

# Quiz 2026 Amazon Efficient SAP-C02: Valid AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Test Dumps



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Our desktop software also tracks your progress, and identifies your strengths and weaknesses, to ensure you're getting the best possible experience for the SAP-C02 Exam. All features of the web-based version are available in the desktop software. But the desktop software works offline and only on Windows computers.

To prepare for the SAP-C02 exam, candidates should have a solid understanding of AWS core services and features, as well as experience in designing and deploying enterprise-scale applications and architectures. AWS provides a range of training and certification resources, including official courses, practice exams, and study guides, to help candidates prepare for the exam. Successful candidates will earn the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional certification, which is recognized as a valuable credential by employers and peers in the IT industry.

To prepare for the SAP-C02 Exam, you will need to have a deep understanding of AWS services and how they work together. You will also need to be familiar with AWS tools, such as CloudFormation, Elastic Beanstalk, and OpsWorks, as well as other third-party tools that integrate with AWS. Additionally, you should have experience with designing and deploying highly available and fault-tolerant systems on AWS.

## Quiz 2026 Newest Amazon Valid SAP-C02 Test Dumps

PDFTorrent is one of the leading platforms that has been helping AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) (SAP-C02) exam candidates for many years. Over this long time period we have helped SAP-C02 exam candidates in their preparation. They got help from PDFTorrent AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) practice questions and easily got success in the final SAP-C02 Certification Exam. You can also trust PDFTorrent SAP-C02 exam dumps and start preparation with complete peace of mind and satisfaction.

The SAP-C02 exam is intended for professionals with extensive experience in AWS, including designing and deploying complex systems, and managing large-scale infrastructure. SAP-C02 exam covers a broad range of topics, including architectural design, deployment, and management of AWS services, as well as security, cost optimization, and performance optimization. Passing the SAP-C02 Exam requires a deep understanding of AWS services and architecture, as well as the ability to apply that knowledge to real-world scenarios. Successful candidates are recognized as experts in AWS architecture and are highly valued by employers seeking skilled cloud professionals.

### Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

#### NEW QUESTION # 34

A developer reports receiving an Error 403: Access Denied message when they try to download an object from an Amazon S3 bucket. The S3 bucket is accessed using an S3 endpoint inside a VPC, and is encrypted with an AWS KMS key. A solutions architect has verified that (he developer is assuming the correct IAM role in the account that allows the object to be downloaded. The S3 bucket policy and the NACL are also valid.

Which additional step should the solutions architect take to troubleshoot this issue?

- A. Check that local firewall rules are not preventing access to the S3 endpoint.
- **B. Verify that the IAM role has permission to decrypt the referenced KMS key.**
- C. Verify that the IAM role has the correct trust relationship configured.
- D. Ensure that blocking all public access has not been enabled in the S3 bucket.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The objects in the bucket are encrypted therefore IAM role must have permission for decryption.

#### NEW QUESTION # 35

A company uses AWS Organizations for a multi-account setup in the AWS Cloud. The company's finance team has a data processing application that uses AWS Lambda and Amazon DynamoDB. The company's marketing team wants to access the data that is stored in the DynamoDB table.

The DynamoDB table contains confidential data. The marketing team can have access to only specific attributes of data in the DynamoDB table. The finance team and the marketing team have separate AWS accounts.

What should a solutions architect do to provide the marketing team with the appropriate access to the DynamoDB table?

- A. Create an IAM role in the finance team's account by using IAM policy conditions for specific DynamoDB attributes (fine-grained access control). Establish trust with the marketing team's account. In the marketing team's account, create an IAM role that has permissions to assume the IAM role in the finance team's account.
- B. Create an IAM role in the finance team's account to access the DynamoDB table. Use an IAM permissions boundary to limit the access to the specific attributes. In the marketing team's account, create an IAM role that has permissions to assume the IAM role in the finance team's account.
- C. Create an SCP to grant the marketing team's AWS account access to the specific attributes of the DynamoDB table. Attach the SCP to the OU of the finance team.
- **D. Create a resource-based IAM policy that includes conditions for specific DynamoDB attributes (fine-grained access control). Attach the policy to the DynamoDB table. In the marketing team's account, create an IAM role that has permissions to access the DynamoDB table in the finance team's account.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

The company should create a resource-based IAM policy that includes conditions for specific DynamoDB attributes (fine-grained access control). The company should attach the policy to the DynamoDB table. In the marketing team's account, the company should create an IAM role that has permissions to access the DynamoDB table in the finance team's account. This solution will meet the requirements because a resource-based IAM policy is a policy that you attach to an AWS resource (such as a DynamoDB table) to control who can access that resource and what actions they can perform on it. You can use IAM policy conditions to specify fine-grained access control for DynamoDB items and attributes. For example, you can allow or deny access to specific attributes of all items in a table by matching on attribute names<sup>1</sup>. By creating a resource-based policy that allows access to only specific attributes of the DynamoDB table and attaching it to the table, the company can restrict access to confidential data. By creating an IAM role in the marketing team's account that has permissions to access the DynamoDB table in the finance team's account, the company can enable cross-account access.

The other options are not correct because:

Creating an SCP to grant the marketing team's AWS account access to the specific attributes of the DynamoDB table would not work because SCPs are policies that you can use with AWS Organizations to manage permissions in your organization's accounts. SCPs do not grant permissions; instead, they specify the maximum permissions that identities in an account can have. SCPs cannot be used to specify fine-grained access control for DynamoDB items and attributes.

