Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions SAA-C03

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03)

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NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
A company hosts a containerized web application on a fleet of on-premises servers that process incoming requests. The number of requests is growing quickly. The on-premises servers cannot handle the increased number of requests. The company wants to move the application to AWS with minimum code changes and minimum development effort.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Fargate is a serverless compute engine that lets users run containers without having to manage servers or clusters of Amazon EC2 instances1. Users can use AWS Fargate on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) to run the containerized web application with Service Auto Scaling. Amazon ECS is a fully managed container orchestration service that supports both Docker and Kubernetes2. Service Auto Scaling is a feature that allows users to adjust the desired number of tasks in an ECS service based on CloudWatch metrics, such as CPU utilization or request count3. Users can use AWS Fargate on Amazon ECS to migrate the application to AWS with minimum code changes and minimum development effort, as they only need to package their application in containers and specify the CPU and memory requirements.
Users can also use an Application Load Balancer to distribute the incoming requests. An Application Load Balancer is a load balancer that operates at the application layer and routes traffic to targets based on the content of the request. Users can register their ECS tasks as targets for an Application Load Balancer and configure listener rules to route requests to different target groups based on path or host headers. Users can use an Application Load Balancer to improve the availability and performance of their web
application.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 1)
A company performs monthly maintenance on its AWS infrastructure. During these maintenance activities, the company needs to rotate the credentials tor its Amazon ROS tor MySQL databases across multiple AWS Regions
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

A. Store the credentials as secrets in AWS Secrets Manage
B. Use multi-Region secret replication for the required Regions Configure Secrets Manager to rotate the secrets on a schedule
C. Store the credentials as secrets in AWS Systems Manager by creating a secure string parameter Use multi-Region secret replication for the required Regions Configure Systems Manager to rotate the secrets on a schedule
D. Store the credentials in an Amazon S3 bucket that has server-side encryption (SSE) enabled Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to invoke an AWS Lambda function to rotate the credentials
E. Encrypt the credentials as secrets by using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) multi-Region customer managed keys Store the secrets in an Amazon DynamoDB global table Use an AWS Lambda function to retrieve the secrets from DynamoDB Use the RDS API to rotate the secrets.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-replicate-secrets-aws-secrets-manager- multiple-regions/

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
A company is running a popular social media website. The website gives users the ability to upload images to share with other users. The company wants to make sure that the images do not contain inappropriate content. The company needs a solution that minimizes development effort.
What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 1)
A company hosts its web applications in the AWS Cloud. The company configures Elastic Load Balancers to use certificate that are imported into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). The company's security team must be notified 30 days before the expiration of each certificate.
What should a solutions architect recommend to meet the requirement?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 1)
A company observes an increase in Amazon EC2 costs in its most recent bill The billing team notices unwanted vertical scaling of instance types for a couple of EC2 instances A solutions architect needs to create a graph comparing the last 2 months of EC2 costs and perform an in-depth analysis to identify the root cause of the vertical scaling
How should the solutions architect generate the information with the LEAST operational overhead?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 1)
A company has an application that ingests incoming messages. These messages are then quickly consumed by dozens of other applications and microservices. The number of messages varies drastically and sometimes spikes as high as 100,000 each second. The company wants to decouple the solution and increase scalability.
Which solution meets these requirements?

A. Persist the messages to Amazon Kinesis Data Analytic
B. All the applications will read and process the messages.
C. Deploy the application on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group, which scales the number of EC2 instances based on CPU metrics.
D. Write the messages to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams with a single shar
E. All applications will read from the stream and process the messages.
F. Publish the messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with one or more Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) subscription
G. All applications then process the messages from the queues.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/sqs/features/
By routing incoming requests to Amazon SQS, the company can decouple the job requests from the processing instances. This allows them to scale the number of instances based on the size of the queue, providing more resources when needed. Additionally, using an Auto Scaling group based on the queue size will automatically scale the number of instances up or down depending on the workload. Updating the software to read from the queue will allow it to process the job requests in a more efficient manner, improving the performance of the system.

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 1)
A company hosts more than 300 global websites and applications. The company requires a platform to analyze more than 30 TB of clickstream data each day.
What should a solutions architect do to transmit and process the clickstream data?

A. Design an AWS Data Pipeline to archive the data to an Amazon S3 bucket and run an Amazon EMR duster with the data to generate analytics
B. Create an Auto Scaling group of Amazon EC2 instances to process the data and send it to an Amazon S3 data lake for Amazon Redshift to use tor analysis
C. Cache the data to Amazon CloudFron: Store the data in an Amazon S3 bucket When an object is added to the S3 bucket, run an AWS Lambda function to process the data tor analysis.
D. Collect the data from Amazon Kinesis Data Stream
E. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to transmit the data to an Amazon S3 data lake Load the data in Amazon Redshift for analysis

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/es/blogs/big-data/real-time-analytics-with-amazon-redshift-streaming-ingestion/

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 1)
A company's website uses an Amazon EC2 instance store for its catalog of items. The company wants to make sure that the catalog is highly available and that the catalog is stored in a durable location.
What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 1)
A development team runs monthly resource-intensive tests on its general purpose Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance with Performance Insights enabled. The testing lasts for 48 hours once a month and is the only process that uses the database. The team wants to reduce the cost of running the tests without reducing the compute and memory attributes of the DB instance.
Which solution meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

A. Stop the DB instance when tests are complete
B. Restart the DB instance when required.
C. Use an Auto Scaling policy with the DB instance to automatically scale when tests are completed.
D. Create a snapshot when tests are complete
E. Terminate the DB instance and restore the snapshot when required.
F. Modify the DB instance to a low-capacity instance when tests are complete
G. Modify the DB instance again when required.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To reduce the cost of running the tests without reducing the compute and memory attributes of the Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance, the development team can stop the instance when tests are completed and restart it when required. Stopping the DB instance when not in use can help save costs because customers are only charged for storage while the DB instance is stopped. During this time, automated backups and automated DB instance maintenance are suspended. When the instance is restarted, it retains the same configurations, security groups, and DB parameter groups as when it was stopped.
Reference:
Amazon RDS Documentation: Stopping and Starting a DB instance (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_StopInstance.html)

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
A company is migrating a distributed application to AWS The application serves variable workloads The legacy platform consists of a primary server trial coordinates jobs across multiple compute nodes The company wants to modernize the application with a solution that maximizes resiliency and scalability.
How should a solutions architect design the architecture to meet these requirements?

A. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue as a destination for the jobs Implement the compute nodes with Amazon EC2 instances that are managed in an Auto Scaling grou
B. Configure EC2 Auto Scaling to use scheduled scaling
C. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue as a destination for the jobs Implement the compute nodes with Amazon EC2 Instances that are managed in an Auto Scaling group Configure EC2 Auto Scaling based on the size of the queue
D. Implement the primary server and the compute nodes with Amazon EC2 instances that are managed In an Auto Scaling grou
E. Configure AWS CloudTrail as a destination for the fobs Configure EC2 Auto Scaling based on the load on the primary server
F. implement the primary server and the compute nodes with Amazon EC2 instances that are managed in an Auto Scaling group Configure Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) as a destination for the jobs Configure EC2 Auto Scaling based on the load on the compute nodes

Answer: B

Explanation:
To maximize resiliency and scalability, the best solution is to use an Amazon SQS queue as a destination for the jobs. This decouples the primary server from the compute nodes, allowing them to scale independently. This also helps to prevent job loss in the event of a failure. Using an Auto Scaling group of Amazon EC2 instances for the compute nodes allows for automatic scaling based on the workload. In this case, it's recommended to configure the Auto Scaling group based on the size of the Amazon SQS queue, which is a better indicator of the actual workload than the load on the primary server or compute nodes. This approach ensures that the application can handle variable workloads, while also minimizing costs by automatically scaling up or down the compute nodes as needed.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
A company is implementing a new business application. The application runs on two Amazon EC2 instances and uses an Amazon S3 bucket for document storage. A solutions architect needs to ensure that the EC2 instances can access the S3 bucket.
What should the solutions architect do to meet this requirement?

A. Create an IAM role that grants access to the S3 bucke
B. Attach the role to the EC2 instances.
C. Create an IAM policy that grants access to the S3 bucke
D. Attach the policy to the EC2 instances.

E. Create an IAM group that grants access to the S3 bucke
F. Attach the group to the EC2 instances.
G. Create an IAM user that grants access to the S3 bucke
H. Attach the user account to the EC2 instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/ec2-instance-access-s3- bucket/

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Topic 1)
A development team needs to host a website that will be accessed by other teams. The website contents consist of HTML, CSS, client-side JavaScript, and images Which method is the MOST cost-effective for hosting the website?

A. Containerize the website and host it in AWS Fargate.
B. Create an Amazon S3 bucket and host the website there
C. Deploy a web server on an Amazon EC2 instance to host the website.
D. Configure an Application Loa d Balancer with an AWS Lambda target that uses the Express js framework.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Static Websites, Web pages are returned by the server which are prebuilt. They use simple languages such as HTML, CSS, or JavaScript.
There is no processing of content on the server (according to the user) in Static Websites. Web pages are returned by the server with no change therefore, static Websites are fast.
There is no interaction with databases.
Also, they are less costly as the host does not need to support server-side processing with different languages.
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In Dynamic Websites, Web pages are returned by the server which are processed during runtime means they are not prebuilt web pages but they are built during runtime according to the user's demand.
These use server-side scripting languages such as PHP, Node.js, ASP.NET and many more supported by the server.
So, they are slower than static websites but updates and interaction with databases are possible.

