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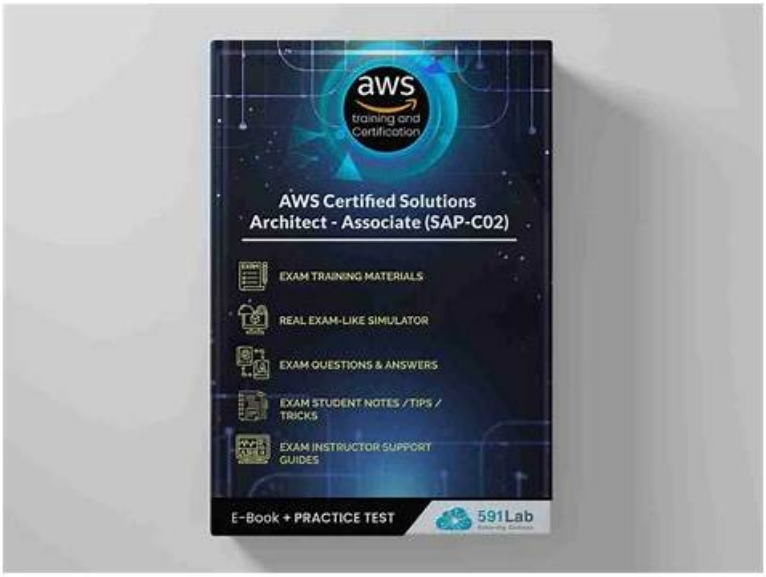

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The SAP-C02 Exam consists of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions that test your knowledge of AWS architecture and best practices. SAP-C02 exam also includes scenario-based questions that simulate real-world situations and require you to apply your knowledge of AWS to solve problems. SAP-C02 exam is timed and lasts for 180 minutes, and you must score at least 750 out of 1000 to pass.

Amazon SAP-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Continuous Improvement for Existing Solutions: Through this topic, AWS solutions architects gain insights into strategies for enhancing operational excellence across deployed solutions. It emphasizes improving security, performance, and reliability through iterative refinement.
Topic 2	• Design Solutions for Organizational Complexity: In this topic, AWS solutions architects learn to architect network connectivity strategies tailored to complex organizational needs. Moreover, the topic emphasizes prescribing security controls and crafting reliable and resilient architectures. Additionally, the topic covers designing multi-account AWS environments and determining cost optimization and visibility strategies to balance functionality and efficiency within a large-scale organizational framework.
Topic 3	• Accelerate Workload Migration and Modernization: This topic focuses on enabling AWS solutions architects to identify workloads and processes suitable for migration. It includes determining optimal migration approaches, redefining architectures for existing workloads, and discovering opportunities for modernization and enhancements.

Topic 4	• Design for New Solutions: This topic equips AWS solutions architects to design deployment strategies that align with business goals while ensuring continuity through robust planning. It addresses determining security controls based on varying requirements.

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Useful SAP-C02 Valid Exam Question Covers the Entire Syllabus of SAP-C02

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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 (Q468-Q473):

NEW QUESTION # 468
A company is planning to migrate an Amazon RDS for Oracle database to an RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance in another AWS account. A solutions architect needs to design a migration strategy that will require no downtime and that will minimize the amount of time necessary to complete the migration. The migration strategy must replicate all existing data and any new data that is created during the migration. The target database must be identical to the source database at completion of the migration process.
All applications currently use an Amazon Route 53 CNAME record as their endpoint for communication with the RDS for Oracle DB instance. The RDS for Oracle DB instance is in a private subnet.
Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements?
(Choose three.)

- A. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) in the target account to perform a full load plus change data capture (CDC) migration from the source database to the target database.
When the migration is complete, change the CNAME record to point to the target DB instance endpoint.
- B. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) in the target account to perform a change data capture (CDC) migration from the source database to the target database. When the migration is complete, change the CNAME record to point to the target DB instance endpoint.
- C. Temporarily allow the source DB instance to be publicly accessible to provide connectivity from the VPC in the target account. Configure the security groups that are attached to each DB instance to allow traffic on the database port from the VPC in the target account.
- D. Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to create a new RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance in the target account with the schema and initial data from the source database.
- E. Create a new RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance in the target account. Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to migrate the database schema from the source database to the target database.
- F. Configure VPC peering between the VPCs in the two AWS accounts to provide connectivity to both DB instances from the target account. Configure the security groups that are attached to each DB instance to allow traffic on the database port from the VPC in the target account.

