

Exam Questions SAA-C03

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03)

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

A company hosts a containerized web application on a fleet of on-premises servers that process incoming requests. The number of requests is growing quickly. The on-premises servers cannot handle the increased number of requests. The company wants to move the application to AWS with minimum code changes and minimum development effort.

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

- A. Use AWS Fargate on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) to run the containerized web application with Service Auto Scaling
- B. Use an Application Load Balancer to distribute the incoming requests.
- C. Use two Amazon EC2 instances to host the containerized web applicatio
- D. Use an Application Load Balancer to distribute the incoming requests
- E. Use AWS Lambda with a new code that uses one of the supported language
- F. Create multiple Lambda functions to support the loa
- G. Use Amazon API Gateway as an entry point to the Lambda functions.
- H. Use a high performance computing (HPC) solution such as AWS ParallelClusterto establish an HPC cluster that can process the incoming requests at the appropriate scale.

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Fargate is a serverless compute engine that lets users run containers without having to manage servers or clusters of Amazon EC2 instances¹. Users can use AWS Fargate on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) to run the containerized web application with Service Auto Scaling. Amazon ECS is a fully managed container orchestration service that supports both Docker and Kubernetes². Service Auto Scaling is a feature that allows users to adjust the desired number of tasks in an ECS service based on CloudWatch metrics, such as CPU utilization or request count³. Users can use AWS Fargate on Amazon ECS to migrate the application to AWS with minimum code changes and minimum development effort, as they only need to package their application in containers and specify the CPU and memory requirements.

Users can also use an Application Load Balancer to distribute the incoming requests. An Application Load Balancer is a load balancer that operates at the application layer and routes traffic to targets based on the content of the request. Users can register their ECS tasks as targets for an Application Load Balancer and configure listener rules to route requests to different target groups based on path or host headers. Users can use an Application Load Balancer to improve the availability and performance of their web application.

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

A company is running a popular social media website. The website gives users the ability to upload images to share with other users. The company wants to make sure that the images do not contain inappropriate content. The company needs a solution that minimizes development effort.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Comprehend to detect inappropriate conten
- B. Use human review for low- confidence predictions.
- C. Use Amazon Rekognition to detect inappropriate conten
- D. Use human review for low- confidence predictions.
- E. Use Amazon SageMaker to detect inappropriate conten
- F. Use ground truth to label low- confidence predictions.
- G. Use AWS Fargate to deploy a custom machine learning model to detect inappropriate conten
- H. Use ground truth to label low-confidence predictions.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/rekognition/latest/dg/moderation.html?pg=ln&sec=ft> <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/rekognition/latest/dg/a2i-rekognition.html>

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

A company's application integrates with multiple software-as-a-service (SaaS) sources for data collection. The company runs Amazon EC2 instances to receive the data and to upload the data to an Amazon S3 bucket for analysis. The same EC2 instance that receives and uploads the data also sends a notification to the user when an upload is complete. The company has noticed slow application performance and wants to improve the performance as much as possible.

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

- A. Create an Auto Scaling group so that EC2 instances can scale ou
- B. Configure an S3 event notification to send events to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when the upload to the S3 bucket is complete.
- C. Create an Amazon AppFlow flow to transfer data between each SaaS source and the S3 bucke
- D. Configure an S3 event notification to send events to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when the upload to the S3 bucket is complete.
- E. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule for each SaaS source to send output dat
- F. Configure the S3 bucket as the rule's targ
- G. Create a second EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule to send events when the upload to the S3 bucket is complet
- H. Configure an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as the second rule's target.
- I. Create a Docker container to use instead of an EC2 instanc
- J. Host the containerized application on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS). Configure Amazon CloudWatch Container Insights to send events to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when the upload to the S3 bucket is complete.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon AppFlow is a fully managed integration service that enables you to securely transfer data between Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) applications like Salesforce, SAP, Zendesk, Slack, and ServiceNow, and AWS services like Amazon S3 and Amazon Redshift, in just a few clicks.

<https://aws.amazon.com/appflow/>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

A company hosts its web applications in the AWS Cloud. The company configures Elastic Load Balancers to use certificate that are imported into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). The company's security team must be notified 30 days before the expiration of each certificate.

What should a solutions architect recommend to meet the requirement?

- A. Add a rule in ACM to publish a custom message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic every day beginning 30 days before any certificate will expire.
- B. Create an AWS Config rule that checks for certificates that will expire within 30 day
- C. Configure Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to invoke a custom alert by way of Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) when AWS Config reports a noncompliant resource
- D. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to check for certificates that will expire within to day
- E. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that is based on Trusted Advisor metrics for check status changes Configure the alarm to send a custom alert by way of Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
- F. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to detect any certificates that will expire within 30 day
- G. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function
- H. Configure the Lambda function to send a custom alert by way of Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/acm-certificate-expiration/>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

A company observes an increase in Amazon EC2 costs in its most recent bill. The billing team notices unwanted vertical scaling of instance types for a couple of EC2 instances. A solutions architect needs to create a graph comparing the last 2 months of EC2 costs and perform an in-depth analysis to identify the root cause of the vertical scaling.

How should the solutions architect generate the information with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS Budgets to create a budget report and compare EC2 costs based on instance types
- B. Use Cost Explorer's granular filtering feature to perform an in-depth analysis of EC2 costs based on instance types
- C. Use graphs from the AWS Billing and Cost Management dashboard to compare EC2 costs based on instance types for the last 2 months
- D. Use AWS Cost and Usage Reports to create a report and send it to an Amazon S3 bucket. Use Amazon QuickSight with Amazon S3 as a source to generate an interactive graph based on instance types.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Cost Explorer is a tool that enables you to view and analyze your costs and usage. You can explore your usage and costs using the main graph, the Cost Explorer cost and usage reports, or the Cost Explorer RI reports. You can view data for up to the last 12 months, forecast how much you're likely to spend for the next 12 months, and get recommendations for what Reserved Instances to purchase. You can use Cost Explorer to identify areas that need further inquiry and see trends that you can use to understand your

costs. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cost-management/latest/userguide/ce-what-is.html>

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

A company's website uses an Amazon EC2 instance store for its catalog of items. The company wants to make sure that the catalog is highly available and that the catalog is stored in a durable location.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Move the catalog to Amazon ElastiCache for Redis.
- B. Deploy a larger EC2 instance with a larger instance store.
- C. Move the catalog from the instance store to Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive.
- D. Move the catalog to an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Moving the catalog to an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system provides both high availability and durability. Amazon EFS is a fully-managed, highly-available, and durable file system that is built to scale on demand. With Amazon EFS, the catalog data can be stored and accessed from multiple EC2 instances in different availability zones, ensuring high availability. Also, Amazon EFS automatically stores files redundantly within and across multiple availability zones, making it a durable storage option.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

A company has a three-tier web application that is deployed on AWS. The web servers are deployed in a public subnet in a VPC. The application servers and database servers are deployed in private subnets in the same VPC. The company has deployed a third-party virtual firewall appliance from AWS Marketplace in an inspection VPC. The appliance is configured with an IP interface that can accept IP packets.

A solutions architect needs to integrate the web application with the appliance to inspect all traffic to the application before the traffic reaches the web server.

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

- A. Create a Network Load Balancer in the public subnet of the application's VPC to route the traffic to the appliance for packet inspection
- B. Create an Application Load Balancer in the public subnet of the application's VPC to route the traffic to the appliance for packet inspection
- C. Deploy a transit gateway in the inspection VPC. Configure route tables to route the incoming packets through the transit gateway
- D. Deploy a Gateway Load Balancer in the inspection VPC. Create a Gateway Load Balancer endpoint to receive the incoming packets and forward the packets to the appliance

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/scaling-network-traffic-inspection-using-aws-gateway-load-balancer/>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

A company stores call transcript files on a monthly basis. Users access the files randomly within 1 year of the call, but users access the files infrequently after 1 year. The company wants to optimize its solution by giving users the ability to query and retrieve files that are less than 1-year-old as quickly as possible. A delay in retrieving older files is acceptable.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Store individual files with tags in Amazon S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval
- B. Query the tags to retrieve the files from S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval.
- C. Store individual files in Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering
- D. Use S3 Lifecycle policies to move the files to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 1 year
- E. Query and retrieve the files that are in Amazon S3 by using Amazon Athena
- F. Query and retrieve the files that are in S3 Glacier by using S3 Glacier Select.
- G. Store individual files with tags in Amazon S3 Standard storage
- H. Store search metadata for each archive in Amazon S3 Standard storage
- I. Use S3 Lifecycle policies to move the files to S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval after 1 year
- J. Query and retrieve the files by searching for metadata from Amazon S3.
- K. Store individual files in Amazon S3 Standard storage
- L. Use S3 Lifecycle policies to move the files to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 1 year
- M. Store search metadata in Amazon Redshift
- N. Query the files from Amazon Redshift
- O. Retrieve the files from S3 Glacier Deep Archive.

Answer: B

Explanation:

"For archive data that needs immediate access, such as medical images, news media assets, or genomics data, choose the S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval storage class, an archive storage class that delivers the lowest cost storage with milliseconds retrieval. For archive data that does not require immediate access but needs the flexibility to retrieve large sets of data at no cost, such as backup or disaster recovery use cases, choose S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval (formerly S3 Glacier), with retrieval in minutes or free bulk retrievals in 5- 12 hours." <https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2021/11/amazon-s3-glacier-instant-retrieval-storage-class/>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

A company has a production workload that runs on 1,000 Amazon EC2 Linux instances. The workload is powered by third-party software. The company needs to patch the third-party software on all EC2 instances as quickly as possible to remediate a critical security vulnerability.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function to apply the patch to all EC2 instances.
- B. Configure AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager to apply the patch to all EC2 instances.
- C. Schedule an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window to apply the patch to all EC2 instances.
- D. Use AWS Systems Manager Run Command to run a custom command that applies the patch to all EC2 instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/about-windows-app-patching.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

A company uses 50 TB of data for reporting. The company wants to move this data from on premises to AWS. A custom application in the company's data center runs a weekly data transformation job. The company plans to pause the application until the data transfer is complete and needs to begin the transfer process as soon as possible.

The data center does not have any available network bandwidth for additional workloads. A solutions architect must transfer the data and must configure the transformation job to continue to run in the AWS Cloud.

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

- A. Use AWS DataSync to move the data. Create a custom transformation job by using AWS Glue.
- B. Order an AWS Snowcone device to move the data. Deploy the transformation application to the device.
- C. Order an AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized device.
- D. Copy the data to the device.
- E. Create a custom transformation job by using AWS Glue.
- F. Order an AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized device that includes Amazon EC2 compute. Copy the data to the device. Create a new EC2 instance on AWS to run the transformation application.
- G. Snowball Edge Storage Optimized device that includes Amazon EC2 compute. Copy the data to the device. Create a new EC2 instance on AWS to run the transformation application.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Snowball Edge is a type of Snowball device with on-board storage and compute power for select AWS capabilities. Snowball Edge can do local processing and edge-computing workloads in addition to transferring data between your local environment and the AWS Cloud¹. Users can order an AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized device that includes Amazon EC2 compute to move 50 TB of data from on premises to AWS. The Storage Optimized device has 80 TB of usable storage and 40 vCPUs of compute power². Users can copy the data to the device using the AWS OpsHub graphical user interface or the Snowball client command line tool³. Users can also create and run Amazon EC2 instances on the device using Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) that are compatible with the sb1 instance type. Users can use the Snowball Edge device to transfer the data and run the transformation job locally without using any network bandwidth. Users can also create a new EC2 instance on AWS to run the transformation application after the data transfer is complete. Amazon EC2 is a web service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Users can launch an EC2 instance in the same AWS Region where they send their Snowball Edge

device and choose an AMI that matches their application requirements. Users can use the EC2 instance to continue running the transformation job in the AWS Cloud.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

A solutions architect is using Amazon S3 to design the storage architecture of a new digital media application. The media files must be resilient to the loss of an Availability Zone. Some files are accessed frequently while other files are rarely accessed in an unpredictable pattern. The solutions architect must minimize the costs of storing and retrieving the media files.

