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Amazon SAP-C02 (AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02)) certification exam is a highly sought-after certification for IT professionals who want to validate their advanced technical skills and expertise in designing and deploying scalable, fault-tolerant systems on AWS. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) certification is intended for individuals who have already obtained the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification and have at least two years of hands-on experience in designing and deploying cloud-based solutions using AWS.

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The PracticeTorrent is currently in use by a lot of students and they have rated it as one of the best study materials for the preparation of AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) (SAP-C02) test. The customers are satisfied because the PracticeTorrent comes with free demos and up to 1 year of free updates. We have a 24/7 support team which means the user can get help anytime if they face any problem. Our support team will always help the customers whenever they face issues. Customers can start using the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) (SAP-C02) instantly after purchasing it from us. Buy It Now and Take The First Step Towards Success!

The SAP-C02 Exam consists of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions, as well as scenario-based questions that test your ability to apply your knowledge to real-world situations. SAP-C02 exam is timed and has a duration of 180 minutes, during which you must answer 75 questions. SAP-C02 exam fee is \$300 and can be taken online or in person at a testing center.

Passing the SAP-C02 exam can be a valuable asset for professionals looking to advance their career in the field of AWS solutions architecture. It demonstrates to employers and clients that the individual has the knowledge and skills required to design and deploy complex AWS solutions using best practices and architectural principles. Additionally, it can increase the individual's earning potential and open up new career opportunities.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q421-Q426):

NEW QUESTION # 421

A start up company hosts a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances in private subnets using the latest Amazon Linux 2 AMI. The company's

engineers rely heavily on SSH access to the instances for troubleshooting.

The company's existing architecture includes the following:

- * A VPC with private and public subnets, and a NAT gateway

- * Site-to-Site VPN for connectivity with the on-premises environment

- * EC2 security groups with direct SSH access from the on-premises environment

The company needs to increase security controls around SSH access and provide auditing of commands executed by the engineers.

Which strategy should a solutions architect use?

- A. Update the EC2 security groups to only allow inbound TCP on port 22 to the IP addresses of the engineer's devices. Enable AWS Config for EC2 security group resource changes. Enable AWS Firewall Manager and apply a security group policy that automatically remediates changes to rules.
- **B. Update the EC2 security groups to only allow inbound TCP on port 22 to the IP addresses of the engineer's devices. Install the Amazon CloudWatch agent on all EC2 instances and send operating system audit logs to CloudWatch Logs.**
- C. Create an IAM role with the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore managed policy attached. Attach the IAM role to all the EC2 instances. Remove all security group rules attached to the EC2
- D. Install and configure EC2 Instance Connect on the fleet of EC2 instances. Remove all security group rules attached to EC2 instances that allow inbound TCP on port 22. Advise the engineers to remotely access the instances by using the EC2 Instance Connect CLI.
- E. instances that allow inbound TCP on port 22. Have the engineers install the AWS Systems Manager Session Manager plugin for their devices and remotely access the instances by using the start-session API call from Systems Manager.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 422

A company needs to build a disaster recovery (DR) solution for its ecommerce website. The web application is hosted on a fleet of t3.large Amazon EC2 instances and uses an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance. The EC2 instances are in an Auto Scaling group that extends across multiple Availability Zones.

