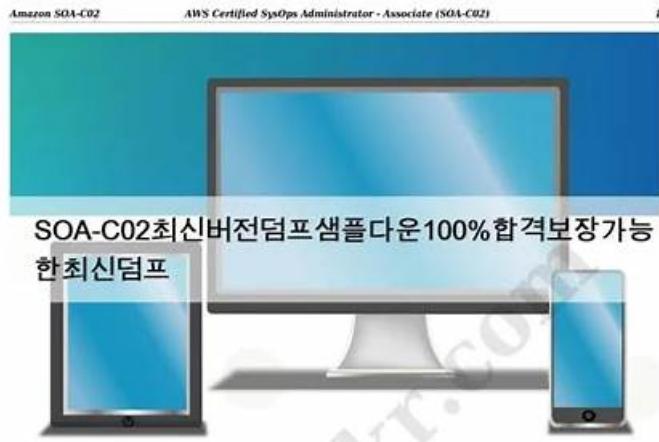


# 최신버전SAP-C02시험패스가능한인증덤프공부문제



ITDumpsKR의 Amazon SOA-C02 덤프로 시험을 준비하면 Amazon SOA-C02 시험패스를 예약한 것과 같습니다. 가장 최근 출제된 Amazon SOA-C02 시험문제를 바탕으로 만들어진 적중율 최고인 덤프로서 간단한 시험패스는 더는 꿈이 아닙니다. 덤프는 pdf파일과 온라인서비스로 되어있는데 pdf버전은 출력 가능하고 온라인버전은 휴대폰에서도 작동 가능합니다.

Amazon SOA-C02 (AWS Certified Sysops Administrator -Associate) 인증 시험은 AWS에 풍요로운 프로그램을 배포, 관리 및 유지 관리하는 IT 전문가를 위해 설계되었습니다. 이 인증은 AWS에서 확장 가능, 고도로 사용 가능한 고도로 사용 가능한 고도로 제공되는 확장 가능, 운영 및 운영 기술의 기술을 검증합니다. 또한 AWS 아키텍처 및 서비스에 대한 이해뿐만 아니라 운영 작업을 자동화하고 문제를 해결할 수 있는 능력을 보여줍니다.

[">>> SOA-C02최신버전 덤프샘플다운 <<](#)

## SOA-C02최고품질 시험덤프 공부자료 & SOA-C02최신 업데이트버전 덤프

만약 ITDumpsKR 선택여부에 대하여 망설이게 된다면 여러분은 우선 우리 ITDumpsKR 사이트에서 제공하는 Amazon SOA-C02 관련자료의 일부분 문제와 답 등 샘플을 무료로 다운받아 체험해볼 수 있습니다. 체험 후 우리 ITDumpsKR에 신뢰감을 느끼게 됩니다. 우리 ITDumpsKR는 여러분이 안전하게 Amazon SOA-C02 시험을 패스할 수 있는 최고의 선택입니다. ITDumpsKR은 선택함으로써 여러분은 성공도 선택한 것이라고 볼 수 있습니다.

Amazon SOA-C02 인증을 받으려면 65 개의 객관식 및 다중 응답 질문으로 구성된 130 분 시험을 통과해야 합니다. 시험은 AWS 서비스 및 인프라, 배포 및 관리, 모니터링 및 로깅, 보안 및 문제 해결을 포함한 다양한

SOA-C02최신버전덤프샘플다운100%합격보장가능한최신덤프

그리고 Itexamdump SAP-C02 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다:  
[https://drive.google.com/open?id=14\\_X86ScmgVsxE8QjoRjGu6EZoHm9mUGM](https://drive.google.com/open?id=14_X86ScmgVsxE8QjoRjGu6EZoHm9mUGM)

Itexamdump 에서는 IT인증 시험에 대비한 퍼펙트한 Amazon 인증SAP-C02덤프를 제공해드립니다. 시험공부 할 시간이 충족하지 않은 분들은 Itexamdump 에서 제공해드리는 Amazon 인증SAP-C02덤프로 시험준비를 하시면 자격증 취득이 쉬워집니다. 덤프를 구매하시면 일년무료 업데이트서비스도 받을 수 있습니다.

