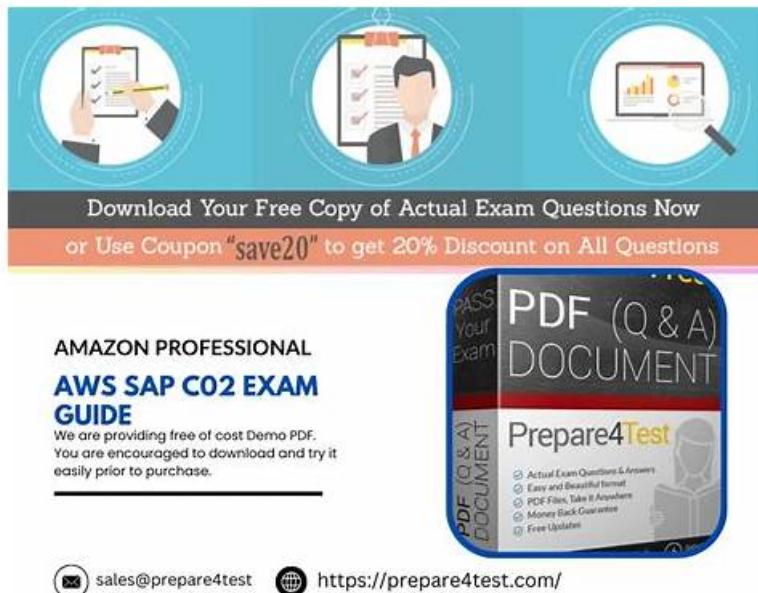


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The third and last format is the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) (SAP-C02) desktop practice test software that can be used on Windows laptops and PCs. Students with laptops or computers can access the software and prepare for it efficiently. The AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) (SAP-C02) dumps of Lead2Passed have many premium features, one of which is practice exams (desktop and web-based).

The SAP-C02 exam is the updated version of the previous SAP-C01 exam, and it is designed to test the candidate's knowledge of the latest AWS services and best practices. SAP-C02 exam consists of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions, and it is timed for 180 minutes. SAP-C02 exam is available in English, Japanese, Korean, and Simplified Chinese. The SAP-C02 certification is a valuable asset for professionals who are looking to advance their careers in AWS and want to demonstrate their expertise in designing and deploying scalable and reliable solutions on the AWS platform.

To be eligible for the SAP-C02 Exam, you must have at least two years of hands-on experience designing and deploying applications on AWS. You should also have a solid understanding of AWS services, architectures, and best practices. In addition, you should be familiar with various AWS tools and technologies, including Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3), and Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS).

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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q555-Q560):

NEW QUESTION # 555

A company hosts its primary API on AWS using Amazon API Gateway and AWS Lambda functions. Internal applications and external customers use this API. Some customers also use a legacy API hosted on a standalone EC2 instance. The company wants to increase security across all APIs to prevent denial of service (DoS) attacks, check for vulnerabilities, and guard against common exploits.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS WAF to protect the API Gateway API. Configure Amazon Inspector to protect the legacy API. Configure Amazon GuardDuty to block malicious attempts.
- B. Use AWS WAF to protect the API Gateway API. Configure Amazon Inspector to analyze the legacy API. Configure Amazon GuardDuty to monitor for malicious attempts to access the APIs.
- C. Use AWS WAF to protect both APIs. Configure Amazon Inspector to analyze the legacy API. Configure Amazon GuardDuty to monitor for malicious attempts to access the APIs.
- D. Use AWS WAF to protect the API Gateway API. Configure Amazon Inspector to analyze both APIs. Configure Amazon GuardDuty to block malicious attempts.

Answer: B

Explanation:

C is correct because:

- * AWS WAF integrates natively with API Gateway and protects against common web exploits (e.g., SQL injection, XSS).
- * Amazon Inspector can scan the legacy EC2 instance for known vulnerabilities.
- * Amazon GuardDuty is a continuous security monitoring service that detects threats but does not block traffic (B and D are incorrect because GuardDuty doesn't block).

References:

[AWS WAF Overview](#)

[Amazon Inspector Overview](#)

[Amazon GuardDuty Overview](#)

NEW QUESTION # 556

A weather service provides high-resolution weather maps from a web application hosted on AWS in the eu-west-1 Region. The weather maps are updated frequently and stored in Amazon S3 along with static HTML content. The web application is fronted by Amazon CloudFront. The company recently expanded to serve users in the us-east-1 Region, and these new users report that viewing their respective weather maps is slow from time to time.