Which storage option meets these requirements?

- A. S3 Standard
- B. S3 Intelligent-Tiering
- C. S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA)
- D. S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA)

Answer: B

Explanation:

S3 Intelligent-Tiering - Perfect use case when you don't know the frequency of access or irregular patterns of usage.

Amazon S3 offers a range of storage classes designed for different use cases. These include S3 Standard for general-purpose storage of frequently accessed data; S3 Intelligent-Tiering for data with unknown or changing access patterns; S3 Standard- Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) and S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone- IA) for long-lived, but less frequently accessed data; and Amazon S3 Glacier (S3 Glacier) and Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive (S3 Glacier Deep Archive) for long-term archive and digital preservation. If you have data residency requirements that can't be met by an existing AWS Region, you can use the S3 Outposts storage class to store your S3 data on- premises. Amazon S3 also offers capabilities to manage your data throughout its lifecycle. Once an S3 Lifecycle policy is set, your data will automatically transfer to a different storage class without any changes to your application.

https://aws.amazon.com/getting-started/hands-on/getting-started-using-amazon-s3-intelligent-tiering/?nc1=h_ls

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 1)

A company recently migrated a message processing system to AWS. The system receives messages into an ActiveMQ queue running on an Amazon EC2 instance. Messages are processed by a consumer application running on Amazon EC2. The consumer application processes the messages and writes results to a MySQL database running on Amazon EC2. The company wants this application to be highly available with low operational complexity.

Which architecture offers the HIGHEST availability?

- A. Add a second ActiveMQ server to another Availability Zone. Add an additional consumer EC2 instance in another Availability Zone.
- B. Replicate the MySQL database to another Availability Zone.
- C. Use Amazon MQ with active/standby brokers configured across two Availability Zones. Add an additional consumer EC2 instance in another Availability Zone.
- D. Replicate the MySQL database to another Availability Zone.
- E. Use Amazon MQ with active/standby brokers configured across two Availability Zones.
- F. Add an additional consumer EC2 instance in another Availability Zone.
- G. Use Amazon RDS for MySQL with Multi-AZ enabled.
- H. Use Amazon MQ with active/standby brokers configured across two Availability Zones. Add an Auto Scaling group for the consumer EC2 instances across two Availability Zones.
- I. Use Amazon RDS for MySQL with Multi-AZ enabled.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon S3 is a highly scalable and durable object storage service that can store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the web¹. Users can configure the application to upload images directly from each user's browser to Amazon S3 through the use of a presigned URL. A presigned URL is a URL that gives access to an object in an S3 bucket for a limited time and with a specific action, such as uploading an object². Users can generate a presigned URL programmatically using the AWS SDKs or AWS CLI. By using a presigned URL, users can reduce coupling within the application and improve website performance, as they do not need to send the images to the web server first. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that runs code in response to events and automatically manages the underlying compute resources³. Users can configure S3 Event Notifications to invoke an AWS Lambda function when an image is uploaded. S3 Event Notifications is a feature that allows users to receive notifications when certain events happen in an S3 bucket, such as object creation or deletion. Users can configure S3 Event Notifications to invoke a Lambda function that resizes the image and stores it back in the same or a different S3 bucket. This way, users can offload the image resizing task from the web server to Lambda.

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Topic 1)

A company's containerized application runs on an Amazon EC2 instance. The application needs to download security certificates before it can communicate with other business applications. The company wants a highly secure solution to encrypt and decrypt the certificates in near real time. The solution also needs to store data in highly available storage after the data is encrypted.

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

- A. Create AWS Secrets Manager secrets for encrypted certificates.
- B. Manually update the certificates as needed.
- C. Control access to the data by using fine-grained IAM access.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function that uses the Python cryptography library to receive and perform encryption operation.
- E. Store the function in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- F. Create an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key.
- G. Allow the EC2 role to use the KMS key for encryption operation.
- H. Store the encrypted data on Amazon S3.
- I. Create an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key.
- J. Allow the EC2 role to use the KMS key for encryption operation.
- K. Store the encrypted data on Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 1)

A company runs an ecommerce application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The instances run in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. The Auto Scaling group scales based on CPU utilization metrics. The ecommerce application stores the transaction data in a MySQL 8.0 database that is hosted on a large EC2 instance.

The database's performance degrades quickly as application load increases. The application handles more read requests than write transactions. The company wants a solution that will automatically scale the database to meet the demand of unpredictable read workloads while maintaining high availability. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Redshift with a single node for leader and compute functionality.
- B. Use Amazon RDS with a Single-AZ deployment Configure Amazon RDS to add reader instances in a different Availability Zone.
- C. Use Amazon Aurora with a Multi-AZ deployment
- D. Configure Aurora Auto Scaling with Aurora Replicas.
- E. Use Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached with EC2 Spot Instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:

AURORA is 5x performance improvement over MySQL on RDS and handles more read requests than write;; maintaining high availability = Multi-AZ deployment

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Topic 1)

A company is launching a new application and will display application metrics on an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard. The company's product manager needs to access this dashboard periodically. The product manager does not have an AWS account. A solution architect must provide access to the product manager by following the principle of least privilege.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Share the dashboard from the CloudWatch console
- B. Enter the product manager's email address, and complete the sharing step
- C. Provide a shareable link for the dashboard to the product manager.
- D. Create an IAM user specifically for the product manager
- E. Attach the CloudWatch Read Only Access managed policy to the user
- F. Share the new login credential with the product manager
- G. Share the browser URL of the correct dashboard with the product manager.
- H. Create an IAM user for the company's employees, Attach the View Only Access AWS managed policy to the IAM user
- I. Share the new login credentials with the product manager
- J. Ask the product manager to navigate to the CloudWatch console and locate the dashboard by name in the Dashboards section.
- K. Deploy a bastion server in a public subnet
- L. When the product manager requires access to the dashboard, start the server and share the RDP credential
- M. On the bastion server, ensure that the browser is configured to open the dashboard URL with cached AWS credentials that have appropriate permissions to view the dashboard.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To provide the product manager access to the Amazon CloudWatch dashboard while following the principle of least privilege, a solution architect should create an IAM user specifically for the product manager and attach the CloudWatch Read Only Access managed policy to the user. This policy allows the user to view the dashboard without being able to make any changes to it. The solution architect should then share the new login credential with the product manager and provide them with the browser URL of the correct dashboard.

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Topic 1)

A company is hosting a web application on AWS using a single Amazon EC2 instance that stores user-uploaded documents in an Amazon EBS volume. For better scalability and availability, the company duplicated the architecture and created a second EC2 instance and EBS volume in another Availability Zone placing both behind an Application Load Balancer. After completing this change, users reported that, each time they refreshed the website, they could see one subset of their documents or the other, but never all of the documents at the same time.

What should a solutions architect propose to ensure users see all of their documents at once?

- A. Copy the data so both EBS volumes contain all the documents.
- B. Configure the Application Load Balancer to direct a user to the server with the documents
- C. Copy the data from both EBS volumes to Amazon EFS. Modify the application to save new documents to Amazon EFS
- D. Configure the Application Load Balancer to send the request to both servers. Return each document from the correct server.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/efs/latest/ug/how-it-works.html#how-it-works-ec2>

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Topic 1)

A company has created an image analysis application in which users can upload photos and add photo frames to their images. The users upload images and metadata to indicate which photo frames they want to add to their images. The application uses a single Amazon EC2 instance and Amazon DynamoDB to store the metadata.

The application is becoming more popular, and the number of users is increasing. The company expects the number of concurrent users to vary significantly depending on the time of day and day of week. The company must ensure that the application can scale to meet the needs of the growing user base.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Lambda to process the photo
- B. Store the photos and metadata in DynamoDB.
- C. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to process the photos and to store the photos and metadata.

- D. Use AWS Lambda to process the photo
- E. Store the photos in Amazon S3. Retain DynamoDB to store the metadata.
- F. Increase the number of EC2 instances to three
- G. Use Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes to store the photos and metadata.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://www.quora.com/How-can-I-use-DynamoDB-for-storing-metadata-for-Amazon-S3-objects>

This solution meets the requirements of scalability, performance, and availability. AWS Lambda can process the photos in parallel and scale up or down automatically depending on the demand. Amazon S3 can store the photos and metadata reliably and durably, and provide high availability and low latency. DynamoDB can store the metadata efficiently and provide consistent performance. This solution also reduces the cost and complexity of managing EC2 instances and EBS volumes.

Option A is incorrect because storing the photos in DynamoDB is not a good practice, as it can increase the storage cost and limit the throughput. Option B is incorrect because Kinesis Data Firehose is not designed for processing photos, but for streaming data to destinations such as S3 or Redshift. Option D is incorrect because increasing the number of EC2 instances and using Provisioned IOPS SSD volumes does not guarantee scalability, as it depends on the load balancer and the application code. It also increases the cost and complexity of managing the infrastructure.

References:

? <https://aws.amazon.com/certification/certified-solutions-architect-professional/>

? <https://www.examtips.com/discussions/amazon/view/7193-exam-aws-certified-solutions-architect-professional-topic-1/>

? <https://aws.amazon.com/architecture/>

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Topic 1)

An image-processing company has a web application that users use to upload images. The application uploads the images into an Amazon S3 bucket. The company has set up S3 event notifications to publish the object creation events to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue. The SQS queue serves as the event source for an AWS Lambda function that processes the images and sends the results to users through email.

Users report that they are receiving multiple email messages for every uploaded image. A solutions architect determines that SQS messages are invoking the Lambda function more than once, resulting in multiple email messages.

What should the solutions architect do to resolve this issue with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Set up long polling in the SQS queue by increasing the ReceiveMessage wait time to 30 seconds.
- B. Change the SQS standard queue to an SQS FIFO queue
- C. Use the message deduplication ID to discard duplicate messages.
- D. Increase the visibility timeout in the SQS queue to a value that is greater than the total of the function timeout and the batch window timeout.
- E. Modify the Lambda function to delete each message from the SQS queue immediately after the message is read before processing.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Topic 1)

An ecommerce company wants to launch a one-deal-a-day website on AWS. Each day will feature exactly one product on sale for a period of 24 hours. The company wants to be able to handle millions of requests each hour with millisecond latency during peak hours.

