

Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions SAP-C02

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is developing a new serverless API by using Amazon API Gateway and AWS Lambda. The company integrated the Lambda functions with API Gateway to use several shared libraries and custom classes.

A solutions architect needs to simplify the deployment of the solution and optimize for code reuse. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy the shared libraries and custom classes into a Docker image
- B. Store the image in an S3 bucket. Create a Lambda layer that uses the Docker image as the source
- C. Deploy the API's Lambda functions as Zip package
- D. Configure the packages to use the Lambda layer.
- E. Deploy the shared libraries and custom classes to a Docker image
- F. Upload the image to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). Create a Lambda layer that uses the Docker image as the source
- G. Deploy the API's Lambda functions as Zip package
- H. Configure the packages to use the Lambda layer.
- I. Deploy the shared libraries and custom classes to a Docker container in Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) by using the AWS Fargate launch type
- J. Deploy the API's Lambda functions as Zip package
- K. Configure the packages to use the deployed container as a Lambda layer.
- L. Deploy the shared libraries, custom classes, and code for the API's Lambda functions to a Docker image
- M. Upload the image to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). Configure the API's Lambda functions to use the Docker image as the deployment package.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Deploying the shared libraries and custom classes to a Docker image and uploading the image to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) and creating a Lambda layer that uses the Docker image as the source. Then, deploying the API's Lambda functions as Zip packages and configuring the packages to use the Lambda layer would meet the requirements for simplifying the deployment and optimizing for code reuse.

A Lambda layer is a distribution mechanism for libraries, custom runtimes, and other function dependencies. It allows you to manage your in-development function code separately from your dependencies, this way you can easily update your dependencies without having to update your entire function code.

By deploying the shared libraries and custom classes to a Docker image and uploading the image to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR), it makes it easy to manage and version the dependencies. This way, the company can use the same version of the dependencies across different Lambda functions.

By creating a Lambda layer that uses the Docker image as the source, the company can configure the API's Lambda functions to use the layer, reducing the need to include the dependencies in each function package, and making it easy to update the dependencies across all functions at once.

Reference:

AWS Lambda Layers documentation: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/configuration-layers.html>

AWS Elastic Container Registry (ECR) documentation: <https://aws.amazon.com/ecr/> Building Lambda Layers with Docker documentation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/building-lambda-layers-with-docker/>

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company wants to change its internal cloud billing strategy for each of its business units. Currently, the cloud governance team shares reports for overall cloud spending with the head of each business unit. The company uses AWS Organizations to manage the separate AWS accounts for each business unit. The existing tagging standard in Organizations includes the application, environment, and owner. The cloud governance team wants a centralized solution so each business unit receives monthly reports on its cloud spending. The solution should also send notifications for any cloud spending that exceeds a set threshold.

Which solution is the MOST cost-effective way to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure AWS Budgets in each account and configure budget alerts that are grouped by application, environment, and owner
- B. Add each business unit to an Amazon SNS topic for each alert
- C. Use Cost Explorer in each account to create monthly reports for each business unit.
- D. Configure AWS Budgets in the organization's master account and configure budget alerts that are grouped by application, environment, and owner
- E. Add each business unit to an Amazon SNS topic for each alert
- F. Use Cost Explorer in the organization's master account to create monthly reports for each business unit.
- G. Configure AWS Budgets in each account and configure budget alerts that are grouped by application, environment, and owner
- H. Add each business unit to an Amazon SNS topic for each alert
- I. Use the AWS Billing and Cost Management dashboard in each account to create monthly reports for each business unit.
- J. Enable AWS Cost and Usage Reports in the organization's master account and configure reports grouped by application, environment, and owner
- K. Create an AWS Lambda function that processes AWS Cost and Usage Reports, sends budget alerts, and sends monthly reports to each business unit's email list.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Configure AWS Budgets in the organization's master account and configure budget alerts that are grouped by application, environment, and owner. Add each business unit to an Amazon SNS topic for each alert. Use Cost Explorer in the organization's master account to create monthly reports for each business unit.

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2019/07/introducing-aws-budgets-reports/#:~:text=AWS%20Bud>

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company runs a content management application on a single Windows Amazon EC2 instance in a development environment. The application reads and writes static content to a 2 TB Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume that is attached to the instance as the root device. The company plans to deploy this application in production as a highly available and fault-tolerant solution that runs on at least three EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones.

A solutions architect must design a solution that joins all the instances that run the application to an Active Directory domain. The solution also must implement Windows ACLs to control access to file contents. The application always must maintain exactly the same content on all running instances at any given point in time.

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

- A. Create an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file share
- B. Create an Auto Scaling group that extends across three Availability Zones and maintains a minimum size of three instances
- C. Implement a user data script to install the application, join the instance to the AD domain, and mount the EFS file share.

- D. Create a new AMI from the current EC2 instance that is running
- E. Create an Amazon FSx for Lustre file system
- F. Create an Auto Scaling group that extends across three Availability Zones and maintains a minimum size of three instances
- G. Implement a user data script to join the instance to the AD domain and mount the FSx for Lustre file system.
- H. Create an Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system
- I. Create an Auto Scaling group that extends across three Availability Zones and maintains a minimum size of three instances
- J. Implement a user data script to install the application and mount the FSx for Windows File Server file system
- K. Perform a seamless domain join to join the instance to the AD domain.
- L. Create a new AMI from the current EC2 instance that is running
- M. Create an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system
- N. Create an Auto Scaling group that extends across three Availability Zones and maintains a minimum size of three instances
- O. Perform a seamless domain join to join the instance to the AD domain.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/fsx/latest/WindowsGuide/what-is.html> https://docs.aws.amazon.com/directoryservice/latest/admin-guide/ms_ad_join_instance.html

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

A solutions architect needs to advise a company on how to migrate its on-premises data processing application to the AWS Cloud. Currently, users upload input files through a web portal. The web server then stores the uploaded files on NAS and messages the processing server over a message queue. Each media file can take up to 1 hour to process. The company has determined that the number of media files awaiting processing is significantly higher during business hours, with the number of files rapidly declining after business hours.

What is the MOST cost-effective migration recommendation?

- A. Create a queue using Amazon SQS
- B. Configure the existing web server to publish to the new queue. When there are messages in the queue, invoke an AWS Lambda function to pull requests from the queue and process the file
- C. Store the processed files in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- D. Create a queue using Amazon SNS
- E. Configure the existing web server to publish to the new queue
- F. When there are messages in the queue, create a new Amazon EC2 instance to pull requests from the queue and process the file
- G. Store the processed files in Amazon EFS
- H. Shut down the EC2 instance after the task is complete.
- I. Create a queue using Amazon MQ
- J. Configure the existing web server to publish to the new queue. When there are messages in the queue, invoke an AWS Lambda function to pull requests from the queue and process the file
- K. Store the processed files in Amazon EFS.
- L. Create a queue using Amazon SNS
- M. Configure the existing web server to publish to the new queue
- N. Use Amazon EC2 instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group to pull requests from the queue and process the file
- O. Scale the EC2 instances based on the SQS queue length
- P. Store the processed files in an Amazon S3 bucket.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/operating-lambda-performance-optimization-part-1/>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company runs an IoT platform on AWS IoT sensors in various locations send data to the company's Node.js API servers on Amazon EC2 instances running behind an Application Load Balancer. The data is stored in an Amazon RDS MySQL DB instance that uses a 4 TB General Purpose SSD volume.

The number of sensors the company has deployed in the field has increased over time and is expected to grow significantly. The API servers are consistently overloaded and RDS metrics show high write latency.

Which of the following steps together will resolve the issues permanently and enable growth as new sensors are provisioned, while keeping this platform cost-efficient? (Select TWO.)

- A. Resize the MySQL General Purpose SSD storage to 6 TB to improve the volume's IOPS
- B. Re-architect the database tier to use Amazon Aurora instead of an RDS MySQL DB instance and add read replicas
- C. Leverage Amazon Kinesis Data Streams and AWS Lambda to ingest and process the raw data
- D. Use AWS X-Ray to analyze and debug application issues and add more API servers to match the load
- E. Re-architect the database tier to use Amazon DynamoDB instead of an RDS MySQL DB instance

Answer: CE

Explanation:

➤ Option C is correct because leveraging Amazon Kinesis Data Streams and AWS Lambda to ingest and process the raw data resolves the issues permanently and enables growth as new sensors are provisioned. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is a serverless streaming data service that simplifies the capture, processing, and storage of data streams at any scale. Kinesis Data Streams can handle any amount of streaming data and process data from hundreds of thousands of sources with very low latency. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. Lambda can be triggered by Kinesis Data Streams events and process the data records in real time. Lambda can also scale automatically based on the incoming data volume. By using Kinesis Data Streams and Lambda, the company can reduce the load on the API servers and improve the performance and scalability of the data ingestion and processing layer.

➤ Option E is correct because re-architecting the database tier to use Amazon DynamoDB instead of an RDS MySQL DB instance resolves the issues permanently and enables growth as new sensors are provisioned. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed key-value and document database that delivers single-digit millisecond performance at any scale. DynamoDB supports auto scaling, which automatically adjusts read and write capacity based on actual traffic patterns. DynamoDB also supports on-demand capacity mode, which instantly accommodates up to double the previous peak traffic on a table. By using DynamoDB instead of RDS MySQL DB instance, the company can eliminate high write latency and improve scalability and performance of the database tier.

References: 1: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-volume-types.html> 2: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/CHAP_AuroraOverview.html 3: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/streams/latest/dev/introduction.html> : <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/welcome.html> : <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/xray/latest/devguide/aws-xray.html> : <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Introduction.html> :

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is refactoring its on-premises order-processing platform in the AWS Cloud. The platform includes a web front end that is hosted on a fleet of VMs RabbitMQ to connect the front end to the backend, and a Kubernetes cluster to run a containerized backend system to process the orders. The company does not want to make any major changes to the application

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

- A. Create an AMI of the web server VM Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group that uses the AMI and an Application Load Balancer Set up Amazon MQ to replace the on-premises messaging queue Configure Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) to host the order-processing backend
- B. Create a custom AWS Lambda runtime to mimic the web server environment Create an Amazon API Gateway API to replace the front-end web servers Set up Amazon MQ to replace the on-premises messaging queue Configure Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) to host the order-processing backend
- C. Create an AMI of the web server VM Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group that uses the AMI and an Application Load Balancer Set up Amazon MQ to replace the on-premises messaging queue Install Kubernetes on a fleet of different EC2 instances to host the order-processing backend
- D. Create an AMI of the web server VM Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group that uses the AMI and an Application Load Balancer Set up an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to replace the on-premises messaging queue Configure Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) to host the order-processing backend

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2020/11/announcing-amazon-mq-rabbitmq/>

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has migrated its forms-processing application to AWS. When users interact with the application, they upload scanned forms as files through a web application. A database stores user metadata and references to files that are stored in Amazon S3. The web application runs on Amazon EC2 instances and an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL database.

When forms are uploaded, the application sends notifications to a team through Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS). A team member then logs in and processes each form. The team member performs data validation on the form and extracts relevant data before entering the information into another system that uses an API.

