



Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions SAP-C02

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company wants to migrate its data analytics environment from on premises to AWS. The environment consists of two simple Node.js applications. One of the applications collects sensor data and loads it into a MySQL database. The other application aggregates the data into reports. When the aggregation jobs run, some of the load jobs fail to run correctly.

The company must resolve the data loading issue. The company also needs the migration to occur without interruptions or changes for the company's customers. What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

A. Set up an Amazon Aurora MySQL database as a replication target for the on-premises database. Create an Aurora Replica for the Aurora MySQL database, and move the aggregation jobs to run against the Aurora Replica. Set up collection endpoints as AWS Lambda functions behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB), and use Amazon RDS Proxy to write to the Aurora MySQL database. When the databases are synced, disable the replication job and restart the Aurora Replica as the primary instance.

B. Point the collector DNS record to the NLB.

C. Set up an Amazon Aurora MySQL database. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to perform continuous data replication from the on-premises database to Aurora. Move the aggregation jobs to run against the Aurora MySQL database. Set up collection endpoints behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) as Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. When the databases are synced, point the collector DNS record to the ALB. Disable the AWS DMS sync task after the cutover from on premises to AWS.

D. Set up an Amazon Aurora MySQL database. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to perform continuous data replication from the on-premises database to Aurora. Create an Aurora Replica for the Aurora MySQL database and move the aggregation jobs to run against the Aurora Replica. Set up collection endpoints as AWS Lambda functions behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and use Amazon RDS Proxy to write to the Aurora MySQL database. When the databases are synced, point the collector DNS record to the ALB. Disable the AWS DMS sync task after the cutover from on premises to AWS.

E. Set up an Amazon Aurora MySQL database. Create an Aurora Replica for the Aurora MySQL database and move the aggregation jobs to run against the Aurora Replica. Set up collection endpoints as an Amazon Kinesis data stream. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to replicate the data to the Aurora MySQL database. When the databases are synced, disable the replication job and restart the Aurora Replica as the primary instance. Point the collector DNS record to the Kinesis data stream.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Set up an Amazon Aurora MySQL database. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to perform continuous data replication from the on-premises database to Aurora. Create an Aurora Replica for the Aurora MySQL database, and move the aggregation jobs to run against the Aurora Replica. Set up collection endpoints as AWS Lambda functions behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB), and use Amazon RDS Proxy to write to the Aurora MySQL database. When the databases are synced, point the collector DNS record to the ALB. Disable the AWS DMS sync task after the cutover from on premises to AWS.

Amazon RDS Proxy allows applications to pool and share connections established with the database, improving database efficiency and application scalability. With RDS Proxy, failover times for Aurora and RDS databases are reduced by up to 66%.

NEW QUESTION 2

- (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 3

- (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
- 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 EF
- H. Shut down the EC2 instance after the task is complete.
- I. Create a queue using Amazon M
- 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 SO
- 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 SOS 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 4

- (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 enable 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 enable 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 5

- (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 6

- (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 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

An international delivery company hosts a delivery management system on AWS. Drivers use the system to upload confirmation of delivery. Confirmation includes the recipient's signature or a photo of the package with the recipient. The driver's handheld device uploads signatures and photos through FTP to a single Amazon EC2 instance. Each handheld device saves a file in a directory based on the signed-in user, and the file name matches the delivery number. The EC2 instance then adds metadata to the file after querying a central database to pull delivery information. The file is then placed in Amazon S3 for archiving.

As the company expands, drivers report that the system is rejecting connections. The FTP server is having problems because of dropped connections and memory issues. In response to these problems, a system engineer schedules a cron task to reboot the EC2 instance every 30 minutes. The billing team reports that files are not always in the archive and that the central system is not always updated.

A solutions architect needs to design a solution that maximizes scalability to ensure that the archive always receives the files and that systems are always updated. The handheld devices cannot be modified, so the company cannot deploy a new application.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AMI of the existing EC2 instance
- B. Create an Auto Scaling group of EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balance
- C. Configure the Auto Scaling group to have a minimum of three instances.
- D. Use AWS Transfer Family to create an FTP server that places the files in Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS). Mount the EFS volume to the existing EC2 instance
- E. Point the EC2 instance to the new path for file processing.
- F. Use AWS Transfer Family to create an FTP server that places the files in Amazon S3. Use an S3 event notification through Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to invoke an AWS Lambda function
- G. Configure the Lambda function to add the metadata and update the delivery system.
- H. Update the handheld devices to place the files directly in Amazon S3. Use an S3 event notification through Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) to invoke an AWS Lambda function
- I. Configure the Lambda function to add the metadata and update the delivery system.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using AWS Transfer Family to create an FTP server that places the files in Amazon S3 and using S3 event notifications through Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to invoke an AWS Lambda function will ensure that the archive always receives the files and that the central system is always updated. This solution maximizes scalability and eliminates the need for manual intervention, such as rebooting the EC2 instance.

NEW QUESTION 8

- (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 9

- (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 company has a serverless application comprised of Amazon CloudFront, Amazon API Gateway, and AWS Lambda functions. The current deployment process of the application code is to create a new version number of the Lambda function and run an AWS CLI script to update. If the new function version has errors, another CLI script reverts by deploying the previous working version of the function. The company would like to decrease the time to deploy new versions of the application logic provided by the Lambda functions, and also reduce the time to detect and revert when errors are identified.

How can this be accomplished?