Amazon SAP-C02 (AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional) 인증 시험은 Amazon Web Services(AWS) 클라우드 플랫폼에서 고가용성, 비용 효율성, 오류 허용성 및 확장성이 높은 시스템을 설계 및 배포하는 기술과 지식을 검증하고자 하는 IT 전문가들을 대상으로 설계되었습니다. 이 시험은 AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate 자격증 시험에서 평가된 기본 지식과 기술을 기반으로 합니다. SAP-C02 시험은 후보자의 비즈니스 요구 사항을 충족시키는 복잡한 AWS 아키텍처와 솔루션을 설계, 배포 및 관리할 수 있는 능력을 검증합니다.

SAP-C02 시험은 AWS Elastic Beanstalk, AWS Lambda, AWS CloudFormation, AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM), AWS Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) 및 Amazon RDS와 같은 다양한 AWS 서비스와 기능에 대한 후보자의 지식과 기술을 테스트하기 위해 설계되었습니다. 이 시험은 보안, 비용 최적화 및 성능 튜닝과 같은 주제도 다릅니다. 이 시험에 합격하면 후보자는 비즈니스 요구 사항을 충족시키고 고가용성 및 확장성을 보장하는 복잡한 AWS 기반 애플리케이션을 설계하고 배포하는 방법에 대한 깊은 이해를 갖춘 것으로 인정받게 됩니다.

## SAP-C02시험패스 가능한 인증덤프 100% 합격 보장 가능한 최신버전 공부자료

Itexamdump는 많은 분들이 Amazon SAP-C02인증시험을 응시하여 성공하도록 도와주는 사이트입니다. Itexamdump의 SAP-C02덤프는 모두 엘리트한 전문가들이 만들어낸 만큼 시험문제의 적중률은 아주 높습니다. 거의 100%의 정확도를 자랑하고 있습니다. 아마 많은 유사한 사이트들도 많습니다. 이러한 사이트에서 학습가이드와 온라인서비스도 지원되고 있습니다만 Itexamdump는 이미 이러한 SAP-C02 사이트를 뛰어넘은 실력으로 업계에서 우리만의 이미지를 지키고 있습니다. Itexamdump는 정확한 문제와 답만 제공하고 또한 그 어느 사이트보다도 빠른 업데이트로 여러분의 인증시험을 안전하게 패스하도록 합니다.

### 최신 AWS Certified Solutions Architect SAP-C02 무료샘플문제 (Q574-Q579):

#### 질문 # 574

A company needs to migrate an on-premises SFTP site to AWS. The SFTP site currently runs on a Linux VM. Uploaded files are made available to downstream applications through an NFS share.

As part of the migration to AWS, a solutions architect must implement high availability. The solution must provide external vendors with a set of static public IP addresses that the vendors can allow. The company has set up an AWS Direct Connect connection between its on-premises data center and its VPC.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the least operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS Application Migration service to migrate the existing Linux VM to an Amazon EC2 instance. Assign an Elastic IP address to the EC2 instance. Mount an Amazon Elastic File system (Amazon EFS) the system to the EC2 instance. Configure the SFTP server to place files in the EFS file system. Modify the configuration on the downstream applications that access the existing NFS share to mount the EFS endpoint instead.
- B. Create an AWS Transfer Family server. Configure a publicly accessible endpoint for the Transfer Family server. Configure the Transfer Family server to place files into an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) the system that is deployed across multiple Availability Zones. Modify the configuration on the downstream applications that access the existing NFS share to mount the its endpoint instead.
- C. Create an AWS Transfer Family server, configure an internet-facing VPC endpoint for the Transfer Family server, specify an Elastic IP address for each subnet, configure the Transfer Family server to pace files into an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system that is deployed across multiple Availability Zones. Modify the configuration on the downstream applications that access the existing NFS share to mount the EFS endpoint instead.
- D. Use AWS Application Migration Service to migrate the existing Linux VM to an AWS Transfer Family server. Configure a publicly accessible endpoint for the Transfer Family server. Configure the Transfer Family sever to place files into an Amazon FSx for Luster the system that is deployed across multiple Availability Zones. Modify the configuration on the downstream applications that access the existing NFS share to mount the FSx for Luster endpoint instead.