A solutions architect needs to automate the manual processing of the forms. The solution must provide accurate form extraction, minimize time to market, and minimize long-term operational overhead.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Develop custom libraries to perform optical character recognition (OCR) on the form
- B. Deploy the libraries to an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster as an application tier
- C. Use this tier to process the forms when forms are uploaded
- D. Store the output in Amazon S3. Parse this output by extracting the data into an Amazon DynamoDB table
- E. Submit the data to the target system's API
- F. Host the new application tier on EC2 instances.
- G. Extend the system with an application tier that uses AWS Step Functions and AWS Lambda
- H. Configure this tier to use artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML) models that are trained and hosted on an EC2 instance to perform optical character recognition (OCR) on the forms when forms are uploaded
- I. Store the output in Amazon S3. Parse this output by extracting the data that is required within the application tier
- J. Submit the data to the target system's API.
- K. Host a new application tier on EC2 instance
- L. Use this tier to call endpoints that host artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML) models that are trained and hosted in Amazon SageMaker to perform optical character recognition (OCR) on the form
- M. Store the output in Amazon ElastiCache
- N. Parse this output by extracting the data that is required within the application tier
- O. Submit the data to the target system's API.
- P. Extend the system with an application tier that uses AWS Step Functions and AWS Lambda
- Q. Configure this tier to use Amazon Textract and Amazon Comprehend to perform optical character recognition (OCR) on the forms when forms are uploaded
- R. Store the output in Amazon S3. Parse this output by extracting the data that is required within the application tier
- S. Submit the data to the target system's API.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Extend the system with an application tier that uses AWS Step Functions and AWS Lambda. Configure this tier to use Amazon Textract and Amazon Comprehend to perform optical character recognition (OCR) on the forms when forms are uploaded. Store the output in Amazon S3. Parse this output by extracting the data that is required within the application tier. Submit the data to the target system's API. This solution meets the requirements of accurate form extraction, minimal time to market, and minimal long-term operational overhead. Amazon Textract and Amazon Comprehend are fully managed and serverless services that can perform OCR and extract relevant data from the forms, which eliminates the need to develop custom libraries or train and host models. Using AWS Step Functions and Lambda allows for easy automation of the process and the ability to scale as needed.

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is running an application in the AWS Cloud. The company's security team must approve the creation of all new IAM users. When a new IAM user is created, all access for the user must be removed automatically. The security team must then receive a notification to approve the user. The company has a multi-Region AWS CloudTrail trail in the AWS account.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule
- B. Define a pattern with the detail-type value set to AWS API Call via CloudTrail and an eventName of CreateUser.

- C. Configure CloudTrail to send a notification for the CreateUser event to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- D. Invoke a container that runs in Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) with AWS Fargate technology to remove access
- E. Invoke an AWS Step Functions state machine to remove access.
- F. Use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to notify the security team.
- G. Use Amazon Pinpoint to notify the security team.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/prescriptive-guidance/latest/patterns/send-a-notification-when-an-iam-user-is-crea>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has migrated an application from on premises to AWS. The application frontend is a static website that runs on two Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The application backend is a Python application that runs on three EC2 instances behind another ALB. The EC2 instances are large, general purpose On-Demand Instances that were sized to meet the on-premises specifications for peak usage of the application. The application averages hundreds of thousands of requests each month. However, the application is used mainly during lunchtime and receives minimal traffic during the rest of the day.

A solutions architect needs to optimize the infrastructure cost of the application without negatively affecting the application availability. Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Change all the EC2 instances to compute optimized instances that have the same number of cores as the existing EC2 instances.
- B. Move the application frontend to a static website that is hosted on Amazon S3.
- C. Deploy the application frontend by using AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- D. Use the same instance type for the nodes.
- E. Change all the backend EC2 instances to Spot Instances.
- F. Deploy the backend Python application to general purpose burstable EC2 instances that have the same number of cores as the existing EC2 instances.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Moving the application frontend to a static website that is hosted on Amazon S3 will save cost as S3 is cheaper than running EC2 instances.

Using Spot instances for the backend EC2 instances will also save cost, as they are significantly cheaper than On-Demand instances. This will be suitable for the application, as it has minimal traffic during the rest of the day, and the availability of spot instances will not negatively affect the application's availability.

Reference:

Amazon S3 pricing: <https://aws.amazon.com/s3/pricing/>

Amazon EC2 Spot Instances documentation: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/spot/> AWS Elastic Beanstalk documentation: <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/>

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) pricing: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is hosting a three-tier web application in an on-premises environment. Due to a recent surge in traffic that resulted in downtime and a significant financial impact, company management has ordered that the application be moved to AWS. The application is written in .NET and has a dependency on a MySQL database. A solutions architect must design a scalable and highly available solution to meet the demand of 200,000 daily users.

Which steps should the solutions architect take to design an appropriate solution?

- A. Use AWS Elastic Beanstalk to create a new application with a web server environment and an Amazon RDS MySQL Multi-AZ DB instance. The environment should launch a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in front of an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group in multiple Availability Zones. Use an Amazon Route 53 alias record to route traffic from the company's domain to the NLB.
- B. Use AWS CloudFormation to launch a stack containing an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in front of an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group spanning three Availability Zones.
- C. The stack should launch a Multi-AZ deployment of an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster with a Retain deletion policy.
- D. Use an Amazon Route 53 alias record to route traffic from the company's domain to the ALB.
- E. Use AWS Elastic Beanstalk to create an automatically scaling web server environment that spans two separate Regions with an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in each Region.
- F. Create a Multi-AZ deployment of an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster with a cross-Region read replica. Use Amazon Route 53 with a geoproximity routing policy to route traffic between the two Regions.
- G. Use AWS CloudFormation to launch a stack containing an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in front of an Amazon ECS cluster of Spot Instances spanning three Availability Zones. The stack should launch an Amazon RDS MySQL DB instance with a Snapshot deletion policy. Use an Amazon Route 53 alias record to route traffic from the company's domain to the ALB.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using AWS CloudFormation to launch a stack with an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in front of an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group spanning three Availability Zones, a Multi-AZ deployment of an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster with a Retain deletion policy, and an Amazon Route 53 alias record to route traffic from the company's domain to the ALB will ensure that

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

A software company hosts an application on AWS with resources in multiple AWS accounts and Regions. The application runs on a group of Amazon EC2 instances in an application VPC located in the us-east-1 Region with an IPv4 CIDR block of 10.10.0.0/16. In a different AWS account, a shared services VPC is located in the us-east-2 Region with an IPv4 CIDR block of 10.10.10.0/24. When a cloud engineer uses AWS CloudFormation to attempt to peer the application VPC with the shared services VPC, an error message indicates a peering failure. Which factors could cause this error? (Choose two.)

- A. The IPv4 CIDR ranges of the two VPCs overlap.
- B. The VPCs are not in the same Region.
- C. One or both accounts do not have access to an Internet gateway.
- D. One of the VPCs was not shared through AWS Resource Access Manager.
- E. The IAM role in the peer acceptor account does not have the correct permissions.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2017/11/announcing-support-for-inter-region-vpc-peering/>

NEW QUESTION 12

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company recently deployed an application on AWS. The application uses Amazon DynamoDB. The company measured the application load and configured the RCUs and WCUs on the DynamoDB table to match the expected peak load. The peak load occurs once a week for a 4-hour period and is double the average load. The application load is close to the average load for the rest of the week. The access pattern includes many more writes to the table than reads of the table. A solutions architect needs to implement a solution to minimize the cost of the table. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Application Auto Scaling to increase capacity during the peak period.
- B. Purchase reserved RCUs and WCUs to match the average load.
- C. Configure on-demand capacity mode for the table.
- D. Configure DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) in front of the table.
- E. Reduce the provisioned read capacity to match the new peak load on the table.
- F. Configure DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) in front of the table.
- G. Configure on-demand capacity mode for the table.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This solution meets the requirements by using Application Auto Scaling to automatically increase capacity during the peak period, which will handle the double the average load. And by purchasing reserved RCUs and WCUs to match the average load, it will minimize the cost of the table for the rest of the week when the load is close to the average.

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

This solution requires minimal operational overhead, as it only requires setting up AWS IoT Core and creating a thing for each device. (Reference: AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional Official Amazon Text Book, Page 537)

AWS IoT Core is a fully managed service that enables secure, bi-directional communication between internet-connected devices and the AWS Cloud. It supports the MQTT protocol and includes built-in device authentication and access control. By using AWS IoT Core, the company can easily provision and manage the X.509 certificates for each device, and connect the devices to the service with minimal operational overhead.

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is migrating some of its applications to AWS. The company wants to migrate and modernize the applications quickly after it finalizes networking and security strategies. The company has set up an AWS Direct Connect connection in a central network account. The company expects to have hundreds of AWS accounts and VPCs in the near future. The corporate network must be able to access the resources on AWS seamlessly and also must be able to communicate with all the VPCs. The company also wants to route its cloud resources to the internet through its on-premises data center. Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a Direct Connect gateway in the central account.
- B. In each of the accounts, create an association proposal by using the Direct Connect gateway and the account ID for every virtual private gateway.
- C. Create a Direct Connect gateway and a transit gateway in the central network account.
- D. Attach the transit gateway to the Direct Connect gateway by using a transit VIF.
- E. Provision an internet gateway.
- F. Attach the internet gateway to a subnet.
- G. Allow internet traffic through the gateway.
- H. Share the transit gateway with other accounts.
- I. Attach VPCs to the transit gateway.
- J. Provision VPC peering as necessary.
- K. Provision only private subnets.
- L. Open the necessary route on the transit gateway and customer gateway to allow outbound internet traffic from AWS to flow through NAT services that run in the

data center.

