



# AWS Architect Pro SAP-C02 Prep

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## Practice Questions

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**1. A company is planning to migrate a large on-premises Oracle database to AWS. The database must remain operational during migration with minimal downtime. Which AWS service should be used for this migration?**

- A. AWS Application Migration Service
- B. AWS Snowball Edge
- C. Amazon RDS Snapshot Import
- D. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)

**2. An organization needs to migrate 80 TB of data from an on-premises NFS file share to Amazon S3 over a network connection with limited bandwidth. Which AWS service is most appropriate for this scenario?**

- A. Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration
- B. AWS Direct Connect
- C. AWS DataSync
- D. AWS Storage Gateway

**3. A retail company is migrating its monolithic application to AWS and wants to modernize the architecture. The application consists of tightly coupled components. Which approach would best support this modernization effort?**

- A. Replatform the application to use AWS Elastic Beanstalk without code changes
- B. Refactor the application into microservices
- C. Lift and shift the application to Amazon EC2
- D. Rehost the application using AWS App2Container

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**4. A company is migrating hundreds of on-premises servers to AWS and needs to collect detailed information about each server's configuration, usage patterns, and dependencies. Which AWS service should be used to gather this information?**

- A. AWS Application Discovery Service
- B. AWS Systems Manager Inventory
- C. Amazon CloudWatch
- D. AWS Config

**5. A healthcare organization wants to migrate its on-premises applications to AWS while maintaining strict governance and compliance requirements. Which AWS service should be used to establish a secure landing zone for this migration?**

- A. AWS Organizations
- B. AWS Landing Zone
- C. AWS Firewall Manager
- D. AWS Control Tower

**6. A company needs to migrate its on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database to AWS with minimal changes. Which AWS service would be most appropriate?**

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon ElastiCache
- C. Amazon RDS for SQL Server
- D. Amazon Aurora

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**7. A global company needs to migrate 500 TB of data from multiple locations with limited internet connectivity to AWS. Which migration approach would be most efficient?**

- A. Implement Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration
- B. Deploy AWS Snowball devices to each location
- C. Set up AWS Direct Connect from each location
- D. Use AWS DataSync over the internet



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**8. A company is migrating its legacy web application to AWS and wants to minimize operational overhead while maintaining the ability to scale. The application runs on Linux servers with Apache and PHP. Which AWS service should be recommended?**

- A. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- B. AWS Lambda
- C. Amazon EC2 with Auto Scaling groups
- D. Amazon Lightsail

**9. A company is modernizing its application architecture and wants to implement a messaging system between microservices that guarantees message delivery even under high load. Which AWS service is most appropriate?**

- A. Amazon SNS
- B. AWS AppSync
- C. Amazon EventBridge
- D. Amazon SQS

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**10. An e-commerce company is migrating its stateless web application to AWS and needs to containerize it for better resource utilization and scalability. Which AWS service would be most suitable?**

- A. AWS Fargate
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk with Docker
- C. Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS)
- D. AWS Lambda

**11. A manufacturing company needs to migrate several applications to AWS and wants to automate the migration process for its Windows-based servers. Which AWS service should be used?**

- A. AWS Transfer Family
- B. AWS Application Migration Service
- C. AWS Server Migration Service
- D. AWS DataSync



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**12. A company is migrating a legacy application with tightly coupled components to AWS. The application currently uses a shared database for component communication. Which modernization approach should be recommended?**

- A. Implement an event-driven architecture using Amazon EventBridge
- B. Retain the shared database approach using Amazon RDS
- C. Use Amazon API Gateway to expose internal components
- D. Deploy all components in a single Amazon EC2 instance

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**13. A financial services company wants to modernize its batch processing system when migrating to AWS. The current system runs large jobs overnight that often take hours to complete. Which AWS service would best improve this process?**

- A. AWS Lambda
- B. Amazon EC2 Spot Instances
- C. AWS Glue
- D. AWS Batch

**14. A company is migrating from on-premises Oracle databases to AWS and wants to optimize costs while maintaining compatibility with existing applications. Which migration approach should be recommended?**

- A. Replatform to Amazon RDS for Oracle
- B. Refactor applications to use Amazon DynamoDB
- C. Migrate to Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL using AWS Schema Conversion Tool
- D. Lift and shift Oracle databases to Amazon EC2

**15. An organization is migrating a content management system with millions of images to AWS. Which storage service would be most cost-effective for this workload?**

- A. Amazon FSx for Windows File Server
- B. Amazon S3 with appropriate storage classes
- C. Amazon EBS volumes
- D. Amazon EFS

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**16. A company needs to migrate a large on-premises Hadoop cluster to AWS. Which service should be recommended to minimize operational overhead while maintaining compatibility?**

