDS DB instance as the database backend. Amazon CloudFront is configured with one origin that points to the ALB. Static content is cached. Amazon Route 53 is used to host all public zones. After an update of the application, the ALB occasionally returns a 502 status code (Bad Gateway) error. The root cause is malformed HTTP headers that are returned to the ALB. The webpage returns successfully when a solutions architect reloads the webpage immediately after the error occurs.

While the company is working on the problem, the solutions architect needs to provide a custom error page instead of the standard ALB error page to visitors.

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

(Choose two.)

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure the S3 bucket to host a static webpage. Upload the custom error pages to Amazon S3.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to invoke an AWS Lambda function if the ALB health check response `Elb.InternalError` is greater than 0. Configure the Lambda function to modify the forwarding rule at the ALB to point to a public accessible web server.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to invoke an AWS Lambda function if the ALB health check response `Target.FailedHealthChecks` is greater than 0. Configure the Lambda function to modify the forwarding rule at the ALB to point to a publicly accessible web server.
- D. Modify the existing Amazon Route 53 records by adding health checks. Configure a fallback target if the health check fails. Modify DNS records to point to a publicly accessible webpage.

- E. Add a custom error response by configuring a CloudFront custom error page. Modify DNS records to point to a publicly accessible web page.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

"Save your custom error pages in a location that is accessible to CloudFront. We recommend that you store them in an Amazon S3 bucket, and that you don't store them in the same place as the rest of your website or application's content. If you store the custom error pages on the same origin as your website or application, and the origin starts to return 5xx errors, CloudFront can't get the custom error pages because the origin server is unavailable."

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/GeneratingCustomErrorResponses.htm>

NEW QUESTION # 427

A company is running a compute workload by using Amazon EC2 Spot Instances that are in an Auto Scaling group. The launch template uses two placement groups and a single instance type.

Recently, a monitoring system reported Auto Scaling instance launch failures that correlated with longer wait times for system users. The company needs to improve the overall reliability of the workload.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Replace the launch template with a launch configuration to use an Auto Scaling group that uses attribute-based instance type selection.
- B. Update the launch template to use a larger instance type.
- C. Update the launch template Auto Scaling group to increase the number of placement groups.
- D. Create a new launch template version that uses attribute-based instance type selection. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use the new launch template version.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/create-asg-instance-type-requirements.html#use-attribut>

NEW QUESTION # 428

A company is deploying AWS Lambda functions that access an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL database. The company needs to launch the Lambda functions in a QA environment and in a production environment.

The company must not expose credentials within application code and must rotate passwords automatically.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Store the database credentials for both environments in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). Turn on rotation. Provide a reference to the credentials that are stored in AWS KMS as an environment variable for the Lambda functions.
- B. Store the database credentials for both environments in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Encrypt the credentials by using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. Within the application code of the Lambda functions, pull the credentials from the Parameter Store parameter by using the AWS SDK for Python (Bot03). Add a role to the Lambda functions to provide access to the Parameter Store parameter.
- C. Store the database credentials for both environments in AWS Secrets Manager with distinct key entry for the QA environment and the production environment. Turn on rotation. Provide a reference to the Secrets Manager key as an environment variable for the Lambda functions.
- D. Create separate S3 buckets for the QA environment and the production environment. Turn on server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) for the S3 buckets. Use an object naming pattern that gives each Lambda function's application code the ability to pull the correct credentials for the function's corresponding environment. Grant each Lambda function's execution role access to Amazon S3.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The best solution is to store the database credentials for both environments in AWS Secrets Manager with distinct key entry for the QA environment and the production environment. AWS Secrets Manager is a web service that can securely store, manage, and