Answer: BDF

Explanation:

- Option A is incorrect because creating a Direct Connect gateway in the central account and creating an association proposal by using the Direct Connect gateway and the account ID for every virtual private gateway does not enable active-passive failover between the regions. A Direct Connect gateway is a globally available resource that enables you to connect your AWS Direct Connect connection over a private virtual interface (VIF) to one or more VPCs in any AWS Region. A virtual private gateway is the VPN concentrator on the Amazon side of a VPN connection. You can associate a Direct Connect gateway with either a transit gateway or a virtual private gateway. However, a Direct Connect gateway does not provide any load balancing or failover capabilities by itself1
 - Option B is correct because creating a Direct Connect gateway and a transit gateway in the central network account and attaching the transit gateway to the Direct Connect gateway by using a transit VIF meets the requirement of enabling the corporate network to access the resources on AWS seamlessly and also to communicate with all the VPCs. A transit VIF is a type of private VIF that you can use to connect your AWS Direct Connect connection to a transit gateway or a Direct Connect gateway. A transit gateway is a network transit hub that you can use to interconnect your VPCs and on-premises networks. By using a transit VIF, you can route traffic between your on-premises network and multiple VPCs across different AWS accounts and Regions through a single connection23
 - Option C is incorrect because provisioning an internet gateway, attaching the internet gateway to subnets, and allowing internet traffic through the gateway does not meet the requirement of routing cloud resources to the internet through its on-premises data center. An internet gateway is a horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available VPC component that allows communication between your VPC and the internet. An internet gateway serves two purposes: to provide a target in your VPC route tables for internet-routable traffic, and to perform network address translation (NAT) for instances that have been assigned public IPv4 addresses. By using an internet gateway, you are routing cloud resources directly to the internet, not through your on-premises data center.
 - Option D is correct because sharing the transit gateway with other accounts and attaching VPCs to the transit gateway meets the requirement of enabling the corporate network to access the resources on AWS seamlessly and also to communicate with all the VPCs. You can share your transit gateway with other AWS accounts within the same organization by using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM). This allows you to centrally manage connectivity from multiple accounts without having to create individual peering connections between VPCs or duplicate network appliances in each account. You can attach VPCs from different accounts and Regions to your shared transit gateway and enable routing between them.
 - Option E is incorrect because provisioning VPC peering as necessary does not meet the requirement of enabling the corporate network to access the resources on AWS seamlessly and also to communicate with all the VPCs. VPC peering is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them using private IPv4 addresses or IPv6 addresses. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, or with a VPC in another AWS account within a single Region. However, VPC peering does not allow you to route traffic from your on-premises network to your VPCs or between multiple Regions. You would need to create multiple VPN connections or Direct Connect connections for each VPC peering connection, which increases operational complexity and costs.
 - Option F is correct because provisioning only private subnets, opening the necessary route on the transit gateway and customer gateway to allow outbound internet traffic from AWS to flow through NAT services that run in the data center meets the requirement of routing cloud resources to the internet through its on-premises data center. A private subnet is a subnet that's associated with a route table that has no route to an internet gateway. Instances in a private subnet can communicate with other instances in the same VPC but cannot access resources on the internet directly. To enable outbound internet access from instances in private subnets, you can use NAT devices such as NAT gateways or NAT instances that are deployed in public subnets. A public subnet is a subnet that's associated with a route table that has a route to an internet gateway. Alternatively, you can use your on-premises data center as a NAT device by configuring routes on your transit gateway and customer gateway that direct outbound internet traffic from your private subnets through your VPN connection or Direct Connect connection. This way, you can route cloud resources to the internet through your on-premises data center instead of using an internet gateway.
- References: 1: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/direct-connect-gateways-intro.html> 2: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/direct-connect-transit-virtual-interfaces.html> 3: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/tgw/what-is-transit-gateway.html> : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_Internet_Gateway.html : <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/tgw/tgw-sharing.html> : <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/peering/what-is-vpc-peering.html> : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_Scenario2.html : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_Scenario3.html : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_NAT_Instance.html : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_NAT_Gateway.html

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Exam Topic 1)

A publishing company's design team updates the icons and other static assets that an ecommerce web application uses. The company serves the icons and assets from an Amazon S3 bucket that is hosted in the company's production account. The company also uses a development account that members of the design team can access.

After the design team tests the static assets in the development account, the design team needs to load the assets into the S3 bucket in the production account. A solutions architect must provide the design team with access to the production account without exposing other parts of the web application to the risk of unwanted changes.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. In the production account, create a new IAM policy that allows read and write access to the S3 bucket.
- B. In the development account, create a new IAM policy that allows read and write access to the S3 bucket.
- C. In the production account, create a role
- D. Attach the new policy to the role
- E. Define the development account as a trusted entity.
- F. In the development account, create a role
- G. Attach the new policy to the role
- H. Define the production account as a trusted entity.
- I. In the development account, create a group that contains all the IAM users of the design team
- J. Attach a different IAM policy to the group to allow the sts:AssumeRole action on the role in the production account.
- K. In the development account, create a group that contains all the IAM users of the design team
- L. Attach a different IAM policy to the group to allow the sts:AssumeRole action on the role in the development account.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

- A. In the production account, create a new IAM policy that allows read and write access to the S3 bucket. The policy grants the necessary permissions to access the assets in the production S3 bucket.
- C. In the production account, create a role. Attach the new policy to the role. Define the development account as a trusted entity. By creating a role and attaching the policy, and then defining the development account as a trusted entity, the development account can assume the role and access the production S3 bucket with the read and write permissions.

➤ E. In the development account, create a group that contains all the IAM users of the design team. Attach a different IAM policy to the group to allow the sts:AssumeRole action on the role in the production account. The IAM policy attached to the group allows the design team members to assume the role created in the production account, thereby giving them access to the production S3 bucket.

Step 1: Create a role in the Production Account; create the role in the Production account and specify the Development account as a trusted entity. You also limit the role permissions to only read and write access to the productionapp bucket. Anyone granted permission to use the role can read and write to the productionapp bucket. Step 2: Grant access to the role Sign in as an administrator in the Development account and allow the AssumeRole action on the UpdateApp role in the Production account. So, recap, production account you create the policy for S3, and you set development account as a trusted entity. Then on the development account you allow the sts:assumeRole action on the role in production account. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/tutorial_cross-account-with-roles.html

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Exam Topic 1)

A finance company hosts a data lake in Amazon S3. The company receives financial data records over SFTP each night from several third parties. The company runs its own SFTP server on an Amazon EC2 instance in a public subnet of a VPC. After the files are uploaded, they are moved to the data lake by a cron job that runs on the same instance. The SFTP server is reachable on DNS sftp.examWe.com through the use of Amazon Route 53. What should a solutions architect do to improve the reliability and scalability of the SFTP solution?

- A. Move the EC2 instance into an Auto Scaling group
- B. Place the EC2 instance behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Update the DNS record sftp.example.com in Route 53 to point to the ALB.
- C. Migrate the SFTP server to AWS Transfer for SFT
- D. Update the DNS record sftp.example.com in Route 53 to point to the server endpoint hostname.
- E. Migrate the SFTP server to a file gateway in AWS Storage Gateway
- F. Update the DNS record sftp.example.com in Route 53 to point to the file gateway endpoint.
- G. Place the EC2 instance behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Update the DNS record sftp.example.com in Route 53 to point to the NLB.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/aws-transfer-family/faqs/> <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/transfer/latest/userguide/what-is-aws-transfer-family.html>
https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2018/11/aws-transfer-for-sftp-fully-managed-sftp-for-s3/?nc1=h_

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is running a traditional web application on Amazon EC2 instances. The company needs to refactor the application as microservices that run on containers. Separate versions of the application exist in two distinct environments: production and testing. Load for the application is variable, but the minimum load and the maximum load are known. A solutions architect needs to design the updated application with a serverless architecture that minimizes operational complexity.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Upload the container images to AWS Lambda as function
- B. Configure a concurrency limit for the associated Lambda functions to handle the expected peak load
- C. Configure two separate Lambda integrations within Amazon API Gateway: one for production and one for testing.
- D. Upload the container images to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). Configure two auto scaled Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) clusters with the Fargate launch type to handle the expected load
- E. Deploy tasks from the ECR image
- F. Configure two separate Application Load Balancers to direct traffic to the ECS clusters.
- G. Upload the container images to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). Configure two auto scaled Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) clusters with the Fargate launch type to handle the expected load
- H. Deploy tasks from the ECR image
- I. Configure two separate Application Load Balancers to direct traffic to the EKS clusters.
- J. Upload the container images to AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- K. In Elastic Beanstalk, create separate environments and deployments for production and testing
- L. Configure two separate Application Load Balancers to direct traffic to the Elastic Beanstalk deployments.

Answer: B

Explanation:

minimizes operational + microservices that run on containers = AWS Elastic Beanstalk

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has an application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances. A solutions architect is designing VPC infrastructure in an AWS Region where the application needs to access an Amazon Aurora DB cluster. The EC2 instances are all associated with the same security group. The DB cluster is associated with its own security group.

The solutions architect needs to add rules to the security groups to provide the application with least privilege access to the DB cluster.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Add an inbound rule to the EC2 instances' security group
- B. Specify the DB cluster's security group as the source over the default Aurora port.
- C. Add an outbound rule to the EC2 instances' security group
- D. Specify the DB cluster's security group as the destination over the default Aurora port.
- E. Add an inbound rule to the DB cluster's security group
- F. Specify the EC2 instances' security group as the source over the default Aurora port.
- G. Add an outbound rule to the DB cluster's security group
- H. Specify the EC2 instances' security group as the destination over the default Aurora port.
- I. Add an outbound rule to the DB cluster's security group
- J. Specify the EC2 instances' security group as the destination over the ephemeral ports.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

* B. Add an outbound rule to the EC2 instances' security group. Specify the DB cluster's security group as the destination over the default Aurora port. This allows the instances to make outbound connections to the DB cluster on the default Aurora port. C. Add an inbound rule to the DB cluster's security group. Specify the EC2 instances' security group as the source over the default Aurora port. This allows connections to the DB cluster from the EC2 instances on the default Aurora port.

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is planning to migrate its business-critical applications from an on-premises data center to AWS. The company has an on-premises installation of a Microsoft SQL Server Always On cluster. The company wants to migrate to an AWS managed database service. A solutions architect must design a heterogeneous database migration on AWS.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Migrate the SQL Server databases to Amazon RDS for MySQL by using backup and restore utilities.
- B. Use an AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized device to transfer data to Amazon S3. Set up Amazon RDS for MySQL
- C. Use S3 integration with SQL Server features, such as BULK INSERT.
- D. Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool to translate the database schema to Amazon RDS for MySQL
- E. Then use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the data from on-premises databases to Amazon RDS.
- F. Use AWS DataSync to migrate data over the network between on-premises storage and Amazon S3. Set up Amazon RDS for MySQL
- G. Use S3 integration with SQL Server features, such as BULK INSERT.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/dms/schema-conversion-tool/>

AWS Schema Conversion Tool (SCT) can automatically convert the database schema from Microsoft SQL Server to Amazon RDS for MySQL. This allows for a smooth transition of the database schema without any manual intervention. AWS DMS can then be used to migrate the data from the on-premises databases to the newly created Amazon RDS for MySQL instance. This service can perform a one-time migration of the data or can set up ongoing replication of data changes to keep the on-premises and AWS databases in sync.

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has created an OU in AWS Organizations for each of its engineering teams. Each OU owns multiple AWS accounts. The organization has hundreds of AWS accounts. A solutions architect must design a solution so that each OU can view a breakdown of usage costs across its AWS accounts. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Cost and Usage Report (CUR) for each OU by using AWS Resource Access Manager. Allow each team to visualize the CUR through an Amazon QuickSight dashboard.
- B. Create an AWS Cost and Usage Report (CUR) from the AWS Organizations management account. Allow each team to visualize the CUR through an Amazon QuickSight dashboard.
- C. Create an AWS Cost and Usage Report (CUR) in each AWS Organizations member account. Allow each team to visualize the CUR through an Amazon QuickSight dashboard.
- D. Create an AWS Cost and Usage Report (CUR) by using AWS Systems Manager. Allow each team to visualize the CUR through Systems Manager OpsCenter dashboards.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cur/latest/userguide/billing-cur-limits.html>

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company wants to migrate an application to Amazon EC2 from VMware Infrastructure that runs in an on-premises data center. A solutions architect must preserve the software and configuration settings during the migration.