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

- A. Use Amazon S3 to host the full website in different S3 buckets Add Amazon CloudFront distributions Set the S3 buckets as origins for the distributions Store the order data in Amazon S3
- B. Deploy the full website on Amazon EC2 instances that run in Auto Scaling groups across multiple Availability Zones Add an Application Load Balancer (ALB) to distribute the website traffic Add another ALB for the backend APIs Store the data in Amazon RDS for MySQL
- C. Migrate the full application to run in containers Host the containers on Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) Use the Kubernetes Cluster Autoscaler to increase and decrease the number of pods to process bursts in traffic Store the data in Amazon RDS for MySQL
- D. Use an Amazon S3 bucket to host the website's static content Deploy an Amazon CloudFront distribution
- E. Set the S3 bucket as the origin Use Amazon API Gateway and AWS Lambda functions for the backend APIs Store the data in Amazon DynamoDB

Answer: D

Explanation:

To launch a one-deal-a-day website on AWS with millisecond latency during peak hours and with the least operational overhead, the best option is to use an Amazon S3 bucket to host the website's static content, deploy an Amazon CloudFront distribution, set the S3 bucket as the origin, use Amazon API Gateway and AWS Lambda functions for the backend APIs, and store the data in Amazon DynamoDB. This option requires minimal operational overhead and can handle millions of requests each hour with millisecond latency during peak hours. Therefore, option D is the correct answer.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/building-a-serverless-multi-player-game-with-aws-lambda-and-amazon-dynamodb/>

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Topic 1)

A company is implementing a shared storage solution for a media application that is hosted in the AWS Cloud. The company needs the ability to use SMB clients to access data. The solution must be fully managed.

Which AWS solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Storage Gateway volume gateway
- B. Create a file share that uses the required client protocol. Connect the application server to the file share.
- C. Create an AWS Storage Gateway tape gateway. Configure it to use Amazon S3. Connect the application server to the tape gateway.
- D. Create an Amazon EC2 Windows instance. Install and configure a Windows file share role on the instance.
- E. Connect the application server to the file share.
- F. Create an Amazon FSx for Windows File Server system. Attach the file system to the origin server.
- G. Connect the application server to the file system.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/fsx/lustre/>

Amazon FSx has native support for Windows file system features and for the industry- standard Server Message Block (SMB) protocol to access file storage over a network. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/fsx/latest/WindowsGuide/what-is.html>

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 1)

A company has applications that run on Amazon EC2 instances in a VPC. One of the applications needs to call the Amazon S3 API to store and read objects. According to the company's security regulations, no traffic from the applications is allowed to travel across the internet. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an S3 interface endpoint.
- B. Configure an S3 gateway endpoint.
- C. Create an S3 bucket in a private subnet.
- D. Create an S3 bucket in the same Region as the EC2 instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/privatelink-interface-endpoints.html#types-of-vpc-endpoints-for-s3>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/vpc-endpoints-s3.html>

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Topic 1)

A company runs multiple Windows workloads on AWS. The company's employees use Windows file shares that are hosted on two Amazon EC2 instances. The file shares synchronize data between themselves and maintain duplicate copies. The company wants a highly available and durable storage solution that preserves how users currently access the files. What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Migrate all the data to Amazon S3 Set up IAM authentication for users to access files
- B. Set up an Amazon S3 File Gateway
- C. Mount the S3 File Gateway on the existing EC2 Instances.
- D. Extend the file share environment to Amazon FSx for Windows File Server with a Multi- AZ configuratio
- E. Migrate all the data to FSx for Windows File Server.
- F. Extend the file share environment to Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) with a Multi-AZ configuratio
- G. Migrate all the data to Amazon EFS.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/AmazonEFS.html> Amazon FSx for Windows File Server provides fully managed Microsoft Windows file servers, backed by a fully native Windows file system. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/fsx/latest/WindowsGuide/what-is.html>

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Topic 1)

A company recently launched Linux-based application instances on Amazon EC2 in a private subnet and launched a Linux-based bastion host on an Amazon EC2 instance in a public subnet of a VPC A solutions architect needs to connect from the on-premises network, through the company's internet connection to the bastion host and to the application servers The solutions architect must make sure that the security groups of all the EC2 instances will allow that access Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO)

- A. Replace the current security group of the bastion host with one that only allows inbound access from the application instances
- B. Replace the current security group of the bastion host with one that only allows inbound access from the internal IP range for the company
- C. Replace the current security group of the bastion host with one that only allows inbound access from the external IP range for the company
- D. Replace the current security group of the application instances with one that allows inbound SSH access from only the private IP address of the bastion host
- E. Replace the current security group of the application instances with one that allows inbound SSH access from only the public IP address of the bastion host

Answer: CD

Explanation:

<https://digitalcloud.training/ssh-into-ec2-in-private-subnet/>

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Topic 1)

A company has registered its domain name with Amazon Route 53. The company uses Amazon API Gateway in the ca-central-1 Region as a public interface for its backend microservice APIs. Third-party services consume the APIs securely. The company wants to design its API Gateway URL with the company's domain name and corresponding certificate so that the third-party services can use HTTPS. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create stage variables in API Gateway with Name="Endpoint-URL" and Value="Company Domain Name" to overwrite the default UR
- B. Import the public certificate associated with the company's domain name into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
- C. Create Route 53 DNS records with the company's domain nam
- D. Point the alias record to the Regional API Gateway stage endpoint
- E. Import the public certificate associated with the company's domain name into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the us-east-1 Region.
- F. Create a Regional API Gateway endpoint
- G. Associate the API Gateway endpoint with the company's domain nam
- H. Import the public certificate associated with the company's domain name into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the same Regio
- I. Attach the certificate to the API Gateway endpoint
- J. Configure Route 53 to route traffic to the API Gateway endpoint.
- K. Create a Regional API Gateway endpoint

- L. Associate the API Gateway endpoint with the company's domain nam
- M. Import the public certificate associated with the company's domain name into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the us-east-1 Regio
- N. Attach the certificate to the API Gateway API
- O. Create Route 53 DNS records with the company's domain nam
- P. Point an A record to the company's domain name.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To design the API Gateway URL with the company's domain name and corresponding certificate, the company needs to do the following: 1. Create a Regional API Gateway endpoint: This will allow the company to create an endpoint that is specific to a region. 2. Associate the API Gateway endpoint with the company's domain name: This will allow the company to use its own domain name for the API Gateway URL. 3. Import the public certificate associated with the company's domain name into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the same Region: This will allow the company to use HTTPS for secure communication with its APIs. 4. Attach the certificate to the API Gateway endpoint: This will allow the company to use the certificate for securing the API Gateway URL. 5. Configure Route 53 to route traffic to the API Gateway endpoint: This will allow the company to use Route 53 to route traffic to the API Gateway URL using the company's domain name.

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Topic 1)

A company is running an SMB file server in its data center. The file server stores large files that are accessed frequently for the first few days after the files are created. After 7 days the files are rarely accessed.

The total data size is increasing and is close to the company's total storage capacity. A solutions architect must increase the company's available storage space without losing low-latency access to the most recently accessed files. The solutions architect must also provide file lifecycle management to avoid future storage issues.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS DataSync to copy data that is older than 7 days from the SMB file server to AWS.
- B. Create an Amazon S3 File Gateway to extend the company's storage spac
- C. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition the data to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 7 days.
- D. Create an Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system to extend the company's storage space.
- E. Install a utility on each user's computer to access Amazon S3. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition the data to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 7 days.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon S3 File Gateway is a hybrid cloud storage service that enables on- premises applications to seamlessly use Amazon S3 cloud storage. It provides a file interface to Amazon S3 and supports SMB and NFS protocols. It also supports S3 Lifecycle policies that can automatically transition data from S3 Standard to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after a specified period of time. This solution will meet the requirements of increasing the company's available storage space without losing low-latency access to the most recently accessed files and providing file lifecycle management to avoid future storage issues.

Reference:

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/latest/userguide/WhatIsStorageGateway.ht ml](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/latest/userguide/WhatIsStorageGateway.html)

NEW QUESTION 56

- (Topic 1)

A company hosts an application on multiple Amazon EC2 instances The application processes messages from an Amazon SQS queue writes to an Amazon RDS table and deletes the message from the queue Occasional duplicate records are found in the RDS table. The SQS queue does not contain any duplicate messages.

What should a solutions architect do to ensure messages are being processed once only?

- A. Use the CreateQueue API call to create a new queue
- B. Use the Add Permission API call to add appropriate permissions
- C. Use the ReceiveMessage API call to set an appropriate wait time
- D. Use the ChangeMessageVisibility API call to increase the visibility timeout

Answer: D

Explanation:

The visibility timeout begins when Amazon SQS returns a message. During this time, the consumer processes and deletes the message. However, if the consumer fails before deleting the message and your system doesn't call the DeleteMessage action for that message before the visibility timeout expires, the message becomes visible to other consumers and the message is received again. If a message must be received only once, your consumer should delete it within the duration of the visibility timeout. [https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs- visibility-timeout.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-visibility-timeout.html)

Keyword: SQS queue writes to an Amazon RDS From this, Option D best suite & other Options ruled out [Option A - You can't intruduce one more Queue in the existing one; Option B - only Permission & Option C - Only Retrieves Messages] FIF O queues are designed to never introduce duplicate messages.

However, your message producer might introduce duplicates in certain scenarios: for example, if the producer sends a message, does not receive a response, and then resends the same message. Amazon SQS APIs provide deduplication functionality that prevents your message producer from sending duplicates. Any duplicates introduced by the message producer are removed within a 5-minute deduplication interval. For standard queues, you might occasionally receive a duplicate copy of a message (at-least- once delivery). If you use a standard queue, you must design your applications to be idempotent (that is, they must not be affected adversely when processing the same message more than once).

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Topic 1)

A solutions architect must design a highly available infrastructure for a website. The website is powered by Windows web servers that run on Amazon EC2 instances. The solutions architect must implement a solution that can mitigate a large-scale DDoS attack that originates from thousands of IP addresses. Downtime is not acceptable for the website.

Which actions should the solutions architect take to protect the website from such an attack? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use AWS Shield Advanced to stop the DDoS attack.
- B. Configure Amazon GuardDuty to automatically block the attackers.
- C. Configure the website to use Amazon CloudFront for both static and dynamic content.
- D. Use an AWS Lambda function to automatically add attacker IP addresses to VPC network ACLs.
- E. Use EC2 Spot Instances in an Auto Scaling group with a target tracking scaling policy that is set to 80% CPU utilization

Answer: AC

Explanation:

(<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudfront>)

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Topic 1)

A company is building an application in the AWS Cloud. The application will store data in Amazon S3 buckets in two AWS Regions. The company must use an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key to encrypt all data that is stored in the S3 buckets. The data in both S3 buckets must be encrypted and decrypted with the same KMS key. The data and the key must be stored in each of the two Regions.

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

- A. Create an S3 bucket in each Region Configure the S3 buckets to use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) Configure replication between the S3 buckets.
- B. Create a customer managed multi-Region KMS key
- C. Create an S3 bucket in each Region
- D. Configure replication between the S3 buckets
- E. Configure the application to use the KMS key with client-side encryption.
- F. Create a customer managed KMS key and an S3 bucket in each Region Configure the S3 buckets to use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) Configure replication between the S3 buckets.
- G. Create a customer managed KMS key and an S3 bucket in each Region Configure the S3 buckets to use server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) Configure replication between the S3 buckets.