Answer: A,E,F

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/sbs/chap-oracle-postgresql.migration-process.data- migration.html

NEW QUESTION # 469
A company runs an application on AWS. The company curates data from several different sources. The company uses proprietary algorithms to perform data transformations and aggregations. After the company performs E TL processes, the company stores the

results in Amazon Redshift tables. The company sells this data to other companies. The company downloads the data as files from the Amazon Redshift tables and transmits the files to several data customers by using FTP. The number of data customers has grown significantly. Management of the data customers has become difficult.
The company will use AWS Data Exchange to create a data product that the company can use to share data with customers. The company wants to confirm the identities of the customers before the company shares data.
The customers also need access to the most recent data when the company publishes the data.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS Data Exchange for APIs to share data with customers. Configure subscription verification. In the AWS account of the company that produces the data, create an Amazon API Gateway Data API service integration with Amazon Redshift. Require the data customers to subscribe to the data product.
- B. Download the data from the Amazon Redshift tables to an Amazon S3 bucket periodically. Use AWS Data Exchange for S3 to share data with customers. Configure subscription verification. Require the data customers to subscribe to the data product.
- C. In the AWS account of the company that produces the data, create an AWS Data Exchange datashare by connecting AWS Data Exchange to the Redshift cluster. Configure subscription verification. Require the data customers to subscribe to the data product.
- D. Publish the Amazon Redshift data to an Open Data on AWS Data Exchange. Require the customers to subscribe to the data product in AWS Data Exchange. In the AWS account of the company that produces the data, attach 1AM resource-based policies to the Amazon Redshift tables to allow access only to verified AWS accounts.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The company should download the data from the Amazon Redshift tables to an Amazon S3 bucket periodically and use AWS Data Exchange for S3 to share data with customers. The company should configure subscription verification and require the data customers to subscribe to the data product. This solution will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead because AWS Data Exchange for S3 is a feature that enables data subscribers to access third-party data files directly from data providers' Amazon S3 buckets.
Subscribers can easily use these files for their data analysis with AWS services without needing to create or manage data copies. Data providers can easily set up AWS Data Exchange for S3 on top of their existing S3 buckets to share direct access to an entire S3 bucket or specific prefixes and S3 objects. AWS Data Exchange automatically manages subscriptions, entitlements, billing, and payment1.
The other options are not correct because:
Using AWS Data Exchange for APIs to share data with customers would not work because AWS Data Exchange for APIs is a feature that enables data subscribers to access third-party APIs directly from data providers' AWS accounts. Subscribers can easily use these APIs for their data analysis with AWS services without needing to manage API keys or tokens. Data providers can easily set up AWS Data Exchange for APIs on top of their existing API Gateway resources to share direct access to an entire API or specific routes and stages2. However, this feature is not suitable for sharing data from Amazon Redshift tables, which are not exposed as APIs.
Creating an Amazon API Gateway Data API service integration with Amazon Redshift would not work because 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 client3. It is useful for building applications that interact with Amazon Redshift, but not for sharing data files with customers.
Creating an AWS Data Exchange datashare by connecting AWS Data Exchange to the Redshift cluster would not work because AWS Data Exchange does not support datashares for Amazon Redshift clusters. 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 data4.
It is useful for sharing query results and views with other users, but not for sharing data files with customers.
Publishing the Amazon Redshift data to an Open Data on AWS Data Exchange would not work because Open Data on AWS Data Exchange is a feature that enables you to find and use free and public datasets from AWS customers and partners. It is useful for accessing open and free data, but not for confirming the identities of the customers or charging them for the data.
References:
https://aws.amazon.com/data-exchange/why-aws-data-exchange/s3/
https://aws.amazon.com/data-exchange/why-aws-data-exchange/api/
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/mgmt/data-api.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/datashare-overview.html
https://aws.amazon.com/data-exchange/open-data/

NEW QUESTION # 470
A Solutions Architect is constructing a containerized.NET Core application for AWS Fargate. The application's backend needs a

high-availability version of Microsoft SQL Server. All application levels must be extremely accessible. The credentials associated with the SQL Server connection string should not be saved to disk inside the.NET Core front-end containers.
Which tactics should the Solutions Architect use to achieve these objectives?

