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SAP-C02
AWS Certified Solutions Architect Professional



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Good News! 100% Success Rate On Amazon SAP-C02 Exam Questions [2026]

More and more people hope to enhance their professional competitiveness by obtaining SAP-C02 certification. However, under the premise that the pass rate is strictly controlled, fierce competition makes it more and more difficult to pass the SAP-C02 examination. In order to guarantee the gold content of the SAP-C02 Certification, the official must also do so. However, it is an indisputable fact that a large number of people fail to pass the SAP-C02 examination each year, some of them may choose to give it up while others may still choose to insist.

To pass the SAP-C02 exam, candidates must demonstrate their proficiency in designing, deploying, and managing complex AWS solutions that meet the needs of their organizations. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) certification exam covers a wide range of topics, including AWS architecture, security, data storage, networking, and automation. Candidates must also demonstrate their ability to evaluate and recommend appropriate AWS services and features based on specific business requirements.

The SAP-C02 Exam is designed to test candidates on a broad range of topics related to AWS architecture, including advanced design principles, security, data storage, networking, and more. SAP-C02 exam consists of 75 multiple-choice and multiple-

response questions, and candidates have 180 minutes to complete it. SAP-C02 exam is available in English, Japanese, Korean, and Simplified Chinese languages.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q428-Q433):

NEW QUESTION # 428

A company in the United States (US) has acquired a company in Europe. Both companies use the AWS Cloud. The US company has built a new application with a microservices architecture. The US company is hosting the application across five VPCs in the us-east-2 Region. The application must be able to access resources in one VPC in the eu-west-1 Region. However, the application must not be able to access any other VPCs. The VPCs in both Regions have no overlapping CIDR ranges. All accounts are already consolidated in one organization in AWS Organizations. Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create one VPC peering connection for each VPC in us-east-2 to the VPC in eu-west-1. Create the necessary route entries in each VPC so that the traffic is routed through the VPC peering connection.
- **B. Create one transit gateway in eu-west-1. Attach the VPCs in us-east-2 and the VPC in eu-west-1 to the transit gateway. Create the necessary route entries in each VPC so that the traffic is routed through the transit gateway.**
- C. Create one transit gateway in each Region. Attach the involved subnets to the regional transit gateway. Create the necessary route entries in the associated route tables for each subnet so that the traffic is routed through the regional transit gateway. Peer the two transit gateways.
- D. Create a full mesh VPC peering connection configuration between all the VPCs. Create the necessary route entries in each VPC so that the traffic is routed through the VPC peering connection.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Creating a single transit gateway in eu-west-1 allows for centralized and cost-effective connectivity between the VPCs involved, without the complexity of creating multiple peering connections or transit gateways.

This approach also allows for selective attachment of only the required VPCs, meeting the strict security and access requirements.

Route table configuration ensures traffic flows properly through the transit gateway, providing connectivity for the application without exposing other VPC resources.

This solution is the most cost-effective and operationally efficient choice for secure inter-Region communication.

NEW QUESTION # 429

A company is using AWS CloudFormation to deploy its infrastructure. The company is concerned that, if a production CloudFormation stack is deleted, important data stored in Amazon RDS databases or Amazon EBS volumes might also be deleted. How can the company prevent users from accidentally deleting data in this way?

- A. Modify IAM policies to deny deleting RDS and EBS resources that are tagged with an "awscloudformation: stack-name" tag.
- B. Configure a stack policy that disallows the deletion of RDS and EBS resources.
- **C. Modify the CloudFormation templates to add a DeletionPolicy attribute to RDS and EBS resources.**
- D. Use AWS Config rules to prevent deleting RDS and EBS resources.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

With the DeletionPolicy attribute you can preserve or (in some cases) backup a resource when its stack is deleted. You specify a DeletionPolicy attribute for each resource that you want to control. If a resource has no DeletionPolicy attribute, AWS

CloudFormation deletes the resource by default. To keep a resource when its stack is deleted, specify Retain for that resource. You can use retain for any resource. For example, you can retain a nested stack, Amazon S3 bucket, or EC2 instance so that you can continue to use or modify those resources after you delete their stacks.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-attribute-deletionpolicy.html>

NEW QUESTION # 430

A solutions architect is auditing the security setup of an AWS Lambda function for a company.

The Lambda function retrieves the latest changes from an Amazon Aurora database. The Lambda function and the database run in

the same VPC. Lambda environment variables are providing the database credentials to the Lambda function. The Lambda function aggregates data and makes the data available in an Amazon S3 bucket that is configured for server-side encryption with AWS KMS managed encryption keys (SSE-KMS). The data must not travel across the internet. If any database credentials become compromised, the company needs a solution that minimizes the impact of the compromise. What should the solutions architect recommend to meet these requirements?

- **A. Enable IAM database authentication on the Aurora DB cluster. Change the IAM role for the Lambda function to allow the function to access the database by using IAM database authentication. Deploy a gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 in the VPC.**
- B. Save the database credentials in AWS Secrets Manager. Set up password rotation on the credentials in Secrets Manager. Change the IAM role for the Lambda function to allow the function to access Secrets Manager. Modify the Lambda function to retrieve the credentials from Secrets Manager. Enforce HTTPS on the connection to Amazon S3 during data transfers.
- C. Save the database credentials in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Set up password rotation on the credentials in Parameter Store. Change the IAM role for the Lambda function to allow the function to access Parameter Store. Modify the Lambda function to retrieve the credentials from Parameter Store. Deploy a gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 in the VPC.
- D. Enable IAM database authentication on the Aurora DB cluster. Change the IAM role for the Lambda function to allow the function to access the database by using IAM database authentication. Enforce HTTPS on the connection to Amazon S3 during data transfers.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/UsingWithRDS.IAMDBAuth.html>

NEW QUESTION # 431

A company uses AWS Organizations to manage one parent account and nine member accounts. The number of member accounts is expected to grow as the business grows. A security engineer has requested consolidation of AWS CloudTrail logs into the parent account for compliance purposes. Existing logs currently stored in Amazon S3 buckets in each individual member account should not be lost. Future member accounts should comply with the logging strategy. Which operationally efficient solution meets these requirements?

- A. Configure an organization-level CloudTrail in the parent account to deliver log events to a central S3 bucket. Configure CloudTrail in each member account to deliver log events to the central S3 bucket.
- **B. Configure an organization-level CloudTrail in the parent account to deliver log events to a central S3 bucket. Migrate the existing CloudTrail logs from each member account to the central S3 bucket. Delete the existing CloudTrail and logs in the member accounts.**
- C. Configure CloudTrail in each member account to deliver log events to a central S3 bucket. Ensure the central S3 bucket policy allows PutObject access from the member accounts. Migrate existing logs to the central S3 bucket. Set up an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to alert if CloudTrail is not configured properly.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function in each member account with a cross-account role. Trigger the Lambda functions when new CloudTrail logs are created and copy the CloudTrail logs to a centralized S3 bucket. Set up an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to alert if CloudTrail is not configured properly.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/creating-trail-organization.html> Best practices for moving from member account trails to organization trails why delete the existing CloudTrail and logs in the member accounts.

NEW QUESTION # 432

A solutions architect needs to migrate an on-premises legacy application to AWS. The application runs on two servers behind a load balancer. The application requires a license file that is associated with the MAC address of the server's network adapter. It takes the software vendor 12 hours to send new license files. The application also uses configuration files with a static IP address to access a database host names are not supported.

Given these requirements, which combination of steps should be taken to implement highly available architecture for the application servers in AWS? (Select TWO.)

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