AWS CERTIFIED SOLUTIONS ARCHITECT PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE (SAP-C02) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://awssapc02.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. **Which service enables you to find, subscribe to, and use third-party data in the AWS Cloud?**

   A. AWS Lake Formation

   B. AWS Data Exchange

   C. Amazon EMR

   D. Amazon Athena

2. **What is a Service Control Policy (SCP) and how does it affect permissions for an AWS account?**

   A. SCPs grant permissions to principals in an account

   B. SCPs define the maximum permissions allowed for principals in an account; they restrict actions but do not grant permissions.

   C. SCPs enable cross-region replication

   D. SCPs replace IAM policies in an account

3. **Which AWS service is commonly used to orchestrate multi-step workflows across serverless components?**

   A. AWS Lambda

   B. Amazon CloudWatch Events

   C. AWS Fargate

   D. AWS Step Functions

4. **Which service stores and shares packages for development teams, supporting npm, Maven, pip, and dotnet?**

   A. AWS CodeArtifact

   B. AWS CodeBuild

   C. AWS CodePipeline

   D. AWS X-Ray

5. **Web service that provides resizable compute capacity in the cloud?**

   A. Amazon EC2

   B. Alexa for Business

   C. AWS Batch

   D. AWS Budgets

SAMPLE

6. Which AWS service is designed to lift and migrate on-premises servers to AWS with minimal downtime?

A. AWS Application Migration Service (MGN).

B. AWS Database Migration Service (DMS).

C. AWS DataSync.

D. AWS Snowball.

7. Which service connects IoT devices to the AWS cloud using protocols like MQTT, HTTPS, and LoRaWAN?

A. AWS IoT Core

B. Amazon Pinpoint

C. AWS IoT Device Management

D. AWS Device Farm

8. Which combination of AWS services forms a scalable, event-driven architecture with minimal operational overhead?

A. AWS Lambda for compute and EventBridge (or SNS/SQS) for events.

B. Amazon EC2 with SQS and CloudWatch.

C. AWS Step Functions with Lambda.

D. AWS Fargate with API Gateway.

9. Which service enables running batch workloads with automatic scaling and without managing infrastructure?

A. Amazon EC2

B. AWS Cost Explorer

C. AWS Batch

D. Alexa for Business

10. For a multi-region application requiring shared state with low latency, which pattern is suitable?

A. DynamoDB Global Tables for cross-region data replication and low-latency reads; or use S3 cross-region replication.

B. RDS Cross-Region Read Replicas.

C. Aurora Global Database only.

D. CloudFront.

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. B
2. B
3. D
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. C
10. A

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which service enables you to find, subscribe to, and use third-party data in the AWS Cloud?

A. AWS Lake Formation

B. AWS Data Exchange

C. Amazon EMR

D. Amazon Athena

AWS Data Exchange lets you find, subscribe to, and use third-party data in the AWS Cloud. It acts like a data marketplace where data providers publish data products, you browse and review licensing terms, and you subscribe to those products. The subscribed data is delivered into your AWS environment (typically into S3) and can be consumed by analytics tools and services such as Athena, EMR, or Redshift. It also handles updates and versioning, making it easy to automate data refreshes and manage licenses. Other services serve different purposes: Lake Formation governs access and governance for data in a lake, EMR runs big data processing workloads, and Athena is a serverless SQL query service for data in S3.

2. What is a Service Control Policy (SCP) and how does it affect permissions for an AWS account?

A. SCPs grant permissions to principals in an account

B. SCPs define the maximum permissions allowed for principals in an account; they restrict actions but do not grant permissions.

C. SCPs enable cross-region replication

D. SCPs replace IAM policies in an account

SCPs set the maximum permissions for any actions in the accounts they're attached to. They act as guardrails, not as a way to grant access. In practice, an action is allowed only if it is permitted by both an IAM policy attached to the principal and by the SCP attached to the account (SCPs can explicitly deny or simply not include an action). If the SCP blocks or does not include a permission, the action is denied regardless of IAM permissions. For example, if an IAM policy would allow listing an S3 bucket but the SCP for that account denies s3:ListBucket, you won't be able to list the bucket. SCPs are applied at the AWS Organizations level to a specific organizational unit or account, affecting all identities within that scope. They are not used to grant permissions, nor do they replace IAM policies.