정답: C

#### 설명:

To migrate an on-premises SFTP site to AWS with high availability and a set of static public IP addresses for external vendors, the best solution is to create an AWS Transfer Family server with an internet-facing VPC endpoint. Assigning Elastic IP addresses to each subnet and configuring the server to store files in an Amazon Elastic File System (EFS) that spans multiple Availability Zones ensures high availability and consistent access. This approach minimizes operational overhead by leveraging AWS managed services and eliminates the need to manage underlying infrastructure.

References: AWS Documentation on AWS Transfer Family and Amazon Elastic File System provides detailed instructions on setting up a highly available SFTP environment on AWS. This solution is in line with AWS best practices for migrating and modernizing applications with minimal disruption and ensuring high availability and security.

#### 질문 # 575

A company has a platform that contains an Amazon S3 bucket for user content. The S3 bucket has thousands of terabytes of objects, all in the S3 Standard storage class. The company has an RTO of 6 hours. The company must replicate the data from its primary AWS Region to a replication S3 bucket in another Region. The user content S3 bucket contains user-uploaded files such as

videos and photos. The user content S3 bucket has an unpredictable access pattern. The number of users is increasing quickly, and the company wants to create an S3 Lifecycle policy to reduce storage costs. Which combination of steps will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively? (Select TWO.)

- A. Move the objects in the user content S3 bucket to S3 Intelligent-Tiering after 30 days
- B. Move the objects in the replication S3 bucket to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 30 days and to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 180 days
- C. Move the objects in the replication S3 bucket to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 30 days and to S3 Glacier after 90 days
- D. Move the objects in the replication S3 bucket to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) after 30 days and to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 90 days
- E. Move the objects in the user content S3 bucket to S3 Intelligent-Tiering immediately

정답: D,E

#### 질문 # 576

A public retail web application uses an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in front of Amazon EC2 instances running across multiple Availability Zones (AZs) in a Region backed by an Amazon RDS MySQL Multi-AZ deployment. Target group health checks are configured to use HTTP and pointed at the product catalog page. Auto Scaling is configured to maintain the web fleet size based on the ALB health check.

Recently, the application experienced an outage. Auto Scaling continuously replaced the instances during the outage. A subsequent investigation determined that the web server metrics were within the normal range, but the database tier was experiencing high load, resulting in severely elevated query response times.

Which of the following changes together would remediate these issues while improving monitoring capabilities for the availability and functionality of the entire application stack for future growth? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure an Amazon ElastiCache cluster and place it between the web application and RDS MySQL instances to reduce the load on the backend database tier.
- B. Configure the target group health check to use a TCP check of the Amazon EC2 web server and the Amazon Route 53 health check against the product page to evaluate full application functionality. Configure Amazon CloudWatch alarms to notify administrators when the site fails.
- C. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for Amazon RDS with an action to recover a high-load, impaired RDS instance in the database tier.
- D. Configure read replicas for Amazon RDS MySQL and use the single reader endpoint in the web application to reduce the load on the backend database tier.
- E. Configure the target group health check to point at a simple HTML page instead of a product catalog page and the Amazon Route 53 health check against the product page to evaluate full application functionality. Configure Amazon CloudWatch alarms to notify administrators when the site fails.

정답: A,D

#### 설명:

Configuring read replicas for Amazon RDS MySQL and using the single reader endpoint in the web application can significantly reduce the load on the backend database tier, improving overall application performance. Additionally, implementing an Amazon ElastiCache cluster between the web application and RDS MySQL instances can further reduce database load by caching frequently accessed data, thereby enhancing the application's resilience and scalability. These changes address the root cause of the outage by alleviating the database tier's high load and preventing similar issues in the future.

#### 질문 # 577

A financial services company sells its software-as-a-service (SaaS) platform for application compliance to large global banks. The SaaS platform runs on AWS and uses multiple AWS accounts that are managed in an organization in AWS Organizations. The SaaS platform uses many AWS resources globally.

For regulatory compliance, all API calls to AWS resources must be audited, tracked for changes, and stored in a durable and secure data store.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a new AWS CloudTrail trail. Use an existing Amazon S3 bucket in the organization's management account to store the logs. Deploy the trail to all AWS Regions. Enable MFA delete and encryption on the S3 bucket.
- B. Create a new AWS CloudTrail trail in the organization's management account. Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with

versioning turned on to store the logs. Deploy the trail for all accounts in the organization. Enable MFA delete and encryption on the S3 bucket.

