

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

AWS

SAP-C02

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional

SHARED BY [u/c02_nightowl](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 1
QUESTIONS	10
SHARED	October 15, 2026
EXAM	AWS SAP-C02, AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional

Shared by [u/c02_nightowl](#) on aiexamcerts

10 practice questions for the AWS SAP-C02 exam, AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

www.aiexamcerts.com/aws/sap-c02. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code SAP-C02 and the question number.

1. A company wants developers in every account of one organizational unit to launch EC2 instances only in approved Regions. The control must be enforced centrally with the least operational effort. What should the architect do?
- A Tag every instance with an approved-region tag and run a nightly Lambda function that terminates any violators it finds
 - B Create a separate IAM policy in each account with a Region condition key
 - C Use AWS Config conformance packs in each account to reject instance launches
 - D Attach a service control policy to the OU that denies actions when `aws:RequestedRegion` is outside the approved list

Answer: D

An SCP on the OU with an `aws:RequestedRegion` condition applies to every child account and can be changed in one place. Per-account IAM policies can be edited by account administrators, which weakens central control. AWS Config reports noncompliance but does not block a launch, and tagging followed by termination acts too late.

2. In AWS Organizations, a service control policy does not grant permissions. It only defines the _____ permissions that IAM policies in a member account can grant.

Answer: maximum (also accepted: maximum available)

An SCP is a guardrail that caps what principals in the member account can do, while IAM policies inside the account still have to grant the action. An allow in an SCP without a matching IAM allow does not give access. Confusing SCPs with grants is a common exam trap.

3. Application accounts must resolve records in private hosted zones and in on-premises DNS zones. The design must need the least custom code. Which combination provides hybrid DNS resolution?
- A Run BIND forwarders on EC2 instances in each application VPC
 - B Route 53 Resolver inbound and outbound endpoints in a shared network VPC with forwarding rules
 - C Replace the private hosted zones with public hosted zones
 - D Point the DHCP options set of every VPC at the on-premises DNS servers so that all names resolve

Answer: B

Inbound Resolver endpoints let on-premises resolvers query private hosted zones, and outbound endpoints with forwarding rules send on-premises domain queries to the corporate DNS. Pointing DHCP options at on-premises DNS does not let instances resolve Route 53 private hosted zones. Custom forwarders work but add operational code and servers that the managed endpoints replace.

4. A delegated administrator account for an AWS service must be the organization's management account.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

AWS Organizations lets you delegate administration of supported services to a member account, which then manages that service for the whole organization. This keeps the management account free of day-to-day workloads. The statement is false because the management account does not have to hold the delegation.

5. Which TWO statements about Amazon S3 storage classes are correct? (Choose two.)
- A S3 One Zone-IA stores data redundantly across three Availability Zones
 - B S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval provides millisecond access to archived objects
 - C S3 Intelligent-Tiering charges a retrieval fee for objects in the Frequent Access tier
 - D S3 Glacier Deep Archive retrieves objects in under one minute
 - E S3 Standard-IA has a minimum billable object size of 128 KB

Answer: B, E

Glacier Instant Retrieval returns archived objects in milliseconds, and Standard-IA bills a minimum object size of 128 KB. One Zone-IA stores data in a single Availability Zone, and Deep Archive retrievals take hours. Intelligent-Tiering does not charge retrieval fees for its Frequent Access tier.

6. A web tier must scale automatically with traffic, and any instance that fails its health checks must be replaced. Which pairing is the BEST fit?
- A An Application Load Balancer target group with an Auto Scaling group that uses ELB health checks
 - B A single EC2 instance with an Elastic IP address and a cron job that restarts it
 - C A Network Load Balancer in front of a fixed number of instances that operators replace manually after failures
 - D EC2 instances behind a Classic Load Balancer with no health checks configured

Answer: A

An Auto Scaling group using ELB health checks replaces instances the load balancer marks unhealthy and scales with demand. The single instance and manual replacement options do not scale or self-heal. Classic Load Balancers without health checks would keep routing traffic to failed instances.

7. Which AWS service provides a serverless workflow orchestrator that calls multiple services in sequence or in parallel, with retries, branching and error handling?
- A Amazon SQS for queuing messages
 - B Amazon SNS for notifications
 - C AWS Glue for ETL jobs
 - D AWS Step Functions

Answer: D

Step Functions runs state machines that coordinate Lambda functions and other services, with built-in retries, Choice states and Catch handlers. SQS holds messages without coordinating steps, and SNS fans out notifications. AWS Glue is an ETL service rather than a general workflow orchestrator.

8. Amazon DynamoDB global tables provide multi-Region, multi-_____ replication, with conflicts resolved by the last writer wins.

Answer: active (also accepted: multi-active)

Global tables let every replica Region accept writes, which is the multi-active model. Conflicting writes are resolved by last writer wins. Read replicas in a single-writer model would not match this description.

9. A team wants to find its most expensive services over the last three months and forecast next month's spend. Which tool should it use?

- A AWS CloudTrail Event History
- B AWS Health Dashboard
- C AWS Systems Manager Inventory
- D AWS Cost Explorer

Answer: D

Cost Explorer graphs historical spend by service, account and tag, and it produces forecasts for upcoming months. CloudTrail records API calls rather than costs. Health Dashboard reports service events and Systems Manager Inventory collects instance software details.

10. A production RDS for MySQL instance has high CPU caused by slow queries. Which tool identifies the top SQL statements by database load?

- A AWS CloudTrail
- B Amazon RDS Performance Insights
- C CloudWatch Logs Insights queries over VPC Flow Logs
- D AWS X-Ray service map

Answer: B

Performance Insights shows database load broken down by SQL statement, wait event and other dimensions, which pinpoints the queries causing the CPU spike. CloudTrail logs API calls, VPC Flow Logs show network traffic, and X-Ray traces application requests rather than database statements.