- A. Create and deploy nested AWS CloudFormation stacks with the parent stack consisting of the AWS CloudFront distribution and API Gateway, and the child stack containing the Lambda function.
- B. For changes to Lambda, create an AWS CloudFormation change set and deploy; if errors are triggered, revert the AWS CloudFormation change set to the previous version.
- C. Use AWS SAM and built-in AWS CodeDeploy to deploy the new Lambda version, gradually shift traffic to the new version, and use pre-traffic and post-traffic test functions to verify code.
- D. Rollback if Amazon CloudWatch alarms are triggered.
- E. Refactor the AWS CLI scripts into a single script that deploys the new Lambda version.
- F. When deployment is completed, the script tests execution.
- G. If errors are detected, revert to the previous Lambda version.
- H. Create and deploy an AWS CloudFormation stack that consists of a new API Gateway endpoint that references the new Lambda version.
- I. Change the CloudFront origin to the new API Gateway endpoint, monitor errors and if detected, change the AWS CloudFront origin to the previous API Gateway endpoint.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2017/11/aws-lambda-supports-traffic-shifting-and-phased-deploy>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (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 target.
- 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 16

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is running an application in the AWS Cloud. The application runs on containers in an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster. The ECS tasks use the Fargate launch type. The application's data is relational and is stored in Amazon Aurora MySQL. To meet regulatory requirements, the application must be able to recover to a separate AWS Region in the event of an application failure. In case of a failure, no data can be lost. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A. Provision an Aurora Replica in a different Region.
- B. Set up AWS DataSync for continuous replication of the data to a different Region.
- C. Set up AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to perform a continuous replication of the data to a different Region.
- D. Use Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM) to schedule a snapshot every 5 minutes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Provisioning an Aurora Replica in a different Region will meet the requirement of the application being able to recover to a separate AWS Region in the event of an application failure, and no data can be lost, with the least amount of operational overhead.

NEW QUESTION 21

- (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 23

- (Exam Topic 1)

A software company has deployed an application that consumes a REST API by using Amazon API Gateway, AWS Lambda functions, and an Amazon DynamoDB table. The application is showing an increase in the number of errors during PUT requests. Most of the PUT calls come from a small number of clients that are authenticated with specific API keys.

A solutions architect has identified that a large number of the PUT requests originate from one client. The API is noncritical, and clients can tolerate retries of unsuccessful calls. However, the errors are displayed to customers and are causing damage to the API's reputation. What should the solutions architect recommend to improve the customer experience?

- A. Implement retry logic with exponential backoff and irregular variation in the client application
- B. Ensure that the errors are caught and handled with descriptive error messages.
- C. Implement API throttling through a usage plan at the API Gateway level
- D. Ensure that the client application handles code 429 replies without error.
- E. Turn on API caching to enhance responsiveness for the production stage
- F. Run 10-minute load tests. Verify that the cache capacity is appropriate for the workload.
- G. Implement reserved concurrency at the Lambda function level to provide the resources that are needed during sudden increases in traffic.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/aws-batch-requests-error/> <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/api-gateway-429-limit/>

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is running an application on several Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer. The load on the application varies throughout the day, and EC2 instances are scaled in and out on a regular basis. Log files from the EC2 instances are copied to a central Amazon S3 bucket every 15 minutes. The security team discovers that log files are missing from some of the terminated EC2 instances.

Which set of actions will ensure that log files are copied to the central S3 bucket from the terminated EC2 instances?

- A. Create a script to copy log files to Amazon S3, and store the script in a file on the EC2 instance
- B. Create an Auto Scaling lifecycle hook and an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to detect lifecycle events from the Auto Scaling group
- C. Invoke an AWS Lambda function on the autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING transition to send ABANDON to the Auto Scaling group to prevent termination, run the script to copy the log files, and terminate the instance using the AWS SDK.
- D. Create an AWS Systems Manager document with a script to copy log files to Amazon S3. Create an Auto Scaling lifecycle hook and an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to detect lifecycle events from the Auto Scaling group
- E. Invoke an AWS Lambda function on the autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING transition to call the AWS Systems Manager API SendCommand operation to run the document to copy the log files and send CONTINUE to the Auto Scaling group to terminate the instance.
- F. Change the log delivery rate to every 5 minutes
- G. Create a script to copy log files to Amazon S3, and add the script to EC2 instance user data
- H. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to detect EC2 instance termination
- I. Invoke an AWS Lambda function from the EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule that uses the AWS CLI to run the user-data script to copy the log files and terminate the instance.
- J. Create an AWS Systems Manager document with a script to copy log files to Amazon S3. Create an Auto Scaling lifecycle hook that publishes a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic
- K. From the SNS notification, call the AWS Systems Manager API SendCommand operation to run the document to copy the log files and send ABANDON to the Auto Scaling group to terminate the instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/adding-lifecycle-hooks.html>

- Refer to Default Result section - If the instance is terminating, both abandon and continue allow the instance to terminate. However, abandon stops any remaining actions, such as other lifecycle hooks, and continue allows any other lifecycle hooks to complete.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/infrastructure-and-automation/run-code-before-terminating-an-ec2-auto-scaling-i> <https://github.com/aws-samples/aws-lambda-lifecycle-hooks-function>

<https://github.com/aws-samples/aws-lambda-lifecycle-hooks-function/blob/master/cloudformation/template.yaml>

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has an organization in AWS Organizations that has a large number of AWS accounts. One of the AWS accounts is designated as a transit account and has a transit gateway that is shared with all of the other AWS accounts AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections are configured between all of the company's global offices and the transit account The company has AWS Config enabled on all of its accounts.

The company's networking team needs to centrally manage a list of internal IP address ranges that belong to the global offices Developers Will reference this list to gain access to applications securely.