What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the AWS DataSync agent to start replicating the data store to Amazon FSx for Windows FileServer. Use the SMB share to host the VMware data store.
- B. Use VM Import/Export to move the VMs to Amazon EC2.
- C. Use the VMware vSphere client to export the application as an image in Open Virtualization Format (OVF) format. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to store the image in the destination AWS Region.
- D. Create and apply an IAM role for VM Import. Use the AWS CLI to run the EC2 import command.
- E. . Configure AWS Storage Gateway for file service to export a Common Internet File System (CIFS) share.
- F. Create a backup copy to the shared folder.
- G. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and create an AMI from the backup copy. Launch an EC2 instance that is based on the AMI.
- H. Create a managed-instance activation for a hybrid environment in AWS Systems Manager.
- I. Download and install Systems Manager Agent on the on-premises VM. Register the VM with Systems Manager to be a managed instance. Use AWS Backup to create a snapshot of the VM and create an AMI.
- J. Launch an EC2 instance that is based on the AMI.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vm-import/latest/userguide/vmimport-image-import.html>

- Export an OVF Template
- Create / use an Amazon S3 bucket for storing the exported images. The bucket must be in the Region where you want to import your VMs.
- Create an IAM role named vmimport.
- You'll use AWS CLI to run the import commands. <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/import-instances/>

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Exam Topic 1)

A retail company is hosting an ecommerce website on AWS across multiple AWS Regions. The company wants the website to be operational at all times for online purchases. The website stores data in an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance.

Which solution will provide the HIGHEST availability for the database?

- A. Configure automated backups on Amazon RD
- B. In the case of disruption, promote an automated backup to be a standalone DB instanc
- C. Direct database traffic to the promoted DB instanc
- D. Create a replacement read replica that has the promoted DB instance as its source.
- E. Configure global tables and read replicas on Amazon RD
- F. Activate the cross-Region scop
- G. In the case of disruption, use AWS Lambda to copy the read replicas from one Region to another Region.
- H. Configure global tables and automated backups on Amazon RD
- I. In the case of disruption, use AWS Lambda to copy the read replicas from one Region to another Region.
- J. Configure read replicas on Amazon RD
- K. In the case of disruption, promote a cross-Region and read replica to be a standalone DB instanc
- L. Direct database traffic to the promoted DB instanc
- M. Create areplacement read replica that has the promoted DB instance as its source.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This solution will provide the highest availability for the database, as the read replicas will allow the database to be available in multiple Regions, thus reducing the chances of disruption. Additionally, the promotion of the cross-Region read replica to become a standalone DB instance will ensure that the database is still available even if one of the Regions experiences disruptions.

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 1)

An AWS partner company is building a service in AWS Organizations using Its organization named org. This service requires the partner company to have access to AWS resources in a customer account, which is in a separate organization named org2 The company must establish least privilege security access using an API or command line tool to the customer account

What is the MOST secure way to allow org1 to access resources h org2?

- A. The customer should provide the partner company with their AWS account access keys to log in and perform the required tasks
- B. The customer should create an IAM user and assign the required permissions to the IAM user The customer should then provide the credentials to the partner company to log In and perform the required tasks.
- C. The customer should create an IAM role and assign the required permissions to the IAM rol
- D. The partner company should then use the IAM rote's Amazon Resource Name (ARN) when requesting access to perform the required tasks
- E. The customer should create an IAM rote and assign the required permissions to the IAM rot
- F. The partner company should then use the IAM rote's Amazon Resource Name (ARN). Including the external ID in the IAM role's trust pokey, when requesting access to perform the required tasks

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/confused-deputy.html>

This is the most secure way to allow org1 to access resources in org2 because it allows for least privilege security access. The customer should create an IAM role and assign the required permissions to the IAM role. The partner company should then use the IAM role's Amazon Resource Name (ARN) and include the external ID in the IAM role's trust policy when requesting access to perform the required tasks. This ensures that the partner company can only access the resources that it needs and only from the specific customer account.

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is subject to regulatory audits of its financial information. External auditors who use a single AWS account need access to the company's AWS account. A solutions architect must provide the auditors with secure, read-only access to the company's AWS account. The solution must comply with AWS security best practices.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. In the company's AWS account, create resource policies for all resources in the account to grant access to the auditors' AWS accoun
- B. Assign a unique external ID to the resource policy.
- C. In the company's AWS account create an IAM role that trusts the auditors' AWS account Create an IAM policy that has the required permission
- D. Attach the policy to the rol
- E. Assign a unique external ID to the role's trust policy.
- F. In the company's AWS account, create an IAM use
- G. Attach the required IAM policies to the IAM user.Create API access keys for the IAM use
- H. Share the access keys with the auditors.
- I. In the company's AWS account, create an IAM group that has the required permissions Create an IAM user in the company s account for each audito
- J. Add the IAM users to the IAM group.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This solution will allow the external auditors to have read-only access to the company's AWS account while being compliant with AWS security best practices. By creating an IAM role, which is a secure and flexible way of granting access to AWS resources, and trusting the auditors' AWS account, the company can ensure that the auditors only have the permissions that are required for their role and nothing more. Assigning a unique external ID to the role's trust policy, it will ensure that only the auditors' AWS account can assume the role.

Reference:

AWS IAM Roles documentation: <https://aws.amazon.com/iam/features/roles/> AWS IAM Best practices: <https://aws.amazon.com/iam/security-best-practices/>

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is using an on-premises Active Directory service for user authentication. The company wants to use the same authentication service to sign in to the company's AWS accounts, which are using AWS Organizations. AWS Site-to-Site VPN connectivity already exists between the on-premises environment and all the company's AWS accounts.

The company's security policy requires conditional access to the accounts based on user groups and roles. User identities must be managed in a single location. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) to connect to Active Directory by using SAML 2.0. Enable automatic provisioning by using the System for Cross-domain Identity Management (SCIM) v2.0 protocol
- B. Grant access to the AWS accounts by using attribute-based access controls (ABACs).
- C. Configure AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) by using AWS SSO as an identity source
- D. Enable automatic provisioning by using the System for Cross-domain Identity Management (SCIM) v2.0 protocol
- E. Grant access to the AWS accounts by using AWS SSO permission sets.
- F. In one of the company's AWS accounts, configure AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to use a SAML 2.0 identity provider
- G. Provision IAM users that are mapped to the federated user
- H. Grant access that corresponds to appropriate groups in Active Directory
- I. Grant access to the required AWS accounts by using cross-account IAM users.
- J. In one of the company's AWS accounts, configure AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to use an OpenID Connect (OIDC) identity provider
- K. Provision IAM roles that grant access to the AWS account for the federated users that correspond to appropriate groups in Active Directory
- L. Grant access to the required AWS accounts by using cross-account IAM roles.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-attributes-based-access-control-with-aws-single-sign-on/>

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company plans to refactor a monolithic application into a modern application designed to be deployed on AWS. The CI/CD pipeline needs to be upgraded to support the modern design for the application with the following requirements

- It should allow changes to be released several times every hour.
 - * It should be able to roll back the changes as quickly as possible
- Which design will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy a CI-CD pipeline that incorporates AMIs to contain the application and their configurations. Deploy the application by replacing Amazon EC2 instances
- B. Specify AWS Elastic Beanstalk to stage in a secondary environment as the deployment target for the CI/CD pipeline of the application
- C. To deploy, swap the staging and production environment URLs.
- D. Use AWS Systems Manager to re-provision the infrastructure for each deployment. Update the Amazon EC2 user data to pull the latest code artifact from Amazon S3 and use Amazon Route 53 weighted routing to point to the new environment
- E. Roll out application updates as part of an Auto Scaling event using prebuilt AMI
- F. Use new versions of the AMIs to add instances, and phase out all instances that use the previous AMI version with the configured termination policy during a deployment event.

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is the fastest when it comes to rollback and deploying changes every hour

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a latency-sensitive trading platform that uses Amazon DynamoDB as a storage backend. The company configured the DynamoDB table to use on-demand capacity mode. A solutions architect needs to design a solution to improve the performance of the trading platform. The new solution must ensure high availability for the trading platform.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST latency?

- A. Create a two-node DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cluster. Configure an application to read and write data by using DAX.
- B. Create a three-node DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cluster
- C. Configure an application to read data by using DAX and to write data directly to the DynamoDB table.
- D. Create a three-node DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cluster
- E. Configure an application to read data directly from the DynamoDB table and to write data by using DAX.
- F. Create a single-node DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cluster
- G. Configure an application to read data by using DAX and to write data directly to the DynamoDB table.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A DAX cluster can be deployed with one or two nodes for development or test workloads. One- and two-node clusters are not fault-tolerant, and we don't recommend using fewer than three nodes for production use. If a one- or two-node cluster encounters software or hardware errors, the cluster can become unavailable or lose cached data. A DAX cluster can be deployed with one or two nodes for development or test workloads. One and two-node clusters are not fault-tolerant, and we don't recommend using fewer than three nodes for production use. If a one- or two-node cluster encounters software or hardware errors, the cluster can become unavailable or lose cached data.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DAX.concepts.cluster.html>

NEW QUESTION 46

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company runs its application in the eu-west-1 Region and has one account for each of its environments: development, testing, and production. All the environments are running 24 hours a day, 7 days a week by using stateful Amazon EC2 instances and Amazon RDS for MySQL databases. The databases are between 500 GB and 800 GB in size.

The development team and testing team work on business days during business hours, but the production environment operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The company wants to reduce costs. All resources are tagged with an environment tag with either development, testing, or production as the key. What should a solutions architect do to reduce costs with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that runs once every day Configure the rule to invoke one AWS Lambda function that starts or stops instances based on the tag day and time.
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that runs every business day in the evening
- C. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function that stops instances based on the tag Create a second EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule that runs every business day in the morning Configure the second rule to invoke another Lambda function that starts instances based on the tag
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that runs every business day in the evening Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function that terminates instances based on the tag Create a second EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule that runs every business day in the morning Configure the second rule to invoke another Lambda function that restores the instances from their last backup based on the tag.
- E. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that runs every hour
- F. Configure the rule to invoke one AWS Lambda function that terminates or restores instances from their last backup based on the tag
- G. day, and time.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Creating an Amazon EventBridge rule that runs every business day in the evening to stop instances and another rule that runs every business day in the morning to start instances based on the tag will reduce costs with the least operational effort. This approach allows for instances to be stopped during non-business hours when they are not in use, reducing the costs associated with running them. It also allows for instances to be started again in the morning when the development and testing teams need to use them.

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 1)

A finance company is running its business-critical application on current-generation Linux EC2 instances The application includes a self-managed MySQL database performing heavy I/O operations. The application is working fine to handle a moderate amount of traffic during the month. However, it slows down during the final three days of each month due to month-end reporting, even though the company is using Elastic Load Balancers and Auto Scaling within its infrastructure to meet the increased demand.

Which of the following actions would allow the database to handle the month-end load with the LEAST impact on performance?