Answer: B

Explanation:

From <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/custom-key-store-overview.html>

For most users, the default AWS KMS key store, which is protected by FIPS 140-2 validated cryptographic modules, fulfills their security requirements. There is no need to add an extra layer of maintenance responsibility or a dependency on an additional service. However, you might consider creating a custom key store if your organization has any of the following requirements: Key material cannot be stored in a shared environment. Key material must be subject to a secondary, independent audit path. The HSMs that generate and store key material must be certified at FIPS 140-2 Level 3.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/custom-key-store-overview.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/multi-region-keys-overview.html>

NEW QUESTION 63

- (Topic 1)

A company needs to configure a real-time data ingestion architecture for its application. The company needs an API, a process that transforms data as the data is streamed, and a storage solution for the data.

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

- A. Deploy an Amazon EC2 instance to host an API that sends data to an Amazon Kinesis data stream
- B. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream that uses the Kinesis data stream as a data source
- C. Use AWS Lambda functions to transform the data
- D. Use the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to send the data to Amazon S3.
- E. Deploy an Amazon EC2 instance to host an API that sends data to AWS Glue
- F. Stop source/destination checking on the EC2 instance
- G. Use AWS Glue to transform the data and to send the data to Amazon S3.
- H. Configure an Amazon API Gateway API to send data to an Amazon Kinesis data stream
- I. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream that uses the Kinesis data stream as a data source
- J. Use AWS Lambda functions to transform the data
- K. Use the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to send the data to Amazon S3.
- L. Configure an Amazon API Gateway API to send data to AWS Glue
- M. Use AWS Lambda functions to transform the data
- N. Use AWS Glue to send the data to Amazon S3.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Topic 1)

A company's dynamic website is hosted using on-premises servers in the United States. The company is launching its product in Europe, and it wants to optimize site loading times for new European users. The site's backend must remain in the United States. The product is being launched in a few days, and an immediate solution is needed.

What should the solutions architect recommend?

- A. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance in us-east-1 and migrate the site to it.
- B. Move the website to Amazon S3. Use cross-Region replication between Regions.
- C. Use Amazon CloudFront with a custom origin pointing to the on-premises servers.
- D. Use an Amazon Route 53 geo-proximity routing policy pointing to on-premises servers.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/pt/blogs/aws/amazon-cloudfront-support-for-custom-origins/>

You can now create a CloudFront distribution using a custom origin. Each distribution can point to an S3 or to a custom origin. This could be another storage service, or it could be something more interesting and more dynamic, such as an EC2 instance or even an Elastic Load Balancer

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Topic 1)

A social media company allows users to upload images to its website. The website runs on Amazon EC2 instances. During upload requests, the website resizes

the images to a standard size and stores the resized images in Amazon S3. Users are experiencing slow upload requests to the website. The company needs to reduce coupling within the application and improve website performance. A solutions architect must design the most operationally efficient process for image uploads.

Which combination of actions should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the application to upload images to S3 Glacier.
- B. Configure the web server to upload the original images to Amazon S3.
- C. Configure the application to upload images directly from each user's browser to Amazon S3 through the use of a presigned URL.
- D. Configure S3 Event Notifications to invoke an AWS Lambda function when an image is uploaded.
- E. Use the function to resize the image.
- F. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function on a schedule to resize uploaded images.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Amazon S3 is a highly scalable and durable object storage service that can store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the web¹. Users can configure the application to upload images directly from each user's browser to Amazon S3 through the use of a presigned URL. A presigned URL is a URL that gives access to an object in an S3 bucket for a limited time and with a specific action, such as uploading an object². Users can generate a presigned URL programmatically using the AWS SDKs or AWS CLI. By using a presigned URL, users can reduce coupling within the application and improve website performance, as they do not need to send the images to the web server first. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that runs code in response to events and automatically manages the underlying compute resources³. Users can configure S3 Event Notifications to invoke an AWS Lambda function when an image is uploaded. S3 Event Notifications is a feature that allows users to receive notifications when certain events happen in an S3 bucket, such as object creation or deletion. Users can configure S3 Event Notifications to invoke a Lambda function that resizes the image and stores it back in the same or a different S3 bucket. This way, users can offload the image resizing task from the web server to Lambda.

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Topic 1)

A company is deploying a new public web application to AWS. The application will run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The application needs to be encrypted at the edge with an SSL/TLS certificate that is issued by an external certificate authority (CA). The certificate must be rotated each year before the certificate expires.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) to issue an SSL/TLS certificate.
- B. Apply the certificate to the ALB.
- C. Use the managed renewal feature to automatically rotate the certificate.
- D. Use AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) to issue an SSL/TLS certificate.
- E. Import the key material from the certificate.
- F. Apply the certificate to the ALB.
- G. Use the managed renewal feature to automatically rotate the certificate.
- H. Use AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) Private Certificate Authority to issue an SSL/TLS certificate from the root CA.
- I. Apply the certificate to the ALB.
- J. Use the managed renewal feature to automatically rotate the certificate.
- K. Use AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) to import an SSL/TLS certificate.
- L. Apply the certificate to the ALB.
- M. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to send a notification when the certificate is nearing expiration.
- N. Rotate the certificate manually.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://www.amazonaws.cn/en/certificate-manager/faqs/#Managed_renewal_and_deployment

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Topic 1)

A bicycle sharing company is developing a multi-tier architecture to track the location of its bicycles during peak operating hours. The company wants to use these data points in its existing analytics platform. A solutions architect must determine the most viable multi-tier option to support this architecture. The data points must be accessible from the REST API.

Which action meets these requirements for storing and retrieving location data?

- A. Use Amazon Athena with Amazon S3.
- B. Use Amazon API Gateway with AWS Lambda.
- C. Use Amazon QuickSight with Amazon Redshift.
- D. Use Amazon API Gateway with Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/solutions/implementations/aws-streaming-data-solution-for-amazon-kinesis/>

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Topic 1)

A company recently migrated to AWS and wants to implement a solution to protect the traffic that flows in and out of the production VPC. The company had an inspection server in its on-premises data center. The inspection server performed specific operations such as traffic flow inspection and traffic filtering. The company wants to have the same functionalities in the AWS Cloud.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon GuardDuty for traffic inspection and traffic filtering in the production VPC.
- B. Use Traffic Mirroring to mirror traffic from the production VPC for traffic inspection and filtering.
- C. Use AWS Network Firewall to create the required rules for traffic inspection and traffic filtering for the production VPC.
- D. Use AWS Firewall Manager to create the required rules for traffic inspection and traffic filtering for the production VPC.

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Network Firewall supports both inspection and filtering as required

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Topic 1)

A company is storing backup files by using Amazon S3 Standard storage. The files are accessed frequently for 1 month. However, the files are not accessed after 1 month. The company must keep the files indefinitely.

Which storage solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Configure S3 Intelligent-Tiering to automatically migrate objects.
- B. Create an S3 Lifecycle configuration to transition objects from S3 Standard to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 1 month.
- C. Create an S3 Lifecycle configuration to transition objects from S3 Standard to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 1 month.
- D. Create an S3 Lifecycle configuration to transition objects from S3 Standard to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) after 1 month.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The storage solution that will meet these requirements most cost-effectively is B: Create an S3 Lifecycle configuration to transition objects from S3 Standard to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 1 month. Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive is a secure, durable, and extremely low-cost Amazon S3 storage class for long-term retention of data that is rarely accessed and for which retrieval times of several hours are acceptable. It is the lowest-cost storage option in Amazon S3, making it a cost-effective choice for storing backup files that are not accessed after 1 month. You can use an S3 Lifecycle configuration to automatically transition objects from S3 Standard to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 1 month. This will minimize the storage costs for the backup files that are not accessed frequently.

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Topic 1)

An application development team is designing a microservice that will convert large images to smaller, compressed images. When a user uploads an image through the web interface, the microservice should store the image in an Amazon S3 bucket, process and compress the image with an AWS Lambda function, and store the image in its compressed form in a different S3 bucket.

A solutions architect needs to design a solution that uses durable, stateless components to process the images automatically.

Which combination of actions will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue Configure the S3 bucket to send a notification to the SQS queue when an image is uploaded to the S3 bucket
- B. Configure the Lambda function to use the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue as the invocation source When the SQS message is successfully processed, delete the message in the queue
- C. Configure the Lambda function to monitor the S3 bucket for new uploads When an uploaded image is detected write the file name to a text file in memory and use the text file to keep track of the images that were processed
- D. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance to monitor an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue When items are added to the queue log the file name in a text file on the EC2 instance and invoke the Lambda function
- E. Configure an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) event to monitor the S3 bucket When an image is uploaded
- F. send an alert to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with the application owner's email address for further processing

Answer: AB

Explanation:

? Creating an Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) queue and configuring the S3 bucket to send a notification to the SQS queue when an image is uploaded to the S3 bucket will ensure that the Lambda function is triggered in a stateless and durable manner.

? Configuring the Lambda function to use the SQS queue as the invocation source, and deleting the message in the queue after it is successfully processed will ensure that the Lambda function processes the image in a stateless and durable manner.

Amazon SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that enables you to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications. SQS eliminates the complexity and overhead associated with managing and operating message-oriented middleware, and empowers developers to focus on differentiating work. When new images are uploaded to the S3 bucket, SQS will trigger the Lambda function to process the image and compress it. Once the image is processed, the SQS message is deleted, ensuring that the Lambda function is stateless and durable.

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Topic 1)

A company has an AWS Glue extract, transform, and load (ETL) job that runs every day at the same time. The job processes XML data that is in an Amazon S3 bucket.

New data is added to the S3 bucket every day. A solutions architect notices that AWS Glue is processing all the data during each run.

What should the solutions architect do to prevent AWS Glue from reprocessing old data?

- A. Edit the job to use job bookmarks.
- B. Edit the job to delete data after the data is processed
- C. Edit the job by setting the NumberOfWorkers field to 1.
- D. Use a FindMatches machine learning (ML) transform.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This is the purpose of bookmarks: "AWS Glue tracks data that has already been processed during a previous run of an ETL job by persisting state information from the job run. This persisted state information is called a job bookmark. Job bookmarks help AWS Glue maintain state information and prevent the reprocessing of old data." <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/dg/monitor-continuations.html>

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 1)

A company is designing an application where users upload small files into Amazon S3. After a user uploads a file, the file requires one-time simple processing to transform the data and save the data in JSON format for later analysis.

Each file must be processed as quickly as possible after it is uploaded. Demand will vary. On some days, users will upload a high number of files. On other days, users will upload a few files or no files.

Which solution meets these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Configure Amazon EMR to read text files from Amazon S3. Run processing scripts to transform the data
- B. Store the resulting JSON file in an Amazon Aurora DB cluster.
- C. Configure Amazon S3 to send an event notification to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue
- D. Use Amazon EC2 instances to read from the queue and process the data
- E. Store the resulting JSON file in Amazon DynamoDB.
- F. Configure Amazon S3 to send an event notification to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue
- G. Use an AWS Lambda function to read from the queue and process the data
- H. Store the resulting JSON file in Amazon DynamoDB
- I. Most Voted
- J. Configure Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to send an event to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams when a new file is uploaded
- K. Use an AWS Lambda function to consume the event from the stream and process the data
- L. Store the resulting JSON file in Amazon Aurora DB cluster.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon S3 sends event notifications about S3 buckets (for example, object created, object removed, or object restored) to an SNS topic in the same Region.