Which solution meets these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A. Create a JSON file that is hosted in Amazon S3 and that lists all of the internal IP address ranges Configure an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic in each of the accounts that can be involved when the JSON file is update
- B. Subscribe an AWS Lambda function to the SNS topic to update all relevant security group rules with the updated IP address ranges.
- C. Create a new AWS Config managed rule that contains all of the internal IP address ranges Use the rule to check the security groups in each of the accounts to ensure compliance with the list of IP address range
- D. Configure the rule to automatically remediate any noncompliant security group that is detected.
- E. In the transit account, create a VPC prefix list with all of the internal IP address range
- F. Use AWS Resource Access Manager to share the prefix list with all of the other account
- G. Use the shared prefix list to configure security group rules in the other accounts.
- H. In the transit account create a security group with all of the internal IP address range
- I. Configure the security groups in the other accounts to reference the transit account's security group by using a nested security group reference of `*<transit-account-id>./sg-1a2b3c4d`.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Customer-managed prefix lists — Sets of IP address ranges that you define and manage. You can share your prefix list with other AWS accounts, enabling those accounts to reference the prefix list in their own resources. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/managed-prefix-lists.html>

a VPC prefix list is created in the transit account with all of the internal IP address ranges, and then shared to all of the other accounts using AWS Resource Access Manager. This allows for central management of the IP address ranges, and eliminates the need for manual updates to security group rules in each account. This solution also allows for compliance checks to be run using AWS Config and for any non-compliant security groups to be automatically remediated.

NEW QUESTION 29

- (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 34

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security engineer determined that an existing application retrieves credentials to an Amazon RDS for MySQL database from an encrypted file in Amazon S3. For the next version of the application, the security engineer wants to implement the following application design changes to improve security:

- The database must use strong, randomly generated passwords stored in a secure AWS managed service.
- The application resources must be deployed through AWS CloudFormation.
- The application must rotate credentials for the database every 90 days.

A solutions architect will generate a CloudFormation template to deploy the application.

Which resources specified in the CloudFormation template will meet the security engineer's requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A. Generate the database password as a secret resource using AWS Secrets Manager
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function resource to rotate the database password
- C. Specify a Secrets Manager RotationSchedule resource to rotate the database password every 90 days.
- D. Generate the database password as a SecureString parameter type using AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store
- E. Create an AWS Lambda function resource to rotate the database password
- F. Specify a Parameter Store RotationSchedule resource to rotate the database password every 90 days.

- G. Generate the database password as a secret resource using AWS Secrets Manager
- H. Create an AWS Lambda function resource to rotate the database password
- I. Create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule resource to trigger the Lambda function password rotation every 90 days.
- J. Generate the database password as a SecureString parameter type using AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store
- K. Specify an AWS AppSync DataSource resource to automatically rotate the database password every 90 days.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-securely-provide-database-credentials-to-lambda-functions-by-us>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/rotating-secrets.html>
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_cloudformation.html

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company gives users the ability to upload images from a custom application. The upload process invokes an AWS Lambda function that processes and stores the image in an Amazon S3 bucket. The application invokes the Lambda function by using a specific function version ARN. The Lambda function accepts image processing parameters by using environment variables. The company often adjusts the environment variables of the Lambda function to achieve optimal image processing output. The company tests different parameters and publishes a new function version with the updated environment variables after validating results. This update process also requires frequent changes to the custom application to invoke the new function version ARN. These changes cause interruptions for users. A solutions architect needs to simplify this process to minimize disruption to users. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Directly modify the environment variables of the published Lambda function version
- B. Use the LATEST version to test image processing parameters.
- C. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table to store the image processing parameter
- D. Modify the Lambda function to retrieve the image processing parameters from the DynamoDB table.
- E. Directly code the image processing parameters within the Lambda function and remove the environment variable
- F. Publish a new function version when the company updates the parameters.
- G. Create a Lambda function alias
- H. Modify the client application to use the function alias ARN
- I. Reconfigure the Lambda alias to point to new versions of the function when the company finishes testing.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Lambda function alias allows you to point to a specific version of a function and also can be updated to point to a new version of the function without modifying the client application. This way, the company can test different versions of the function with different environment variables and, once the optimal parameters are found, update the alias to point to the new version, without the need to update the client application. By using this approach, the company can simplify the process of updating the environment variables, minimize disruption to users, and reduce the operational overhead.

Reference:

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

AWS Lambda Aliases documentation: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/aliases-intro.html> AWS Lambda versioning and aliases documentation: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/versioning-aliases-in-aws-lambda/>

NEW QUESTION 39

- (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 account
- 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 role
- E. Assign a unique external ID to the role's trust policy.
- F. In the company's AWS account, create an IAM user
- G. Attach the required IAM policies to the IAM user. Create API access keys for the IAM user
- 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 auditor
- 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 42

- (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 43

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company that uses AWS Organizations allows developers to experiment on AWS. As part of the landing zone that the company has deployed, developers use their company email address to request an account. The company wants to ensure that developers are not launching costly services or running services unnecessarily. The company must give developers a fixed monthly budget to limit their AWS costs.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Create an SCP to set a fixed monthly account usage limit
- B. Apply the SCP to the developer accounts.
- C. Use AWS Budgets to create a fixed monthly budget for each developer's account as part of the account creation process.
- D. Create an SCP to deny access to costly services and components
- E. Apply the SCP to the developer accounts.
- F. Create an IAM policy to deny access to costly services and components
- G. Apply the IAM policy to the developer accounts.
- H. Create an AWS Budgets alert action to terminate services when the budgeted amount is reached. Configure the action to terminate all services.
- I. Create an AWS Budgets alert action to send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification when the budgeted amount is reached
- J. Invoke an AWS Lambda function to terminate all services.