In the event of a disaster, the web application must fail over to the secondary environment with an RPO of 30 seconds and an RTO of 10 minutes.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Use infrastructure as code (IaC) to provision the new infrastructure in the DR Region. Create an Amazon Aurora global database. Set up AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery to continuously replicate the EC2 instances to the DR Region. Run the Auto Scaling group of EC2 instances at full capacity in the DR Region. Use an Amazon Route 53 failover routing policy to automatically fail over to the DR Region in the event of a disaster.
- **B. Use infrastructure as code (IaC) to provision the new infrastructure in the DR Region. Create a cross-Region read replica for the DB instance. Set up AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery to continuously replicate the EC2 instances to the DR Region. Run the EC2 instances at the minimum capacity in the DR Region. Use an Amazon Route 53 failover routing policy to automatically fail over to the DR Region in the event of a disaster. Increase the desired capacity of the Auto Scaling group.**
- C. Use infrastructure as code (IaC) to provision the new infrastructure in the DR Region. Create a cross-Region read replica for the DB instance. Set up a backup plan in AWS Backup to create cross-Region backups for the EC2 instances and the DB instance. Create a cron expression to back up the EC2 instances and the DB instance every 30 seconds to the DR Region. Recover the EC2 instances from the latest EC2 backup. Use an Amazon Route 53 geolocation routing policy to automatically fail over to the DR Region in the event of a disaster.
- D. Set up a backup plan in AWS Backup to create cross-Region backups for the EC2 instances and the DB instance. Create a cron expression to back up the EC2 instances and the DB instance every 30 seconds to the DR Region. Use infrastructure as code (IaC) to provision the new infrastructure in the DR Region. Manually restore the backed-up data on new instances. Use an Amazon Route 53 simple routing policy to automatically fail over to the DR Region in the event of a disaster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The company should use infrastructure as code (IaC) to provision the new infrastructure in the DR Region.

The company should create a cross-Region read replica for the DB instance. The company should set up AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery to continuously replicate the EC2 instances to the DR Region. The company should run the EC2 instances at the minimum capacity in the DR Region. The company should use an Amazon Route

53 failover routing policy to automatically fail over to the DR Region in the event of a disaster. The company should increase the desired capacity of the Auto Scaling group. This solution will meet the requirements most cost-effectively because AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery (AWS DRS) is a service that minimizes downtime and data loss with fast, reliable recovery of on-premises and

cloud-based applications using affordable storage, minimal compute, and point-in-time recovery. AWS DRS enables RPOs of seconds and RTOs of minutes¹.

AWS DRS continuously replicates data from the source servers to a staging area subnet in the DR Region, where it uses low-cost storage and minimal compute resources to maintain ongoing replication. In the event of a disaster, AWS DRS automatically converts the servers to boot and run natively on AWS and launches recovery instances on AWS within minutes². By using AWS DRS, the company can save costs by removing idle recovery site resources and paying for the full disaster recovery site only when needed. By creating a cross-Region read replica for the DB instance, the company can have a standby copy of its primary database in a different AWS Region³. By using infrastructure as code (IaC), the company can provision the new infrastructure in the DR Region in an automated and consistent way⁴. By using an Amazon Route 53 failover routing policy, the company can route traffic to a resource that is healthy or to another resource when the first resource becomes unavailable.

The other options are not correct because:

Using AWS Backup to create cross-Region backups for the EC2 instances and the DB instance would not meet the RPO and RTO requirements. AWS Backup is a service that enables you to centralize and automate data protection across AWS services. You can use AWS Backup to back up your application data across AWS services in your account and across accounts. However, AWS Backup does not provide continuous replication or fast recovery; it creates backups at scheduled intervals and requires manual restoration. Creating backups every 30 seconds would also incur high costs and network bandwidth.

Creating an Amazon API Gateway Data API service integration with Amazon Redshift would not help with disaster recovery. The Data API is a feature that enables you to query your Amazon Redshift cluster using HTTP requests, without needing a persistent connection or a SQL client. It is useful for building applications that interact with Amazon Redshift, but not for replicating or recovering data.

Creating an AWS Data Exchange datashare by connecting AWS Data Exchange to the Redshift cluster would not help with disaster recovery. AWS Data Exchange is a service that makes it easy for AWS customers to exchange data in the cloud. You can use AWS Data Exchange to subscribe to a diverse selection of third-party data products or offer your own data products to other AWS customers. A datashare is a feature that enables you to share live and secure access to your Amazon Redshift data across your accounts or with third parties without copying or moving the underlying data. It is useful for sharing query results and views with other users, but not for replicating or recovering data.

