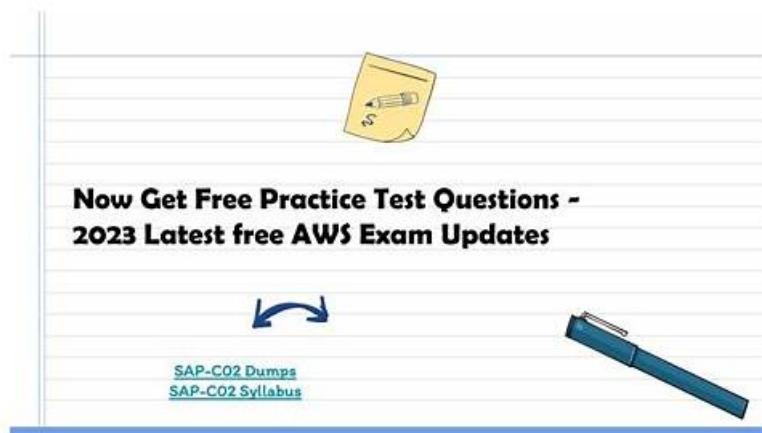


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Passing the SAP-C02 Exam is a key step in becoming an AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional, a highly sought-after certification in the IT industry. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) certification demonstrates that the candidate has the skills and knowledge to design and deploy complex systems on the AWS platform, and is recognized by organizations worldwide as a mark of excellence. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) certification is also a prerequisite for other advanced AWS certifications, such as the AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional and the AWS Certified Security - Specialty.

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Amazon SAP-C02 exam is an advanced certification for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in designing and deploying scalable, fault-tolerant, and highly available systems on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. SAP-C02 Exam is intended for individuals who have already obtained the AWS Certified Solutions Architect – Associate certification and have at least two years of experience in designing and deploying AWS-based applications.

## Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q562-Q567):

### NEW QUESTION # 562

A company hosts a data-processing application on Amazon EC2 instances. The application polls an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system for newly uploaded files. When a new file is detected, the application extracts data from the file and runs logic to select a Docker container image to process the file. The application starts the appropriate container image and passes the file location as a parameter.

The data processing that the container performs can take up to 2 hours. When the processing is complete, the code that runs inside the container writes the file back to Amazon EFS and exits.

The company needs to refactor the application to eliminate the EC2 instances that are running the containers.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster. Configure the processing to run as AWS Fargate tasks. Update and containerize the container selection logic to run as a Fargate service that starts the appropriate Fargate task. Configure an EFS event notification to invoke the Fargate service when files are added to the EFS file system
- B. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster. Configure the processing to run as AWS Fargate tasks. Extract the container selection logic to run as an AWS Lambda function that starts the appropriate Fargate task. Migrate the storage of file uploads to an Amazon S3 bucket. Update the processing code to use Amazon S3. Configure an S3 event notification to invoke the Lambda function when objects are created.
- C. Create AWS Lambda container images for the processing. Configure Lambda functions to use the container images. Extract the container selection logic to run as a decision Lambda function that invokes the appropriate Lambda processing function. Migrate the storage of file uploads to an Amazon S3 bucket. Update the processing code to use Amazon S3. Configure an S3 event notification to invoke the decision Lambda function when objects are created.
- D. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster. Configure the processing to run as AWS Fargate tasks. Extract the container selection logic to run as an Amazon EventBridge rule that starts the appropriate Fargate task. Configure the EventBridge rule to run when files are added to the EFS file system.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 563

A solutions architect is migrating an existing workload to AWS Fargate. The task can only run in a private subnet within the VPC where there is no direct connectivity from outside the system to the application. When the Fargate task is launched the task fails with the following error:

```
CannotPullContainerError: API error (500): Get https://111122223333.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v2/: net/http: request canceled while waiting for connection
```

How should the solutions architect correct this error?

- A. Ensure the task is set to DISABLED for the auto-assign public IP setting when launching the task. Configure a NAT gateway in the private subnet in the VPC to route requests to the internet
- B. Ensure the task is set to ENABLED for the auto-assign public IP setting when launching the task
- C. Ensure the network mode is set to bridge in the Fargate task definition
- D. Ensure the task is set to DISABLED (or the auto-assign public IP setting when launching the task). Configure a NAT gateway in the public subnet in the VPC to route requests to the internet

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 564

A public retail web application uses an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in front of Amazon EC2 instances running across multiple Availability Zones (AZs) in a Region backed by an Amazon RDS MySQL Multi-AZ deployment. Target group health checks are configured to use HTTP and pointed at the product catalog page. Auto Scaling is configured to maintain the web fleet size based on the ALB health check.