Which combination of steps will resolve the us-east-1 performance issues? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a new S3 bucket in us-east-1.
Configure S3 cross-Region replication to synchronize from the S3 bucket in eu-west-1.
- B. Configure the AWS Global Accelerator endpoint for us-east-1 as an origin on the CloudFront distribution.
Use Lambda@Edge to modify requests from North America to use the new origin.
- C. Use Lambda@Edge to modify requests from North America to use the S3 bucket in us-east-1.
- D. Configure the AWS Global Accelerator endpoint for the S3 bucket in eu-west-1.
Configure endpoint groups for TCP ports 80 and 443 in us-east-1.
- E. Use Lambda@Edge to modify requests from North America to use the S3 Transfer Acceleration endpoint in us-east-1.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

To serve content from these other regions, we need to route requests to the different Amazon S3 buckets we're using. In this post, we explore how to accomplish this by using Amazon CloudFront as a content delivery network and Lambda@Edge as a router. We will also take a quick look at how this impacts latency and cost.

Reference : <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/using-amazon-cloudfront-with-multi-region- amazon-s3-origins/>

NEW QUESTION # 557

A company that uses AWS Organizations allows developers to experiment on AWS. As part of the landing zone that the company has deployed, developers use their company email address to request an account. The company wants to ensure that developers are not launching costly services or running services unnecessarily. The company must give developers a fixed monthly budget to limit their AWS costs.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Create an SCP to set a fixed monthly account usage limit. Apply the SCP to the developer accounts.
- B. Create an AWS Budgets alert action to terminate services when the budgeted amount is reached. Configure the action to terminate all services.
- C. Create an IAM policy to deny access to costly services and components. Apply the IAM policy to the developer accounts.
- D. Use AWS Budgets to create a fixed monthly budget for each developer's account as part of the account creation process.
- E. Create an SCP to deny access to costly services and components. Apply the SCP to the developer accounts.
- F. Create an AWS Budgets alert action to send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification when the budgeted amount is reached. Invoke an AWS Lambda function to terminate all services.

Answer: D,E,F

Explanation:

Option A is incorrect because creating an SCP to set a fixed monthly account usage limit is not possible. SCPs are policies that specify the services and actions that users and roles can use in the member accounts of an AWS Organization. SCPs cannot enforce budget limits or prevent users from launching costly services or running services unnecessarily¹. Option B is correct because using AWS Budgets to create a fixed monthly budget for each developer's account as part of the account creation process meets the requirement of giving developers a fixed monthly budget to limit their AWS costs. AWS Budgets allows you to plan your service usage, service costs, and instance reservations. You can create budgets that alert you when your costs or usage exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted amount². Option C is correct because creating an SCP to deny access to costly services and components meets the requirement of ensuring that developers are not launching costly services or running services unnecessarily. SCPs can restrict access to certain AWS services or actions based on conditions such as region, resource tags, or request time. For example, an SCP can deny access to Amazon Redshift clusters or Amazon EC2 instances with certain instance types¹. Option D is incorrect because creating an IAM policy to deny access to costly services and components is not sufficient to meet the requirement of ensuring that developers are not launching costly services or running services unnecessarily. IAM policies can only control access to resources within a single AWS account. If developers have multiple accounts or can create new accounts, they can bypass the IAM policy restrictions. SCPs can apply across multiple accounts within an AWS Organization and prevent users from creating new accounts that do not comply with the SCP rules³. Option E is incorrect because creating an AWS Budgets alert action to terminate services when the budgeted amount is reached is not possible. AWS Budgets alert actions can only perform one of the following actions: apply an IAM policy, apply an SCP, or send a notification through Amazon SNS. AWS Budgets alert actions cannot terminate services directly.

Option F is correct because creating an AWS Budgets alert action to send an Amazon SNS notification when the budgeted amount is reached and invoking an AWS Lambda function to terminate all services meets the requirement of giving developers a fixed monthly budget to limit their AWS costs. AWS Budgets alert actions can send notifications through Amazon SNS when a budget threshold is breached. Amazon SNS can trigger an AWS Lambda function that can perform custom logic such as terminating all services in the developer's account. This way, developers cannot exceed their budget limit and incur additional costs.

NEW QUESTION # 558

A solutions architect is redesigning a three-tier application that a company hosts on premises. The application provides personalized recommendations based on user profiles. The company already has an AWS account and has configured a VPC to host the application.

The frontend is a Java-based application that runs in on-premises VMs. The company hosts a personalization model on a physical application server and uses TensorFlow to implement the model. The personalization model uses artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML). The company stores user information in a Microsoft SQL Server database. The web application calls the personalization model, which reads the user profiles from the database and provides recommendations.