The SNS topic publishes the event to an SQS queue in the central Region.

The SQS queue is configured as the event source for your Lambda function and buffers the event messages for the Lambda function.

The Lambda function polls the SQS queue for messages and processes the Amazon S3 event notifications according to your application's requirements.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/prescriptive-guidance/latest/patterns/subscribe-a-lambda-function-to-event-notifications-from-s3-buckets-in-different-aws-regions.html>

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Topic 1)

A company has an automobile sales website that stores its listings in a database on Amazon RDS. When an automobile is sold, the listing needs to be removed from the website and the data must be sent to multiple target systems.

Which design should a solutions architect recommend?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function triggered when the database on Amazon RDS is updated to send the information to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue for the targets to consume
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function triggered when the database on Amazon RDS is updated to send the information to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queue for the targets to consume
- C. Subscribe to an RDS event notification and send an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue fanned out to multiple Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topics. Use AWS Lambda functions to update the targets
- D. Subscribe to an RDS event notification and send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic fanned out to multiple Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues. Use AWS Lambda functions to update the targets

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/services-rds.html> <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/with-sns.html>

NEW QUESTION 94

- (Topic 1)

An application runs on an Amazon EC2 instance in a VPC. The application processes logs that are stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. The EC2 instance needs to access the S3 bucket without connectivity to the internet.

Which solution will provide private network connectivity to Amazon S3?

- A. Create a gateway VPC endpoint to the S3 bucket.
- B. Stream the logs to Amazon CloudWatch Log
- C. Export the logs to the S3 bucket.
- D. Create an instance profile on Amazon EC2 to allow S3 access.
- E. Create an Amazon API Gateway API with a private link to access the S3 endpoint.

Answer: A

Explanation:

VPC endpoint allows you to connect to AWS services using a private network instead of using the public Internet

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Topic 1)

A company has an application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances and uses an Amazon

Aurora database. The EC2 instances connect to the database by using user names and passwords that are stored locally in a file. The company wants to minimize the operational overhead of credential management.

What should a solutions architect do to accomplish this goal?

- A. Use AWS Secrets Manager
- B. Turn on automatic rotation.
- C. Use AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store
- D. Turn on automatic rotation.
- E. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to store objects that are encrypted with an AWS Key
- F. Management Service (AWS KMS) encryption key
- G. Migrate the credential file to the S3 bucket
- H. Point the application to the S3 bucket.
- I. Create an encrypted Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume (on each EC2 instance)

- J. Attach the new EBS volume to each EC2 instance
- K. Migrate the credential file to the new EBS volume
- L. Point the application to the new EBS volume.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/cn/blogs/security/how-to-connect-to-aws-secrets-manager-service-within-a-virtual-private-cloud/>
<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/rotate-amazon-rds-database-credentials-automatically-with-aws-secrets-manager/>

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Topic 1)

A company is designing an application. The application uses an AWS Lambda function to receive information through Amazon API Gateway and to store the information in an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL database.
During the proof-of-concept stage, the company has to increase the Lambda quotas significantly to handle the high volumes of data that the company needs to load into the database. A solutions architect must recommend a new design to improve scalability and minimize the configuration effort.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Refactor the Lambda function code to Apache Tomcat code that runs on Amazon EC2 instance
- B. Connect the database by using native Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) drivers.
- C. Change the platform from Aurora to Amazon DynamoDB
- D. Provision a DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cluster
- E. Use the DAX client SDK to point the existing DynamoDB API calls at the DAX cluster.
- F. Set up two Lambda function
- G. Configure one function to receive the information
- H. Configure the other function to load the information into the database
- I. Integrate the Lambda functions by using Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
- J. Set up two Lambda function
- K. Configure one function to receive the information
- L. Configure the other function to load the information into the database
- M. Integrate the Lambda functions by using an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.

Answer: B

Explanation:

bottlenecks can be avoided with queues (SQS).

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Topic 1)

A company uses AWS Organizations to manage multiple AWS accounts for different departments. The management account has an Amazon S3 bucket that contains project reports. The company wants to limit access to this S3 bucket to only users of accounts within the organization in AWS Organizations.
Which solution meets these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A. Add the aws:PrincipalOrgID global condition key with a reference to the organization ID to the S3 bucket policy.
- B. Create an organizational unit (OU) for each department
- C. Add the aws:PrincipalOrgPaths global condition key to the S3 bucket policy.
- D. Use AWS CloudTrail to monitor the CreateAccount, InviteAccountToOrganization, LeaveOrganization, and RemoveAccountFromOrganization event
- E. Update the S3 bucket policy accordingly.
- F. Tag each user that needs access to the S3 bucket
- G. Add the aws:PrincipalTag global condition key to the S3 bucket policy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/control-access-to-aws-resources-by-using-the-aws-organization-of-iam-principals/>

The aws:PrincipalOrgID global key provides an alternative to listing all the account IDs for all AWS accounts in an organization. For example, the following Amazon S3 bucket policy allows members of any account in the XXX organization to add an object into the examtopics bucket.

```
{"Version": "2020-09-10",  
"Statement": {  
  "Sid": "AllowPutObject", "Effect": "Allow",  
  "Principal": "*",  
  "Action": "s3:PutObject",  
  "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::examtopics/*", "Condition": {"StringEquals":  
    {"aws:PrincipalOrgID": ["XXX"]}}}}
```

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_condition-keys.html

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Topic 1)

A company runs its Infrastructure on AWS and has a registered base of 700,000 users for a document management application. The company intends to create a product that converts large PDF files to JPG image files. The PDF files average 5 MB in size. The company needs to store the original files and the converted files. A solutions architect must design a scalable solution to accommodate demand that will grow rapidly over time.
Which solution meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Save the PDF files to Amazon S3. Configure an S3 PUT event to invoke an AWS Lambda function to convert the files to JPG format and store them back in Amazon S3.
- B. Save the PDF files to Amazon DynamoDB.
- C. Use the DynamoDB Streams feature to invoke an AWS Lambda function to convert the files to JPG format and store them back in DynamoDB.
- D. Upload the PDF files to an AWS Elastic Beanstalk application that includes Amazon EC2 instances.
- E. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) storage and an Auto Scaling group.

- F. Use a program in the EC2 instances to convert the files to jpg format Save the .pdf files and the .jpg files in the EBS store.
- G. Upload the .pdf files to an AWS Elastic Beanstalk application that includes Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) storage, and an Auto Scaling group.
- H. Use a program in the EC2 instances to convert the file to jpg format Save the pdf files and the jpg files in the EBS store.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Elastic Beanstalk is expensive, and DocumentDB has a 400KB max to upload files. So Lambda and S3 should be the one.

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Topic 1)

A hospital recently deployed a RESTful API with Amazon API Gateway and AWS Lambda. The hospital uses API Gateway and Lambda to upload reports that are in PDF format and JPEG format. The hospital needs to modify the Lambda code to identify protected health information (PHI) in the reports. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use existing Python libraries to extract the text from the reports and to identify the PHI from the extracted text.
- B. Use Amazon Textract to extract the text from the reports. Use Amazon SageMaker to identify the PHI from the extracted text.
- C. Use Amazon Textract to extract the text from the reports. Use Amazon Comprehend Medical to identify the PHI from the extracted text.
- D. Use Amazon Rekognition to extract the text from the reports. Use Amazon Comprehend Medical to identify the PHI from the extracted text.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of the company to have access to both AWS and on-premises file storage with minimum latency, a hybrid cloud architecture can be used. One solution is to deploy and configure Amazon FSx for Windows File Server on AWS, which provides fully managed Windows file servers. The on-premises file data can be moved to the FSx File Gateway, which can act as a bridge between on-premises and AWS file storage. The cloud workloads can be configured to use FSx for Windows File Server on AWS, while the on-premises workloads can be configured to use the FSx File Gateway. This solution minimizes operational overhead and requires no significant changes to the existing file access patterns. The connectivity between on-premises and AWS can be established using an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection.

Reference:

AWS FSx for Windows File Server: <https://aws.amazon.com/fsx/windows/> AWS FSx File Gateway: <https://aws.amazon.com/fsx/file-gateway/>

AWS Site-to-Site VPN: <https://aws.amazon.com/vpn/site-to-site-vpn/>

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Topic 1)

A company wants to reduce the cost of its existing three-tier web architecture. The web, application, and database servers are running on Amazon EC2 instances for the development, test, and production environments. The EC2 instances average 30% CPU utilization during peak hours and 10% CPU utilization during non-peak hours.

The production EC2 instances run 24 hours a day. The development and test EC2 instances run for at least 8 hours each day. The company plans to implement automation to stop the development and test EC2 instances when they are not in use.

Which EC2 instance purchasing solution will meet the company's requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Use Spot Instances for the production EC2 instance.
- B. Use Reserved Instances for the development and test EC2 instances.
- C. Use Reserved Instances for the production EC2 instance.
- D. Use On-Demand Instances for the development and test EC2 instances.
- E. Use Spot blocks for the production EC2 instance.
- F. Use Reserved Instances for the development and test EC2 instances.
- G. Use On-Demand Instances for the production EC2 instance.
- H. Use Spot blocks for the development and test EC2 instances.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Topic 2)

A company has a Windows-based application that must be migrated to AWS. The application requires the use of a shared Windows file system attached to multiple Amazon EC2 Windows instances that are deployed across multiple Availability Zones.

What should a solutions architect do to meet this requirement?

- A. Configure AWS Storage Gateway in volume gateway mode.
- B. Mount the volume to each Windows instance.
- C. Configure Amazon FSx for Windows File Server.
- D. Mount the Amazon FSx file system to each Windows instance.
- E. Configure a file system by using Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS). Mount the EFS file system to each Windows instance.
- F. Configure an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume with the required size.
- G. Attach each EC2 instance to the volume.
- H. Mount the file system within the volume to each Windows instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This solution meets the requirement of migrating a Windows-based application that requires the use of a shared Windows file system attached to multiple Amazon EC2 Windows instances that are deployed across multiple Availability Zones. Amazon FSx for Windows File Server provides fully managed shared storage built on Windows Server, and delivers a wide range of data access, data management, and administrative capabilities. It supports the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol and can be mounted to EC2 Windows instances across multiple Availability Zones.

Option A is incorrect because AWS Storage Gateway in volume gateway mode provides cloud-backed storage volumes that can be mounted as iSCSI devices from on-premises application servers, but it does not support SMB protocol or EC2 Windows instances. Option C is incorrect because Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) provides a scalable and elastic NFS file system for Linux-based workloads, but it does not support SMB protocol or EC2 Windows instances. Option D is incorrect because Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) provides persistent block storage volumes for use with EC2 instances, but it does not

support SMB protocol or attaching multiple instances to the same volume.