- A. Pre-warming Elastic Load Balancers, using a bigger instance type, changing all Amazon EBS volumes to GP2 volumes.
- B. Performing a one-time migration of the database cluster to Amazon RDS
- C. and creating several additional read replicas to handle the load during end of month
- D. Using Amazon CloudWatch with AWS Lambda to change the type
- E. size, or IOPS of Amazon EBS volumes in the cluster based on a specific CloudWatch metric
- F. Replacing all existing Amazon EBS volumes with new Provisioned IOPS volumes that have the maximum available storage size and I/O per second by taking snapshots before the end of the month and reverting back afterwards.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In this scenario, the Amazon EC2 instances are in an Auto Scaling group already which means that the database read operations is the possible bottleneck especially during the month-end wherein the reports are generated. This can be solved by creating RDS read replicas.

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company runs a Java application that has complex dependencies on VMs that are in the company's data center. The application is stable. but the company wants to modernize the technology stack. The company wants to migrate the application to AWS and minimize the administrative overhead to maintain the servers.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST code changes?

- A. Migrate the application to Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) on AWS Fargate by using AWS App2Container
- B. Store container images in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). Grant the ECS task execution role permission to access the ECR image repository
- C. Configure Amazon ECS to use an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Use the ALB to interact with the application.
- D. Migrate the application code to a container that runs in AWS Lambda
- E. Build an Amazon API Gateway REST API with Lambda integration
- F. Use API Gateway to interact with the application.
- G. Migrate the application to Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) on EKS managed node groups by using AWS App2Container
- H. Store container images in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). Give the EKS nodes permission to access the ECR image repository
- I. Use Amazon API Gateway to interact with the application.
- J. Migrate the application code to a container that runs in AWS Lambda
- K. Configure Lambda to use an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Use the ALB to interact with the application.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the AWS documentation¹, AWS App2Container (A2C) is a command line tool for migrating and modernizing Java and .NET web applications into container format. AWS A2C analyzes and builds an inventory of applications running in bare metal, virtual machines, Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instances, or in the cloud. You can use AWS A2C to generate container images for your applications and deploy them on Amazon ECS or Amazon EKS. Option A meets the requirements of the scenario because it allows you to migrate your existing Java application to AWS and minimize the administrative overhead to maintain the servers. You can use AWS A2C to analyze your application dependencies, extract application artifacts, and generate a Dockerfile. You can then store your container images in Amazon ECR, which is a fully managed container registry service. You can use AWS Fargate as the launch type for your Amazon ECS cluster, which is a serverless compute engine that eliminates the need to provision and manage servers for your containers. You can grant the ECS task execution role permission to access the ECR image repository, which allows your tasks to pull images from ECR. You can configure Amazon ECS to use an ALB, which is a load balancer that distributes traffic across multiple targets in multiple Availability Zones using HTTP or HTTPS protocols. You can use the ALB to interact with your application.

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Exam Topic 1)

A financial services company receives a regular data feed from its credit card servicing partner Approximately 5.1 records are sent every 15 minutes in plaintext, delivered over HTTPS directly into an Amazon S3 bucket with server-side encryption. This feed contains sensitive credit card primary account number (PAN) data The company needs to automatically mask the PAN before sending the data to another S3 bucket for additional internal processing. The company also needs to

remove and merge specific fields, and then transform the record into JSON format. Additionally, extra feeds are likely to be added in the future, so any design needs to be easily expandable.

Which solutions will meet these requirements?

- A. Trigger an AWS Lambda function on file delivery that extracts each record and writes it to an Amazon SQS queue
- B. Trigger another Lambda function when new messages arrive in the SQS queue to process the records, writing the results to a temporary location in Amazon S3. Trigger a final Lambda function once the SQS queue is empty to transform the records into JSON format and send the results to another S3 bucket for internal processing.
- C. Trigger an AWS Lambda function on file delivery that extracts each record and writes it to an Amazon SQS queue
- D. Configure an AWS Fargate container application to automatically scale to a single instance when the SQS queue contains a message
- E. Have the application process each record, and transform the record into JSON format
- F. When the queue is empty, send the results to another S3 bucket for internal processing and scale down the AWS Fargate instance.
- G. Create an AWS Glue crawler and custom classifier based on the data feed formats and build a table definition to match
- H. Trigger an AWS Lambda function on file delivery to start an AWS Glue ETL job to transform the entire record according to the processing and transformation requirement
- I. Define the output format as JSON
- J. Once complete, have the ETL job send the results to another S3 bucket for internal processing.
- K. Create an AWS Glue crawler and custom classifier based upon the data feed formats and build a table definition to match
- L. Perform an Amazon Athena query on file delivery to start an Amazon EMR ETL job to transform the entire record according to the processing and transformation requirement
- M. Define the output format as JSON
- N. Once complete, send the results to another S3 bucket for internal processing and scale down the EMR cluster.

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can use a Glue crawler to populate the AWS Glue Data Catalog with tables. The Lambda function can be triggered using S3 event notifications when object creation events occur. The Lambda function will then trigger the Glue ETL job to transform the records, masking the sensitive data and modifying the output format to JSON. This solution meets all requirements.

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is in the process of implementing AWS Organizations to constrain its developers to use only Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, and Amazon DynamoDB. The developers' account resides in a dedicated organizational unit (OU). The solutions architect has implemented the following SCP on the developers' account:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "AllowEC2",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "ec2:*",
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "AllowDynamoDB",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "dynamodb:*",
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "AllowS3",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "s3:*",
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

When this policy is deployed, IAM users in the developers' account are still able to use AWS services that are not listed in the policy. What should the solutions architect do to eliminate the developers' ability to use services outside the scope of this policy?

- A. Create an explicit deny statement for each AWS service that should be constrained
- B. Remove the Full AWS Access SCP from the developer account's OU
- C. Modify the Full AWS Access SCP to explicitly deny all services
- D. Add an explicit deny statement using a wildcard to the end of the SCP

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_inheritance_auth.html

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company recently acquired several other companies. Each company has a separate AWS account with a different billing and reporting method. The acquiring company has consolidated all the accounts into one organization in AWS Organizations. However, the acquiring company has found it difficult to generate a cost

report that contains meaningful groups for all the teams.

The acquiring company's finance team needs a solution to report on costs for all the companies through a self-managed application.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Cost and Usage Report for the organization
- B. Define tags and cost categories in the report
- C. Create a table in Amazon Athena
- D. Create an Amazon QuickSight dataset based on the Athena table
- E. Share the dataset with the finance team.
- F. Create an AWS Cost and Usage Report for the organization
- G. Define tags and cost categories in the report
- H. Create a specialized template in AWS Cost Explorer that the finance department will use to build reports.
- I. Create an Amazon QuickSight dataset that receives spending information from the AWS Price List Query API
- J. Share the dataset with the finance team.
- K. Use the AWS Price List Query API to collect account spending information
- L. Create a specialized template in AWS Cost Explorer that the finance department will use to build reports.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Creating an AWS Cost and Usage Report for the organization and defining tags and cost categories in the report will allow for detailed cost reporting for the different companies that have been consolidated into one organization. By creating a table in Amazon Athena and an Amazon QuickSight dataset based on the Athena table, the finance team will be able to easily query and generate reports on the costs for all the companies. The dataset can then be shared with the finance team for them to use for their reporting needs.

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is hosting a monolithic REST-based API for a mobile app on five Amazon EC2 instances in public subnets of a VPC. Mobile clients connect to the API by using a domain name that is hosted on Amazon Route 53. The company has created a Route 53 multivalue answer routing policy with the IP addresses of all the EC2 instances. Recently, the app has been overwhelmed by large and sudden increases in traffic. The app has not been able to keep up with the traffic. A solutions architect needs to implement a solution so that the app can handle the new and varying load. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Separate the API into individual AWS Lambda functions
- B. Configure an Amazon API Gateway REST API with Lambda integration for the backend
- C. Update the Route 53 record to point to the API Gateway API.
- D. Containerize the API logs
- E. Create an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster
- F. Run the containers in the cluster by using Amazon EC2. Create a Kubernetes ingress
- G. Update the Route 53 record to point to the Kubernetes ingress.
- H. Create an Auto Scaling group
- I. Place all the EC2 instances in the Auto Scaling group
- J. Configure the Auto Scaling group to perform scaling actions that are based on CPU utilization
- K. Create an AWS Lambda function that reacts to Auto Scaling group changes and updates the Route 53 record.
- L. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in front of the API
- M. Move the EC2 instances to private subnets in the VPC
- N. Add the EC2 instances as targets for the ALB
- O. Update the Route 53 record to point to the ALB.

Answer: D

Explanation:

By breaking down the monolithic API into individual Lambda functions and using API Gateway to handle the incoming requests, the solution can automatically scale to handle the new and varying load without the need for manual scaling actions. Additionally, this option will automatically handle the traffic without the need of having EC2 instances running all the time and only pay for the number of requests and the duration of the execution of the Lambda function.

By updating the Route 53 record to point to the API Gateway, the solution can handle the traffic and also it will direct the traffic to the correct endpoint.

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is building a software-as-a-service (SaaS) solution on AWS. The company has deployed an Amazon API Gateway REST API with AWS Lambda integration in multiple AWS Regions and in the same production account.

The company offers tiered pricing that gives customers the ability to pay for the capacity to make a certain number of API calls per second. The premium tier offers up to 3,000 calls per second, and customers are identified by a unique API key. Several premium tier customers in various Regions report that they receive error responses of 429 Too Many Requests from multiple API methods during peak usage hours. Logs indicate that the Lambda function is never invoked.

What could be the cause of the error messages for these customers?

- A. The Lambda function reached its concurrency limit.
- B. The Lambda function its Region limit for concurrency.
- C. The company reached its API Gateway account limit for calls per second.
- D. The company reached its API Gateway default per-method limit for calls per second.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/latest/developerguide/api-gateway-request-throttling.html#apig-request-throttling>

NEW QUESTION 72

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is running a web application in the AWS Cloud. The application consists of dynamic content that is created on a set of Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances run in an Auto Scaling group that is configured as a target group for an Application Load Balancer (ALB).

The company is using an Amazon CloudFront distribution to distribute the application globally. The CloudFront distribution uses the ALB as an origin. The company uses Amazon Route 53 for DNS and has created an A record of www.example.com for the CloudFront distribution. A solutions architect must configure the application so that it is highly available and fault tolerant. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Provision a full, secondary application deployment in a different AWS Region
- B. Update the Route 53 A record to be a failover record
- C. Add both of the CloudFront distributions as value
- D. Create Route 53 health checks.
- E. Provision an ALB, an Auto Scaling group, and EC2 instances in a different AWS Region
- F. Update the CloudFront distribution, and create a second origin for the new AL
- G. Create an origin group for the two origin
- H. Configure one origin as primary and one origin as secondary.
- I. Provision an Auto Scaling group and EC2 instances in a different AWS Region
- J. Create a second target for the new Auto Scaling group in the AL
- K. Set up the failover routing algorithm on the ALB.
- L. Provision a full, secondary application deployment in a different AWS Region
- M. Create a second CloudFront distribution, and add the new application setup as an origin
- N. Create an AWS Global Accelerator accelerator
- O. Add both of the CloudFront distributions as endpoints.