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Topic 1)
A company runs an on-premises application that is powered by a MySQL database The company is migrating the application to AWS to Increase the application's elasticity and availability
The current architecture shows heavy read activity on the database during times of normal operation Every 4 hours the company's development team pulls a full export of the production database to populate a database in the staging environment During this period, users experience unacceptable application latency The development team is unable to use the staging environment until the procedure completes
A solutions architect must recommend replacement architecture that alleviates the application latency issue The replacement architecture also must give the development team the ability to continue using the staging environment without delay
Which solution meets these requirements?

A. Use Amazon Aurora MySQL with Multi-AZ Aurora Replicas for productio
B. Populate the staging database by implementing a backup and restore process that uses the mysqldump utility.
C. Use Amazon Aurora MySQL with Multi-AZ Aurora Replicas for production Use database cloning to create the staging database on-demand
D. Use Amazon RDS for MySQL with a Mufti AZ deployment and read replicas for production Use the standby instance tor the staging database.
E. Use Amazon RDS for MySQL with a Multi-AZ deployment and read replicas for productio
F. Populate the staging database by implementing a backup and restore process that uses the mysqldump utility.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/amazon-aurora-fast-database-cloning/

NEW QUESTION 23
- (Topic 1)
A company hosts an application on AWS Lambda functions mat are invoked by an Amazon API Gateway API The Lambda functions save customer data to an Amazon Aurora MySQL database Whenever the company upgrades the database, the Lambda functions fail to establish database connections until the upgrade is complete The result is that customer data Is not recorded for some of the event
A solutions architect needs to design a solution that stores customer data that is created during database upgrades
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Provision an Amazon RDS proxy to sit between the Lambda functions and the database Configure the Lambda functions to connect to the RDS proxy
B. Increase the run time of me Lambda functions to the maximum Create a retry mechanism in the code that stores the customer data in the database
C. Persist the customer data to Lambda local storag
D. Configure new Lambda functions to scan the local storage to save the customer data to the database.
E. Store the customer data m an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SOS) FIFO queue Create a new Lambda function that polls the queue and stores the customer data in the database

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://www.learnaws.org/2020/12/13/aws-rds-proxy-deep-dive/
RDS proxy can improve application availability in such a situation by waiting for the new database instance to be functional and maintaining any requests received from the application during this time. The end result is that the application is more resilient to issues with the underlying database.
This will enable solution to hold data till the time DB comes back to normal. RDS proxy is to optimally utilize the connection between Lambda and DB. Lambda can open multiple connection concurrently which can be taxing on DB compute resources, hence RDS proxy was introduced to manage and leverage these

connections efficiently.

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Topic 1)
A company has a website hosted on AWS. The website is behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) that is configured to handle HTTP and HTTPS separately. The company wants to forward all requests to the website so that the requests will use HTTPS.
What should a solutions architect do to meet this requirement?

A. Update the ALB's network ACL to accept only HTTPS traffic
B. Create a rule that replaces the HTTP in the URL with HTTPS.
C. Create a listener rule on the ALB to redirect HTTP traffic to HTTPS.
D. Replace the ALB with a Network Load Balancer configured to use Server Name Indication (SNI).

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/elb-redirect-http-to-https- using-alb/
How can I redirect HTTP requests to HTTPS using an Application Load Balancer? Last updated: 2020-10-30 I want to redirect HTTP requests to HTTPS using Application Load Balancer listener rules. How can I do this? Resolution Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/elb-redirect-http-to-https- using-alb/

NEW QUESTION 28
- (Topic 1)
A company needs to store data in Amazon S3 and must prevent the data from being changed. The company wants new objects that are uploaded to Amazon S3 to remain unchangeable for a nonspecific amount of time until the company decides to modify the objects. Only specific users in the company's AWS account can have the ability to delete the objects. What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

A. Create an S3 Glacier vault Apply a write-once, read-many (WORM) vault lock policy to the objects
B. Create an S3 bucket with S3 Object Lock enabled Enable versioning Set a retention period of 100 years Use governance mode as the S3 bucket's default retention mode for new objects
C. Create an S3 bucket Use AWS CloudTrail to (rack any S3 API events that modify the objects Upon notification, restore the modified objects from any backup versions that the company has
D. Create an S3 bucket with S3 Object Lock enabled Enable versioning Add a legal hold to the objects Add the s3 PutObjectLegalHold permission to the IAM policies of users who need to delete the objects

Answer: D

Explanation:
"The Object Lock legal hold operation enables you to place a legal hold on an object version. Like setting a retention period, a legal hold prevents an object version from being overwritten or deleted. However, a legal hold doesn't have an associated retention period and remains in effect until removed."
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/batch-ops-legal-hold.html

NEW QUESTION 30
- (Topic 1)
An image-processing company has a web application that users use to upload images. The application uploads the images into an Amazon S3 bucket. The company has set up S3 event notifications to publish the object creation events to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue. The SQS queue serves as the event source for an AWS Lambda function that processes the images and sends the results to users through email.
Users report that they are receiving multiple email messages for every uploaded image. A solutions architect determines that SQS messages are invoking the Lambda function more than once, resulting in multiple email messages.
What should the solutions architect do to resolve this issue with the LEAST operational overhead?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31
- (Topic 1)
An ecommerce company wants to launch a one-deal-a-day website on AWS. Each day will feature exactly one product on sale for a period of 24 hours. The company wants to be able to handle millions of requests each hour with millisecond latency during peak hours.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
To launch a one-deal-a-day website on AWS with millisecond latency during peak hours and with the least operational overhead, the best option is to use an Amazon S3 bucket to host the website's static content, deploy an Amazon CloudFront distribution, set the S3 bucket as the origin, use Amazon API Gateway and

AWS Lambda functions for the backend APIs, and store the data in Amazon DynamoDB. This option requires minimal operational overhead and can handle millions of requests each hour with millisecond latency during peak hours. Therefore, option D is the correct answer.
Reference: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/building-a-serverless-multi-player-game-with-aws-lambda-and-amazon-dynamodb/

NEW QUESTION 32
- (Topic 1)
A company hosts a data lake on AWS. The data lake consists of data in Amazon S3 and Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL. The company needs a reporting solution that provides data visualization and includes all the data sources within the data lake. Only the company's management team should have full access to all the visualizations. The rest of the company should have only limited access.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create an analysis in Amazon QuickSigh
B. Connect all the data sources and create new dataset
C. Publish dashboards to visualize the dat
D. Share the dashboards with the appropriate IAM roles.
E. Create an analysis in Amazon OuickSigh
F. Connect all the data sources and create new dataset
G. Publish dashboards to visualize the dat
H. Share the dashboards with the appropriate users and groups.
I. Create an AWS Glue table and crawler for the data in Amazon S3. Create an AWS Glue extract, transform, and load (ETL) job to produce report
J. Publish the reports to Amazon S3. Use S3 bucket policies to limit access to the reports.
K. Create an AWS Glue table and crawler for the data in Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena Federated Query to access data within Amazon RDS for PoslgreSQ
L. Generate reports by using Amazon Athen
M. Publish the reports to Amazon S3. Use S3 bucket policies to limit access to the reports.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon QuickSight is a data visualization service that allows you to create interactive dashboards and reports from various data sources, including Amazon S3 and Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL. You can connect all the data sources and create new datasets in QuickSight, and then publish dashboards to visualize the data. You can also share the dashboards with the appropriate users and groups, and control their access levels using IAM roles and permissions.
Reference: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/working-with-data-sources.html

NEW QUESTION 36
- (Topic 1)
A company is running an SMB file server in its data center. The file server stores large files that are accessed frequently for the first few days after the files are created. After 7 days the files are rarely accessed.
The total data size is increasing and is close to the company's total storage capacity. A solutions architect must increase the company's available storage space without losing low-latency access to the most recently accessed files. The solutions architect must also provide file lifecycle management to avoid future storage issues.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 39
- (Topic 1)
A company hosts an application on multiple Amazon EC2 instances The application processes messages from an Amazon SQS queue writes to an Amazon RDS table and deletes the message from the queue Occasional duplicate records are found in the RDS table. The SQS queue does not contain any duplicate messages.
What should a solutions architect do to ensure messages are being processed once only?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The visibility timeout begins when Amazon SQS returns a message. During this time, the consumer processes and deletes the message. However, if the consumer fails before deleting the message and your system doesn't call the DeleteMessage action for that message before the visibility timeout expires, the message becomes visible to other consumers and the message is received again. If a message must be received only once, your consumer should delete it within the duration of the visibility timeout. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs- visibility-timeout.html
Keyword: SQS queue writes to an Amazon RDS From this, Option D best suite & other Options ruled out [Option A - You can't intruduce one more Queue in the existing one; Option B - only Permission & Option C - Only Retrieves Messages] FIF O queues are designed to never introduce duplicate messages. However, your message producer might introduce duplicates in certain scenarios: for example, if the producer sends a message, does not receive a response, and

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

NEW QUESTION 41
- (Topic 1)
A company needs to review its AWS Cloud deployment to ensure that its Amazon S3 buckets do not have unauthorized configuration changes.
What should a solutions architect do to accomplish this goal?