References:

? <https://aws.amazon.com/fsx/windows/>

? <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/fsx/latest/WindowsGuide/using-file-shares.html>

NEW QUESTION 118

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to direct its users to a backup static error page if the company's primary website is unavailable. The primary website's DNS records are hosted in Amazon Route 53. The domain is pointing to an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company needs a solution that minimizes changes and infrastructure overhead.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Update the Route 53 records to use a latency routing policy
- B. Add a static error page that is hosted in an Amazon S3 bucket to the records so that the traffic is sent to the most responsive endpoints.
- C. Set up a Route 53 active-passive failover configuration
- D. Direct traffic to a static error page that is hosted in an Amazon S3 bucket when Route 53 health checks determine that the ALB endpoint is unhealthy.
- E. Set up a Route 53 active-active configuration with the ALB and an Amazon EC2 instance that hosts a static error page as endpoint
- F. Configure Route 53 to send requests to the instance only if the health checks fail for the ALB.
- G. Update the Route 53 records to use a multivalue answer routing policy
- H. Create a health check
- I. Direct traffic to the website if the health check passes
- J. Direct traffic to a static error page that is hosted in Amazon S3 if the health check does not pass.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This solution meets the requirements of directing users to a backup static error page if the primary website is unavailable, minimizing changes and infrastructure overhead. Route 53 active-passive failover configuration can route traffic to a primary resource when it is healthy or to a secondary resource when the primary resource is unhealthy. Route 53 health checks can monitor the health of the ALB endpoint and trigger the failover when needed. The static error page can be hosted in an S3 bucket that is configured as a website, which is a simple and cost-effective way to serve static content.

Option A is incorrect because using a latency routing policy can route traffic based on the lowest network latency for users, but it does not provide failover functionality. Option C is incorrect because using an active-active configuration with the ALB and an EC2 instance can increase the infrastructure overhead and complexity, and it does not guarantee that the EC2 instance will always be healthy. Option D is incorrect because using a multivalue answer routing policy can return multiple values for a query, but it does not provide failover functionality.

References:

? <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-policy-failover.html>

? <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/dns-failover.html>

? <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/WebsiteHosting.html>

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Topic 2)

A company produces batch data that comes from different databases. The company also produces live stream data from network sensors and application APIs. The company needs to consolidate all the data into one place for business analytics. The company needs to process the incoming data and then stage the data in different Amazon S3 buckets. Teams will later run one-time queries and import the data into a business intelligence tool to show key performance indicators (KPIs).

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead? (Choose two.)

- A. Use Amazon Athena for one-time queries Use Amazon QuickSight to create dashboards for KPIs
- B. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for one-time queries Use Amazon QuickSight to create dashboards for KPIs
- C. Create custom AWS Lambda functions to move the individual records from the databases to an Amazon Redshift cluster
- D. Use an AWS Glue extract transform, and load (ETL) job to convert the data into JSON format Load the data into multiple Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) clusters
- E. Use blueprints in AWS Lake Formation to identify the data that can be ingested into a data lake Use AWS Glue to crawl the source extract the data and load the data into Amazon S3 in Apache Parquet format

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Amazon Athena is the best choice for running one-time queries on streaming data. Although Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics provides an easy and familiar standard SQL language to analyze streaming data in real-time, it is designed for continuous queries rather than one-time queries[1]. On the other hand, Amazon Athena is a serverless interactive query service that allows querying data in Amazon S3 using SQL. It is optimized for ad-hoc querying and is ideal for running one-time queries on streaming data[2]. AWS Lake Formation uses as a central place to have all your data for analytics purposes (E). Athena integrates perfectly with S3 and can make queries (A).

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Topic 2)

A solutions architect needs to help a company optimize the cost of running an application on AWS. The application will use Amazon EC2 instances, AWS Fargate, and AWS Lambda for compute within the architecture.

The EC2 instances will run the data ingestion layer of the application. EC2 usage will be sporadic and unpredictable. Workloads that run on EC2 instances can be interrupted at any time. The application front end will run on Fargate, and Lambda will serve the API layer. The front-end utilization and API layer utilization will be predictable over the course of the next year.

Which combination of purchasing options will provide the MOST cost-effective solution for hosting this application? (Choose two.)

- A. Use Spot Instances for the data ingestion layer
- B. Use On-Demand Instances for the data ingestion layer
- C. Purchase a 1-year Compute Savings Plan for the front end and API layer.
- D. Purchase 1-year All Upfront Reserved instances for the data ingestion layer.
- E. Purchase a 1-year EC2 instance Savings Plan for the front end and API layer.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

EC2 instance Savings Plan saves 72% while Compute Savings Plans saves 66%. But according to link, it says "Compute Savings Plans provide the most flexibility and help to reduce your costs by up to 66%. These plans automatically apply to EC2 instance usage regardless of instance family, size, AZ, region, OS or tenancy, and also apply to Fargate and Lambda usage." EC2 instance Savings Plans are not applied to Fargate or Lambda

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to use the AWS Cloud to make an existing application highly available and resilient. The current version of the application resides in the company's data center. The application recently experienced data loss after a database server crashed because of an unexpected power outage.

The company needs a solution that avoids any single points of failure. The solution must give the application the ability to scale to meet user demand.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy the application servers by using Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zone
- B. Use an Amazon RDS DB instance in a Multi-AZ configuration.
- C. Deploy the application servers by using Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group in a single Availability Zon
- D. Deploy the database on an EC2 instanc
- E. Enable EC2 Auto Recovery.
- F. Deploy the application servers by using Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scalinggroup across multiple Availability Zone
- G. Use an Amazon RDS DB instance with a read replica in a single Availability Zon
- H. Promote the read replica to replace the primary DB instance if the primary DB instance fails.
- I. Deploy the application servers by using Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones Deploy the primary and secondary database servers on EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones Use Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) Multi-Attach to create shared storage between the instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Deploy the application servers by using Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. Use an Amazon RDS DB instance in a Multi-AZ configuration. To make an existing application highly available and resilient while avoiding any single points of failure and giving the application the ability to scale to meet user demand, the best solution would be to deploy the application servers using Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones and use an Amazon RDS DB instance in a Multi-AZ configuration. By using an Amazon RDS DB instance in a Multi-AZ configuration, the database is automatically replicated across multiple Availability Zones, ensuring that the database is highly available and can withstand the failure of a single Availability Zone. This provides fault tolerance and avoids any single points of failure.

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Topic 2)

An application runs on Amazon EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones The instances run in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer The application performs best when the CPU utilization of the EC2 instances is at or near 40%.

What should a solutions architect do to maintain the desired performance across all instances in the group?

- A. Use a simple scaling policy to dynamically scale the Auto Scaling group
- B. Use a target tracking policy to dynamically scale the Auto Scaling group
- C. Use an AWS Lambda function to update the desired Auto Scaling group capacity.
- D. Use scheduled scaling actions to scale up and scale down the Auto Scaling group

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/application/userguide/application-auto-scaling-target-tracking.html>

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Topic 2)

An ecommerce company hosts its analytics application in the AWS Cloud. The application generates about 300 MB of data each month. The data is stored in JSON format. The company is evaluating a disaster recovery solution to back up the data. The data must be accessible in milliseconds if it is needed, and the data must be kept for 30 days.

Which solution meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service)
- B. Amazon S3 Glacier
- C. Amazon S3 Standard
- D. Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL

Answer: C

Explanation:

This solution meets the requirements of a disaster recovery solution to back up the data that is generated by an analytics application, stored in JSON format, and must be accessible in milliseconds if it is needed. Amazon S3 Standard is a durable and scalable storage class for frequently accessed data. It can store any amount of data and provide high availability and performance. It can also support millisecond access time for data retrieval.

Option A is incorrect because Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) is a search and analytics service that can index and query data, but it is not a backup solution for data stored in JSON format. Option B is incorrect because Amazon S3 Glacier is a low-cost storage class for data archiving and long-term backup, but it does not support millisecond access time for data retrieval. Option D is incorrect because Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL is a relational database service that can store and query structured data, but it is not a backup solution for data stored in JSON format.

References:

? <https://aws.amazon.com/s3/storage-classes/>

? https://aws.amazon.com/s3/faqs/#Durability_and_data_protection

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Topic 2)

A security team wants to limit access to specific services or actions in all of the team's AWS accounts. All accounts belong to a large organization in AWS Organizations. The solution must be scalable and there must be a single point where permissions can be maintained. What should a solutions architect do to accomplish this?

- A. Create an ACL to provide access to the services or actions.
- B. Create a security group to allow accounts and attach it to user groups.
- C. Create cross-account roles in each account to deny access to the services or actions.
- D. Create a service control policy in the root organizational unit to deny access to the services or actions.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Service control policies (SCPs) are one type of policy that you can use to manage your organization. SCPs offer central control over the maximum available permissions for all accounts in your organization, allowing you to ensure your accounts stay within your organization's access control guidelines. See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scp.html.

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Topic 2)

A company is building a web-based application running on Amazon EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones. The web application will provide access to a repository of text documents totaling about 900 TB in size. The company anticipates that the web application will experience periods of high demand. A solutions architect must ensure that the storage component for the text documents can scale to meet the demand of the application at all times. The company is concerned about the overall cost of the solution.

Which storage solution meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
- B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- C. Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES)
- D. Amazon S3

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon S3 is cheapest and can be accessed from anywhere.

NEW QUESTION 148

- (Topic 2)

A company runs an application using Amazon ECS. The application creates esi/ed versions of an original image and then makes Amazon S3 API calls to store the resized images in Amazon S3.

How can a solutions architect ensure that the application has permission to access Amazon S3?

- A. Update the S3 role in AWS IAM to allow read/write access from Amazon ECS, and then relaunch the container.
- B. Create an IAM role with S3 permissions, and then specify that role as the taskRoleArn in the task definition.
- C. Create a security group that allows access from Amazon ECS to Amazon S3, and update the launch configuration used by the ECS cluster.
- D. Create an IAM user with S3 permissions, and then relaunch the Amazon EC2 instances for the ECS cluster while logged in as this account.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-resource-ecs-taskdefinition.html>

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Topic 2)

A company is concerned about the security of its public web application due to recent web attacks. The application uses an Application Load Balancer (ALB). A solutions architect must reduce the risk of DDoS attacks against the application.

What should the solutions architect do to meet this requirement?

- A. Add an Amazon Inspector agent to the ALB.
- B. Configure Amazon Macie to prevent attacks.
- C. Enable AWS Shield Advanced to prevent attacks.
- D. Configure Amazon GuardDuty to monitor the ALB.

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Shield Advanced provides expanded DDoS attack protection for your Amazon EC2 instances, Elastic Load Balancing load balancers, CloudFront distributions, Route 53 hosted zones, and AWS Global Accelerator standard accelerators. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/what-is-aws-waf.html>

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to measure the effectiveness of its recent marketing campaigns. The company performs batch processing on csv files of sales data and stores the results in an Amazon S3 bucket once every hour. The S3 bucket contains petabytes of objects. The company runs one-time queries in Amazon Athena to determine which products are most popular on a particular date for a particular region. Queries sometimes fail or take longer than expected to finish.

Which actions should a solutions architect take to improve the query performance and reliability? (Select TWO.)