Answer: B

Explanation:

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/DownloadDistS3AndCustomOrigins.h](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/DownloadDistS3AndCustomOrigins.html)

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/high_availability_origin_failover.html

You can set up CloudFront with origin failover for scenarios that require high availability. To get started, you create an origin group with two origins: a primary and a secondary. If the primary origin is unavailable, or returns specific HTTP response status codes that indicate a failure, CloudFront automatically switches to the secondary origin.

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company with global offices has a single 1 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection to a single AWS Region. The company's on-premises network uses the connection to communicate with the company's resources in the AWS Cloud. The connection has a single private virtual interface that connects to a single VPC. A solutions architect must implement a solution that adds a redundant Direct Connect connection in the same Region. The solution also must provide connectivity to other Regions through the same pair of Direct Connect connections as the company expands into other Regions. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Provision a Direct Connect gateway
- B. Delete the existing private virtual interface from the existing connection
- C. Create the second Direct Connect connection
- D. Create a new private virtual interface on each connection, and connect both private virtual interfaces to the Direct Connect gateway
- E. Connect the Direct Connect gateway to the single VPC.
- F. Keep the existing private virtual interface
- G. Create the second Direct Connect connection
- H. Create a new private virtual interface on the new connection, and connect the new private virtual interface to the single VPC.
- I. Keep the existing private virtual interface
- J. Create the second Direct Connect connection
- K. Create a new public virtual interface on the new connection, and connect the new public virtual interface to the single VPC.
- L. Provision a transit gateway
- M. Delete the existing private virtual interface from the existing connection. Create the second Direct Connect connection
- N. Create a new private virtual interface on each connection, and connect both private virtual interfaces to the transit gateway
- O. Associate the transit gateway with the single VPC.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Direct Connect gateway is a globally available resource. You can create the Direct Connect gateway in any Region and access it from all other Regions. The following describe scenarios where you can use a Direct Connect gateway.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/direct-connect-gateways-intro.html>

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has purchased appliances from different vendors. The appliances all have IoT sensors. The sensors send status information in the vendors' proprietary formats to a legacy application that parses the information into JSON. The parsing is simple, but each vendor has a unique format. Once daily, the application parses all the JSON records and stores the records in a relational database for analysis.

The company needs to design a new data analysis solution that can deliver faster and optimize costs. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Connect the IoT sensors to AWS IoT Core
- B. Set a rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to parse the information and save a .csv file to Amazon S3. Use AWS Glue to catalog the file
- C. Use Amazon Athena and Amazon QuickSight for analysis.
- D. Migrate the application server to AWS Fargate, which will receive the information from IoT sensors and parse the information into a relational format
- E. Save the parsed information to Amazon Redshift for analysis.
- F. Create an AWS Transfer for SFTP server
- G. Update the IoT sensor code to send the information as a .csv file through SFTP to the server
- H. Use AWS Glue to catalog the file
- I. Use Amazon Athena for analysis.
- J. Use AWS Snowball Edge to collect data from the IoT sensors directly to perform local analysis. Periodically collect the data into Amazon Redshift to perform global analysis.

Answer: A

Explanation:

➤ Connect the IoT sensors to AWS IoT Core. Set a rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to parse the information and save a .csv file to Amazon S3. Use AWS Glue to catalog the files. Use Amazon Athena and Amazon QuickSight for analysis. This solution meets the requirement of faster analysis and cost optimization by using AWS IoT Core to collect data from the IoT sensors in real-time and then using AWS Glue and Amazon Athena for efficient data analysis. This solution involves connecting the IoT sensors to the AWS IoT Core, setting a rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to parse the information, and saving a .csv file to Amazon S3. AWS Glue can be used to catalog the files and Amazon Athena and Amazon QuickSight can be used for analysis. This solution will enable faster and more cost-effective data analysis.

This solution is in line with the official Amazon Textbook and Resources for the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional certification. In particular, the book states that: "AWS IoT Core can be used to ingest and process the data, AWS Lambda can be used to process and transform the data, and Amazon S3 can be used to store the data. AWS Glue can be used to catalog and access the data, Amazon Athena can be used to query the data, and Amazon QuickSight can be used to visualize the data." (Source: https://d1.awsstatic.com/training-and-certification/docs-sa-pro/AWS_Certified_Solutions_Architect_Professiona)

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is using Amazon OpenSearch Service to analyze data. The company loads data into an OpenSearch Service cluster with 10 data nodes from an Amazon S3 bucket that uses S3 Standard storage. The data resides in the cluster for 1 month for read-only analysis. After 1 month, the company deletes the index that contains the data from the cluster. For compliance purposes, the company must retain a copy of all input data.

The company is concerned about ongoing costs and asks a solutions architect to recommend a new solution. Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Replace all the data nodes with UltraWarm nodes to handle the expected capacity
- B. Transition the input data from S3 Standard to S3 Glacier Deep Archive when the company loads the data into the cluster.
- C. Reduce the number of data nodes in the cluster to 2. Add UltraWarm nodes to handle the expected capacity
- D. Configure the indexes to transition to UltraWarm when OpenSearch Service ingests the data
- E. Transition the input data to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 1 month by using an S3 Lifecycle policy.
- F. Reduce the number of data nodes in the cluster to 2. Add UltraWarm nodes to handle the expected capacity
- G. Configure the indexes to transition to UltraWarm when OpenSearch Service ingests the data
- H. Add cold storage nodes to the cluster. Transition the indexes from UltraWarm to cold storage
- I. Delete the input data from the S3 bucket after 1 month by using an S3 Lifecycle policy.
- J. Reduce the number of data nodes in the cluster to 2. Add instance-backed data nodes to handle the expected capacity
- K. Transition the input data from S3 Standard to S3 Glacier Deep Archive when the company loads the data into the cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

By reducing the number of data nodes in the cluster to 2 and adding UltraWarm nodes to handle the expected capacity, the company can reduce the cost of running the cluster. Additionally, configuring the indexes to transition to UltraWarm when OpenSearch Service ingests the data will ensure that the data is stored in the most cost-effective manner. Finally, transitioning the input data to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 1 month by using an S3 Lifecycle policy will ensure that the data is retained for compliance purposes, while also reducing the ongoing costs.

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Exam Topic 1)

An AWS customer has a web application that runs on premises. The web application fetches data from a third-party API that is behind a firewall. The third party accepts only one public CIDR block in each client's allow list.

The customer wants to migrate their web application to the AWS Cloud. The application will be hosted on a set of Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in a VPC. The ALB is located in public subnets. The EC2 instances are located in private subnets. NAT gateways provide internet access to the private subnets.

How should a solutions architect ensure that the web application can continue to call the third-party API after the migration?

- A. Associate a block of customer-owned public IP addresses to the VPC
- B. Enable public IP addressing for public subnets in the VPC.
- C. Register a block of customer-owned public IP addresses in the AWS account
- D. Create Elastic IP addresses from the address block and assign them to the NAT gateways in the VPC.
- E. Create Elastic IP addresses from the block of customer-owned IP addresses
- F. Assign the static Elastic IP addresses to the ALB.
- G. Register a block of customer-owned public IP addresses in the AWS account
- H. Set up AWS Global Accelerator to use Elastic IP addresses from the address block
- I. Set the ALB as the accelerator endpoint.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When EC2 instances reach third-party API through internet, their private IP addresses will be masked by NAT Gateway public IP address.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/introducing-bring-your-own-ip-byoip-for-amaz>

NEW QUESTION 84

- (Exam Topic 1)

A video processing company wants to build a machine learning (ML) model by using 600 TB of compressed data that is stored as thousands of files in the company's on-premises network attached storage system. The company does not have the necessary compute resources on premises for ML experiments and wants to use AWS.

The company needs to complete the data transfer to AWS within 3 weeks. The data transfer will be a one-time transfer. The data must be encrypted in transit. The measured upload speed of the company's internet connection is 100 Mbps, and multiple departments share the connection.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Order several AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized devices by using the AWS Management Console
- B. Configure the devices with a destination S3 bucket
- C. Copy the data to the device
- D. Ship the devices back to AWS.
- E. Set up a 10 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection between the company location and the nearest AWS Region

- F. Transfer the data over a VPN connection into the Region to store the data in Amazon S3.
- G. Create a VPN connection between the on-premises network storage and the nearest AWS Region. Transfer the data over the VPN connection.
- H. Deploy an AWS Storage Gateway file gateway on premise
- I. Configure the file gateway with a destination S3 bucket
- J. Copy the data to the file gateway.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements of the company as it provides a secure, cost-effective and fast way of transferring large data sets from on-premises to AWS. Snowball Edge devices encrypt the data during transfer, and the devices are shipped back to AWS for import into S3. This option is more cost effective than using Direct Connect or VPN connections as it does not require the company to pay for long-term dedicated connections.

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses a service to collect metadata from applications that the company hosts on premises. Consumer devices such as TVs and internet radios access the applications. Many older devices do not support certain HTTP headers and exhibit errors when these headers are present in responses. The company has configured an on-premises load balancer to remove the unsupported headers from responses sent to older devices, which the company identified by the User-Agent headers.

The company wants to migrate the service to AWS, adopt serverless technologies, and retain the ability to support the older devices. The company has already migrated the applications into a set of AWS Lambda functions.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution for the metadata service
- B. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Configure the CloudFront distribution to forward requests to the ALB
- C. Configure the ALB to invoke the correct Lambda function for each type of request
- D. Create a CloudFront function to remove the problematic headers based on the value of the User-Agent header.
- E. Create an Amazon API Gateway REST API for the metadata service
- F. Configure API Gateway to invoke the correct Lambda function for each type of request
- G. Modify the default gateway responses to remove the problematic headers based on the value of the User-Agent header.
- H. Create an Amazon API Gateway HTTP API for the metadata service
- I. Configure API Gateway to invoke the correct Lambda function for each type of request
- J. Create a response mapping template to remove the problematic headers based on the value of the User-Agent header
- K. Associate the response data mapping with the HTTP API.
- L. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution for the metadata service
- M. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Configure the CloudFront distribution to forward requests to the ALB
- N. Configure the ALB to invoke the correct Lambda function for each type of request
- O. Create a Lambda@Edge function that will remove the problematic headers in response to viewer requests based on the value of the User-Agent header.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/lambda-examples.html>

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a web application that allows users to upload short videos. The videos are stored on Amazon EBS volumes and analyzed by custom recognition software for categorization.