A. Turn on AWS Config with the appropriate rules.
B. Turn on AWS Trusted Advisor with the appropriate checks.
C. Turn on Amazon Inspector with the appropriate assessment template.
D. Turn on Amazon S3 server access loggin
E. Configure Amazon EventBridge (Amazon Cloud Watch Events).

Answer: A

Explanation:
To ensure that Amazon S3 buckets do not have unauthorized configuration changes, a solutions architect should turn on AWS Config with the appropriate rules. AWS Config is a service that allows users to audit and assess their AWS resource configurations for compliance with industry standards and internal policies. It provides a detailed view of the resources and their configurations, including information on how the resources are related to each other. By turning on AWS Config with the appropriate rules, users can identify and remediate unauthorized configuration changes to their Amazon S3 buckets.

NEW QUESTION 46
- (Topic 1)
A company is storing sensitive user information in an Amazon S3 bucket The company wants to provide secure access to this bucket from the application tier running on Ama2on EC2 instances inside a VPC.
Which combination of steps should a solutions architect take to accomplish this? (Select TWO.)

A. Configure a VPC gateway endpoint for Amazon S3 within the VPC
B. Create a bucket policy to make the objects to the S3 bucket public
C. Create a bucket policy that limits access to only the application tier running in the VPC
D. Create an IAM user with an S3 access policy and copy the IAM credentials to the EC2 instance
E. Create a NAT instance and have the EC2 instances use the NAT instance to access the S3 bucket

Answer: AC

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/s3-private-connection-no-authentication/

NEW QUESTION 49
- (Topic 1)
A company collects temperature, humidity, and atmospheric pressure data in cities across multiple continents. The average volume of data collected per site each day is 500 GB. Each site has a high-speed internet connection. The company's weather forecasting applications are based in a single Region and analyze the data daily.
What is the FASTEST way to aggregate data from all of these global sites?

A. Enable Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration on the destination bucke
B. Use multipart uploads to directly upload site data to the destination bucket.
C. Upload site data to an Amazon S3 bucket in the closest AWS Regio
D. Use S3 cross- Region replication to copy objects to the destination bucket.
E. Schedule AWS Snowball jobs daily to transfer data to the closest AWS Regio
F. Use S3 cross-Region replication to copy objects to the destination bucket.
G. Upload the data to an Amazon EC2 instance in the closest Regio
H. Store the data in an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volum
I. Once a day take an EBS snapshot and copy it to the centralized Regio
J. Restore the EBS volume in the centralized Region and run an analysis on the data daily.

Answer: A

Explanation:
You might want to use Transfer Acceleration on a bucket for various reasons, including the following:
You have customers that upload to a centralized bucket from all over the world. You transfer gigabytes to terabytes of data on a regular basis across continents.
You are unable to utilize all of your available bandwidth over the Internet when uploading to Amazon S3.
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/transfer-acceleration.html
https://aws.amazon.com/s3/transfer-acceleration/#:~:text=S3%20Transfer%20Acceleration%20(S3TA)%20reduces,to%20S3% 20for%20remote%20applications:
"Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration can speed up content transfers to and from Amazon S3 by as much as 50-500% for long-distance transfer of larger objects. Customers who have either web or mobile applications with widespread users or applications hosted far away from their S3 bucket can experience long and variable upload and download speeds over the Internet"
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/mpuoverview.html
"Improved throughput - You can upload parts in parallel to improve throughput."

NEW QUESTION 50
- (Topic 1)
A solutions architect must design a highly available infrastructure for a website. The website is powered by Windows web servers that run on Amazon EC2 instances. The solutions architect must implement a solution that can mitigate a large-scale DDoS attack that originates from thousands of IP addresses. Downtime is not acceptable for the website.
Which actions should the solutions architect take to protect the website from such an attack? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:
(https://aws.amazon.com/cloudfront

NEW QUESTION 54
- (Topic 1)
A company is building an application in the AWS Cloud. The application will store data in Amazon S3 buckets in two AWS Regions. The company must use an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key to encrypt all data that is stored in the S3 buckets. The data in both S3 buckets must be encrypted and decrypted with the same KMS key. The data and the key must be stored in each of the two Regions.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 56
- (Topic 1)
A company needs to configure a real-time data ingestion architecture for its application. The company needs an API, a process that transforms data as the data is streamed, and a storage solution for the data.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 58
- (Topic 1)
A company has more than 5 TB of file data on Windows file servers that run on premises Users and applications interact with the data each day
The company is moving its Windows workloads to AWS. As the company continues this process, the company requires access to AWS and on-premises file storage with minimum latency The company needs a solution that minimizes operational overhead and requires no significant changes to the existing file access patterns. The company uses an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection for connectivity to AWS
What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

A. Deploy and configure Amazon FSx for Windows File Server on AW
B. Move the on- premises file data to FSx for Windows File Serve
C. Reconfigure the workloads to use FSx for Windows File Server on AWS.
D. Deploy and configure an Amazon S3 File Gateway on premises Move the on-premises file data to the S3 File Gateway Reconfigure the on-premises workloads and the cloud workloads to use the S3 File Gateway
E. Deploy and configure an Amazon S3 File Gateway on premises Move the on-premises file data to Amazon S3 Reconfigure the workloads to use either Amazon S3 directly or the S3 File Gateway, depending on each workload's location
F. Deploy and configure Amazon FSx for Windows File Server on AWS Deploy and configure an Amazon FSx File Gateway on premises Move the on-premises file data to the FSx File Gateway Configure the cloud workloads to use FSx for Windows File Server on AWS Configure the on-premises workloads to use the FSx

File Gateway

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/filegateway/latest/filefsxw/what-is-file-fsxw.html
To meet the requirements of the company to have access to both AWS and on-premises file storage with minimum latency, a hybrid cloud architecture can be used. One solution is to deploy and configure Amazon FSx for Windows File Server on AWS, which provides fully managed Windows file servers. The on-premises file data can be moved to the FSx File Gateway, which can act as a bridge between on-premises and AWS file storage. The cloud workloads can be configured to use FSx for Windows File Server on AWS, while the on-premises workloads can be configured to use the FSx File Gateway. This solution minimizes operational overhead and requires no significant changes to the existing file access patterns. The connectivity between on-premises and AWS can be established using an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection.
Reference:
AWS FSx for Windows File Server: https://aws.amazon.com/fsx/windows/ AWS FSx File Gateway: https://aws.amazon.com/fsx/file-gateway/
AWS Site-to-Site VPN: https://aws.amazon.com/vpn/site-to-site-vpn/

NEW QUESTION 59
- (Topic 1)
A company that hosts its web application on AWS wants to ensure all Amazon EC2 instances. Amazon RDS DB instances. and Amazon Redshift clusters are configured with tags. The company wants to minimize the effort of configuring and operating this check.
What should a solutions architect do to accomplish this?

A. Use AWS Config rules to define and detect resources that are not properly tagged.
B. Use Cost Explorer to display resources that are not properly tagge
C. Tag those resources manually.
D. Write API calls to check all resources for proper tag allocatio
E. Periodically run the code on an EC2 instance.
F. Write API calls to check all resources for proper tag allocatio
G. Schedule an AWS Lambda function through Amazon CloudWatch to periodically run the code.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To ensure all Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon RDS DB instances, and Amazon Redshift clusters are configured with tags, a solutions architect should use AWS Config rules to define and detect resources that are not properly tagged. AWS Config rules are a set of customizable rules that AWS Config uses to evaluate AWS resource configurations for compliance with best practices and company policies. Using AWS Config rules can minimize the effort of configuring and operating this check because it automates the process of identifying non-compliant resources and notifying the responsible teams. Reference:
AWS Config Developer Guide: AWS Config Rules (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/evaluate-config_use-managed- rules.html)

NEW QUESTION 61
- (Topic 1)
A company wants to migrate its on-premises application to AWS. The application produces output files that vary in size from tens of gigabytes to hundreds of terabytes The application data must be stored in a standard file system structure The company wants a solution that scales automatically, is highly available, and requires minimum operational overhead.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Migrate the application to run as containers on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) Use Amazon S3 for storage
B. Migrate the application to run as containers on Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) Use Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) for storage
C. Migrate the application to Amazon EC2 instances in a Multi-AZ Auto Scaling grou
D. Use Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) for storage.
E. Migrate the application to Amazon EC2 instances in a Multi-AZ Auto Scaling grou
F. Use Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) for storage.

Answer: C

Explanation:
EFS is a standard file system, it scales automatically and is highly available.