References:

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<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/dns-failover.html>

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NEW QUESTION # 423

A company runs an ecommerce application in a single AWS Region. The application uses a five- node Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster to store information about customers and their recent orders. The DB cluster experiences a large number of write transactions throughout the day.

The company needs to replicate the data in the Aurora database to another Region to meet disaster recovery requirements. The company has an RPO of 1 hour.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LOWEST cost?

- A. Turn off automated Aurora backups. Configure Aurora backups with a backup frequency of 1 hour. Specify another Region as the destination Region. Select the Aurora database as the resource assignment.
- B. Enable the Backtrack feature for the Aurora database. Create an AWS Lambda function that runs daily to copy the snapshots of the database to a backup Region.
- C. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS). Create a DMS change data capture (CDC) task that replicates the ongoing changes from the Aurora database to an Amazon S3 bucket in another Region.
- D. Modify the Aurora database to be an Aurora global database. Create a second Aurora database in another Region.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 424

A company wants to establish a dedicated connection between its on-premises infrastructure and AWS. The company is setting up a 1 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection to its account VPC.

The architecture includes a transit gateway and a Direct Connect gateway to connect multiple VPCs and the on-premises infrastructure.

The company must connect to VPC resources over a transit VIF by using the Direct Connect connection.

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

- A. Update the 1 Gbps Direct Connect connection to 10 Gbps.
- B. Update the Direct Connect connection's MACsec encryption mode attribute to `must_encrypt`.
- **C. Advertise the VPC prefixes from the Direct Connect gateway to the on-premises network over the transit VIF.**
- D. Associate a MACsec Connection Key Name/Connectivity Association Key (CKN/CAK) pair with the Direct Connect connection.
- **E. Advertise the on-premises network prefixes over the transit VIF.**

Answer: C,E

NEW QUESTION # 425

A company has migrated a legacy application to the AWS Cloud. The application runs on three Amazon EC2 instances that are spread across three Availability Zones. One EC2 instance is in each Availability Zone. The EC2 instances are running in three private subnets of the VPC and are set up as targets for an Application Load Balancer (ALB) that is associated with three public subnets. The application needs to communicate with on-premises systems. Only traffic from IP addresses in the company's IP address range are allowed to access the on-premises systems. The company's security team is bringing only one IP address from its internal IP address range to the cloud. The company has added this IP address to the allow list for the company firewall. The company also has created an Elastic IP address for this IP address.

A solutions architect needs to create a solution that gives the application the ability to communicate with the on-premises systems.

The solution also must be able to mitigate failures automatically.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Replace the ALB with a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Assign the Elastic IP address to the NLB. Turn on health checks for the NLB. In the case of a failed health check, redeploy the NLB in different subnets.
- B. Deploy three NAT gateways, one in each public subnet. Assign the Elastic IP address to the NAT gateways. Turn on health checks for the NAT gateways. If a NAT gateway fails a health check, recreate the NAT gateway and assign the Elastic IP address to the new NAT gateway.
- C. Assign the Elastic IP address to the ALB. Create an Amazon Route 53 simple record with the Elastic IP address as the value. Create a Route 53 health check. In the case of a failed health check, recreate the ALB in different subnets.
- **D. Deploy a single NAT gateway in a public subnet. Assign the Elastic IP address to the NAT gateway. Use Amazon CloudWatch with a custom metric to monitor the NAT gateway. If the NAT gateway is unhealthy, invoke an AWS Lambda function to create a new NAT gateway in a different subnet. Assign the Elastic IP address to the new NAT gateway.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

to connect out from the private subnet you need an NAT gateway and since only one Elastic IP whitelisted on firewall its one NATGateway at time and if AZ failure happens Lambda creates a new NATGATEWAY in a different AZ using the Same Elastic IP ,dont be tempted to select D since application that needs to connect is on a private subnet whose outbound connections use the NATGateway Elastic IP

NEW QUESTION # 426

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