Creating an IAM role in the finance team's account by using IAM policy conditions for specific DynamoDB attributes and establishing trust with the marketing team's account would not work because IAM roles are identities that you can create in your account that have specific permissions. You can use an IAM role to delegate access to users, applications, or services that don't normally have access to your AWS resources<sup>3</sup>. However, creating an IAM role in the finance team's account would not restrict access to specific attributes of the DynamoDB table; it would only allow cross-account access. The company would still need a resource-based policy attached to the table to enforce fine-grained access control.

Creating an IAM role in the finance team's account to access the DynamoDB table and using an IAM permissions boundary to limit the access to the specific attributes would not work because IAM permissions boundaries are policies that you use to delegate permissions management to other users. You can use permissions boundaries to limit the maximum permissions that an identity-based policy can grant to an IAM entity (user or role)<sup>4</sup>. Permissions boundaries cannot be used to specify fine-grained access control for DynamoDB items and attributes.

References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/specifying-conditions.html>

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs\\_manage\\_policies\\_scps.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps.html)

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_roles.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles.html)

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access\\_policies\\_boundaries.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_policies_boundaries.html)

**NEW QUESTION # 36**

A company ingests and processes streaming market data. The data rate is constant. A nightly process that calculates aggregate statistics is run, and each execution takes about 4 hours to complete. The statistical analysis is not mission critical to the business, and previous data points are picked up on the next execution if a particular run fails.

The current architecture uses a pool of Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances with 1-year reservations running full time to ingest and store the streaming data in attached Amazon EBS volumes. On-Demand EC2 instances are launched each night to perform the nightly processing, accessing the stored data from NFS shares on the ingestion servers, and terminating the nightly processing servers when complete. The Reserved Instance reservations are expiring, and the company needs to determine whether to purchase new reservations or implement a new design.

Which is the most cost-effective design?

- **A. Update the ingestion process to use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to save data to Amazon S3. Use AWS Batch with Spot Instances to perform nightly processing with a maximum Spot price that is 50% of the On-Demand price.**
- B. Update the ingestion process to use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to save data to Amazon Redshift. Use Amazon EventBridge to schedule an AWS Lambda function to run nightly to query Amazon Redshift to generate the daily statistics.
- C. Update the ingestion process to use a fleet of EC2 Reserved Instances with 3-year reservations behind a Network Load Balancer. Use AWS Batch with Spot Instances to perform nightly processing with a maximum Spot price that is 50% of the On-Demand price.
- D. Update the ingestion process to use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to save data to Amazon S3. Use a scheduled script to launch a fleet of EC2 On-Demand Instances each night to perform the batch processing of the S3 data. Configure the script to terminate the instances when the processing is complete.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Updating the ingestion process to use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to save data to Amazon S3 will reduce the need for EC2 instances and EBS volumes for data storage<sup>1</sup>. Using AWS Batch with Spot Instances to perform nightly processing will leverage the cost savings of Spot Instances, which are up to 90% cheaper than On-Demand Instances<sup>2</sup>. AWS Batch will also handle the scheduling and scaling of the processing jobs.

Setting the maximum Spot price to 50% of the On-Demand price will reduce the chances of interruption and ensure that the processing is cost-effective.

### NEW QUESTION # 37

A solutions architect needs to implement a client-side encryption mechanism for objects that will be stored in a new Amazon S3 bucket. The solutions architect created a CMK that is stored in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) for this purpose. The solutions architect created the following IAM policy and attached it to an IAM role:

□ During tests, the solutions architect was able to successfully get existing test objects in the S3 bucket. However, attempts to upload a new object resulted in an error message. The error message stated that the action was forbidden.

Which action must the solutions architect add to the IAM policy to meet all the requirements?

- A. kms:SKjn
- B. Kms:GenerateDataKey
- C. KmsGetKeyPolicy
- D. kmsGetPubKKey

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/s3-access-denied-error-kms/>

"An error occurred (AccessDenied) when calling the PutObject operation: Access Denied" This error message indicates that your IAM user or role needs permission for the kms:GenerateDataKey action.

### NEW QUESTION # 38

A solutions architect must provide a secure way for a team of cloud engineers to use the AWS CLI to upload objects into an Amazon S3 bucket. Each cloud engineer has an IAM user, IAM access keys, and a virtual multi-factor authentication (MFA) device. The IAM users for the cloud engineers are in a group that is named S3-access. The cloud engineers must use MFA to perform any actions in Amazon S3.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Attach a policy to the S3-access group to deny all S3 actions unless MFA is present. Use IAM access keys with the AWS CLI to call Amazon S3.
- B. Update the trust policy for the S3-access group to require principals to use MFA when principals assume the group. Use IAM access keys with the AWS CLI to call Amazon S3.
- C. Attach a policy to the S3-access group to deny all S3 actions unless MFA is present. Request temporary credentials from AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS). Attach the temporary credentials in a profile that Amazon S3 will reference when the user performs actions in Amazon S3.
- D. Attach a policy to the S3 bucket to prompt the IAM user for an MFA code when the IAM user performs actions on the S3 bucket. Use IAM access keys with the AWS CLI to call Amazon S3.

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 39

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