NEW QUESTION 62
- (Topic 1)
A company is developing a two-tier web application on AWS. The company's developers have deployed the application on an Amazon EC2 instance that connects directly to a backend Amazon RDS database. The company must not hardcode database credentials in the application. The company must also implement a solution to automatically rotate the database credentials on a regular basis.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

A. Store the database credentials in the instance metadat
B. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rules to run a scheduled AWS Lambda function that updates the RDS credentials and instance metadata at the same time.
C. Store the database credentials in a configuration file in an encrypted Amazon S3 bucke
D. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rules to run a scheduled AWS Lambda function that updates the RDS credentials and the credentials in the configuration file at the same tim
E. Use S3 Versioning to ensure the ability to fall back to previous values.
F. Store the database credentials as a secret in AWS Secrets Manage
G. Turn on automatic rotation for the secre
H. Attach the required permission to the EC2 role to grant access to the secret.
I. Store the database credentials as encrypted parameters in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Stor
J. Turn on automatic rotation for the encrypted parameter
K. Attach the required permission to the EC2 role to grant access to the encrypted parameters.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/create_database_secret.ht ml

NEW QUESTION 63
- (Topic 1)
A social media company allows users to upload images to its website. The website runs on Amazon EC2 instances. During upload requests, the website resizes the images to a standard size and stores the resized images in Amazon S3. Users are experiencing slow upload requests to the website.
The company needs to reduce coupling within the application and improve website performance. A solutions architect must design the most operationally efficient process for image uploads.
Which combination of actions should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 65
- (Topic 1)
A company has several web servers that need to frequently access a common Amazon RDS MySQL Multi-AZ DB instance The company wants a secure method for the web servers to connect to the database while meeting a security requirement to rotate user credentials frequently.
Which solution meets these requirements?

A. Store the database user credentials in AWS Secrets Manager Grant the necessary IAM permissions to allow the web servers to access AWS Secrets Manager
B. Store the database user credentials in AWS Systems Manager OpsCenter Grant the necessary IAM permissions to allow the web servers to access OpsCenter
C. Store the database user credentials in a secure Amazon S3 bucket Grant the necessary IAM permissions to allow the web servers to retrieve credentials and access the databas
D. D.Store the database user credentials in files encrypted with AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) on the web server file syste
E. The web server should be able to decrypt the files and access the database

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Secrets Manager helps you protect secrets needed to access your applications, services, and IT resources. The service enables you to easily rotate, manage, and retrieve database credentials, API keys, and other secrets throughout their lifecycle.
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/intro.html
Secrets Manager enables you to replace hardcoded credentials in your code, including passwords, with an API call to Secrets Manager to retrieve the secret programmatically. This helps ensure the secret can't be compromised by someone examining your code, because the secret no longer exists in the code. Also, you can configure Secrets Manager to automatically rotate the secret for you according to a specified schedule. This enables you to replace long-term secrets with short-term ones, significantly reducing the risk of compromise.

NEW QUESTION 66
- (Topic 1)
A company is deploying a new public web application to AWS. The application will run behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The application needs to be encrypted at the edge with an SSL/TLS certificate that is issued by an external certificate authority (CA). The certificate must be rotated each year before the certificate expires.
What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 71
- (Topic 1)
A company receives 10 TB of instrumentation data each day from several machines located at a single factory. The data consists of JSON files stored on a storage area network (SAN) in an on-premises data center located within the factory. The company wants to send this data to Amazon S3 where it can be accessed by several additional systems that provide critical near-real-lime analytics. A secure transfer is important because the data is considered sensitive.
Which solution offers the MOST reliable data transfer?

A. AWS DataSync over public internet
B. AWS DataSync over AWS Direct Connect
C. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) over public internet
D. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) over AWS Direct Connect

Answer: B

Explanation:
These are some of the main use cases for AWS DataSync: • Data migration
– Move active datasets rapidly over the network into Amazon S3, Amazon EFS, or FSx for Windows File Server. DataSync includes automatic encryption and data integrity validation to help make sure that your data arrives securely, intact, and ready to use.
"DataSync includes encryption and integrity validation to help make sure your data arrives securely, intact, and ready to use."
https://aws.amazon.com/datasync/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 74
- (Topic 1)
A company runs a photo processing application that needs to frequently upload and download pictures from Amazon S3 buckets that are located in the same AWS Region. A solutions architect has noticed an increased cost in data transfer fees and needs to implement a solution to reduce these costs.
How can the solutions architect meet this requirement?

A. Deploy Amazon API Gateway into a public subnet and adjust the route table to route S3 calls through It.
B. Deploy a NAT gateway into a public subnet and attach an end point policy that allows access to the S3 buckets.
C. Deploy the application Into a public subnet and allow it to route through an internet gateway to access the S3 Buckets
D. Deploy an S3 VPC gateway endpoint into the VPC and attach an endpoint policy that allows access to the S3 buckets.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is Option D. Deploy an S3 VPC gateway endpoint into the VPC and attach an endpoint policy that allows access to the S3 buckets. By deploying an S3 VPC gateway endpoint, the application can access the S3 buckets over a private network connection within the VPC, eliminating the need for data transfer over the internet. This can help reduce data transfer fees as well as improve the performance of the application. The endpoint policy can be used to specify which S3 buckets the application has access to.

NEW QUESTION 76
- (Topic 1)
A solutions architect is developing a multiple-subnet VPC architecture. The solution will consist of six subnets in two Availability Zones. The subnets are defined as public, private and dedicated for databases. Only the Amazon EC2 instances running in the private subnets should be able to access a database.
Which solution meets these requirements?

A. Create a now route table that excludes the route to the public subnets' CIDR block
B. Associate the route table to the database subnets.
C. Create a security group that denies ingress from the security group used by instances in the public subnet
D. Attach the security group to an Amazon RDS DB instance.
E. Create a security group that allows ingress from the security group used by instances in the private subnet
F. Attach the security group to an Amazon RDS DB instance.
G. Create a new peering connection between the public subnets and the private subnet
H. Create a different peering connection between the private subnets and the databasesubnets.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Security groups are stateful. All inbound traffic is blocked by default. If you create an inbound rule allowing traffic in, that traffic is automatically allowed back out again. You cannot block specific IP address using Security groups (instead use Network Access Control Lists).
"You can specify allow rules, but not deny rules." "When you first create a security group, it has no inbound rules. Therefore, no inbound traffic originating from another host to your instance is allowed until you add inbound rules to the security group." Source:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_SecurityGroups.html#VPCSecurit yGroups

NEW QUESTION 81
- (Topic 1)
A company is using a SQL database to store movie data that is publicly accessible. The database runs on an Amazon RDS Single-AZ DB instance A script runs queries at random intervals each day to record the number of new movies that have been added to the database. The script must report a final total during business hours The company's development team notices that the database performance is inadequate for development tasks when the script is running. A solutions architect must recommend a solution to resolve this issue. Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

A. Modify the DB instance to be a Multi-AZ deployment
B. Create a read replica of the database Configure the script to query only the read replica
C. Instruct the development team to manually export the entries in the database at the end of each day
D. Use Amazon ElastiCache to cache the common queries that the script runs against the database

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 83
- (Topic 1)
A survey company has gathered data for several years from areas m\ the United States. The company hosts the data in an Amazon S3 bucket that is 3 TB m size and growing. The company has started to share the data with a European marketing firm that has S3 buckets The company wants to ensure that its data transfer costs remain as low as possible
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Configure the Requester Pays feature on the company's S3 bucket
B. Configure S3 Cross-Region Replication from the company's S3 bucket to one of the marketing firm's S3 buckets.
C. Configure cross-account access for the marketing firm so that the marketing firm has access to the company's S3 bucket.
D. Configure the company's S3 bucket to use S3 Intelligent-Tiering Sync the S3 bucket toone of the marketing firm's S3 buckets

Answer: A

Explanation:
"Typically, you configure buckets to be Requester Pays buckets when you want to share data but not incur charges associated with others accessing the data. For example, you might use Requester Pays buckets when making available large datasets, such as zip code directories, reference data, geospatial information, or web crawling data." https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/RequesterPaysBuckets.html

NEW QUESTION 88
- (Topic 1)
A company is migrating applications to AWS. The applications are deployed in different accounts. The company manages the accounts centrally by using AWS Organizations. The company's security team needs a single sign-on (SSO) solution across all the company's accounts. The company must continue managing the users and groups in its on-premises self-managed Microsoft Active Directory.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Enable AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) from the AWS SSO consol
B. Create a one- way forest trust or a one-way domain trust to connect the company's self-managed Microsoft Active Directory with AWS SSO by using AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory.
C. Enable AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) from the AWS SSO consol
D. Create a two- way forest trust to connect the company's self-managed Microsoft Active Directory with AWS SSO by using AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory.
E. Use AWS Directory Servic
F. Create a two-way trust relationship with the company's self- managed Microsoft Active Directory.
G. Deploy an identity provider (IdP) on premise
H. Enable AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) from the AWS SSO console.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To provide single sign-on (SSO) across all the company's accounts while continuing to manage users and groups in its on-premises self-managed Microsoft Active Directory, the solution is to enable AWS Single Sign-On (SSO) from the AWS SSO console and create a one-way forest trust or a one-way domain trust to connect the company's self- managed Microsoft Active Directory with AWS SSO by using AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory. This solution is described in the AWS documentation

NEW QUESTION 93
- (Topic 1)
A company is preparing to store confidential data in Amazon S3 For compliance reasons the data must be encrypted at rest Encryption key usage must be logged tor auditing purposes. Keys must be rotated every year.
Which solution meets these requirements and «the MOST operationally efferent?

