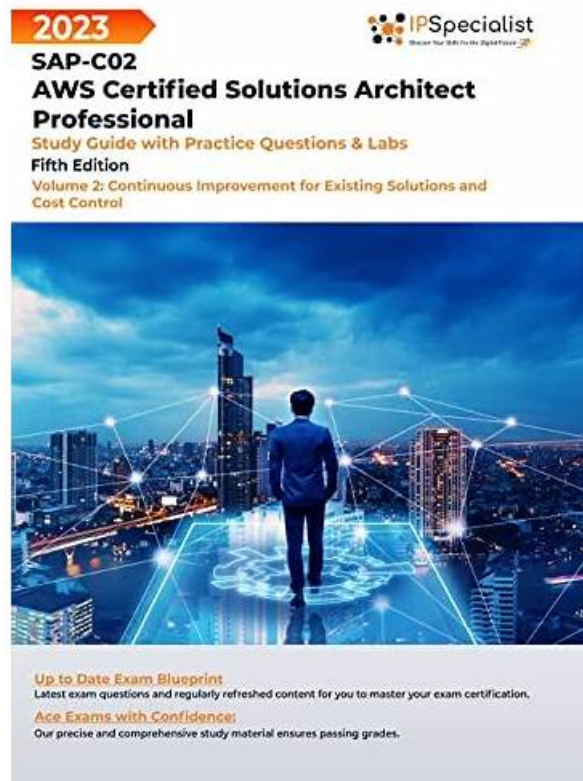# 2026 Efficient Amazon Premium SAP-C02 Files

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The SAP-C02 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including designing and deploying scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems, selecting appropriate AWS services for a given scenario, migrating complex multi-tier applications on AWS, designing and deploying secure and compliant applications and infrastructures, and troubleshooting common issues with AWS deployments.

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Amazon SAP-C02 Exam is a certification exam aimed at IT professionals who wish to validate their skills and knowledge in

designing and deploying AWS solutions. It is the second version of the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional exam and is designed to test an individual's ability to design and deploy scalable, cost-effective, and fault-tolerant systems on AWS.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q473-Q478):

NEW QUESTION # 473

A company has developed a new billing application that will be released in two weeks. Developers are testing the application running on 10 EC2 instances managed by an Auto Scaling group in subnet 172.31.0.0/24 within VPC A with CIDR block 172.31.0.0/16. The developers noticed connection timeout errors in the application logs while connecting to an Oracle database running on an Amazon EC2 instance in the same region within VPC B with CIDR block 172.50.0.0/16. The IP of the database instance is hard-coded in the application instances.

Which recommendations should a solutions architect present to the developers to solve the problem in a secure way with minimal maintenance and overhead"

- A. Disable the SrcDestCheck attribute for all instances running the application and Oracle Database. Change the default route of VPC A to point ENI of the Oracle Database that has an IP address assigned within the range of 172.50.0.0/16
- B. Create an additional Amazon EC2 instance for each VPC as a customer gateway; create one virtual private gateway (VGW) for each VPC. configure an end-to-end VPC, and advertise the routes for 172.50.0.0/16
- C. Create and attach internet gateways for both VPCs. Configure default routes to the internet gateways for both VPCs. Assign an Elastic IP for each Amazon EC2 instance in VPC A
- D. Create a VPC peering connection between the two VPCs and add a route to the routing table of VPC A that points to the IP address range of 172.50.0.0/16

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 474

A company has an application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances. A solutions architect is designing VPC infrastructure in an AWS Region where the application needs to access an Amazon Aurora DB cluster. The EC2 instances are all associated with the same security group. The DB cluster is associated with its own security group.

The solutions architect needs to add rules to the security groups to provide the application with least privilege access to the DB cluster.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Add an outbound rule to the DB cluster's security group. Specify the EC2 instances' security group as the destination over the ephemeral ports.
- B. Add an inbound rule to the DB cluster's security group. Specify the EC2 instances' security group as the source over the default Aurora port.
- C. Add an inbound rule to the EC2 instances' security group. Specify the DB cluster's security group as the source over the default Aurora port.
- D. Add an outbound rule to the EC2 instances' security group. Specify the DB cluster's security group as the destination over the default Aurora port.
- E. Add an outbound rule to the DB cluster's security group. Specify the EC2 instances' security group as the destination over the default Aurora port.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
1. Add an outbound rule to the EC2 instances' security group. Specify the DB cluster's security group as the destination over the default Aurora port. This allows the instances to make outbound connections to the DB cluster on the default Aurora port. C. Add an inbound rule to the DB cluster's security group. Specify the EC2 instances' security group as the source over the default Aurora port. This allows connections to the DB cluster from the EC2 instances on the default Aurora port.

NEW QUESTION # 475

A solutions architect wants to cost-optimize and appropriately size Amazon EC2 instances in a single AWS account. The solutions architect wants to ensure that the instances are optimized based on CPU, memory, and network metrics.

Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Install the Amazon CloudWatch agent and configure memory metric collection on the EC2 instances.
- B. Turn on AWS Trusted Advisor and review any "Low Utilization Amazon EC2 Instances" recommendations.
- C. Configure AWS Compute Optimizer in the AWS account to receive findings and optimization recommendations.
- D. Create an EC2 Instance Savings Plan for the AWS Regions, instance families, and operating systems of interest.
- E. Purchase AWS Business Support or AWS Enterprise Support for the account.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Explanation
AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides real-time guidance to help users provision their resources following AWS best practices1. One of the Trusted Advisor checks is "Low Utilization Amazon EC2 Instances", which identifies EC2 instances that appear to be underutilized based on CPU, network I/O, and disk I/O metrics1. This check can help users optimize the cost and size of their EC2 instances by recommending smaller or more appropriate instance types.
AWS Compute Optimizer is a service that analyzes the configuration and utilization metrics of AWS resources and generates optimization recommendations to reduce the cost and improve the performance of workloads2
. Compute Optimizer supports four types of AWS resources: EC2 instances, EBS volumes, ECS services on AWS Fargate, and Lambda functions2. For EC2 instances, Compute Optimizer evaluates the vCPUs, memory, storage, and other specifications, as well as the CPU utilization, network in and out, disk read and write, and other utilization metrics of currently running instances . It then recommends optimal instance types based on price-performance trade-offs.
Option A is incorrect because purchasing AWS Business Support or AWS Enterprise Support for the account will not directly help with cost-optimization and sizing of EC2 instances. However, these support plans do provide access to more Trusted Advisor checks than the basic support plan Option C is incorrect because installing the Amazon CloudWatch agent and configuring memory metric collection on the EC2 instances will not provide any optimization recommendations by itself. However, memory metrics can be used by Compute Optimizer to enhance its recommendations if enabled3.
Option E is incorrect because creating an EC2 Instance Savings Plan for the AWS Regions, instance families, and operating systems of interest will not help with cost-optimization and sizing of EC2 instances. Savings Plans are a flexible pricing model that offer lower prices on Amazon EC2 usage in exchange for a commitment to a consistent amount of usage for a 1- or 3-year term . Savings Plans do not affect the configuration or utilization of EC2 instances.

NEW QUESTION # 476
A company runs a Linux app on Amazon EKS using M6i EC2 instances under a Savings Plan that is about to expire. They want to reduce costs after expiration.

- A. Rebuild containers for ARM64 architecture.
- B. Purchase new Savings Plan for x86_64 instances.
- C. Replace nodes with latest x86_64 instances.
- D. Migrate EKS nodes to Graviton (e.g., C7g, M7g).
- E. Purchase new Savings Plan for Graviton instance family.
- F. Rebuild containers for container compatibility (invalid/unclear).

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:
A: To run on Graviton, containers must support ARM64.
C: Graviton-based EC2 instances offer significant cost savings and better price-performance.
E: Once migrated, a Savings Plan for the new instance family ensures additional cost optimization.
B is a non-sensical option.
D and F continue with x86, which is more expensive.

NEW QUESTION # 477
A large company has many business units Each business unit has multiple AWS accounts for different purposes. The CIO of the company sees that each business unit has data that would be useful to share with other parts of the company in total there are about 10 PB of data that needs to be shared with users in 1.000 AWS accounts. The data is proprietary so some of it should only be available to users with specific job types Some of the data is used for throughput of intensive workloads such as simulations. The number of accounts changes frequently because of new initiatives acquisitions and divestitures A solutions architect has been asked to design a system that will allow for sharing data for use in AWS with all of the employees in the company Which approach will allow for secure data sharing in scalable way?

- A. Store the data in a single Amazon S3 bucket Create an IAM role for every combination of job type and business unit that allows for appropriate read/write access based on object prefixes in the S3 bucket The roles should have trust policies that allow the business unit's AWS accounts to assume their roles Use IAM in each business unit's AWS account to prevent them from assuming roles for a different job type Users get credentials to access the data by using AssumeRole from their business unit's AWS account Users can then use those credentials with an S3 client
- B. Store the data in a series of Amazon S3 buckets Create an application running m Amazon EC2 that is integrated with the company's identity provider (IdP) that authenticates users and allows them to download or upload data through the application The application uses the business unit and job type information in the IdP to control what users can upload and download through the application The users can access the data through the application's API
- C. Store the data in a series of Amazon S3 buckets Create an AWS STS token vending machine that is integrated with the company's identity provider (IdP) When a user logs in: have the token vending machine attach an IAM policy that assumes the role that limits the user's access and/or upload only the data the user is authorized to access Users can get credentials by authenticating to the token vending machine's website or API and then use those credentials with an S3 client
- D. Store the data in a single Amazon S3 bucket Write a bucket policy that uses conditions to grant read and write access where appropriate based on each user's business unit and job type. Determine the business unit with the AWS account accessing the bucket and the job type with a prefix in the IAM user's name Users can access data by using IAM credentials from their business unit's AWS account with an S3 client

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 478

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