The company wants to migrate the redesigned application to AWS.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS Application Migration Service to migrate the on-premises personalization model and VMs to Amazon EC2 instances in Auto Scaling groups. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the SQL Server database to an EC2 instance.
- B. Export the personalization model. Store the model artifacts in Amazon S3. Deploy the model to Amazon SageMaker and create an endpoint. Host the Java application in AWS Elastic Beanstalk. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the SQL Server database to Amazon RDS for SQL Server.
- C. Use AWS Server Migration Service (AWS SMS) to migrate the on-premises physical application server and the web application VMs to AWS. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the SQL Server database to Amazon RDS for SQL Server.
- D. Containerize the personalization model and the Java application. Use Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) managed node groups to deploy the model and the application to Amazon EKS. Host the node groups in a VPC. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the SQL Server database to Amazon RDS for SQL Server.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon SageMaker is a fully managed machine learning service that allows users to build, train, and deploy machine learning models quickly and easily¹. Users can export their existing TensorFlow models and store the model artifacts in Amazon S3, a highly scalable and durable object storage service². Users can then deploy the model to Amazon SageMaker and create an endpoint that can be invoked by the web application to provide recommendations³. This way, the solution can leverage the AI/ML capabilities of Amazon SageMaker without having to rewrite the personalization model.

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is a service that allows users to deploy and manage web applications without worrying about the infrastructure that runs those applications. Users can host their Java application in AWS Elastic Beanstalk and configure it to communicate with the Amazon SageMaker endpoint. This way, the solution can reduce the operational overhead of managing servers, load balancers, scaling, and application health monitoring.

AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) is a service that helps users migrate databases to AWS quickly and securely. Users can use AWS DMS to migrate their SQL Server database to Amazon RDS for SQL Server, a fully managed relational database service that offers high availability, scalability, security, and compatibility. This way, the solution can reduce the operational overhead of managing database servers, backups, patches, and upgrades.

Option A is incorrect because using AWS Server Migration Service (AWS SMS) to migrate the on-premises physical application server and the web application VMs to AWS is not cost-effective or scalable. AWS SMS is a service that helps users migrate on-premises workloads to AWS. However, for this use case, migrating the physical application server and the web application VMs to AWS will not take advantage of the AI/ML capabilities of Amazon SageMaker or the managed services of AWS Elastic Beanstalk and Amazon RDS.

Option C is incorrect because using AWS Application Migration Service to migrate the on-premises personalization model and VMs to Amazon EC2 instances in Auto Scaling groups is not cost-effective or scalable. AWS Application Migration Service is a service that helps users migrate applications from on-premises or other clouds to AWS without making any changes to their applications. However, for this use case, migrating the personalization model and VMs to EC2 instances will not take advantage of the AI/ML capabilities of Amazon SageMaker or the managed services of AWS Elastic Beanstalk and Amazon RDS.

Option D is incorrect because containerizing the personalization model and the Java application and using Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) managed node groups to deploy them to Amazon EKS is not necessary or cost-effective. Amazon EKS is a service that allows users to run Kubernetes on AWS without needing to install, operate, and maintain their own Kubernetes control plane or nodes. However, for this use case, containerizing and deploying the personalization model and the Java application will not take advantage of the AI/ML capabilities of Amazon SageMaker or the managed services of AWS Elastic Beanstalk. Moreover, using S3 Glacier Deep Archive as a storage class for images will incur a high retrieval fee and latency for accessing them.

NEW QUESTION # 559

A company hosts a data-processing application on Amazon EC2 instances. The application polls an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system for newly uploaded files. When a new file is detected, the application extracts data from the file and runs logic to select a Docker container image to process the file. The application starts the appropriate container image and passes the file location as a parameter.

The data processing that the container performs can take up to 2 hours. When the processing is complete, the code that runs inside the container writes the file back to Amazon EFS and exits.

The company needs to refactor the application to eliminate the EC2 instances that are running the containers. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create AWS Lambda container images for the processing. Configure Lambda functions to use the container images. Extract the container selection logic to run as a decision Lambda function that invokes the appropriate Lambda processing function. Migrate the storage of file uploads to an Amazon S3 bucket.
- B. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster. Configure the processing to run as AWS Fargate tasks. Update and containerize the container selection logic to run as a Fargate service that starts the appropriate Fargate task. Configure an EFS event notification to invoke the Fargate service when files are added to the EFS file system.
- C. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster. Configure the processing to run as AWS Fargate tasks. Extract the container selection logic to run as an AWS Lambda function that starts the appropriate Fargate task. Migrate the storage of file uploads to an Amazon S3 bucket. Update the processing code to use Amazon S3. Configure an S3 event notification to invoke the Lambda function when objects are created.
- D. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster. Configure the processing to run as AWS Fargate tasks. Extract the container selection logic to run as an Amazon EventBridge rule that starts the appropriate Fargate task. Configure the EventBridge rule to run when files are added to the EFS file system.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Update the processing code to use Amazon S3. Configure an S3 event notification to invoke the decision Lambda function when objects are created.

NEW QUESTION # 560

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