A. Server-side encryption with customer-provided keys (SSE-C)
B. Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3)
C. Server-side encryption with AWS KMS (SSE-KMS) customer master keys (CMKs) with manual rotation
D. Server-side encryption with AWS KMS (SSE-KMS) customer master keys (CMKs) with automate rotation

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/rotate-keys.html When you enable automatic key rotation for a customer managed key, AWS KMS generates new cryptographic material for the KMS key every year. AWS KMS also saves the KMS key's older cryptographic material in perpetuity so it can be used to decrypt data that the KMS key encrypted.
Key rotation in AWS KMS is a cryptographic best practice that is designed to be transparent and easy to use. AWS KMS supports optional automatic key rotation only for customer managed CMKs. Enable and disable key rotation. Automatic key rotation is disabled by default on customer managed CMKs. When you enable (or re-enable) key rotation, AWS KMS automatically rotates the CMK 365 days after the enable date and every 365 days thereafter.

NEW QUESTION 94
- (Topic 1)
A company has a production web application in which users upload documents through a web interlace or a mobile app. According to a new regulatory requirement, new documents cannot be modified or deleted after they are stored.
What should a solutions architect do to meet this requirement?

A. Store the uploaded documents in an Amazon S3 bucket with S3 Versioning and S3 Object Lock enabled
B. Store the uploaded documents in an Amazon S3 bucke
C. Configure an S3 Lifecycle policy to archive the documents periodically.
D. Store the uploaded documents in an Amazon S3 bucket with S3 Versioning enabled Configure an ACL to restrict all access to read-only.
E. Store the uploaded documents on an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) volum
F. Access the data by mounting the volume in read-only mode.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/object-lock-overview.html

NEW QUESTION 97
- (Topic 1)
A company has an application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances and uses an Amazon
Aurora database. The EC2 instances connect to the database by using user names and passwords that are stored locally in a file. The company wants to minimize the operational overhead of credential management.
What should a solutions architect do to accomplish this goal?

A. Use AWS Secrets Manage
B. Turn on automatic rotation.
C. Use AWS Systems Manager Parameter Stor
D. Turn on automatic rotation.
E. Create an Amazon S3 bucket lo store objects that are encrypted with an AWS Key
F. Management Service (AWS KMS) encryption ke
G. Migrate the credential file to the S3 bucke
H. Point the application to the S3 bucket.
I. Create an encrypted Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume (or each EC2 instanc
J. Attach the new EBS volume to each EC2 instanc
K. Migrate the credential file to the new EBS volum
L. Point the application to the new EBS volume.

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 102
- (Topic 1)
A company is designing an application. The application uses an AWS Lambda function to receive information through Amazon API Gateway and to store the information in an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL database.
During the proof-of-concept stage, the company has to increase the Lambda quotas significantly to handle the high volumes of data that the company needs to load into the database. A solutions architect must recommend a new design to improve scalability and minimize the configuration effort.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
bottlenecks can be avoided with queues (SQS).

NEW QUESTION 107
- (Topic 1)
A company is running a business-critical web application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The EC2 instances are in an Auto Scaling group. The application uses an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL database that is deployed in a single Availability Zone. The company wants the application to be highly available with minimum downtime and minimum loss of data.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational effort?

A. Place the EC2 instances in different AWS Region
B. Use Amazon Route 53 health checks to redirect traffi
C. Use Aurora PostgreSQL Cross-Region Replication.
D. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use multiple Availability Zone
E. Configure the database as Multi-A
F. Configure an Amazon RDS Proxy instance for the database.
G. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use one Availability Zon
H. Generate hourly snapshots of the databas
I. Recover the database from the snapshots in the event of a failure.
J. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use multiple AWS Region
K. Write the data from the application to Amazon S3. Use S3 Event Notifications to launch an AWS Lambda function to write the data to the database.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To achieve high availability with minimum downtime and minimum loss of data, the Auto Scaling group should be configured to use multiple Availability Zones to ensure that there is no single point of failure. The database should be configured as Multi- AZ to enable automatic failover in case of an outage in the primary Availability Zone. Additionally, an Amazon RDS Proxy instance can be used to improve the scalability and availability of the database by reducing connection failures and improving failover times.

NEW QUESTION 112
- (Topic 1)
A company wants to move a multi-tiered application from on premises to the AWS Cloud to improve the application's performance. The application consists of application tiers that communicate with each other by way of RESTful services. Transactions are dropped when one tier becomes overloaded. A solutions architect must design a solution that resolves these issues and modernizes the application.
Which solution meets these requirements and is the MOST operationally efficient?

A. Use Amazon API Gateway and direct transactions to the AWS Lambda functions as the application laye
B. Use Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) as the communication layer between application services.
C. Use Amazon CloudWatch metrics to analyze the application performance history to determine the server's peak utilization during the performance failure
D. Increase the size of the application server's Amazon EC2 instances to meet the peak requirements.
E. Use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to handle the messaging between application servers running on Amazon EC2 in an Auto Scaling grou
F. Use Amazon CloudWatch to monitor the SNS queue length and scale up and down as required.
G. Use Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) to handle the messaging between application servers running on Amazon EC2 in an Auto Scaling grou
H. Use Amazon CloudWatch to monitor the SQS queue length and scale up when communication failures are detected.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/getting-started/hands-on/build-serverless-web-app-lambda-apigateway-s3-dynamodb-cognito/module-4/
Build a Serverless Web Application with AWS Lambda, Amazon API Gateway, AWS Amplify, Amazon DynamoDB, and Amazon Cognito. This example showed similar setup as question: Build a Serverless Web Application with AWS Lambda, Amazon API Gateway, AWS Amplify, Amazon DynamoDB, and Amazon Cognito

NEW QUESTION 115
- (Topic 2)
A medical records company is hosting an application on Amazon EC2 instances. The application processes customer data files that are stored on Amazon S3. The EC2 instances are hosted in public subnets. The EC2 instances access Amazon S3 over the internet, but they do not require any other network access.
A new requirement mandates that the network traffic for file transfers take a private route and not be sent over the internet.
Which change to the network architecture should a solutions architect recommend to meet this requirement?

A. Create a NAT gatewa
B. Configure the route table for the public subnets to send traffic to Amazon S3 through the NAT gateway.
C. Configure the security group for the EC2 instances to restrict outbound traffic so that only traffic to the S3 prefix list is permitted.
D. Move the EC2 instances to private subnet
E. Create a VPC endpoint for Amazon S3, and link the endpoint to the route table for the private subnets
F. Remove the internet gateway from the VP
G. Set up an AWS Direct Connect connection, and route traffic to Amazon S3 over the Direct Connect connection.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To meet the new requirement of transferring files over a private route, the EC2 instances should be moved to private subnets, which do not have direct access to the internet. This ensures that the traffic for file transfers does not go over the internet. To enable the EC2 instances to access Amazon S3, a VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 can be created. VPC endpoints allow resources within a VPC to communicate with resources in other services without the traffic being sent over the internet. By linking the VPC endpoint to the route table for the private subnets, the EC2 instances can access Amazon S3 over a private connection within the VPC.

NEW QUESTION 118
- (Topic 2)
A company has a Windows-based application that must be migrated to AWS. The application requires the use of a shared Windows file system attached to multiple Amazon EC2 Windows instances that are deployed across multiple Availability Zones.
What should a solutions architect do to meet this requirement?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
This solution meets the requirement of migrating a Windows-based application that requires the use of a shared Windows file system attached to multiple Amazon EC2 Windows instances that are deployed across multiple Availability Zones. Amazon FSx for Windows File Server provides fully managed shared storage built on Windows Server, and delivers a wide range of data access, data management, and administrative capabilities. It supports the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol and can be mounted to EC2 Windows instances across multiple Availability Zones.
Option A is incorrect because AWS Storage Gateway in volume gateway mode provides cloud-backed storage volumes that can be mounted as iSCSI devices from on-premises application servers, but it does not support SMB protocol or EC2 Windows instances. Option C is incorrect because Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) provides a scalable and elastic NFS file system for Linux-based workloads, but it does not support SMB protocol or EC2 Windows instances. Option D is incorrect because Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) provides persistent block storage volumes for use with EC2 instances, but it does not support SMB protocol or attaching multiple instances to the same volume.
References:

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

NEW QUESTION 122
- (Topic 2)
A company needs to save the results from a medical trial to an Amazon S3 repository. The repository must allow a few scientists to add new files and must restrict all other users to read-only access. No users can have the ability to modify or delete any files in the repository. The company must keep every file in the repository for a minimum of 1 year after its creation date.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Use S3 Object Lock In governance mode with a legal hold of 1 year
B. Use S3 Object Lock in compliance mode with a retention period of 365 days.
C. Use an IAM role to restrict all users from deleting or changing objects in the S3 bucket Use an S3 bucket policy to only allow the IAM role
D. Configure the S3 bucket to invoke an AWS Lambda function every tune an object is added Configure the function to track the hash of the saved object to that modified objects can be marked accordingly

Answer: B

Explanation:
In compliance mode, a protected object version can't be overwritten or deleted by any user, including the root user in your AWS account. When an object is locked in compliance mode, its retention mode can't be changed, and its retention period can't be shortened. Compliance mode helps ensure that an object version can't be overwritten or deleted for the duration of the retention period. In governance mode, users can't overwrite or delete an object version or alter its lock settings unless they have special permissions. With governance mode, you protect objects against being deleted by most users, but you can still grant some users permission to alter the retention settings or delete the object if necessary. In Governance mode, Objects can be deleted by some users with special permissions, this is against the requirement.
Compliance:
- Object versions can't be overwritten or deleted by any user, including the root user
- Objects retention modes can't be changed, and retention periods can't be shortened
Governance:
- Most users can't overwrite or delete an object version or alter its lock settings
- Some users have special permissions to change the retention or delete the object

NEW QUESTION 123
- (Topic 2)
A company has a mulli-tier application that runs six front-end web servers in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group in a single Availability Zone behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). A solutions architect needs lo modify the infrastructure to be highly available without modifying the application.
Which architecture should the solutions architect choose that provides high availability?