- A. Reduce the S3 object sizes to less than 126 MB
- B. Partition the data by date and region in Amazon S3

- C. Store the files as large, single objects in Amazon S3.
- D. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics to run the Queries as part of the batch processing operation
- E. Use an AWS Data Pipeline extract, transform, and load (ETL) process to convert the csv files into Apache Parquet format.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/big-data/top-10-performance-tuning-tips-for-amazon-athena/>

This solution meets the requirements of measuring the effectiveness of marketing campaigns by performing batch processing on csv files of sales data and storing the results in an Amazon S3 bucket once every hour. An AWS Data Pipeline ETL process can use services such as AWS Glue or AWS Data Pipeline to extract data from S3, transform it into a more efficient format such as Apache Parquet, and load it back into S3. Apache Parquet is a columnar storage format that can improve the query performance and reliability of Athena by reducing the amount of data scanned, improving compression ratio, and enabling predicate pushdown.

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Topic 2)

A new employee has joined a company as a deployment engineer. The deployment engineer will be using AWS CloudFormation templates to create multiple AWS resources. A solutions architect wants the deployment engineer to perform job activities while following the principle of least privilege. Which steps should the solutions architect do in conjunction to reach this goal? (Select two.)

- A. Have the deployment engineer use AWS account root user credentials for performing AWS CloudFormation stack operations.
- B. Create a new IAM user for the deployment engineer and add the IAM user to a group that has the PowerUsers IAM policy attached.
- C. Create a new IAM user for the deployment engineer and add the IAM user to a group that has the Administrators IAM policy attached.
- D. Create a new IAM User for the deployment engineer and add the IAM user to a group that has an IAM policy that allows AWS CloudFormation actions only.
- E. Create an IAM role for the deployment engineer to explicitly define the permissions specific to the AWS CloudFormation stack and launch stacks using that IAM role.

Answer: DE

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles.html https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_users.html

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Topic 2)

A company is building a containerized application on premises and decides to move the application to AWS. The application will have thousands of users soon after it is deployed. The company is unsure how to manage the deployment of containers at scale. The company needs to deploy the containerized application in a highly available architecture that minimizes operational overhead. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Store container images in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository
- B. Use an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster with the AWS Fargate launch type to run the container
- C. Use target tracking to scale automatically based on demand.
- D. Store container images in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository
- E. Use an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster with the Amazon EC2 launch type to run the container
- F. Use target tracking to scale automatically based on demand.
- G. Store container images in a repository that runs on an Amazon EC2 instance
- H. Run the containers on EC2 instances that are spread across multiple Availability Zones
- I. Monitor the average CPU utilization in Amazon CloudWatch
- J. Launch new EC2 instances as needed
- K. Create an Amazon EC2 Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that contains the container image. Launch EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones
- L. Use an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to scale out EC2 instances when the average CPU utilization threshold is breached.

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Fargate is a serverless experience for user applications, allowing the user to concentrate on building applications instead of configuring and managing servers. Fargate also automates resource management, allowing users to easily scale their applications in response to demand.

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Topic 2)

A company is running an online transaction processing (OLTP) workload on AWS. This workload uses an unencrypted Amazon RDS DB instance in a Multi-AZ deployment. Daily database snapshots are taken from this instance. What should a solutions architect do to ensure the database and snapshots are always encrypted moving forward?

- A. Encrypt a copy of the latest DB snapshot
- B. Replace existing DB instance by restoring the encrypted snapshot
- C. Create a new encrypted Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume and copy the snapshots to it. Enable encryption on the DB instance
- D. Copy the snapshots and enable encryption using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). Restore encrypted snapshot to an existing DB instance
- E. Copy the snapshots to an Amazon S3 bucket that is encrypted using server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) managed keys (SSE-KMS)

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_RestoreFromSnapshot.html#USER_RestoreFromSnapshot.CON
Under "Encrypt unencrypted resources" - <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSEncryption.html>

NEW QUESTION 168

- (Topic 2)

A solutions architect is creating a new Amazon CloudFront distribution for an application. Some of the information submitted by users is sensitive. The application uses HTTPS but needs another layer of security. The sensitive information should be protected throughout the entire application stack, and access to the information should be restricted to certain applications.

Which action should the solutions architect take?

- A. Configure a CloudFront signed URL.
- B. Configure a CloudFront signed cookie.
- C. Configure a CloudFront field-level encryption profile.
- D. Configure CloudFront and set the Origin Protocol Policy setting to HTTPS Only for the Viewer Protocol Policy.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/field-level-encryption.html>

"With Amazon CloudFront, you can enforce secure end-to-end connections to origin servers by using HTTPS. Field-level encryption adds an additional layer of security that lets you protect specific data throughout system processing so that only certain applications can see it."

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Topic 2)

An entertainment company is using Amazon DynamoDB to store media metadata. The application is read intensive and experiencing delays. The company does not have staff to handle additional operational overhead and needs to improve the performance efficiency of DynamoDB without reconfiguring the application.

What should a solutions architect recommend to meet this requirement?

- A. Use Amazon ElastiCache for Redis.
- B. Use Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX).
- C. Replicate data by using DynamoDB global tables.
- D. Use Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached with Auto Discovery enabled.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/dax/>

NEW QUESTION 175

- (Topic 2)

A corporation has recruited a new cloud engineer who should not have access to the CompanyConfidential Amazon S3 bucket. The cloud engineer must have read and write permissions on an S3 bucket named AdminTools.

Which IAM policy will satisfy these criteria?

A.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "s3:ListBucket",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::AdminTools"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [ "s3:GetObject", "s3:PutObject" ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::AdminTools/*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "s3:*",
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::CompanyConfidential/*",
        "arn:aws:s3:::CompanyConfidential"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

B.


```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "s3:ListBucket",
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::AdminTools",
        "arn:aws:s3:::CompanyConfidential/*"
      ]
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [ "s3:GetObject", "s3:PutObject", "s3:DeleteObject" ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::AdminTools/*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "s3:*",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::CompanyConfidential"
    }
  ]
}
```

C.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [ "s3:GetObject", "s3:PutObject" ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::AdminTools/*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "s3:*",
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::CompanyConfidential/*",
        "arn:aws:s3:::CompanyConfidential"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

D.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "s3:ListBucket",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::AdminTools/*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [ "s3:GetObject", "s3:PutObject", "s3:DeleteObject" ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::AdminTools/"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "s3:*",
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::CompanyConfidential",
        "arn:aws:s3:::CompanyConfidential/*",
        "arn:aws:s3:::AdminTools/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

A.

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://docs.amazonaws.cn/en_us/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_examples_s3_rw-bucket.html

The policy is separated into two parts because the ListBucket action requires permissions on the bucket while the other actions require permissions on the objects in the bucket. You must use two different Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) to specify bucket-level and object-level permissions. The first Resource element specifies arn:aws:s3:::AdminTools for the ListBucket action so that applications can list all objects in the AdminTools bucket.

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Topic 2)

A company has a highly dynamic batch processing job that uses many Amazon EC2 instances to complete it. The job is stateless in nature, can be started and stopped at any given time with no negative impact, and typically takes upwards of 60 minutes total to complete. The company has asked a solutions architect to design a scalable and cost-effective solution that meets the requirements of the job.

What should the solutions architect recommend?

- A. Implement EC2 Spot Instances
- B. Purchase EC2 Reserved Instances
- C. Implement EC2 On-Demand Instances
- D. Implement the processing on AWS Lambda

Answer: A

Explanation:

EC2 Spot Instances allow users to bid on spare Amazon EC2 computing capacity and can be a cost-effective solution for stateless, interruptible workloads that can be started and stopped at any time. Since the batch processing job is stateless, can be started and stopped at any time, and typically takes upwards of 60 minutes to complete, EC2 Spot Instances would be a good fit for this workload.

NEW QUESTION 178

- (Topic 2)

A company stores its application logs in an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group. A new policy requires the company to store all application logs in Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) in near-real time.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Configure a CloudWatch Logs subscription to stream the logs to Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service).
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function
- C. Use the log group to invoke the function to write the logs to Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service).
- D. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream
- E. Configure the log group as the delivery stream's source
- F. Configure Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) as the delivery stream's destination.
- G. Install and configure Amazon Kinesis Agent on each application server to deliver the logs to Amazon Kinesis Data Stream
- H. Configure Kinesis Data Streams to deliver the logs to Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service)

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://computingforgeeks.com/stream-logs-in-aws-from-cloudwatch-to-elasticsearch/>

NEW QUESTION 179

- (Topic 2)

A company's web application is running on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The company recently changed its policy, which now requires the application to be accessed from one specific country only. Which configuration will meet this requirement?

- A. Configure the security group for the EC2 instances.
- B. Configure the security group on the Application Load Balancer.
- C. Configure AWS WAF on the Application Load Balancer in a VPC.
- D. Configure the network ACL for the subnet that contains the EC2 instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2017/10/aws-waf-now-supports-geographic-match/>

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Topic 2)

A company has two applications: a sender application that sends messages with payloads to be processed and a processing application intended to receive the messages with payloads. The company wants to implement an AWS service to handle messages between the two applications. The sender application can send about 1,000 messages each hour. The messages may take up to 2 days to be processed. If the messages fail to process, they must be retained so that they do not impact the processing of any remaining messages.

Which solution meets these requirements and is the MOST operationally efficient?

- A. Set up an Amazon EC2 instance running a Redis database.
- B. Configure both applications to use the instance.
- C. Store, process, and delete the messages, respectively.
- D. Use an Amazon Kinesis data stream to receive the messages from the sender application.
- E. Integrate the processing application with the Kinesis Client Library (KCL).
- F. Integrate the sender and processor applications with an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
- G. Configure a dead-letter queue to collect the messages that failed to process.
- H. Subscribe the processing application to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to receive notifications to process.
- I. Integrate the sender application to write to the SNS topic.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/building-loosely-coupled-scalable-c-applications-with-amazon-sqs-and-amazon-sns/>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-dead-letter-queues.html>

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Topic 2)

A gaming company has a web application that displays scores. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The application stores data in an Amazon RDS for MySQL database. Users are starting to experience long delays and interruptions that are caused by database read performance. The company wants to improve the user experience while minimizing changes to the application's architecture.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon ElastiCache in front of the database.
- B. Use RDS Proxy between the application and the database.
- C. Migrate the application from EC2 instances to AWS Lambda.
- D. Migrate the database from Amazon RDS for MySQL to Amazon DynamoDB.

Answer: A

Explanation:

ElastiCache can help speed up the read performance of the database by caching frequently accessed data, reducing latency and allowing the application to access the data more quickly. This solution requires minimal modifications to the current architecture, as ElastiCache can be used in conjunction with the existing Amazon RDS for MySQL database.

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Topic 2)

Organizers for a global event want to put daily reports online as static HTML pages. The pages are expected to generate millions of views from users around the world. The files are stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. A solutions architect has been asked to design an efficient and effective solution.

Which action should the solutions architect take to accomplish this?

- A. Generate presigned URLs for the files.
- B. Use cross-Region replication to all Regions.
- C. Use the geoproximity feature of Amazon Route 53.
- D. Use Amazon CloudFront with the S3 bucket as its origin.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) that speeds up the delivery of static and dynamic web content, such as HTML pages, images, and videos. By using CloudFront, the HTML pages will be served to users from the edge location that is closest to them, resulting in faster delivery and a better user experience. CloudFront can also handle the high traffic and large number of requests expected for the global event, ensuring that the HTML pages are available and accessible to users around the world.