Answer: BCF

Explanation:

- > Option A is incorrect because creating an SCP to set a fixed monthly account usage limit is not possible. SCPs are policies that specify the services and actions that users and roles can use in the member accounts of an AWS Organization. SCPs cannot enforce budget limits or prevent users from launching costly services or running services unnecessarily
 - > Option B is correct because using AWS Budgets to create a fixed monthly budget for each developer's account as part of the account creation process meets the requirement of giving developers a fixed monthly budget to limit their AWS costs. AWS Budgets allows you to plan your service usage, service costs, and instance reservations. You can create budgets that alert you when your costs or usage exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted amount
 - > Option C is correct because creating an SCP to deny access to costly services and components meets the requirement of ensuring that developers are not launching costly services or running services unnecessarily. SCPs can restrict access to certain AWS services or actions based on conditions such as region, resource tags, or request time. For example, an SCP can deny access to Amazon Redshift clusters or Amazon EC2 instances with certain instance types
 - > Option D is incorrect because creating an IAM policy to deny access to costly services and components is not sufficient to meet the requirement of ensuring that developers are not launching costly services or running services unnecessarily. IAM policies can only control access to resources within a single AWS account. If developers have multiple accounts or can create new accounts, they can bypass the IAM policy restrictions. SCPs can apply across multiple accounts within an AWS Organization and prevent users from creating new accounts that do not comply with the SCP rules
 - > Option E is incorrect because creating an AWS Budgets alert action to terminate services when the budgeted amount is reached is not possible. AWS Budgets alert actions can only perform one of the following actions: apply an IAM policy, apply an SCP, or send a notification through Amazon SNS. AWS Budgets alert actions cannot terminate services directly.
 - > Option F is correct because creating an AWS Budgets alert action to send an Amazon SNS notification when the budgeted amount is reached and invoking an AWS Lambda function to terminate all services meets the requirement of giving developers a fixed monthly budget to limit their AWS costs. AWS Budgets alert actions can send notifications through Amazon SNS when a budget threshold is breached. Amazon SNS can trigger an AWS Lambda function that can perform custom logic such as terminating all services in the developer's account. This way, developers cannot exceed their budget limit and incur additional costs.
- References: 1: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps.html 2: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/budgets-create.html> 3: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/introduction.html> : <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cost-management/latest/userguide/budgets-actions.html> : <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-lambda.html> : <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's solutions architect is reviewing a new internally developed application in a sandbox AWS account. The application uses an AWS Auto Scaling group of Amazon EC2 instances that have an IAM instance profile attached. Part of the application logic creates and accesses secrets from AWS Secrets Manager. The company has an AWS Lambda function that calls the application API to test the functionality. The company also has created an AWS CloudTrail trail in the account. The application's developer has attached the `SecretsManagerReadWrite` AWS managed IAM policy to an IAM role. The IAM role is associated with the instance profile that is attached to the EC2 instances. The solutions architect has invoked the Lambda function for testing.

The solutions architect must replace the `SecretsManagerReadWrite` policy with a new policy that provides least privilege access to the Secrets Manager actions that the application requires.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Generate a policy based on CloudTrail events for the IAM role. Use the generated policy output to create a new IAM policy. Use the newly generated IAM policy to replace the `SecretsManagerReadWrite` policy that is attached to the IAM role.
- B. Create an analyzer in AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer. Use the IAM role's Access Advisor findings to create a new IAM policy. Use the newly created IAM policy to replace the `SecretsManagerReadWrite` policy that is attached to the IAM role.
- C. Use the `aws cloudtrail lookup-events` AWS CLI command to filter and export CloudTrail events that are related to Secrets Manager. Use a new IAM policy that contains the actions from CloudTrail to replace the `SecretsManagerReadWrite` policy that is attached to the IAM role.
- D. Use the IAM policy simulator to generate an IAM policy for the IAM role. Use the newly generated IAM policy to replace the `SecretsManagerReadWrite` policy that is attached to the IAM role.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IAM policy simulator will generate a policy that contains only the necessary permissions for the application to access Secrets Manager, providing the least privilege necessary to get the job done. This is the most efficient solution as it will not require additional steps such as analyzing CloudTrail events or manually creating and testing an IAM policy.

You can use the IAM policy simulator to generate an IAM policy for an IAM role by specifying the role and the API actions and resources that the application or service requires. The simulator will then generate an IAM policy that grants the least privilege access to those actions and resources.

Once you have generated an IAM policy using the simulator, you can replace the existing `SecretsManagerReadWrite` policy that is attached to the IAM role with the newly generated policy. This will ensure that the application or service has the least privilege access to the Secrets Manager actions that it requires.

You can access the IAM policy simulator through the IAM console, AWS CLI, and AWS SDKs. Here is the link for more information:

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

NEW QUESTION 50

- (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, day, and time.
- 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 54

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is creating a sequel for a popular online game. A large number of users from all over the world will play the game within the first week after launch. Currently, the game consists of the following components deployed in a single AWS Region:

- Amazon S3 bucket that stores game assets
- Amazon DynamoDB table that stores player scores

A solutions architect needs to design a multi-Region solution that will reduce latency, improve reliability, and require the least effort to implement. What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution to serve assets from the S3 bucket. Configure S3 Cross-Region Replication. Create a new DynamoDB table in a new Region. Use the new table as a replica target for DynamoDB global tables.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution to serve assets from the S3 bucket.
- C. Configure S3 Same-Region Replication.
- D. Create a new DynamoDB table in a new Region.
- E. Configure asynchronous replication between the DynamoDB tables by using AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) with change data capture (CDC).
- F. Create another S3 bucket in a new Region and configure S3 Cross-Region Replication between the buckets. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution and configure origin failover with two origins accessing the S3 buckets in each Region.
- G. Configure DynamoDB global tables by enabling Amazon DynamoDB Streams, and add a replica table in a new Region.
- H. Create another S3 bucket in the same Region, and configure S3 Same-Region Replication between the buckets. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution and configure origin failover with two origins accessing the S3 buckets. Create a new DynamoDB table in a new Region. Use the new table as a replica target for