A. Create an Auto Scaling group that uses three Instances across each of tv/o Regions.
B. Modify the Auto Scaling group to use three instances across each of two Availability Zones.
C. Create an Auto Scaling template that can be used to quickly create more instances in another Region.
D. Change the ALB in front of the Amazon EC2 instances in a round-robin configuration to balance traffic to the web tier.

Answer: B

Explanation:
High availability can be enabled for this architecture quite simply by modifying the existing Auto Scaling group to use multiple availability zones. The ASG will automatically balance the load so you don't actually need to specify the instances per AZ.

NEW QUESTION 127
- (Topic 2)
A solutions architect needs to help a company optimize the cost of running an application on AWS. The application will use Amazon EC2 instances, AWS Fargate, and AWS Lambda for compute within the architecture.
The EC2 instances will run the data ingestion layer of the application. EC2 usage will be sporadic and unpredictable. Workloads that run on EC2 instances can be interrupted at any time. The application front end will run on Fargate, and Lambda will serve the API layer. The front-end utilization and API layer utilization will be predictable over the course of the next year.
Which combination of purchasing options will provide the MOST cost-effective solution for hosting this application? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 131
- (Topic 2)
An ecommerce company hosts its analytics application in the AWS Cloud. The application generates about 300 MB of data each month. The data is stored in JSON format. The company is evaluating a disaster recovery solution to back up the data. The data must be accessible in milliseconds if it is needed, and the data must be kept for 30 days.
Which solution meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

A. Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service)

B. Amazon S3 Glacier
C. Amazon S3 Standard
D. Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL

Answer: C

Explanation:
This solution meets the requirements of a disaster recovery solution to back up the data that is generated by an analytics application, stored in JSON format, and must be accessible in milliseconds if it is needed. Amazon S3 Standard is a durable and scalable storage class for frequently accessed data. It can store any amount of data and provide high availability and performance. It can also support millisecond access time for data retrieval.
Option A is incorrect because Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) is a search and analytics service that can index and query data, but it is not a backup solution for data stored in JSON format. Option B is incorrect because Amazon S3 Glacier is a low-cost storage class for data archiving and long-term backup, but it does not support millisecond access time for data retrieval. Option D is incorrect because Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL is a relational database service that can store and query structured data, but it is not a backup solution for data stored in JSON format.
References:
? https://aws.amazon.com/s3/storage-classes/
? https://aws.amazon.com/s3/faqs/#Durability_and_data_protection

NEW QUESTION 133
- (Topic 2)
A company is migrating its on-premises PostgreSQL database to Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL. The on-premises database must remain online and accessible during the migration. The Aurora database must remain synchronized with the on-premises database.
Which combination of actions must a solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

A. Create an ongoing replication task.
B. Create a database backup of the on-premises database
C. Create an AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) replication server
D. Convert the database schema by using the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT).
E. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to monitor the database synchronization

Answer: AC

Explanation:
AWS Database Migration Service supports homogeneous migrations such as Oracle to Oracle, as well as heterogeneous migrations between different database platforms, such as Oracle or Microsoft SQL Server to Amazon Aurora. With AWS Database Migration Service, you can also continuously replicate data with low latency from any supported source to any supported target. For example, you can replicate from multiple sources to Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) to build a highly available and scalable data lake solution. You can also consolidate databases into a petabyte-scale data warehouse by streaming data to Amazon Redshift. Learn more about the supported source and target databases. https://aws.amazon.com/dms/

NEW QUESTION 134
- (Topic 2)
A security team wants to limit access to specific services or actions in all of the team's AWS accounts. All accounts belong to a large organization in AWS Organizations. The solution must be scalable and there must be a single point where permissions can be maintained.
What should a solutions architect do to accomplish this?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 139
- (Topic 2)
A company runs an application using Amazon ECS. The application creates esi/ed versions of an original image and then makes Amazon S3 API calls to store the resized images in Amazon S3.
How can a solutions architect ensure that the application has permission to access Amazon S3?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 144
- (Topic 2)
A company wants to build a scalable key management Infrastructure to support developers who need to encrypt data in their applications.
What should a solutions architect do to reduce the operational burden?

A. Use multifactor authentication (MFA) to protect the encryption keys.
B. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to protect the encryption keys
C. Use AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) to create, store, and assign the encryption keys
D. Use an IAM policy to limit the scope of users who have access permissions to protect the encryption keys

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/kms/faqs/#:~:text=If%20you%20are%20a%20developer%20who%20needs%20to%20digitally,a%20broad%20set%20of%20industry%20and%20regional% 20compliance%20regimes.

NEW QUESTION 148
- (Topic 2)
A company is concerned about the security of its public web application due to recent web attacks. The application uses an Application Load Balancer (ALB). A solutions architect must reduce the risk of DDoS attacks against the application.
What should the solutions architect do to meet this requirement?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 150
- (Topic 2)
A company has an ecommerce checkout workflow that writes an order to a database and calls a service to process the payment. Users are experiencing timeouts during the checkout process. When users resubmit the checkout form, multiple unique orders are created for the same desired transaction.
How should a solutions architect refactor this workflow to prevent the creation of multiple orders?

A. Configure the web application to send an order message to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehos
B. Set the payment service to retrieve the message from Kinesis Data Firehose and process the order.
C. Create a rule in AWS CloudTrail to invoke an AWS Lambda function based on the logged application path request Use Lambda to query the database, call the payment service, and pass in the order information.
D. Store the order in the databas
E. Send a message that includes the order number to Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS). Set the payment service to pollAmazon SN
F. retrieve the message, and process the order.
G. Store the order in the databas
H. Send a message that includes the order number to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queu
I. Set the payment service to retrieve the message and process the orde
J. Delete the message from the queue.

Answer: D

Explanation:
This approach ensures that the order creation and payment processing steps are separate and atomic. By sending the order information to an SQS FIFO queue, the payment service can process the order one at a time and in the order they were received. If the payment service is unable to process an order, it can be retried later, preventing the creation of multiple orders. The deletion of the message from the queue after it is processed will prevent the same message from being processed multiple times.

NEW QUESTION 152
- (Topic 2)
A new employee has joined a company as a deployment engineer. The deployment engineer will be using AWS CloudFormation templates to create multiple AWS resources. A solutions architect wants the deployment engineer to perform job activities while following the principle of least privilege.
Which steps should the solutions architect do in conjunction to reach this goal? (Select two.)

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

Answer: DE

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

NEW QUESTION 153
- (Topic 2)
A media company is evaluating the possibility ot moving rts systems to the AWS Cloud The company needs at least 10 TB of storage with the maximum possible I/O performance for video processing. 300 TB of very durable storage for storing media content, and 900 TB of storage to meet requirements for archival media that is not in use anymore
Which set of services should a solutions architect recommend to meet these requirements?

A. Amazon EBS for maximum performance, Amazon S3 for durable data storage, and Amazon S3 Glacier for archival storage
B. Amazon EBS for maximum performance, Amazon EFS for durable data storage and Amazon S3 Glacier for archival storage
C. Amazon EC2 instance store for maximum performanc
D. Amazon EFS for durable data storage and Amazon S3 for archival storage
E. Amazon EC2 Instance store for maximum performanc
F. Amazon S3 for durable data storage, and Amazon S3 Glacier for archival storage

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/InstanceStorage.html

NEW QUESTION 156
- (Topic 2)
A company runs its two-tier ecommerce website on AWS. The web tier consists of a load balancer that sends traffic to Amazon EC2 instances. The database tier uses an Amazon RDS DB instance. The EC2 instances and the RDS DB instance should not be exposed to the public internet. The EC2 instances require internet access to complete payment processing of orders through a third-party web service. The application must be highly available.
Which combination of configuration options will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

A. Use an Auto Scaling group to launch the EC2 instances in private subnet
B. Deploy an RDS Multi-AZ DB instance in private subnets.
C. Configure a VPC with two private subnets and two NAT gateways across two Availability Zone
D. Deploy an Application Load Balancer in the private subnets.
E. Use an Auto Scaling group to launch the EC2 instances in public subnets across two Availability Zone
F. Deploy an RDS Multi-AZ DB instance in private subnets.
G. Configure a VPC with one public subnet, one private subnet, and two NAT gateways across two Availability Zone
H. Deploy an Application Load Balancer in the public subnet.
I. Configure a VPC with two public subnets, two private subnets, and two NAT gateways across two Availability Zone
J. Deploy an Application Load Balancer in the public subnets.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
Before you begin: Decide which two Availability Zones you will use for your EC2 instances. Configure your virtual private cloud (VPC) with at least one public subnet in each of these Availability Zones. These public subnets are used to configure the load balancer. You can launch your EC2 instances in other subnets of these Availability Zones instead.

