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SAP-C02

AWS Certified Solutions Architect Professional



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Amazon SAP-C02 (AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional) exam is a certification that is designed to test the knowledge and skills of individuals who are seeking to become expert-level AWS solutions architects. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) certification is intended for professionals who have experience in designing and deploying scalable, highly

available, and fault-tolerant systems on AWS. To earn this certification, candidates must pass the SAP-C02 Exam, which tests their knowledge of AWS services and best practices for architecting secure and reliable applications on the AWS platform.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q668-Q673):

NEW QUESTION # 668

A company is using AWS Organizations to manage multiple accounts. Due to regulatory requirements, the company wants to restrict specific member accounts to certain AWS Regions, where they are permitted to deploy resources. The resources in the accounts must be tagged, enforced based on a group standard, and centrally managed with minimal configuration.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Config rule in the specific member accounts to limit Regions and apply a tag policy.
- **B. Associate the specific member accounts with a new OU. Apply a tag policy and an SCP using conditions to limit Regions.**
- C. Associate the specific member accounts with the root. Apply a tag policy and an SCP using conditions to limit Regions.
- D. From the AWS Billing and Cost Management console, in the master account, disable Regions for the specific member accounts and apply a tag policy on the root.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 669

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:

```
1 {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Statement": [
4     {
5       "Sid": "DownloadUpload",
6       "Action": [
7         "s3:GetObject",
8         "s3:GetObjectVersion",
9         "s3:PutObject",
10        "s3:PutObjectAcl"
11      ],
12       "Effect": "Allow",
13       "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::BucketName/*"
14     },
15     {
16       "Sid": "KMSAccess",
17       "Action": [
18         "kms:Decrypt",
19         "kms:Encrypt"
20      ],
21       "Effect": "Allow",
22       "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:Region:Account:key/Key ID"
23     }
24   ]
25 }
```

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:GenerateDataKey**
- B. kms:SKjn
- C. kms:GetKeyPolicy
- D. kms:GetPublicKey

Answer: A

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 # 670

An online retail company hosts its stateful web-based application and MySQL database in an on-premises data center on a single server. The company wants to increase its customer base by conducting more marketing campaigns and promotions. In preparation, the company wants to migrate its application and database to AWS to increase the reliability of its architecture. Which solution should provide the HIGHEST level of reliability?

- A. Migrate the database to an Amazon RDS MySQL Multi-AZ DB instance. Deploy the application in an Auto Scaling group on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. Store sessions in Amazon Neptune.
- B. Migrate the database to Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility). Deploy the application in an Auto Scaling group on Amazon EC2 instances behind a Network Load Balancer. Store sessions in Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose.
- C. Migrate the database to an Amazon RDS MariaDB Multi-AZ DB instance. Deploy the application in an Auto Scaling group on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. Store sessions in Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached.
- **D. Migrate the database to Amazon Aurora MySQL. Deploy the application in an Auto Scaling group on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. Store sessions in an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis replication group.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation: This option allows the company to use Amazon Aurora MySQL, which is a fully managed relational database service that is compatible with MySQL and offers up to five times better performance than standard MySQL1. By migrating the database to Aurora MySQL, the company can benefit from its high availability, durability, scalability, and security features1. By deploying the application in an Auto Scaling group on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer, the company can ensure that the application can handle varying levels of traffic and distribute the requests across multiple instances2. By storing sessions in an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis replication group, the company can improve the performance and reliability of the session data by using a fast, in-memory data store that supports replication and failover3.

References:

What is Amazon Aurora?

What is Auto Scaling?

What is Amazon ElastiCache?