- A. Amazon EMR
- B. Amazon EC2 with self-managed Hadoop
- C. AWS Glue
- D. Amazon Athena

**17. A media company is migrating its web application to AWS and wants to implement an architecture that can handle unpredictable traffic spikes. Which service combination would best support this requirement?**

- A. Reserved EC2 instances with Route 53
- B. Spot Instances with Network Load Balancer
- C. AWS Elastic Beanstalk with single-instance deployment
- D. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling with Application Load Balancer

**18. A company is migrating from a monolithic application to a microservices architecture on AWS and needs to implement secure service-to-service communication. Which AWS service should be used?**

- A. Amazon API Gateway
- B. AWS PrivateLink
- C. AWS App Mesh
- D. AWS Security Groups

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**19. An enterprise is migrating its on-premises applications to AWS and needs to maintain a hybrid architecture during the transition period. Which networking solution provides consistent connectivity with predictable performance?**

- A. AWS Transit Gateway with VPC peering
- B. AWS Direct Connect
- C. AWS Site-to-Site VPN
- D. Internet Gateway with public subnets



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**20. A healthcare company is migrating its application that processes sensitive patient data to AWS. The application currently uses a scheduling system to process batch jobs. Which serverless approach would modernize this component?**

- A. AWS Step Functions with Lambda functions
- B. Amazon EventBridge with SQS
- C. AWS Batch with Spot Instances
- D. Amazon EC2 with cron jobs

**21. A global company is designing a multi-region architecture with operations in North America, Europe, and Asia. They need to ensure that users experience minimal latency when accessing their application. Which AWS service should they use to route traffic to the nearest regional endpoint?**

- A. AWS Global Accelerator with endpoint groups
- B. Amazon CloudFront with geo-restriction
- C. AWS Transit Gateway with route propagation
- D. Amazon Route 53 with latency-based routing

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**22. A large enterprise is implementing a multi-account strategy on AWS. Which service should they use to enforce security policies consistently across all accounts in the organization?**

- A. Amazon GuardDuty with multi-account monitoring
- B. AWS IAM with cross-account roles
- C. AWS Organizations with Service Control Policies (SCPs)
- D. AWS Config with organization-wide rules

**23. A company needs to implement a backup strategy for data stored across multiple AWS accounts and regions. The solution should minimize administrative overhead while ensuring compliance with organizational policies. Which approach is most appropriate?**

- A. Deploy custom backup scripts on EC2 instances in each account
- B. Implement AWS Backup with centralized management in a dedicated administration account
- C. Configure individual AWS Lambda functions in each account to manage backups
- D. Use Amazon S3 cross-region replication in each account separately



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**24. A solutions architect is designing network connectivity between multiple VPCs in different AWS Regions and an on-premises data center. The design must provide transitive routing capabilities with minimum administrative overhead. Which solution should the architect recommend?**

- A. AWS Transit Gateway with inter-region peering
- B. Multiple VPC peering connections between all VPCs
- C. AWS Direct Connect gateways with multiple virtual interfaces
- D. Amazon VPC endpoints with interface endpoints in each VPC

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**25. A financial services organization needs to implement a disaster recovery (DR) strategy that ensures critical applications can be recovered within 15 minutes and with minimal data loss. Which DR strategy should they implement?**

- A. Pilot light approach with daily backups
- B. Warm standby with hourly data replication
- C. Backup and restore with weekly snapshots
- D. Multi-site active/active architecture

**26. An enterprise is implementing a hybrid DNS architecture to allow resources in AWS to resolve on-premises domain names and vice versa. Which service configuration provides the most seamless integration?**

- A. EC2 instances running BIND DNS servers in each VPC
- B. AWS Directory Service without DNS integration
- C. Amazon Route 53 Resolver with conditional forwarding rules
- D. Amazon Route 53 public hosted zones with CNAME records

**27. A company with multiple AWS accounts wants to implement a centralized logging solution to capture and analyze logs from all accounts for security and operational purposes. Which approach provides the most comprehensive solution?**

- A. Implement custom logging scripts on each resource in all accounts
- B. Create a dedicated logging account and use AWS CloudTrail organizational trails with CloudWatch Logs and AWS Security Hub
- C. Configure AWS Config aggregators in each account separately
- D. Use Amazon S3 cross-account access for storing logs from each account

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**28. A company is designing an encryption strategy for sensitive data stored across multiple AWS services and accounts. Which approach provides the most centralized control over encryption keys?**

- A. Use AWS KMS with multi-Region keys in a centralized security account and grant cross-account access
- B. Create separate KMS keys in each account with no central management
- C. Use client-side encryption with locally managed keys
- D. Rely solely on default AWS service encryption without custom keys