NEW QUESTION 161
- (Topic 2)
A company has an AWS account used for software engineering. The AWS account has access to the company's on-premises data center through a pair of AWS Direct Connect connections. All non-VPC traffic routes to the virtual private gateway.
A development team recently created an AWS Lambda function through the console. The development team needs to allow the function to access a database that runs in a private subnet in the company's data center.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Configure the Lambda function to run in the VPC with the appropriate security group.
B. Set up a VPN connection from AWS to the data cente
C. Route the traffic from the Lambda function through the VPN.
D. Update the route tables in the VPC to allow the Lambda function to access the on- premises data center through Direct Connect.
E. Create an Elastic IP addres
F. Configure the Lambda function to send traffic through theElastic IP address without an elastic network interface.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/configuration-vpc.html#vpc-managing-eni

NEW QUESTION 166
- (Topic 2)
A company wants to manage Amazon Machine Images (AMIs). The company currently copies AMIs to the same AWS Region where the AMIs were created. The company needs to design an application that captures AWS API calls and sends alerts whenever the Amazon EC2 CreateImage API operation is called within the company's account.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

A. Create an AWS Lambda function to query AWS CloudTrail logs and to send an alert when a CreateImage API call is detected.
B. Configure AWS CloudTrail with an Amazon Simple Notification Service {Amazon SNS) notification that occurs when updated logs are sent to Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena to create a new table and to query on CreateImage when an API call is detected.
C. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule for the CreateImage API cal
D. Configure the target as an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to send an alert when a CreateImage API call is detected.
E. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queue as a target for AWS CloudTrail log
F. Create an AWS Lambda function to send an alert to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when a CreateImage API call is detected.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/monitor-ami-events.html#:~:text=For%20example%2C%20you%20can%20create%20an%20EventBridge%20rule%20that%20detects%20when%20the%20AMI%20creation%20process%20has%20completed%20and%20then%20invokes%20an%20Amazon%20SNS%20topic%20to% 20send%20an%20email%20notification%20to%20you.
Creating an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule for the CreateImage API call and configuring the target as an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to send an alert when a CreateImage API call is detected will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead. Amazon

EventBridge is a serverless event bus that makes it easy to connect applications together using data from your own applications, integrated Software as a Service (SaaS) applications, and AWS services. By creating an EventBridge rule for the CreateImage API call, the company can set up alerts whenever this operation is called within their account. The alert can be sent to an SNS topic, which can then be configured to send notifications to the company's email or other desired destination.

NEW QUESTION 169
- (Topic 2)
A corporation has recruited a new cloud engineer who should not have access to the CompanyConfidential Amazon S3 bucket. The cloud engineer must have read and write permissions on an S3 bucket named AdminTools.
Which IAM policy will satisfy these criteria?
A.

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

B.

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

C.

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

D.

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

A.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.amazonaws.cn/en_us/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_examples_s3_ rw-bucket.html
The policy is separated into two parts because the ListBucket action requires permissions on the bucket while the other actions require permissions on the objects in the bucket. You must use two different Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) to specify bucket-level and object-level permissions. The first Resource element specifies arn:aws:s3:::AdminTools for the ListBucket action so that applications can list all objects in the AdminTools bucket.

NEW QUESTION 170
- (Topic 2)
A company has a highly dynamic batch processing job that uses many Amazon EC2 instances to complete it. The job is stateless in nature, can be started and stopped at any given time with no negative impact, and typically takes upwards of 60 minutes total to complete. The company has asked a solutions architect to design a scalable and cost- effective solution that meets the requirements of the job.
What should the solutions architect recommend?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 174
- (Topic 2)
A company runs an Oracle database on premises. As part of the company's migration to AWS, the company wants to upgrade the database to the most recent available version. The company also wants to set up disaster recovery (DR) for the database. The company needs to minimize the operational overhead for normal operations and DR setup. The company also needs to maintain access to the database's underlying operating system.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Migrate the Oracle database to an Amazon EC2 instanc
B. Set up database replication to a different AWS Region.
C. Migrate the Oracle database to Amazon RDS for Oracl
D. Activate Cross-Region automated backups to replicate the snapshots to another AWS Region.
E. Migrate the Oracle database to Amazon RDS Custom for Oracl
F. Create a read replica for the database in another AWS Region.
G. Migrate the Oracle database to Amazon RDS for Oracl
H. Create a standby database in another Availability Zone.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/rds-custom.html and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/working-with-custom- oracle.html

NEW QUESTION 177
- (Topic 2)
A solutions architect is optimizing a website for an upcoming musical event. Videos of the performances will be streamed in real time and then will be available on demand. The event is expected to attract a global online audience.
Which service will improve the performance of both the real-lime and on-demand streaming?

A. Amazon CloudFront
B. AWS Global Accelerator
C. Amazon Route 53
D. Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can use CloudFront to deliver video on demand (VOD) or live streaming video using any HTTP origin. One way you can set up video workflows in the cloud is by using CloudFront together with AWS Media Services. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/on-demand- streaming-video.html

NEW QUESTION 178
- (Topic 2)
A company wants to run a gaming application on Amazon EC2 instances that are part of an Auto Scaling group in the AWS Cloud. The application will transmit data by using UDP packets. The company wants to ensure that the application can scale out and in as traffic increases and decreases.
What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

A. Attach a Network Load Balancer to the Auto Scaling group
B. Attach an Application Load Balancer to the Auto Scaling group.
C. Deploy an Amazon Route 53 record set with a weighted policy to route traffic appropriately
D. Deploy a NAT instance that is configured with port forwarding to the EC2 instances in the Auto Scaling group.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This solution meets the requirements of running a gaming application that transmits data by using UDP packets and scaling out and in as traffic increases and decreases. A Network Load Balancer can handle millions of requests per second while maintaining high throughput at ultra low latency, and it supports both TCP and UDP protocols. An Auto Scaling group can automatically adjust the number of EC2 instances based on the demand and the scaling policies.
Option B is incorrect because an Application Load Balancer does not support UDP protocol, only HTTP and HTTPS. Option C is incorrect because Amazon Route 53 is a DNS service that can route traffic based on different policies, but it does not provide load balancing or scaling capabilities. Option D is incorrect because a NAT instance is used to enable instances in a private subnet to connect to the internet or other AWS services, but it does not provide load balancing or scaling capabilities.
References:
? https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-udp-load-balancing-for-network-load- balancer/
? https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/AutoScalingGroup.html

NEW QUESTION 179
- (Topic 2)
A gaming company has a web application that displays scores. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The application stores data in an Amazon RDS for MySQL database. Users are starting to experience long delays and interruptions that are caused by database read performance. The company wants to improve the user experience while minimizing changes to the application's architecture.
What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

A. Use Amazon ElastiCache in front of the database.
B. Use RDS Proxy between the application and the database.

C. Migrate the application from EC2 instances to AWS Lambda.
D. Migrate the database from Amazon RDS for MySQL to Amazon DynamoDB.

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 180
- (Topic 2)
Organizers for a global event want to put daily reports online as static HTML pages. The pages are expected to generate millions of views from users around the world. The files are stored In an Amazon S3 bucket. A solutions architect has been asked to design an efficient and effective solution.
Which action should the solutions architect take to accomplish this?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 185
- (Topic 2)
A company has a service that produces event data. The company wants to use AWS to process the event data as it is received. The data is written in a specific order that must be maintained throughout processing The company wants to implement a solution that minimizes operational overhead.
How should a solutions architect accomplish this?

A. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queue to hold messages Set up an AWS Lambda function to process messages from the queue
B. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to delivernotifications containing payloads to process Configure an AWS Lambda function as a subscriber.
C. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue to hold message
D. Set up an AWS Lambda function to process messages from the queue independently
E. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to deliver notifications containing payloads to proces
F. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue as a subscriber.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The details are revealed in below url: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/FIFO- queues.html
FIFO (First-In-First-Out) queues are designed to enhance messaging between applications when the order of operations and events is critical, or where duplicates can't be tolerated. Examples of situations where you might use FIFO queues include the following: To make sure that user-entered commands are run in the right order. To display the correct product price by sending price modifications in the right order. To prevent a student from enrolling in a course before registering for an account.

NEW QUESTION 187
- (Topic 2)
A company is developing a file-sharing application that will use an Amazon S3 bucket for storage. The company wants to serve all the files through an Amazon CloudFront distribution. The company does not want the files to be accessible through direct navigation to the S3 URL.
What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

A. Write individual policies for each S3 bucket to grant read permission for only CloudFront access.
B. Create an IAM use
C. Grant the user read permission to objects in the S3 bucke
D. Assign the user to CloudFront.
E. Write an S3 bucket policy that assigns the CloudFront distribution ID as the Principal and assigns the target S3 bucket as the Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
F. Create an origin access identity (OAI). Assign the OAI to the CloudFront distributio
G. Configure the S3 bucket permissions so that only the OAI has read permission.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cloudfront-access-to-amazon- s3/
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/private-content- restricting-access-to-s3.html#private-content-restricting-access-to-s3-overview

NEW QUESTION 191
- (Topic 2)
A company has a dynamic web application hosted on two Amazon EC2 instances. The company has its own SSL certificate, which is on each instance to perform SSL termination.
There has been an increase in traffic recently, and the operations team determined that SSL encryption and decryption is causing the compute capacity of the web servers to reach their maximum limit.