NEW QUESTION # 671

A company is changing the way that it handles patching of Amazon EC2 instances in its application account. The company currently patches instances over the internet by using a NAT gateway in a VPC in the application account. The company has EC2 instances set up as a patch source repository in a dedicated private VPC in a core account. The company wants to use AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager and the patch source repository in the core account to patch the EC2 instances in the application account. The company must prevent all EC2 instances in the application account from accessing the internet. The EC2 instances in the application account need to access Amazon S3, where the application data is stored. These EC2 instances need connectivity to Systems Manager and to the patch source repository in the private VPC in the core account. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a network ACL that blocks inbound traffic on port 80. Associate the network ACL with all subnets in the application account. Create a transit gateway to access the patch source repository EC2 instances in the core account. Update the route tables in both accounts.
- B. Create private VIFs for Systems Manager and Amazon S3. Delete the NAT gateway from the VPC in the application account. Create a transit gateway to access the patch source repository EC2 instances in the core account. Update the route table in the core account.
- **C. Create VPC endpoints for Systems Manager and Amazon S3. Delete the NAT gateway from the VPC in the application account. Create a VPC peering connection to access the patch source repository EC2 instances in the core account. Update the route tables in both accounts.**
- D. Create a network ACL that blocks outbound traffic on port 80. Associate the network ACL with all subnets in the application account. In the application account and the core account, deploy one EC2 instance that runs a custom VPN server. Create a VPN tunnel to access the private VPC. Update the route table in the application account.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option C is the correct and most efficient solution, aligning with AWS best practices for secure and private connectivity:

Create VPC Endpoints for Systems Manager and Amazon S3:

Systems Manager VPC Endpoints: By creating interface VPC endpoints for Systems Manager (com.

amazonaws.region.ssm, com.amazonaws.region.ec2messages, and com.amazonaws.region.ssmmessages), the EC2 instances can communicate with Systems Manager services without requiring internet access. This setup ensures that patching operations can be conducted securely within the AWS network.

Amazon S3 VPC Endpoint: A gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 (com.amazonaws.region.s3) allows EC2 instances to access S3 buckets privately. This is essential for accessing application data stored in S3 without traversing the public internet.

Reference: docs.aws.amazon.com

Delete the NAT Gateway:

Removing the NAT gateway ensures that EC2 instances in the application account cannot access the internet, satisfying the requirement to prevent internet access. This action enhances the security posture by eliminating a potential vector for unauthorized outbound traffic.

Create a VPC Peering Connection:

Establishing a VPC peering connection between the application account's VPC and the core account's private VPC enables direct, private communication between the EC2 instances in both accounts. This setup allows the application account's EC2 instances to access the patch source repository hosted in the core account securely.

Reference: docs.aws.amazon.com

Update Route Tables in Both Accounts:

After setting up the VPC peering connection, it's crucial to update the route tables in both VPCs to allow traffic to flow between them. This configuration ensures that the EC2 instances in the application account can reach the patch source repository in the core account and vice versa.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A: Implementing a custom VPN solution introduces unnecessary complexity and operational overhead. Additionally, merely blocking outbound traffic on port 80 does not comprehensively prevent internet access, as other ports (e.g., 443 for HTTPS) remain open.

Option B: Creating private virtual interfaces (VIFs) is typically associated with AWS Direct Connect, which is not applicable in this scenario. Moreover, using a transit gateway, while feasible, is more complex and may be unnecessary for this use case.

Option D: Blocking inbound traffic on port 80 does not prevent outbound internet access. Furthermore, employing a transit gateway adds complexity and cost, which may not be justified given the requirements.

Conclusion:

Option C provides a secure, efficient, and cost-effective solution that meets all the specified requirements:

Prevents EC2 instances from accessing the internet.

Enables access to Amazon S3 and Systems Manager services via VPC endpoints.

Facilitates secure communication with the patch source repository in the core account through VPC peering.

This approach leverages AWS's native networking features to maintain a secure and private environment for patch management operations.

NEW QUESTION # 672

An e-commerce company runs its infrastructure on AWS. The company exposes its APIs to its web and mobile clients through an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in front of an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster. The EKS cluster runs thousands of pods that provide the APIs.

After extending delivery to a new continent, the company adds an Amazon CloudFront distribution and sets the ALB as the origin. The company also adds AWS WAF to its architecture.

After implementation of the new architecture, API calls are significantly slower. However, there is a sudden increase in HTTP status code 504 (Gateway Timeout) errors and HTTP status code 502 (Bad Gateway) errors. This increase in errors seems to be for a specific domain. Which factors could be a cause of these errors? (Select TWO.)

- **A. AWS WAF is blocking suspicious requests.**
- B. There is an SSL/TLS handshake issue between CloudFront and the origin.
- C. EKS Kubernetes pods are being cycled.
- **D. Some pods are taking more than 30 seconds to answer API calls.**
- E. The origin is not properly configured in CloudFront.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 673

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