The website contains static content that has variable traffic with peaks in certain months. The architecture consists of Amazon EC2 instances running in an Auto Scaling group for the web application and EC2

instances running in an Auto Scaling group to process an Amazon SQS queue. The company wants to

re-architect the application to reduce operational overhead using AWS managed services where possible and remove dependencies on third-party software.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon ECS containers for the web application and Spot Instances for the Auto Scaling group that processes the SQS queue
- B. Replace the custom software with Amazon Rekognition to categorize the videos.
- C. Store the uploaded videos in Amazon EFS and mount the file system to the EC2 instances for the web application
- D. Process the SQS queue with an AWS Lambda function that calls the Amazon Rekognition API to categorize the videos.
- E. Host the web application in Amazon S3. Store the uploaded videos in Amazon S3. Use S3 event notifications to publish events to the SQS queue. Process the SQS queue with an AWS Lambda function that calls the Amazon Rekognition API to categorize the videos.
- F. Use AWS Elastic Beanstalk to launch EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group for the web application and launch a worker environment to process the SQS queue. Replace the custom software with Amazon Rekognition to categorize the videos.

Answer: C

Explanation:

➤ Option C is correct because hosting the web application in Amazon S3, storing the uploaded videos in Amazon S3, and using S3 event notifications to publish events to the SQS queue reduces the operational overhead of managing EC2 instances and EBS volumes. Amazon S3 can serve static content such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and media files directly from S3 buckets. Amazon S3 can also trigger AWS Lambda functions through S3 event notifications when new objects are created or existing objects are updated or deleted. AWS Lambda can process the SQS queue with an AWS Lambda function that calls the Amazon Rekognition API to categorize the videos. This solution eliminates the need for custom recognition software and third-party dependencies.

References: 1: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-spot-instances.html> 2:

<https://aws.amazon.com/efs/pricing/> 3:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/WebsiteHosting.html> 4:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/NotificationHowTo.html> 5:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/rekognition/latest/dg/what-is.html> 6: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/Welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 94

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is processing videos in the AWS Cloud by using Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. It takes 30 minutes to process a video. Several EC2 instances scale in and out depending on the number of videos in an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.

The company has configured the SQS queue with a redrive policy that specifies a target dead-letter queue and a maxReceiveCount of 1. The company has set the visibility timeout for the SQS queue to 1 hour. The company has set up an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to notify the development team when there are messages in the dead-letter queue.

Several times during the day, the development team receives notification that messages are in the dead-letter queue and that videos have not been processed properly. An investigation finds no errors in the application logs.

How can the company solve this problem?

- A. Turn on termination protection for the EC2 instances.
- B. Update the visibility timeout for the SOS queue to 3 hours.
- C. Configure scale-in protection for the instances during processing.
- D. Update the redrive policy and set maxReceiveCount to 0.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best solution for this problem is to update the visibility timeout for the SQS queue to 3 hours. This is because when the visibility timeout is set to 1 hour, it means that if the EC2 instance doesn't process the message within an hour, it will be moved to the dead-letter queue. By increasing the visibility timeout to 3 hours, this should give the EC2 instance enough time to process the message before it gets moved to the dead-letter queue. Additionally, configuring scale-in protection for the EC2 instances during processing will help to ensure that the instances are not terminated while the messages are being processed.

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Exam Topic 1)

A retail company is operating its ecommerce application on AWS. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company uses an Amazon RDS DB instance as the database backend. Amazon CloudFront is configured with one origin that points to the ALB. Static content is cached. Amazon Route 53 is used to host all public zones.

After an update of the application, the ALB occasionally returns a 502 status code (Bad Gateway) error. The root cause is malformed HTTP headers that are returned to the ALB. The webpage returns successfully when a solutions architect reloads the webpage immediately after the error occurs.

While the company is working on the problem, the solutions architect needs to provide a custom error page instead of the standard ALB error page to visitors.

Which combination of steps will meet this requirement with the LEAST amount of operational overhead? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket
- B. Configure the S3 bucket to host a static webpage
- C. Upload the custom error pages to Amazon S3.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to invoke an AWS Lambda function if the ALB health check response Target.FailedHealthChecks is greater than 0. Configure the Lambda function to modify the forwarding rule at the ALB to point to a publicly accessible web server.
- E. Modify the existing Amazon Route 53 records by adding health check
- F. Configure a fallback target if the health check fail
- G. Modify DNS records to point to a publicly accessible webpage.
- H. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to invoke an AWS Lambda function if the ALB health check response Elb.InternalError is greater than 0. Configure the Lambda function to modify the forwarding rule at the ALB to point to a public accessible web server.
- I. Add a custom error response by configuring a CloudFront custom error pag
- J. Modify DNS records to point to a publicly accessible web page.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

"Save your custom error pages in a location that is accessible to CloudFront. We recommend that you store them in an Amazon S3 bucket, and that you don't store them in the same place as the rest of your website or application's content. If you store the custom error pages on the same origin as your website or application, and the origin starts to return 5xx errors, CloudFront can't get the custom error pages because the origin server is unavailable."

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/GeneratingCustomErrorResponses.htm>

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Exam Topic 1)

A financial company is planning to migrate its web application from on premises to AWS. The company uses a third-party security tool to monitor the inbound traffic to the application. The company has used the security tool for the last 15 years, and the tool has no cloud solutions available from its vendor. The company's security team is concerned about how to integrate the security tool with AWS technology.

The company plans to deploy the application migration to AWS on Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances will run in an Auto Scaling group in a dedicated VPC. The company needs to use the security tool to inspect all packets that come in and out of the VPC. This inspection must occur in real time and must not affect the application's performance. A solutions architect must design a target architecture on AWS that is highly available within an AWS Region.

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

- A. Deploy the security tool on EC2 instances in a new Auto Scaling group in the existing VPC.
- B. Deploy the web application behind a Network Load Balancer.
- C. Deploy an Application Load Balancer in front of the security tool instances.
- D. Provision a Gateway Load Balancer for each Availability Zone to redirect the traffic to the security tool.
- E. Provision a transit gateway to facilitate communication between VPCs.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Option A, Deploy the security tool on EC2 instances in a new Auto Scaling group in the existing VPC, allows the company to use its existing security tool while still running it within the AWS environment. This ensures that all packets coming in and out of the VPC are inspected by the security tool in real time. Option D, Provision a Gateway Load Balancer for each Availability Zone to redirect the traffic to the security tool, allows for high availability within an AWS Region. By provisioning a Gateway Load Balancer for each Availability Zone, the traffic is redirected to the security tool in the event of any failures or outages. This ensures that the security tool is always available to inspect the traffic, even in the event of a failure.

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has introduced a new policy that allows employees to work remotely from their homes if they connect by using a VPN. The company is hosting internal applications with VPCs in multiple AWS accounts. Currently, the applications are accessible from the company's on-premises office network through an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection. The VPC in the company's main AWS account has peering connections established with VPCs in other AWS accounts. A solutions architect must design a scalable AWS Client VPN solution for employees to use while they work from home. What is the MOST cost-effective solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Create a Client VPN endpoint in each AWS account. Configure required routing that allows access to internal applications.
- B. Create a Client VPN endpoint in the main AWS account. Configure required routing that allows access to internal applications.
- C. Create a Client VPN endpoint in the main AWS account. Provision a transit gateway that is connected to each AWS account. Configure required routing that allows access to internal applications.
- D. Create a Client VPN endpoint in the main AWS account. Establish connectivity between the Client VPN endpoint and the AWS Site-to-Site VPN.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpn/latest/clientvpn-admin/scenario-peered.html>

NEW QUESTION 106

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company needs to implement a patching process for its servers. The on-premises servers and Amazon EC2 instances use a variety of tools to perform patching. Management requires a single report showing the patch status of all the servers and instances. Which set of actions should a solutions architect take to meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Systems Manager to manage patches on the on-premises servers and EC2 instances.
- B. Use Systems Manager to generate patch compliance reports.
- C. Use AWS OpsWorks to manage patches on the on-premises servers and EC2 instances.
- D. Use Amazon QuickSight integration with OpsWorks to generate patch compliance reports.
- E. Use an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to apply patches by scheduling an AWS Systems Manager patch remediation job.
- F. Use Amazon Inspector to generate patch compliance reports.
- G. Use AWS OpsWorks to manage patches on the on-premises servers and EC2 instances.
- H. Use AWS X-Ray to post the patch status to AWS Systems Manager OpsCenter to generate patch compliance reports.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/systems-manager-patch.html>

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is planning to store a large number of archived documents and make the documents available to employees through the corporate intranet. Employees will access the system by connecting through a client VPN service that is attached to a VPC. The data must not be accessible to the public. The documents that the company is storing are copies of data that is held on physical media elsewhere. The number of requests will be low. Availability and speed of retrieval are not concerns of the company. Which solution will meet these requirements at the LOWEST cost?

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket.
- B. Configure the S3 bucket to use the S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) storage class as default.
- C. Configure the S3 bucket for website hosting.
- D. Create an S3 interface endpoint.
- E. Configure the S3 bucket to allow access only through that endpoint.
- F. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance that runs a web server.
- G. Attach an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system to store the archived data in the EFS One Zone-Infrequent Access (EFS One Zone-IA) storage class. Configure the instance security groups to allow access only from private networks.
- H. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance that runs a web server. Attach an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume to store the archived data.
- I. Use the Cold HDD (sc1) volume type.
- J. Configure the instance security groups to allow access only from private networks.
- K. Create an Amazon S3 bucket.
- L. Configure the S3 bucket to use the S3 Glacier Deep Archive storage class as default.
- M. Configure the S3 bucket for website hosting.
- N. Create an S3 interface endpoint.
- O. Configure the S3 bucket to allow access only through that endpoint.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The S3 Glacier Deep Archive storage class is the lowest-cost storage class offered by Amazon S3, and it is designed for archival data that is accessed infrequently and for which retrieval time of several hours is acceptable. S3 interface endpoint for the VPC ensures that access to the bucket is only from resources within the VPC and this will meet the requirement of not being accessible to the public. And also, S3 bucket can be configured for website hosting, and this will allow employees to access the documents through the corporate intranet. Using an EC2 instance and a file system or block store would be more expensive and unnecessary because the number of requests to the data will be low and availability and speed of retrieval are not concerns. Additionally, using Amazon S3 bucket will provide durability, scalability and availability of data.

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Exam Topic 1)

The company needs to determine which costs on the monthly AWS bill are attributable to each application or team. The company also must be able to create reports to compare costs from the last 12 months and to help forecast costs for the next 12 months. A solutions architect must recommend an AWS Billing and Cost Management solution that provides these cost reports. Which combination of actions will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. Activate the user-defined cost allocation tags that represent the application and the team.

- B. Activate the AWS generated cost allocation tags that represent the application and the team.
- C. Create a cost category for each application in Billing and Cost Management.
- D. Activate IAM access to Billing and Cost Management.
- E. Create a cost budget.
- F. Enable Cost Explorer.

Answer: ACF

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/manage-cost-categories.html> <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cost-explorer-analyze-spending-and-usage/> <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/manage-cost-categories.html>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cost-management/latest/userguide/ce-enable.html>

The best combination of actions to meet the company's requirements is Options A, C, and F.

Option A involves activating the user-defined cost allocation tags that represent the application and the team. This will allow the company to assign costs to different applications or teams, and will allow them to be tracked in the monthly AWS bill.

Option C involves creating a cost category for each application in Billing and Cost Management. This will allow the company to easily identify and compare costs across different applications and teams.