NEW QUESTION 190

- (Topic 2)

A company's application is having performance issues. The application is stateful and needs to complete memory tasks on Amazon EC2 instances. The company used AWS CloudFormation to deploy infrastructure and used the M5 EC2 Instance family. As traffic increased, the application performance degraded. Users are reporting delays when they attempt to access the application.

Which solution will resolve these issues in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Replace the EC2 instances with T3 EC2 instances that run in an Auto Scaling group.
- B. Make the changes by using the AWS Management Console.
- C. Modify the CloudFormation templates to run the EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group.
- D. Increase the desired capacity and the maximum capacity of the Auto Scaling group manually when an increase is necessary.
- E. Modify the CloudFormation template.
- F. Replace the EC2 instances with R5 EC2 instances.
- G. Use Amazon CloudWatch built-in EC2 memory metrics to track the application performance for future capacity planning.
- H. Modify the CloudFormation template.
- I. Replace the EC2 instances with R5 EC2 instances.
- J. Deploy the Amazon CloudWatch agent on the EC2 instances to generate custom application latency metrics for future capacity planning.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cloudwatch-memory-metrics-ec2/>

NEW QUESTION 193

- (Topic 2)

A company runs a high performance computing (HPC) workload on AWS. The workload required low-latency network performance and high network throughput with tightly coupled node-to-node communication. The Amazon EC2 instances are properly sized for compute and storage capacity, and are launched using default options.

What should a solutions architect propose to improve the performance of the workload?

- A. Choose a cluster placement group while launching Amazon EC2 instances.
- B. Choose dedicated instance tenancy while launching Amazon EC2 instances.
- C. Choose an Elastic Inference accelerator while launching Amazon EC2 instances.
- D. Choose the required capacity reservation while launching Amazon EC2 instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-resource-ec2-placementgroup.html>

"A cluster placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone that benefit from low network latency, high network throughput"

NEW QUESTION 197

- (Topic 2)

A solutions architect needs to securely store a database user name and password that an application uses to access an Amazon RDS DB instance. The application that accesses the database runs on an Amazon EC2 instance. The solutions architect wants to create a secure parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store.

What should the solutions architect do to meet this requirement?

- A. Create an IAM role that has read access to the Parameter Store parameter.
- B. Allow Decrypt access to an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key that is used to encrypt the parameter.
- C. Assign this IAM role to the EC2 instance.
- D. Create an IAM policy that allows read access to the Parameter Store parameter.
- E. Allow Decrypt access to an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key that is used to encrypt the parameter.
- F. Assign this IAM policy to the EC2 instance.
- G. Create an IAM trust relationship between the Parameter Store parameter and the EC2 instance.
- H. Specify Amazon RDS as a principal in the trust policy.
- I. Create an IAM trust relationship between the DB instance and the EC2 instance.
- J. Specify Systems Manager as a principal in the trust policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_aws-services-that-work-with-iam.html

NEW QUESTION 201

- (Topic 2)

A company needs to move data from an Amazon EC2 instance to an Amazon S3 bucket. The company must ensure that no API calls and no data are routed through public internet routes. Only the EC2 instance can have access to upload data to the S3 bucket.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an interface VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 in the subnet where the EC2 instance is located.
- B. Attach a resource policy to the S3 bucket to only allow the EC2 instance's IAM role for access.
- C. Create a gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 in the Availability Zone where the EC2 instance is located.
- D. Attach appropriate security groups to the endpoint.
- E. Attach a resource policy to the S3 bucket to only allow the EC2 instance's IAM role for access.
- F. Run the nslookup tool from inside the EC2 instance to obtain the private IP address of the S3 bucket's service API endpoint.
- G. Create a route in the VPC route table to provide the EC2 instance with access to the S3 bucket.
- H. Attach a resource policy to the S3 bucket to only allow the EC2 instance's IAM role for access.
- I. Use the AWS provided, publicly available ip-ranges.json file to obtain the private IP address of the S3 bucket's service API endpoint.
- J. Create a route in the VPC route table to provide the EC2 instance with access to the S3 bucket.
- K. Attach a resource policy to the S3 bucket to only allow the EC2 instance's IAM role for access.

Answer: A

Explanation:

(<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-restrict-amazon-s3-bucket-access-to-a-specific-iam-role/>)

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Topic 3)

A company is migrating an old application to AWS. The application runs a batch job every hour and is CPU intensive. The batch job takes 15 minutes on average with an on-premises server. The server has 64 virtual CPU (vCPU) and 512 GiB of memory. Which solution will run the batch job within 15 minutes with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS Lambda with functional scaling
- B. Use Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) with AWS Fargate
- C. Use Amazon Lightsail with AWS Auto Scaling
- D. Use AWS Batch on Amazon EC2

Answer: D

Explanation:

Use AWS Batch on Amazon EC2. AWS Batch is a fully managed batch processing service that can be used to easily run batch jobs on Amazon EC2 instances. It can scale the number of instances to match the workload, allowing the batch job to be completed in the desired time frame with minimal operational overhead.

Using AWS Lambda with Amazon API Gateway - AWS Lambda <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/services-apigateway.html>

AWS Lambda FAQs <https://aws.amazon.com/lambda/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 211

- (Topic 3)

A media company hosts its website on AWS. The website application's architecture includes a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and a database that is hosted on Amazon Aurora. The company's cyber security team reports that the application is vulnerable to SQL injection. How should the company resolve this issue?

- A. Use AWS WAF in front of the ALB. Associate the appropriate web ACLs with AWS WAF.
- B. Create an ALB listener rule to reply to SQL injection with a fixed response.
- C. Subscribe to AWS Shield Advanced to block all SQL injection attempts automatically.
- D. Set up Amazon Inspector to block all SQL injection attempts automatically.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/waf-block-common-attacks/#:~:text=To%20protect%20your%20applications%20against,%2C%20query%20string%2C%20or%20URI.> -----

----- Protect against SQL injection and cross-site scripting. To protect your applications against SQL injection and cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks, use the built-in SQL injection and cross-site scripting engines. Remember that attacks can be performed on different parts of the HTTP request, such as the HTTP header, query string, or URI. Configure the AWS WAF rules to inspect different parts of the HTTP request against the built-in mitigation engines.

NEW QUESTION 216

- (Topic 3)

A company is running a multi-tier recommender web application in the AWS Cloud. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances with an Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ DB instance. Amazon RDS is configured with the latest generation DB instance with 2,000 GB of storage in a General Purpose SSD (gp3) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume. The database performance affects the application during periods of high demand.

A database administrator analyzes the logs in Amazon CloudWatch Logs and discovers that the application performance always degrades when the number of read and write IOPS is higher than 20,000.

What should a solutions architect do to improve the application performance?

- A. Replace the volume with a magnetic volume.
- B. Increase the number of IOPS on the gp3 volume.
- C. Replace the volume with a Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2) volume.
- D. Replace the 2,000 GB gp3 volume with two 1,000 GB gp3 volumes.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/ebs/features/> Amazon EBS provides a range of options that allow you to optimize storage performance and cost for your workload. These options are divided into two major categories: SSD-backed storage for transactional workloads, such as databases and boot volumes (performance depends primarily on IOPS), and HDD-backed storage for throughput intensive workloads, such as MapReduce and log processing (performance depends primarily on MB/s).

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Topic 3)

A company will deploy a web application on AWS. The company hosts the backend database on Amazon RDS for MySQL with a primary DB instance and five read replicas to support scaling needs. The read replicas must lag no more than 1 second behind the primary DB instance. The database routinely runs scheduled stored procedures.

As traffic on the website increases, the replicas experience additional lag during periods of peak load. A solutions architect must reduce the replication lag as much as possible. The solutions architect must minimize changes to the application code and must minimize ongoing overhead.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

Migrate the database to Amazon Aurora MySQL. Replace the read replicas with Aurora Replicas, and configure Aurora Auto Scaling. Replace the stored procedures with Aurora

MySQL native functions.

Deploy an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis cluster in front of the database. Modify the application to check the cache before the application queries the database.

Replace the stored procedures with AWS Lambda functions.

- A. Migrate the database to a MySQL database that runs on Amazon EC2 instance
- B. Choose large, compute optimized for all replica node
- C. Maintain the stored procedures on the EC2 instances.
- D. Deploy an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis cluster in front of the databases
- E. Modify the application to check the cache before the application queries the databases
- F. Replace the stored procedures with AWS Lambda functions.
- G. Migrate the database to a MySQL database that runs on Amazon EC2 instance
- H. Choose large, compute optimized EC2 instances for all replica nodes, Maintain the stored procedures on the EC2 instances.
- I. Migrate the database to Amazon DynamoDB, Provision number of read capacity units (RCUs) to support the required throughput, and configure on-demand capacity scaling
- J. Replace the stored procedures with DynamoDB streams.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A is the most appropriate solution for reducing replication lag without significant changes to the application code and minimizing ongoing operational overhead. Migrating the database to Amazon Aurora MySQL allows for improved replication performance and higher scalability compared to Amazon RDS for MySQL. Aurora Replicas provide faster replication, reducing the replication lag, and Aurora Auto Scaling ensures that there are enough Aurora Replicas to handle the incoming traffic. Additionally, Aurora MySQL native functions can replace the stored procedures, reducing the load on the database and improving performance.

NEW QUESTION 221

- (Topic 3)

A gaming company is moving its public scoreboard from a data center to the AWS Cloud. The company uses Amazon EC2 Windows Server instances behind an Application Load Balancer to host its dynamic application. The company needs a highly available storage solution for the application. The application consists of static files and dynamic server-side code.

Which combination of steps should a solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Store the static files on Amazon S3. Use Amazon CloudFront to cache objects at the edge.
- B. Store the static files on Amazon S3. Use Amazon ElastiCache to cache objects at the edge.
- C. Store the server-side code on Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS). Mount the EFS volume on each EC2 instance to share the files.
- D. Store the server-side code on Amazon FSx for Windows File Server
- E. Mount the FSx for Windows File Server volume on each EC2 instance to share the files.
- F. Store the server-side code on a General Purpose SSD (gp2) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume
- G. Mount the EBS volume on each EC2 instance to share the files.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

A because ElastiCache, despite being ideal for leaderboards per Amazon, doesn't cache at edge locations. D because FSx has higher performance for low latency needs. <https://www.techtarget.com/searchaws/tip/Amazon-FSx-vs-EFS-Compare-the-AWS-file-services> "FSx is built for high performance and submillisecond latency using solid-state drive storage volumes. This design enables users to select storage capacity and latency independently. Thus, even a subterabyte file system can have 256 Mbps or higher throughput and support volumes up to 64 TB."

Amazon S3 is an object storage service that can store static files such as images, videos, documents, etc. Amazon EFS is a file storage service that can store files in a hierarchical structure and supports NFS protocol. Amazon FSx for Windows File Server is a file storage service that can store files in a hierarchical structure and supports SMB protocol. Amazon EBS is a block storage service that can store data in fixed-size blocks and attach to EC2 instances.

Based on these definitions, the combination of steps that should be taken to meet the requirements are:

* A. Store the static files on Amazon S3. Use Amazon CloudFront to cache objects at the edge. D. Store the server-side code on Amazon FSx for Windows File Server. Mount the FSx for Windows File Server volume on each EC2 instance to share the files.

NEW QUESTION 226

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