- C. Create a new AWS CloudTrail trail in the organization's management account. Create a new Amazon S3 bucket to store the logs. Configure Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send log-file delivery notifications to an external management system that will track the logs. Enable MFA delete and encryption on the S3 bucket.
- D. Create a new AWS CloudTrail trail in each member account of the organization. Create new Amazon S3 buckets to store the logs. Deploy the trail to all AWS Regions. Enable MFA delete and encryption on the S3 buckets.

**정답: B**

**설명:**

The correct answer is C. This option uses AWS CloudTrail to create a trail in the organization's management account that applies to all accounts in the organization. This way, the company can centrally manage and audit all API calls to AWS resources across multiple accounts and regions. The company also needs to create a new Amazon S3 bucket with versioning turned on to store the logs. Versioning helps protect against accidental or malicious deletion of log files by keeping multiple versions of each object in the bucket. The company also needs to enable MFA delete and encryption on the S3 bucket to further enhance the security and durability of the data store.

Option A is incorrect because it uses an existing S3 bucket in the organization's management account to store the logs. This may not be optimal for regulatory compliance, as the existing bucket may have different permissions, encryption settings, or lifecycle policies than a dedicated bucket for CloudTrail logs.

Option B is incorrect because it requires creating a new CloudTrail trail in each member account of the organization. This adds operational overhead and complexity, as the company would need to manage multiple trails and S3 buckets across multiple accounts and regions.

Option D is incorrect because it requires configuring Amazon SNS to send log-file delivery notifications to an external management system that will track the logs. This adds unnecessary complexity and cost, as CloudTrail already provides log-file integrity validation and log-file digest delivery features that can help verify the authenticity and integrity of log files.

Reference: Creating a Trail for an Organization

**질문 # 578**

A company wants to deploy an AWS WAF solution to manage AWS WAF rules across multiple AWS accounts. The accounts are managed under different OUs in AWS Organizations.

Administrators must be able to add or remove accounts or OUs from managed AWS WAF rule sets as needed. Administrators also must have the ability to automatically update and remediate noncompliant AWS WAF rules in all accounts.

Which solution meets these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A. Create AWS WAF rules in the management account of the organization. Use AWS Lambda environment variables to store account numbers and OUs to manage Update environment variables as needed to add or remove accounts or OUs. Create cross-account IAM roles in member accounts. Assume the roles by using AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) in the Lambda function to create and update AWS WAF rules in the member accounts
- B. Deploy an organization-wide AWS Config rule that requires all resources in the selected OUs to associate the AWS WAF rules. Deploy automated remediation actions by using AWS Lambda to fix noncompliant resources. Deploy AWS WAF rules by using an AWS CloudFormation stack set to target the same OUs where the AWS Config rule is applied.
- C. Use AWS Firewall Manager to manage AWS WAF rules across accounts in the organization. Use AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store parameter to store account numbers and OUs to manage Update the parameter as needed to add or remove accounts or OUs. Use an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to identify any changes to the parameter and to invoke an AWS Lambda function to update the security policy in the Firewall Manager administrative account
- D. Use AWS Control Tower to manage AWS WAF rules across accounts in the organization. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to store account numbers and OUs to manage Update AWS KMS as needed to add or remove accounts or OUs. Create IAM users in member accounts. Allow AWS Control Tower in the management account to use the access key and secret access key to create and update AWS WAF rules in the member accounts

**정답: B**

**질문 # 579**

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Itexamdump의 Amazon인증 SAP-C02덤프는 고객님의 IT인증자격증을 취득하는 소원을 들어줍니다. IT업계에 금방 종사한 분은 자격증을 많이 취득하여 자신만의 가치를 업그레이드할 수 있습니다. Itexamdump의 Amazon인증 SAP-C02

덤프는 실제 시험문제에 대비하여 연구제작된 퍼펙트한 시험전 공부자료로서 시험이 더는 어렵지 않게 느끼도록 편하게 도와드립니다.

SAP-C02자격증공부자료 : <https://www.itexamdump.com/SAP-C02.html>



참고: Itexamdump에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2026 Amazon SAP-C02 시험 문제집이 있습니다.

[https://drive.google.com/open?id=14\\_X86ScmgVsxH8QjoRjGu6EZoHm9mUGM](https://drive.google.com/open?id=14_X86ScmgVsxH8QjoRjGu6EZoHm9mUGM)