Recently, the application experienced an outage. Auto Scaling continuously replaced the instances during the outage. A subsequent investigation determined that the web server metrics were within the normal range, but the database tier was experiencing high load, resulting in severely elevated query response times.

Which of the following changes together would remediate these issues while improving monitoring capabilities for the availability and functionality of the entire application stack for future growth? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure read replicas for Amazon RDS MySQL and use the single reader endpoint in the web application to reduce the load on the backend database tier.
- B. Configure the target group health check to point at a simple HTML page instead of a product catalog page and the Amazon Route 53 health check against the product page to evaluate full application functionality. Configure Amazon CloudWatch alarms to notify administrators when the site fails.
- C. Configure an Amazon Elasticache cluster and place it between the web application and RDS MySQL instances to reduce the load on the backend database tier.
- D. Configure the target group health check to use a TCP check of the Amazon EC2 web server and the Amazon Route 53 health check against the product page to evaluate full application functionality. Configure Amazon CloudWatch alarms to notify administrators when the site fails.
- E. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for Amazon RDS with an action to recover a high-load, impaired RDS instance in the database tier.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Configuring read replicas for Amazon RDS MySQL and using the single reader endpoint in the web application can significantly reduce the load on the backend database tier, improving overall application performance. Additionally, implementing an Amazon ElastiCache cluster between the web application and RDS MySQL instances can further reduce database load by caching frequently accessed data, thereby enhancing the application's resilience and scalability. These changes address the root cause of the outage by alleviating the database tier's high load and preventing similar issues in the future.

**NEW QUESTION # 565**

A company is building a solution in the AWS Cloud. Thousands of devices will connect to the solution and send data. Each device needs to be able to send and receive data in real time over the MQTT protocol. Each device must authenticate by using a unique X.509 certificate.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) and configure it with an AWS Lambda authorizer. Run an MQTT broker on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. Set the Auto Scaling group as the target for the NLB. Connect each device to the NLB.
- B. Set up AWS IoT Core. For each device, create a corresponding AWS IoT thing and provision a certificate. Connect each device to AWS IoT Core.
- C. Set up AWS IoT Core. For each device, create a corresponding Amazon MQ queue and provision a certificate. Connect each device to Amazon MQ.
- D. Set up an Amazon API Gateway HTTP API and a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Create integration between API Gateway and the NLB. Configure a mutual TLS certificate authorizer on the HTTP API. Run an MQTT broker on an Amazon EC2 instance that the NLB targets. Connect each device to the NLB.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

This solution requires minimal operational overhead, as it only requires setting up AWS IoT Core and creating a thing for each device. (Reference: AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional Official Amazon Text Book, Page 537) AWS IoT Core is a fully managed service that enables secure, bi-directional communication between internet-connected devices and the AWS Cloud. It supports the MQTT protocol and includes built-in device authentication and access control. By using AWS IoT Core, the company can easily provision and manage the X.509 certificates for each device, and connect the devices to the service with minimal operational overhead.

**NEW QUESTION # 566**

A security engineer determined that an existing application retrieves credentials to an Amazon RDS for MySQL database from an encrypted file in Amazon S3. For the next version of the application, the security engineer wants to implement the following application design changes to improve security:

The database must use strong, randomly generated passwords stored in a secure AWS managed service.

The application resources must be deployed through AWS CloudFormation.

The application must rotate credentials for the database every 90 days.

A solutions architect will generate a CloudFormation template to deploy the application.

Which resources specified in the CloudFormation template will meet the security engineer's requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A. Generate the database password as a SecureString parameter type using AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Create an AWS Lambda function resource to rotate the database password. Specify a Parameter Store RotationSchedule resource to rotate the database password every 90 days.
- B. Generate the database password as a secret resource using AWS Secrets Manager. Create an AWS Lambda function resource to rotate the database password. Specify a Secrets Manager RotationSchedule resource to rotate the database password every 90 days.
- C. Generate the database password as a SecureString parameter type using AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Specify an AWS AppSync DataSource resource to automatically rotate the database password every 90 days.
- D. Generate the database password as a secret resource using AWS Secrets Manager. Create an AWS Lambda function resource to rotate the database password. Create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule resource to trigger the Lambda function password rotation every 90 days.

**Answer: A**

### Explanation:

## Explanation

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-securely-provide-database-credentials-to-lambda-functions-by-us>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/rotating-secrets.html>

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating\\_cloudformation.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_cloudformation.html)

## NEW QUESTION # 567

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