DynamoDB global tables.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/dynamodb-global-table-stream-lambda/?nc1=h_ls

NEW QUESTION 56

- (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 to 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 function
- B. Configure an Amazon API Gateway REST API with Lambda integration for the backen
- C. Update the Route 53 record to point to the API Gateway API.
- D. Containerize the API logi
- E. Create an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluste
- F. Run the containers in the cluster by using Amazon EC2. Create a Kubernetes ingres
- G. Update the Route 53 record to point to the Kubernetes ingress.
- H. Create an Auto Scaling grou
- I. Place all the EC2 instances in the Auto Scaling grou
- J. Configure the Auto Scaling group to perform scaling actions that are based on CPU utilizatio
- 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 AP
- M. Move the EC2 instances to private subnets in the VP
- N. Add the EC2 instances as targets for the AL
- 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 57

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company hosts a Git repository in an on-premises data center. The company uses webhooks to invoke functionality that runs in the AWS Cloud. The company hosts the webhook logic on a set of Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group that the company set as a target for an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The Git server calls the ALB for the configured webhooks. The company wants to move the solution to a serverless architecture. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. For each webhook, create and configure an AWS Lambda function UR
- B. Update the Git servers to call the individual Lambda function URLs.
- C. Create an Amazon API Gateway HTTP AP
- D. Implement each webhook logic in a separate AWS Lambda functio
- E. Update the Git servers to call the API Gateway endpoint.
- F. Deploy the webhook logic to AWS App Runne
- G. Create an ALB, and set App Runner as the target.Update the Git servers to call the ALB endpoint.
- H. Containerize the webhook logi
- I. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster, and run the webhook logic in AWS Fargat
- J. Create an Amazon API Gateway REST API, and set Fargate as the targe
- K. Update the Git servers to call the API Gateway endpoint.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/solutions/implementations/git-to-s3-using-webhooks/> <https://medium.com/mindorks/building-webhook-is-easy-using-aws-lambda-and-api-gateway-56f5e5c3a596>

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses an on-premises data analytics platform. The system is highly available in a fully redundant configuration across 12 servers in the company's data center.

The system runs scheduled jobs, both hourly and daily, in addition to one-time requests from users. Scheduled jobs can take between 20 minutes and 2 hours to finish running and have tight SLAs. The scheduled jobs account for 65% of the system usage. User jobs typically finish running in less than 5 minutes and have no SLA. The user jobs account for 35% of system usage. During system failures, scheduled jobs must continue to meet SLAs. However, user jobs can be delayed. A solutions architect needs to move the system to Amazon EC2 instances and adopt a consumption-based model to reduce costs with no long-term commitments. The solution must maintain high availability and must not affect the SLAs. Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Split the 12 instances across two Availability Zones in the chosen AWS Regio
- B. Run two instances in each Availability Zone as On-Demand Instances with Capacity Reservation
- C. Run four instances in each Availability Zone as Spot Instances.
- D. Split the 12 instances across three Availability Zones in the chosen AWS Regio
- E. In one of the Availability Zones, run all four instances as On-Demand Instances with Capacity Reservation

- F. Run the remaining instances as Spot Instances.
- G. Split the 12 instances across three Availability Zones in the chosen AWS Region
- H. Run two instances in each Availability Zone as On-Demand Instances with a Savings Plan
- I. Run two instances in each Availability Zone as Spot Instances.
- J. Split the 12 instances across three Availability Zones in the chosen AWS Region
- K. Run three instances in each Availability Zone as On-Demand Instances with Capacity Reservation
- L. Run one instance in each Availability Zone as a Spot Instance.

Answer: D

Explanation:

By splitting the 12 instances across three Availability Zones, the system can maintain high availability and availability of resources in case of a failure. Option D also uses a combination of On-Demand Instances with Capacity Reservations and Spot Instances, which allows for scheduled jobs to be run on the On-Demand instances with guaranteed capacity, while also taking advantage of the cost savings from Spot Instances for the user jobs which have lower SLA requirements.

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is running a data-intensive application on AWS. The application runs on a cluster of hundreds of Amazon EC2 instances. A shared file system also runs on several EC2 instances that store 200 TB of data. The application reads and modifies the data on the shared file system and generates a report. The job runs once monthly, reads a subset of the files from the shared file system, and takes about 72 hours to complete. The compute instances scale in an Auto Scaling group, but the instances that host the shared file system run continuously. The compute and storage instances are all in the same AWS Region.

A solutions architect needs to reduce costs by replacing the shared file system instances. The file system must provide high performance access to the needed data for the duration of the 72-hour run.

Which solution will provide the LARGEST overall cost reduction while meeting these requirements?

- A. Migrate the data from the existing shared file system to an Amazon S3 bucket that uses the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class
- B. Before the job runs each month, use Amazon FSx for Lustre to create a new file system with the data from Amazon S3 by using lazy loadin
- C. Use the new file system as the shared storage for the duration of the job
- D. Delete the file system when the job is complete.
- E. Migrate the data from the existing shared file system to a large Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume with Multi-Attach enable
- F. Attach the EBS volume to each of the instances by using a user data script in the Auto Scaling group launch template
- G. Use the EBS volume as the shared storage for the duration of the job
- H. Detach the EBS volume when the job is complete.
- I. Migrate the data from the existing shared file system to an Amazon S3 bucket that uses the S3 Standard storage class
- J. Before the job runs each month, use Amazon FSx for Lustre to create a new file system with the data from Amazon S3 by using batch loadin
- K. Use the new file system as the shared storage for the duration of the job
- L. Delete the file system when the job is complete.
- M. Migrate the data from the existing shared file system to an Amazon S3 bucket
- N. Before the job runs each month, use AWS Storage Gateway to create a file gateway with the data from Amazon S3. Use the file gateway as the shared storage for the job
- O. Delete the file gateway when the job is complete.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/storage/new-enhancements-for-moving-data-between-amazon-fsx-for-lustre-and>