- A. Create an Auto Scaling group to run SQL Server on Amazon EC2. Create a secret in AWS Secrets Manager for the credentials to SQL Server running on EC2. Create an Amazon ECS task execution role that allows the Fargate task definition to get the secret value for the credentials to SQL Server on EC2. Specify the ARN of the secret in Secrets Manager in the secrets section of the Fargate task definition so the sensitive data can be injected into the containers as environment variables on startup for reading into the application to construct the connection string. Set up the .NET Core service using Service Auto Scaling behind an Application Load Balancer in multiple Availability Zones.
- B. Create a Multi-AZ deployment of SQL Server on Amazon RDS. Create a secret in AWS Secrets Manager for the credentials to the RDS database. Create an Amazon ECS task execution role that allows the Fargate task definition to get the secret value for the credentials to the RDS database in Secrets Manager. Specify the ARN of the secret in Secrets Manager in the secrets section of the Fargate task definition so the sensitive data can be injected into the containers as environment variables on startup for reading into the application to construct the connection string. Set up the .NET Core service in Fargate using Service Auto Scaling behind an Application Load Balancer in multiple Availability Zones.
- C. Set up SQL Server to run in Fargate with Service Auto Scaling. Create an Amazon ECS task execution role that allows the Fargate task definition to get the secret value for the credentials to SQL Server running in Fargate. Specify the ARN of the secret in AWS Secrets Manager in the secrets section of the Fargate task definition so the sensitive data can be injected into the containers as environment variables on startup for reading into the application to construct the connection string. Set up the .NET Core service using Service Auto Scaling behind an Application Load Balancer in multiple Availability Zones.
- D. Create a Multi-AZ deployment of SQL Server on Amazon RDS. Create a secret in AWS Secrets Manager for the credentials to the RDS database. Create non- persistent empty storage for the .NET Core containers in the Fargate task definition to store the sensitive information. Create an Amazon ECS task execution role that allows the Fargate task definition to get the secret value for the credentials to the RDS database in Secrets Manager. Specify the ARN of the secret in Secrets Manager in the secrets section of the Fargate task definition so the sensitive data can be written to the non-persistent empty storage on startup for reading into the application to construct the connection string. Set up the .NET Core service using Service Auto Scaling behind an Application Load Balancer in multiple Availability Zones.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 471
A company's solution architect is designing a diasaster recovery (DR) solution for an application that runs on AWS. The application uses PostgreSQL 11.7 as its database. The company has an PRO of 30 seconds. The solutions architect must design a DR solution with the primary database in the us-east-1 Region and the database in the us-west-2 Region.
What should the solution architect do to meet these requirements with minimum application change?

- A. Migrate the database to an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL global database with the primary Region as us-east-1 and the secondary Region as us-west-2.
  Set the managed PRO for the Aurora database to 30 seconds.
- B. Migrate the database to Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL in us-east-1.
  Set up a read replica up a read replica in us-west-2.
  Set the managed PRO for the RDS database to 30 seconds.
- C. Migrate the database to Amazon for PostgreSQL in us-east-1.
  Set up a standby replica in an Availability Zone in us-west-2.
  Set the managed PRO for the RDS database to 30 seconds.
- D. Migrate the database to Amazon DynamoDB in us-east-1.
  Set up global tables with replica tables that are created in us-west-2.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Managed planned failover. To relocate your primary database cluster to one of the secondary Regions in your Aurora global database, see Managed planned failovers with Amazon Aurora Global Database. With this feature, RPO is 0 (no data loss) and it synchronizes secondary DB clusters with the primary before making any other changes. RTO for this automated process is typically less than that of the manual failover.

NEW QUESTION # 472
A solutions architect is reviewing a company's process for taking snapshots of Amazon RDS DB instances.

The company takes automatic snapshots every day and retains the snapshots for 7 days.
The solutions architect needs to recommend a solution that takes snapshots every 6 hours and retains the snapshots for 30 days. The company uses AWS Organizations to manage all of its AWS accounts. The company needs a consolidated view of the health of the RDS snapshots.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Turn on the cross-account management feature in AWS CloudFormation. From the management account, deploy a CloudFormation stack set that contains a backup plan from AWS Backup that specifies the frequency and retention requirements. Create an AWS Lambda function in the management account to monitor the status of the backups. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule in each account to run the Lambda function on a schedule.
- B. Turn on the cross-account management feature in Amazon RDS. Create a snapshot global policy that specifies the frequency and retention requirements. Use the RDS console in the management account to monitor the status of the backups.
- C. Turn on the cross-account management feature in AWS Backup. Create a backup plan that specifies the frequency and retention requirements. Add a tag to the DB instances. Apply the backup plan by using tags. Use AWS Backup to monitor the status of the backups.
- D. Configure AWS Backup in each account. Create an Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager lifecycle policy that specifies the frequency and retention requirements. Specify the DB instances as the target resource.Use the Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager console in each member account to monitor the status of the backups.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Turning on the cross-account management feature in AWS Backup will enable managing and monitoring backups across multiple AWS accounts that belong to the same organization in AWS Organizations1.
Creating a backup plan that specifies the frequency and retention requirements will enable taking snapshots every 6 hours and retaining them for 30 days2. Adding a tag to the DB instances will enable applying the backup plan by using tags2. Using AWS Backup to monitor the status of the backups will enable having a consolidated view of the health of the RDS snapshots1.

NEW QUESTION # 473
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