What should a solutions architect do to increase the application's performance?

A. Create a new SSL certificate using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) install the ACM certificate on each instance
B. Create an Amazon S3 bucket Migrate the SSL certificate to the S3 bucket Configure the EC2 instances to reference the bucket for SSL termination
C. Create another EC2 instance as a proxy server Migrate the SSL certificate to the new instance and configure it to direct connections to the existing EC2 instances
D. Import the SSL certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) Create an Application Load Balancer with an HTTPS listener that uses the SSL certificate from ACM

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/certificate-manager/:
"With AWS Certificate Manager, you can quickly request a certificate, deploy it on ACM- integrated AWS resources, such as Elastic Load Balancers, Amazon CloudFront distributions, and APIs on API Gateway, and let AWS Certificate Manager handle certificate renewals. It also enables you to create private certificates for your internal resources and manage the certificate lifecycle centrally."

NEW QUESTION 194
- (Topic 2)
A company's application Is having performance issues The application staleful and needs to complete m-memory tasks on Amazon EC2 instances. The company used AWS CloudFormation to deploy infrastructure and used the M5 EC2 Instance family As traffic increased, the application performance degraded Users are reporting delays when the users attempt to access the application.
Which solution will resolve these issues in the MOST operationally efficient way?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 198
- (Topic 2)
A company runs a stateless web application in production on a group of Amazon EC2 On- Demand Instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The application experiences heavy usage during an 8-hour period each business day. Application usage is moderate and steady overnight Application usage is low during weekends.
The company wants to minimize its EC2 costs without affecting the availability of the application.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Use Spot Instances for the entire workload.
B. Use Reserved instances for the baseline level of usage Use Spot Instances for any additional capacity that the application needs.
C. Use On-Demand Instances for the baseline level of usag
D. Use Spot Instances for any additional capacity that the application needs
E. Use Dedicated Instances for the baseline level of usag
F. Use On-Demand Instances for any additional capacity that the application needs

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reserved is cheaper than on demand the company has. And it's meet the availabilty (HA) requirement as to spot instance that can be disrupted at any time. PRICING BELOW. On- Demand: 0% There’s no commitment from you. You pay the most with this option. Reserved : 40%-60%1-year or 3-year commitment from you. You save money from that commitment. Spot 50%-90% Ridiculously inexpensive because there’s no commitment from the AWS side.

NEW QUESTION 200
- (Topic 2)
A company runs a global web application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer The application stores data in Amazon Aurora. The company needs to create a disaster recovery solution and can tolerate up to 30 minutes of downtime and potential data loss. The solution does not need to handle the load when the primary infrastructure is healthy
What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

A. Deploy the application with the required infrastructure elements in place Use Amazon Route 53 to configure active-passive failover Create an Aurora Replica in a second AWS Region
B. Host a scaled-down deployment of the application in a second AWS Region Use Amazon Route 53 to configure active-active failover Create an Aurora Replica in the second Region
C. Replicate the primary infrastructure in a second AWS Region Use Amazon Route 53 to configure active-active failover Create an Aurora database that is restored from the latest snapshot
D. Back up data with AWS Backup Use the backup to create the required infrastructure in a second AWS Region Use Amazon Route 53 to configure active-passive failover Create an Aurora second primary instance in the second Region

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/dns-failover-types.html

NEW QUESTION 202
- (Topic 2)
A company recently started using Amazon Aurora as the data store for its global ecommerce application When large reports are run developers report that the ecommerce application is performing poorly After reviewing metrics in Amazon CloudWatch, a solutions architect finds that the ReadlOPS and CPUUtilization metrics are spiking when monthly reports run.
What is the MOST cost-effective solution?

A. Migrate the monthly reporting to Amazon Redshift.
B. Migrate the monthly reporting to an Aurora Replica
C. Migrate the Aurora database to a larger instance class
D. Increase the Provisioned IOPS on the Aurora instance

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/Aurora.Replication.htm l
#Aurora.Replication.Replicas Aurora Replicas have two main purposes. You can issue queries to them to scale the read operations for your application. You typically do so by connecting to the reader endpoint of the cluster. That way, Aurora can spread the load for read-only connections across as many Aurora Replicas as you have in the cluster. Aurora Replicas also help to increase availability. If the writer instance in a cluster becomes unavailable, Aurora automatically promotes one of the reader instances to take its place as the new writer. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/Aurora.Overview.html

NEW QUESTION 203
- (Topic 2)
A company uses a three-tier web application to provide training to new employees. The application is accessed for only 12 hours every day. The company is using an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance to store information and wants to minimize costs.
What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

A. Configure an IAM policy for AWS Systems Manager Session Manage
B. Create an IAM role for the polic
C. Update the trust relationship of the rol
D. Set up automatic start and stop for the DB instance.
E. Create an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis cache cluster that gives users the ability to access the data from the cache when the DB instance is stoppe
F. Invalidate the cache after the DB instance is started.
G. Launch an Amazon EC2 instanc
H. Create an IAM role that grants access to Amazon RD
I. Attach the role to the EC2 instanc
J. Configure a cron job to start and stop the EC2 instance on the desired schedule.
K. Create AWS Lambda functions to start and stop the DB instanc
L. Create Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) scheduled rules to invoke the Lambda function
M. Configure the Lambda functions as event targets for the rules

Answer: D

Explanation:
In a typical development environment, dev and test databases are mostly utilized for 8 hours a day and sit idle when not in use. However, the databases are billed for the compute and storage costs during this idle time. To reduce the overall cost, Amazon RDS allows instances to be stopped temporarily. While the instance is stopped, you’re charged for storage and backups, but not for the DB instance hours. Please note that a stopped instance will automatically be started after 7 days. This post presents a solution using AWS Lambda and Amazon EventBridge that allows you to schedule a Lambda function to stop and start the idle databases with specific tags to save on compute costs. The second post presents a solution that accomplishes stop and start of the idle Amazon RDS databases using AWS Systems Manager.

NEW QUESTION 204
- (Topic 2)
A company needs to move data from an Amazon EC2 instance to an Amazon S3 bucket. The company must ensure that no API calls and no data are routed through public internet routes. Only the EC2 instance can have access to upload data to the S3 bucket.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create an interface VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 in the subnet where the EC2 instance is locate
B. Attach a resource policy to the S3 bucket to only allow the EC2 instance's IAM role for access.
C. Create a gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 in the Availability Zone where the EC2 instance is locate
D. Attach appropriate security groups to the endpoin
E. Attach a resource policy lo the S3 bucket to only allow the EC2 instance's IAM role for access.
F. Run the nslookup tool from inside the EC2 instance to obtain the private IP address of the S3 bucket's service API endpoin
G. Create a route in the VPC route table to provide theEC2 instance with access to the S3 bucke
H. Attach a resource policy to the S3 bucket to only allow the EC2 instance's IAM role for access.
I. Use the AWS provided, publicly available ip-ranges.json tile to obtain the private IP address of the S3 bucket's service API endpoin
J. Create a route in the VPC route table to provide the EC2 instance with access to the S3 bucke
K. Attach a resource policy to the S3 bucket to only allow the EC2 instance's IAM role for access.

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 206
- (Topic 2)

A company has implemented a self-managed DNS solution on three Amazon EC2 instances behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in the us-west-2 Region. Most of the company's users are located in the United States and Europe. The company wants to improve the performance and availability of the solution. The company launches and configures three EC2 instances in the eu-west-1 Region and adds the EC2 instances as targets for a new NLB.
Which solution can the company use to route traffic to all the EC2 instances?

A. Create an Amazon Route 53 geolocation routing policy to route requests to one of the two NLB
B. Create an Amazon CloudFront distributio
C. Use the Route 53 record as the distribution's origin.
D. Create a standard accelerator in AWS Global Accelerato
E. Create endpoint groups in us- west-2 and eu-west-1. Add the two NLBs as endpoints for the endpoint groups.
F. Attach Elastic IP addresses to the six EC2 instance
G. Create an Amazon Route 53 geolocation routing policy to route requests to one of the six EC2 instance
H. Create an Amazon CloudFront distributio
I. Use the Route 53 record as the distribution's origin.
J. Replace the two NLBs with two Application Load Balancers (ALBs). Create an Amazon Route 53 latency routing policy to route requests to one of the two ALB
K. Create an Amazon CloudFront distributio
L. Use the Route 53 record as the distribution's origin.

Answer: B

Explanation:
For standard accelerators, Global Accelerator uses the AWS global network to route traffic to the optimal regional endpoint based on health, client location, and policies that you configure, which increases the availability of your applications. Endpoints for standard accelerators can be Network Load Balancers, Application Load Balancers, Amazon EC2 instances, or Elastic IP addresses that are located in one AWS Region or multiple Regions.
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/global-accelerator/latest/dg/what-is-global-accelerator.html

NEW QUESTION 207
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