NEW QUESTION 64

- (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 ALB
- G. Create an origin group for the two origins
- 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 ALB
- 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.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 69

- (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 72

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has its cloud infrastructure on AWS. A solutions architect needs to define the infrastructure as code. The infrastructure is currently deployed in one AWS Region. The company's business expansion plan includes deployments in multiple Regions across multiple AWS accounts. What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS CloudFormation templates. Add IAM policies to control the various accounts. Deploy the templates across the multiple Regions.
- B. Use AWS Organizations. Deploy AWS CloudFormation templates from the management account. Use AWS Control Tower to manage deployments across accounts.
- C. Use AWS Organizations and AWS CloudFormation StackSets. Deploy a CloudFormation template from an account that has the necessary IAM permissions.
- D. Use nested stacks with AWS CloudFormation templates. Change the Region by using nested stacks.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-use-aws-cloudformation-stacksets-for-multiple-accounts-in-an-aws-org/> AWS Organizations allows the management of multiple AWS accounts as a single entity and AWS

CloudFormation StackSets allows creating, updating, and deleting stacks across multiple accounts and regions in an organization. This solution allows creating a single CloudFormation template that can be deployed across multiple accounts and regions, and also allows for the management of access and permissions for the different accounts through the use of IAM roles and policies in the management account.

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 79

- (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 VP
- 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 83

- (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 87

- (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 90

- (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 SQS 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 94

- (Exam Topic 1)

A retail company is operating its e-commerce 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 fails
- 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 page
- 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 97

- (Exam Topic 1)

A solutions architect needs to implement a client-side encryption mechanism for objects that will be stored in a new Amazon S3 bucket. The solutions architect created a CMK that is stored in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) for this purpose.