Option F involves enabling Cost Explorer. This will allow the company to view the costs of their AWS resources over the last 12 months and to create forecasts for the next 12 months.

These recommendations are in line with the official Amazon Textbook and Resources for the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional certification. In particular, the book states that "You can use cost allocation tags to group your costs by application, team, or other categories" (Source:

https://d1.awsstatic.com/training-and-certification/docs-sa-pro/AWS_Certified_Solutions_Architect_Professiona Additionally, the book states that "Cost Explorer enables you to view the costs of your AWS resources over the last 12 months and to create forecasts for the next 12 months" (Source:

https://d1.awsstatic.com/training-and-certification/docs-sa-pro/AWS_Certified_Solutions_Architect_Professiona

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is building a serverless application that runs on an AWS Lambda function that is attached to a VPC. The company needs to integrate the application with a new service from an external provider. The external provider supports only requests that come from public IPv4 addresses that are in an allow list.

The company must provide a single public IP address to the external provider before the application can start using the new service.

Which solution will give the application the ability to access the new service?

- A. Deploy a NAT gatewa
- B. Associate an Elastic IP address with the NAT gatewa
- C. Configure the VPC to use the NAT gateway.
- D. Deploy an egress-only internet gatewa
- E. Associate an Elastic IP address with the egress-only internet gatewa
- F. Configure the elastic network interface on the Lambda function to use the egress-only internet gateway.
- G. Deploy an internet gatewa
- H. Associate an Elastic IP address with the internet gatewa
- I. Configure theLambda function to use the internet gateway.
- J. Deploy an internet gatewa
- K. Associate an Elastic IP address with the internet gatewa
- L. Configure the default route in the public VPC route table to use the internet gateway.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This solution will give the Lambda function access to the internet by routing its outbound traffic through the NAT gateway, which has a public Elastic IP address.

This will allow the external provider to whitelist the single public IP address associated with the NAT gateway, and enable the application to access the new service

Deploying a NAT gateway and associating an Elastic IP address with it, and then configuring the VPC to use the NAT gateway, will give the application the ability to access the new service. This is because the NAT gateway will be the single public IP address that the external provider needs for the allow list. The NAT gateway will allow the application to access the service, while keeping the underlying Lambda functions private.

When configuring NAT gateways, you should ensure that the route table associated with the NAT gateway has a route to the internet gateway with a target of the internet gateway. Additionally, you should ensure that the security group associated with the NAT gateway allows outbound traffic from the Lambda functions.

References:

➤ [AWS Certified Solutions Architect Professional Official Amazon Text Book \[1\], page 456](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_NAT_Gateway.html)

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_NAT_Gateway.html

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam Topic 1)

A weather service provides high-resolution weather maps from a web application hosted on AWS in the

eu-west-1 Region. The weather maps are updated frequently and stored in Amazon S3 along with static HTML content. The web application is fronted by Amazon CloudFront.

The company recently expanded to serve users in the us-east-1 Region, and these new users report that viewing their respective weather maps is slow from time to time.

Which combination of steps will resolve the us-east-1 performance issues? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the AWS Global Accelerator endpoint for the S3 bucket in eu-west-1. Configure endpoint groups for TCP ports 80 and 443 in us-east-1.
- B. Create a new S3 bucket in us-east-1. Configure S3 cross-Region replication to synchronize from the S3 bucket in eu-west-1.
- C. Use Lambda@Edge to modify requests from North America to use the S3 Transfer Acceleration endpoint in us-east-1.
- D. Use Lambda@Edge to modify requests from North America to use the S3 bucket in us-east-1.
- E. Configure the AWS Global Accelerator endpoint for us-east-1 as an origin on the CloudFront distributio
- F. Use Lambda@Edge to modify requests from North America to use the new origin.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2016/04/transfer-files-into-amazon-s3-up-to-300-percent-faster/>

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has hundreds of AWS accounts. The company recently implemented a centralized internal process for purchasing new Reserved Instances and modifying existing Reserved Instances. This process requires all business units that want to purchase or modify Reserved Instances to submit requests to a dedicated team for procurement. Previously, business units directly purchased or modified Reserved Instances in their own respective AWS accounts autonomously.

A solutions architect needs to enforce the new process in the most secure way possible.

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

- A. Ensure that all AWS accounts are part of an organization in AWS Organizations with all features enabled.
- B. Use AWS Config to report on the attachment of an IAM policy that denies access to the `ec2:PurchaseReservedInstancesOffering` action and the `ec2:ModifyReservedInstances` action.
- C. In each AWS account, create an IAM policy that denies the `ec2:PurchaseReservedInstancesOffering` action and the `ec2:ModifyReservedInstances` action.
- D. Create an SCP that denies the `ec2:PurchaseReservedInstancesOffering` action and the `ec2:ModifyReservedInstances` action.
- E. Attach the SCP to each OU of the organization.
- F. Ensure that all AWS accounts are part of an organization in AWS Organizations that uses the consolidated billing feature.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

All features – The default feature set that is available to AWS Organizations. It includes all the functionality of consolidated billing, plus advanced features that give you more control over accounts in your organization. For example, when all features are enabled the management account of the organization has full control over what member accounts can do. The management account can apply SCPs to restrict the services and actions that users (including the root user) and roles in an account can access. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_getting-started_concepts.html#feature-set

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a legacy monolithic application that is critical to the company's business. The company hosts the application on an Amazon EC2 instance that runs Amazon Linux 2. The company's application team receives a directive from the legal department to back up the data from the instance's encrypted Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume to an Amazon S3 bucket. The application team does not have the administrative SSH key pair for the instance. The application must continue to serve the users.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Attach a role to the instance with permission to write to Amazon S3. Use the AWS Systems Manager Session Manager option to gain access to the instance and run commands to copy data into Amazon S3.
- B. Create an image of the instance with the reboot option turned on.
- C. Launch a new EC2 instance from the image.
- D. Attach a role to the new instance with permission to write to Amazon S3. Run a command to copy data into Amazon S3.
- E. Take a snapshot of the EBS volume by using Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM). Copy the data to Amazon S3.
- F. Create an image of the instance.
- G. Launch a new EC2 instance from the image.
- H. Attach a role to the new instance with permission to write to Amazon S3. Run a command to copy data into Amazon S3.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Taking a snapshot of the EBS volume using Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (DLM) will meet the requirements because it allows you to create a backup of the volume without the need to access the instance or its SSH key pair. Additionally, DLM allows you to schedule the backups to occur at specific intervals and also enables you to copy the snapshots to an S3 bucket. This approach will not impact the running application as the backup is performed on the EBS volume level.

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Exam Topic 1)

A team collects and routes behavioral data for an entire company. The company runs a Multi-AZ VPC environment with public subnets, private subnets, and an internet gateway. Each public subnet also contains a NAT gateway. Most of the company's applications read from and write to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. Most of the workloads are in private subnets.

A solutions architect must review the infrastructure. The solutions architect needs to reduce costs and maintain the function of the applications. The solutions architect uses Cost Explorer and notices that the cost in the EC2-Other category is consistently high. A further review shows that NAT Gateway-Bytes charges are increasing the cost in the EC2-Other category.

What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Enable VPC Flow Log.
- B. Use Amazon Athena to analyze the logs for traffic that can be removed.
- C. Ensure that security groups are blocking traffic that is responsible for high costs.
- D. Add an interface VPC endpoint for Kinesis Data Streams to the VPC.
- E. Ensure that applications have the correct IAM permissions to use the interface VPC endpoint.
- F. Enable VPC Flow Logs and Amazon Detective. Review Detective findings for traffic that is not related to Kinesis Data Streams. Configure security groups to block that traffic.
- G. Add an interface VPC endpoint for Kinesis Data Streams to the VPC.
- H. Ensure that the VPC endpoint policy allows traffic from the applications.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/privatelink/vpc-endpoints-access.html> <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/vpc-reduce-nat-gateway-transfer-costs/>

VPC endpoint policies enable you to control access by either attaching a policy to a VPC endpoint or by using additional fields in a policy that is attached to an IAM user, group, or role to restrict access to only occur via the specified VPC endpoint.

NEW QUESTION 131

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has many AWS accounts and uses AWS Organizations to manage all of them. A solutions architect must implement a solution that the company can use to share a common network across multiple accounts. The company's infrastructure team has a dedicated infrastructure account that has a VPC. The infrastructure team must use this account to manage the network. Individual accounts cannot have the ability to manage their own networks. However, individual accounts must be able to create AWS resources within subnets. Which combination of actions should the solutions architect perform to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create a transit gateway in the infrastructure account.
- B. Enable resource sharing from the AWS Organizations management account.
- C. Create VPCs in each AWS account within the organization in AWS Organization
- D. Configure the VPCs to share the same CIDR range and subnets as the VPC in the infrastructure account
- E. Peer the VPCs in each individual account with the VPC in the infrastructure account,
- F. Create a resource share in AWS Resource Access Manager in the infrastructure account
- G. Select the specific AWS Organizations OU that will use the shared network
- H. Select each subnet to associate with the resource share.
- I. Create a resource share in AWS Resource Access Manager in the infrastructure account
- J. Select the specific AWS Organizations OU that will use the shared network
- K. Select each prefix list to associate with the resource share.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/sharing-managed-prefix-lists.html>

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Exam Topic 1)

A global media company is planning a multi-Region deployment of an application. Amazon DynamoDB global tables will back the deployment to keep the user experience consistent across the two continents where users are concentrated. Each deployment will have a public Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company manages public DNS internally. The company wants to make the application available through an apex domain. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST effort?

- A. Migrate public DNS to Amazon Route 53. Create CNAME records for the apex domain to point to the ALB
- B. Use a geolocation routing policy to route traffic based on user location.
- C. Place a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in front of the ALB
- D. Migrate public DNS to Amazon Route 53. Create a CNAME record for the apex domain to point to the NLB's static IP address
- E. Use a geolocation routing policy to route traffic based on user location.
- F. Create an AWS Global Accelerator accelerator with multiple endpoint groups that target endpoints in appropriate AWS Region
- G. Use the accelerator's static IP address to create a record in public DNS for the apex domain.
- H. Create an Amazon API Gateway API that is backed by AWS Lambda in one of the AWS Regions. Configure a Lambda function to route traffic to application deployments by using the round robin method
- I. Create CNAME records for the apex domain to point to the API's URL.

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Global Accelerator is a service that directs traffic to optimal endpoints (in this case, the Application Load Balancer) based on the health of the endpoints and network routing. It allows you to create an accelerator that directs traffic to multiple endpoint groups, one for each Region where the application is deployed. The accelerator uses the AWS global network to optimize the traffic routing to the healthy endpoint.

By using Global Accelerator, the company can use a single static IP address for the apex domain, and traffic will be directed to the optimal endpoint based on the user's location, without the need for additional load balancers or routing policies.

Reference:

AWS Global Accelerator documentation: <https://aws.amazon.com/global-accelerator/> Routing User Traffic to the Optimal AWS Region using Global Accelerator documentation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/routing-user-traffic-to-the-optimal-aws-region-u>

NEW QUESTION 136

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