3. Which AWS service is commonly used to orchestrate multi-step workflows across serverless components?

A. AWS Lambda

B. Amazon CloudWatch Events

C. AWS Fargate

D. AWS Step Functions

Coordinating multiple serverless steps requires an orchestrator that maintains state across tasks and handles progression, retries, and branching. AWS Step Functions provides state machines that sequence tasks, manage retries and errors, run tasks in parallel, and even map over collections, all while coordinating Lambda functions and other AWS services. This built-in workflow management makes it the natural choice for multi-step serverless workflows, plus it offers a visual representation of the process and clear visibility into execution status. In contrast, a single Lambda function runs one piece of logic and doesn't track overall workflow state; CloudWatch Events (EventBridge) routes events or schedules tasks but doesn't orchestrate multi-step flows; Fargate runs containers and isn't built for orchestrating serverless steps.

SAMPLE

4. Which service stores and shares packages for development teams, supporting npm, Maven, pip, and dotnet?

A. AWS CodeArtifact

B. AWS CodeBuild

C. AWS CodePipeline

D. AWS X-Ray

Storing and sharing development packages across teams is the job of a dedicated artifact repository. AWS CodeArtifact is a fully managed service designed for this, providing a centralized store for your software packages and supporting npm, Maven, pip, and dotnet. It lets teams publish private packages and consume others' packages with fine-grained IAM-based access control, across accounts or organizations. You can create multiple repositories, configure upstream sources to pull from public registries, and integrate with CI/CD workflows so builds resolve dependencies reliably and quickly. This focus on package storage and distribution for multiple ecosystems is what makes CodeArtifact the right fit, while the other services are oriented toward building, orchestrating pipelines, or tracing rather than artifact management.

5. Web service that provides resizable compute capacity in the cloud?

A. Amazon EC2

B. Alexa for Business

C. AWS Batch

D. AWS Budgets

The main idea being tested is elastic, on-demand compute capacity in the cloud delivered as scalable virtual servers. Amazon EC2 provides exactly that: resizable compute capacity in the form of instances. You can choose from various instance types with different CPU, memory, and network capabilities, launch them when you need power, and scale them up or down as demand changes. Auto Scaling allows automatic adjustment of the number of instances to match traffic, ensuring your web service stays responsive while optimizing costs. The other options don't provide persistent, scalable compute resources for hosting a web service: Alexa for Business is a voice-enabled collaboration tool, AWS Batch runs batch processing jobs rather than continuously available web servers, and AWS Budgets is a cost-management service.

6. Which AWS service is designed to lift and migrate on-premises servers to AWS with minimal downtime?

A. AWS Application Migration Service (MGN).

B. AWS Database Migration Service (DMS).

C. AWS DataSync.

D. AWS Snowball.

Lifting and shifting on-premises servers to AWS with minimal downtime relies on continuously replicating the servers to the cloud and then performing a quick, controlled cutover. AWS Application Migration Service automates this entire flow by creating replica instances in AWS, keeping them in sync with the on-premises originals, and providing automated testing and cutover steps so you can switch production over with only brief downtime. It supports both Windows and Linux servers and converts the replicas into AWS-ready instances, making the migration smooth and predictable. The other options serve different needs: database migration is handled by a service designed specifically for moving database data rather than whole servers; a data transfer service focuses on moving files and datasets rather than maintaining live synchronization for an entire server; and a physical transfer device is intended for bulk data movement rather than continuous replication and quick cutovers.