The solutions architect created the following IAM policy and attached it to an IAM role:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "DownloadUpload",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject",
        "s3:GetObjectVersion",
        "s3:PutObject",
        "s3:PutObjectAcl"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::BucketName/*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "KMSAccess",
      "Action": [
        "kms:Decrypt",
        "kms:Encrypt"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:kms:Region:Account:key/Key ID"
    }
  ]
}
```

During tests, the solutions architect was able to successfully get existing test objects in the S3 bucket. However, attempts to upload a new object resulted in an error message. The error message stated that the action was forbidden.

Which action must the solutions architect add to the IAM policy to meet all the requirements?

- A. Kms:GenerateDataKey
- B. Kms:GetKeyPolicy
- C. kms:GetPublicKey
- D. kms:SKjn

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/s3-access-denied-error-kms/>

"An error occurred (AccessDenied) when calling the PutObject operation: Access Denied" This error message indicates that your IAM user or role needs permission for the kms:GenerateDataKey action.

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's solutions architect is reviewing a web application that runs on AWS. The application references static assets in an Amazon S3 bucket in the us-east-1 Region. The company needs resiliency across multiple AWS Regions. The company already has created an S3 bucket in a second Region.

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

- A. Configure the application to write each object to both S3 buckets
- B. Set up an Amazon Route 53 public hosted zone with a record set by using a weighted routing policy for each S3 bucket
- C. Configure the application to reference the objects by using the Route 53 DNS name.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to copy objects from the S3 bucket in us-east-1 to the S3 bucket in the second Region
- E. Invoke the Lambda function each time an object is written to the S3 bucket in us-east-1. Set up an Amazon CloudFront distribution with an origin group that contains the two S3 buckets as origins.
- F. Configure replication on the S3 bucket in us-east-1 to replicate objects to the S3 bucket in the second Region. Set up an Amazon CloudFront distribution with an origin group that contains the two S3 buckets as origins.
- G. Configure replication on the S3 bucket in us-east-1 to replicate objects to the S3 bucket in the second Region
- H. If failover is required, update the application code to load S3 objects from the S3 bucket in the second Region.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is planning to host a web application on AWS and works to load balance the traffic across a group of Amazon EC2 instances. One of the security requirements is to enable end-to-end encryption in transit between the client and the web server.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Place the EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Provision an SSL certificate using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM), and associate the SSL certificate with the ALB.
- B. Export the SSL certificate and install it on each EC2 instance
- C. Configure the ALB to listen on port 443 and to forward traffic to port 443 on the instances.
- D. Associate the EC2 instances with a target group
- E. Provision an SSL certificate using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution and configure it to use the SSL certificate
- F. Set CloudFront to use the target group as the origin server
- G. Place the EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Provision an SSL certificate using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM), and associate the SSL certificate with the ALB.
- H. Provision a third-party SSL certificate and install it on each EC2 instance
- I. Configure the ALB to listen on port 443 and to forward traffic to port 443 on the instances.
- J. Place the EC2 instances behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Provision a third-party SSL certificate and install it on the NLB and on each EC2 instance
- K. Configure the NLB to listen on port 443 and to forward traffic to port 443 on the instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:

➤ Option A is correct because placing the EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and associating an SSL certificate from AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) with the ALB enables encryption in transit between the client and the ALB. Exporting the SSL certificate and installing it on each EC2 instance enables encryption in transit between the ALB and the web server. Configuring the ALB to listen on port 443 and to forward traffic to port 443 on the instances ensures that HTTPS is used for both connections. This solution achieves end-to-end encryption in transit for the web application.

References: 1: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/introduction.html> 2:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/acm-overview.html> 3: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/load-balancer-target-groups.html> : <https://aws.amazon.com/certificate-manager/faqs/> : <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/network/introduction.html>

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Exam Topic 1)

A large company is running a popular web application. The application runs on several Amazon EC2 Linux Instances in an Auto Scaling group in a private subnet. An Application Load Balancer is targeting the Instances in the Auto Scaling group in the private subnet. AWS Systems Manager Session Manager is configured, and AWS Systems Manager Agent is running on all the EC2 instances.

The company recently released a new version of the application. Some EC2 instances are now being marked as unhealthy and are being terminated. As a result, the application is running at reduced capacity. A solutions architect tries to determine the root cause by analyzing Amazon CloudWatch logs that are collected from the application, but the logs are inconclusive.

How should the solutions architect gain access to an EC2 instance to troubleshoot the issue?

- A. Suspend the Auto Scaling group's HealthCheck scaling process
- B. Use Session Manager to log in to an instance that is marked as unhealthy
- C. Enable EC2 instance termination protection. Use Session Manager to log in to an instance that is marked as unhealthy.
- D. Set the termination policy to OldestInstance on the Auto Scaling group
- E. Use Session Manager to log in to an instance that is marked as unhealthy
- F. Suspend the Auto Scaling group's Terminate process
- G. Use Session Manager to log in to an instance that is marked as unhealthy

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/as-suspend-resume-processes.html>

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 107

- (Exam Topic 1)

A video streaming company recently launched a mobile app for video sharing. The app uploads various files to an Amazon S3 bucket in the us-east-1 Region. The files range in size from 1 GB to 10 GB.

Users who access the app from Australia have experienced uploads that take long periods of time. Sometimes the files fail to completely upload for these users. A solutions architect must improve the app's performance for these uploads.

Which solutions will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Enable S3 Transfer Acceleration on the S3 bucket. Configure the app to use the Transfer Acceleration endpoint for uploads.
- B. Configure an S3 bucket in each Region to receive the upload.
- C. Use S3 Cross-Region Replication to copy the files to the distribution S3 bucket.
- D. Set up Amazon Route 53 with latency-based routing to route the uploads to the nearest S3 bucket Region.
- E. Configure the app to break the video files into chunks. Use a multipart upload to transfer files to Amazon S3.
- F. Modify the app to add random prefixes to the files before uploading.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/s3-upload-large-files/>

Enabling S3 Transfer Acceleration on the S3 bucket and configuring the app to use the Transfer Acceleration endpoint for uploads will improve the app's performance for these uploads by leveraging Amazon CloudFront's globally distributed edge locations to accelerate the uploads. Breaking the video files into chunks and using a multipart upload to transfer files to Amazon S3 will also improve the app's performance by allowing parts of the file to be uploaded in parallel, reducing the overall upload time.

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is building an electronic document management system in which users upload their documents. The application stack is entirely serverless and runs on AWS in the eu-central-1 Region. The system includes a web application that uses an Amazon CloudFront distribution for delivery with Amazon S3 as the origin. The web application communicates with Amazon API Gateway Regional endpoints. The API Gateway APIs call AWS Lambda functions that store metadata in an Amazon Aurora Serverless database and put the documents into an S3 bucket.

The company is growing steadily and has completed a proof of concept with its largest customer. The company must improve latency outside of Europe.

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

- A. Enable S3 Transfer Acceleration on the S3 bucket
- B. Ensure that the web application uses the Transfer Acceleration signed URLs.
- C. Create an accelerator in AWS Global Accelerator
- D. Attach the accelerator to the CloudFront distribution.
- E. Change the API Gateway Regional endpoints to edge-optimized endpoints.
- F. Provision the entire stack in two other locations that are spread across the world
- G. Use global databases on the Aurora Serverless cluster.
- H. Add an Amazon RDS proxy between the Lambda functions and the Aurora Serverless database.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/global-accelerator/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is running several workloads in a single AWS account. A new company policy states that engineers can provision only approved resources and that engineers must use AWS CloudFormation to provision these resources. A solutions architect needs to create a solution to enforce the new restriction on the IAM role that the engineers use for access.

What should the solutions architect do to create the solution?

- A. Upload AWS CloudFormation templates that contain approved resources to an Amazon S3 bucket. Update the IAM policy for the engineers' IAM role to only allow access to Amazon S3 and AWS CloudFormation
- B. Use AWS CloudFormation templates to provision resources.
- C. Update the IAM policy for the engineers' IAM role with permissions to only allow provisioning of approved resources and AWS CloudFormation
- D. Use AWS CloudFormation templates to create stacks with approved resources.
- E. Update the IAM policy for the engineers' IAM role with permissions to only allow AWS CloudFormation action
- F. Create a new IAM policy with permission to provision approved resources, and assign the policy to a new IAM service role
- G. Assign the IAM service role to AWS CloudFormation during stack creation.
- H. Provision resources in AWS CloudFormation stack
- I. Update the IAM policy for the engineers' IAM role to only allow access to their own AWS CloudFormation stack.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/security-best-practices.html#use-iam-to-c>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/using-iam-servicerole.html>

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Exam Topic 1)

A digital marketing company has multiple AWS accounts that belong to various teams. The creative team uses an Amazon S3 bucket in its AWS account to securely store images and media files that are used as content for the company's marketing campaigns. The creative team wants to share the S3 bucket with the strategy team so that the strategy team can view the objects.

A solutions architect has created an IAM role that is named `strategy_reviewer` in the Strategy account. The solutions architect also has set up a custom AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key in the Creative account and has associated the key with the S3 bucket. However, when users from the Strategy account assume the IAM role and try to access objects in the S3 bucket, they receive an `AccessDenied` error.

The solutions architect must ensure that users in the Strategy account can access the S3 bucket. The solution must provide these users with only the minimum permissions that they need.

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

- A. Create a bucket policy that includes read permissions for the S3 bucket
- B. Set the principal of the bucket policy to the account ID of the Strategy account
- C. Update the `strategy_reviewer` IAM role to grant full permissions for the S3 bucket and to grant decrypt permissions for the custom KMS key.
- D. Update the custom KMS key policy in the Creative account to grant decrypt permissions to the `strategy_reviewer` IAM role.
- E. Create a bucket policy that includes read permissions for the S3 bucket
- F. Set the principal of the bucket policy to an anonymous user.
- G. Update the custom KMS key policy in the Creative account to grant encrypt permissions to the `strategy_reviewer` IAM role.
- H. Update the `strategy_reviewer` IAM role to grant read permissions for the S3 bucket and to grant decrypt permissions for the custom KMS key

Answer: ACF

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cross-account-access-denied-error-s3/>

NEW QUESTION 117

- (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 121

- (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 used Amazon EC2 instances to deploy a web fleet to host a blog site. The EC2 instances are behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and are configured in an Auto Scaling group. The web application stores all blog content on an Amazon EFS volume.

The company recently added a feature 'vloggers' to add video to their posts, attracting 10 times the previous user traffic. At peak times of day, users report buffering and timeout issues while attempting to reach the site or watch videos.

Which is the MOST cost-efficient and scalable deployment that will resolve the issues for users?

- A. Reconfigure Amazon EFS to enable maximum I/O.
- B. Update the web site to use instance store volumes for storage.
- C. Copy the site contents to the volumes at launch and to Amazon S3 at shutdown.
- D. Configure an Amazon CloudFront distribution.
- E. Point the distribution to an S3 bucket, and migrate the videos from EFS to Amazon S3.
- F. Set up an Amazon CloudFront distribution for all site contents, and point the distribution at the ALB.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cloudfront-https-connection-fails/> Using an Amazon S3 bucket

Using a MediaStore container or a MediaPackage channel Using an Application Load Balancer

Using a Lambda function URL

Using Amazon EC2 (or another custom origin)

Using CloudFront origin groups <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/restrict-access-to-load-balancer.html>

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has an environment that has a single AWS account. A solutions architect is reviewing the environment to recommend what the company could improve specifically in terms of access to the AWS Management Console. The company's IT support workers currently access the console for administrative tasks,

authenticating with named IAM users that have been mapped to their job role.

The IT support workers no longer want to maintain both their Active Directory and IAM user accounts. They want to be able to access the console by using their existing Active Directory credentials. The solutions architect is using AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) to implement this functionality.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create an organization in AWS Organization
- B. Turn on the AWS SSO feature in Organizations Create and configure a directory in AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory (AWS Managed Microsoft AD) with a two-way trust to the company's on-premises Active Director
- C. Configure AWS SSO and set the AWS Managed Microsoft AD directory as the identity source
- D. Create permission sets and map them to the existing groups within the AWS Managed Microsoft AD directory.
- E. Create an organization in AWS Organization
- F. Turn on the AWS SSO feature in Organizations Create and configure an AD Connector to connect to the company's on-premises Active Director
- G. Configure AWS SSO and select the AD Connector as the identity source
- H. Create permission sets and map them to the existing groups within the company's Active Directory.
- I. Create an organization in AWS Organization
- J. Turn on all features for the organization
- K. Create and configure a directory in AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory (AWS Managed Microsoft AD) with a two-way trust to the company's on-premises Active Director
- L. Configure AWS SSO and select the AWS Managed Microsoft AD directory as the identity source
- M. Create permission sets and map them to the existing groups within the AWS Managed Microsoft AD directory.
- N. Create an organization in AWS Organization
- O. Turn on all features for the organization
- P. Create and configure an AD Connector to connect to the company's on-premises Active Director
- Q. Configure AWS SSO and select the AD Connector as the identity source
- R. Create permission sets and map them to the existing groups within the company's Active Directory.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_org_support-all-features.html

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/singlesignon/latest/userguide/get-started-prereqs-considerations.html>

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is storing data on premises on a Windows file server. The company produces 5 GB of new data daily.

The company migrated part of its Windows-based workload to AWS and needs the data to be available on a file system in the cloud. The company already has established an AWS Direct Connect connection between the on-premises network and AWS.

Which data migration strategy should the company use?

- A. Use the file gateway option in AWS Storage Gateway to replace the existing Windows file server, and point the existing file share to the new file gateway.
- B. Use AWS DataSync to schedule a daily task to replicate data between the on-premises Windows file server and Amazon FSx.
- C. Use AWS Data Pipeline to schedule a daily task to replicate data between the on-premises Windows file server and Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS).
- D. Use AWS DataSync to schedule a daily task to replicate data between the on-premises Windows file server and Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS),

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/file/>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/fsx/latest/WindowsGuide/migrate-files-to-fsx-datasync.html> <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/prereqs-operating-systems.html#prereqs-os-win>

NEW QUESTION 131

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company runs a serverless application in a single AWS Region. The application accesses external URLs and extracts metadata from those sites. The company uses an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to publish URLs to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. An AWS Lambda function uses the queue as an event source and processes the URLs from the queue. Results are saved to an Amazon S3 bucket.

The company wants to process each URL in other Regions to compare possible differences in site localization. URLs must be published from the existing Region.

Results must be written to the existing S3 bucket in the current Region.

Which combination of changes will produce multi-Region deployment that meets these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Deploy the SQS queue with the Lambda function to other Regions.
- B. Subscribe the SNS topic in each Region to the SQS queue.
- C. Subscribe the SQS queue in each Region to the SNS topics in each Region.
- D. Configure the SQS queue to publish URLs to SNS topics in each Region.
- E. Deploy the SNS topic and the Lambda function to other Regions.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-cross-region-delivery.html>

NEW QUESTION 136

- (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 140

- (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 142

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