**29. A global enterprise is implementing a multi-account strategy on AWS and needs to ensure consistent governance and compliance. Which combination of services should they implement as a foundation?**

- A. Amazon Inspector, AWS Secrets Manager, and AWS Shield
- B. AWS Systems Manager, Amazon GuardDuty, and AWS AppConfig
- C. AWS IAM Identity Center, Amazon Cognito, and AWS Certificate Manager
- D. AWS Control Tower, AWS Organizations, and AWS Config

**30. A company wants to implement a tagging strategy to track and allocate costs across different departments, projects, and environments. Which AWS service should they use to enforce consistent tagging across all resources?**

- A. AWS Budgets with notification alerts
- B. AWS Cost Explorer with resource groups
- C. AWS Tag Policies within AWS Organizations
- D. AWS Cost Categories without tagging



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## Answer Key & Explanations

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### 1. D — AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)

AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) supports migrations between different database platforms with minimal downtime using continuous data replication. It's specifically designed to maintain source database operations during migration and can handle Oracle to various AWS database targets.

### 2. C — AWS DataSync

AWS DataSync is designed specifically for moving large amounts of data between on-premises storage and AWS services like Amazon S3, Amazon EFS, and Amazon FSx. It optimizes data transfer over networks with bandwidth constraints and provides advanced scheduling and filtering capabilities.

### 3. B — Refactor the application into microservices

Breaking the monolithic application into microservices allows for independent development, deployment, and scaling of individual components. This approach supports modernization by enabling the use of various AWS services that are best suited for specific functions and improves overall agility and maintainability.

### 4. A — AWS Application Discovery Service

AWS Application Discovery Service automatically collects configuration, usage, and behavior data from on-premises servers to help plan migrations. It provides information about server dependencies, which applications are running, and typical resource utilization patterns, enabling more effective migration planning.

### 5. D — AWS Control Tower

AWS Control Tower sets up and governs a secure, compliant, multi-account AWS environment based on best practices. It provides guardrails for security, compliance, and operations, making it ideal for organizations with strict governance requirements like healthcare companies.

### 6. C — Amazon RDS for SQL Server

Amazon RDS for SQL Server allows customers to run SQL Server databases in AWS without significant changes to their applications. It provides the same functionality as SQL Server while AWS manages backups, patching, high availability, and other administrative tasks.

### 7. B — Deploy AWS Snowball devices to each location

AWS Snow Family devices are specifically designed for physical data transport when network constraints exist. For large data volumes (500 TB) across multiple locations, AWS Snowball devices can be deployed in parallel to each location, enabling faster data migration than would be possible over the network.

### 8. A — AWS Elastic Beanstalk

AWS Elastic Beanstalk provides a platform for deploying and managing applications without worrying about the infrastructure. It supports PHP on Apache running on Linux, handles scaling, deployment, and health monitoring while giving developers the flexibility to retain control when needed.

### 9. D — Amazon SQS

Amazon SQS (Simple Queue Service) is a fully managed message queuing service that enables decoupling



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of microservices. It guarantees message delivery, handles high throughput, and ensures messages are processed at least once, making it ideal for reliable communication between microservices.

**10. C — Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS)**

Amazon ECS (Elastic Container Service) is a fully managed container orchestration service that makes it easy to run, stop, and manage Docker containers on a cluster. For a stateless web application, ECS provides the necessary scalability, integrates well with other AWS services, and doesn't require advanced Kubernetes features.

**11. B — AWS Application Migration Service**

AWS Application Migration Service (formerly CloudEndure Migration) automates the lift-and-shift migration of applications from physical, virtual, or cloud infrastructure to AWS. It's specifically designed for server migrations with minimal downtime and is ideal for Windows-based servers.

**12. A — Implement an event-driven architecture using Amazon EventBridge**

Implementing an event-driven architecture using Amazon EventBridge allows components to communicate asynchronously through events rather than direct coupling through a shared database. This pattern improves scalability, resilience, and maintainability by decoupling the components and enabling them to evolve independently.

**13. D — AWS Batch**

AWS Batch enables developers to run batch computing workloads on the AWS Cloud. It dynamically provisions the optimal quantity and type of compute resources based on the volume and requirements of the batch jobs. For financial batch processing, it can significantly reduce processing time through parallelization and optimal resource allocation.

**14. C — Migrate to Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL using AWS Schema Conversion Tool**

Migrating from Oracle to Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL using AWS Schema Conversion Tool and AWS DMS allows organizations to move away from expensive Oracle licensing while maintaining compatibility through PostgreSQL's Oracle compatibility features. Aurora provides better performance and lower costs compared to commercial databases.

**15. B — Amazon S3 with appropriate storage classes**

Amazon S3 is the most cost-effective solution for storing millions of images in a content management system. It provides virtually unlimited storage, built-in scalability, and various storage classes to optimize costs. S3 also integrates well with Amazon CloudFront for efficient content delivery and has robust lifecycle policies to automatically move less-accessed content to cheaper storage tiers.

**16. A — Amazon EMR**

Amazon EMR is a cloud-native big data platform for processing vast amounts of data using open-source tools such as Apache Hadoop, Apache Spark, and others. For migrating a Hadoop cluster, EMR provides a managed service that eliminates operational overhead while maintaining compatibility with existing Hadoop workloads.

**17. D — Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling with Application Load Balancer**

The combination of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and an Application Load Balancer provides automatic scaling of EC2 instances based on demand, while the ALB distributes incoming traffic across multiple targets in multiple Availability Zones. This combination ensures high availability and elasticity to handle unpredictable



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traffic spikes common in media applications.

**18. C — AWS App Mesh**

AWS App Mesh is a service mesh that provides application-level networking for microservices, enabling fine-grained control over service-to-service communication. It handles traffic management, provides visibility into service communications, and implements security controls like mTLS for secure service-to-service communication.

**19. B — AWS Direct Connect**

AWS Direct Connect provides a dedicated network connection from on-premises to AWS, offering more consistent network performance, reduced bandwidth costs, and increased throughput compared to internet-based connections. This makes it ideal for hybrid architectures requiring reliable, high-performance connectivity during migration.

**20. A — AWS Step Functions with Lambda functions**

AWS Step Functions allows you to coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows. For healthcare batch processing involving sensitive data, Step Functions provides a visual workflow to orchestrate various services, maintain state, handle errors, and implement retry logic while complying with healthcare regulations.

**21. D — Amazon Route 53 with latency-based routing**

Amazon Route 53 with latency-based routing directs users to the AWS Region that provides the lowest latency. This ensures that global users are automatically routed to the closest geographic region, minimizing response times and improving user experience.

**22. C — AWS Organizations with Service Control Policies (SCPs)**

AWS Organizations with Service Control Policies (SCPs) allows the implementation of guardrails and security controls that apply across multiple accounts in an organization. SCPs define the maximum available permissions for IAM entities within member accounts, ensuring consistent security governance.

**23. B — Implement AWS Backup with centralized management in a dedicated administration account**

AWS Backup with centralized management allows defining backup policies that can be applied across multiple accounts and regions from a central location. This centralizes backup management, enforces consistent policies, and simplifies administration for enterprise-scale backup operations.

**24. A — AWS Transit Gateway with inter-region peering**

AWS Transit Gateway with inter-region peering provides a hub-and-spoke model for connecting multiple VPCs across different regions and on-premises networks. It simplifies network architecture by enabling transitive routing through a central gateway, reducing the number of connections needed and minimizing management overhead.

**25. D — Multi-site active/active architecture**

A multi-site active/active architecture distributes traffic across multiple regions simultaneously, providing the fastest recovery time objective (RTO) and minimal recovery point objective (RPO). With data replicated in real-time and applications running in multiple locations, failover can occur within minutes with minimal to no data loss.

**26. C — Amazon Route 53 Resolver with conditional forwarding rules**

Amazon Route 53 Resolver with conditional forwarding rules enables bidirectional DNS resolution between



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AWS and on-premises environments. Inbound endpoints allow on-premises systems to resolve AWS private DNS names, while outbound endpoints allow AWS resources to resolve on-premises DNS names, creating a seamless hybrid DNS architecture.

**27. B — Create a dedicated logging account and use AWS CloudTrail organizational trails with CloudWatch Logs and AWS Security Hub**

Creating a dedicated logging account with AWS CloudTrail organizational trails, Amazon CloudWatch Logs, and AWS Security Hub provides centralized visibility across the organization. This approach consolidates security findings, CloudTrail logs, and operational metrics in one place for comprehensive monitoring and analysis.

**28. A — Use AWS KMS with multi-Region keys in a centralized security account and grant cross-account access**

Using AWS KMS with multi-Region keys in a centralized security account enables centralized management of encryption keys while allowing cross-account access. This approach provides a single point of control for key policies, rotation, and access, simplifying compliance and security governance across the organization.

**29. D — AWS Control Tower, AWS Organizations, and AWS Config**

The combination of AWS Control Tower, AWS Organizations, and AWS Config provides a comprehensive governance framework. Control Tower offers managed account setup and guardrails, Organizations enables policy-based management, and Config provides continuous compliance monitoring and remediation.

**30. C — AWS Tag Policies within AWS Organizations**

AWS Tag Policies within AWS Organizations allow you to define and enforce standardized tags across your organization. This ensures consistent tagging practices, making cost allocation reports more accurate and enabling better resource governance through properly tagged resources.



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