SAMPLE

7. Which service connects IoT devices to the AWS cloud using protocols like MQTT, HTTPS, and LoRaWAN?

A. AWS IoT Core

B. Amazon Pinpoint

C. AWS IoT Device Management

D. AWS Device Farm

IoT Core is the service that connects IoT devices to the AWS cloud using protocols like MQTT, HTTPS, and LoRaWAN. It provides secure, scalable device connectivity and messaging, with MQTT and HTTPS as standard IoT communication options, and it supports LoRaWAN through a LoRaWAN Network Server integration so long-range, low-power devices can reach the cloud. It also handles device identity, authentication (such as X.509 certificates and mutual TLS), authorization, and a rules engine to route device data to other AWS services like Lambda, DynamoDB, or S3. The other options serve different purposes—Pinpoint is for user engagement messaging, IoT Device Management focuses on managing fleets and updates rather than core connectivity, and Device Farm is for testing applications—so they don't fit the requirement of connecting IoT devices to AWS using those protocols.

8. Which combination of AWS services forms a scalable, event-driven architecture with minimal operational overhead?

A. AWS Lambda for compute and EventBridge (or SNS/SQS) for events.

B. Amazon EC2 with SQS and CloudWatch.

C. AWS Step Functions with Lambda.

D. AWS Fargate with API Gateway.

Event-driven, serverless architectures scale automatically and minimize operations when you pair a serverless compute service with a managed event bus. Using AWS Lambda for compute and EventBridge (or SNS/SQS) for events is the ideal combination here. Lambda runs your code in response to events, scaling up or down automatically with demand and charging only for compute time and invocations. EventBridge provides a scalable, centralized way to route events to many targets, while SNS offers pub/sub messaging and SQS gives durable queues for decoupling producers and consumers. Together, they create a loosely coupled pipeline that handles varying workloads with near-zero operational overhead. Other options involve managing servers or containers, which introduces more maintenance and capacity planning. EC2 requires patching, scaling groups, and server management; pairing EC2 with SQS and CloudWatch still entails managing infrastructure and capacity. Step Functions with Lambda adds orchestration but isn't the simplest, most scalable event-routing pattern for a broad, decoupled event-driven workflow. Fargate with API Gateway uses containerized services, which, while serverless to an extent, incurs more operational considerations than a pure Lambda + event bus setup.

SAMPLE

9. Which service enables running batch workloads with automatic scaling and without managing infrastructure?

A. Amazon EC2

B. AWS Cost Explorer

C. AWS Batch

D. Alexa for Business

Managed batch processing with automatic scaling and no infrastructure management is provided by a service that handles job submission, queuing, and resource provisioning. AWS Batch automatically provisions the compute resources needed to run your batch workloads and scales them up or down based on the queue's demand. It takes care of scheduling, dependencies, retries, and failure handling, so you don't have to manage the underlying servers. You define job definitions and compute environments, and AWS Batch can use EC2 or AWS Fargate for execution, giving you server-management relief for containerized or traditional batch jobs. This contrasts with running directly on EC2, which requires you to manage and scale the instances yourself, while Cost Explorer is for analyzing costs and Alexa for Business is unrelated to compute workloads.

10. For a multi-region application requiring shared state with low latency, which pattern is suitable?

A. DynamoDB Global Tables for cross-region data replication and low-latency reads; or use S3 cross-region replication.

B. RDS Cross-Region Read Replicas.

C. Aurora Global Database only.

D. CloudFront.

When you need a globally distributed app to share state with low latency, you want a data store that is replicated across regions and allows reads and writes in any region. DynamoDB Global Tables provides this exactly: a multi-region, fully replicated table model that lets your application read and write in the region closest to the user, while updates are replicated to other regions. This gives a single logical dataset with local access latency and automatic synchronization, which is ideal for keeping state consistent across geographies. Using S3 cross-region replication is useful for keeping copies of static assets, but S3 is object storage and not a fast, writable database for shared mutable state, so it isn't ideal for maintaining low-latency global writes. RDS cross-region read replicas offer additional regions with read-only copies; they don't support writes in those regions, so they cannot provide a truly shared, writable state globally. Aurora Global Database improves cross-region read performance but maintains a primary writer in one region, with replication to others, which isn't as true a multi-master solution as Global Tables for global write access.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://awssapc02.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE