

Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions SAA-C03

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03)



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is preparing to launch a public-facing web application in the AWS Cloud. The architecture consists of Amazon EC2 instances within a VPC behind an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB). A third-party service is used for the DNS. The company's solutions architect must recommend a solution to detect and protect against large-scale DDoS attacks. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Enable Amazon GuardDuty on the account.
- B. Enable Amazon Inspector on the EC2 instances.
- C. Enable AWS Shield and assign Amazon Route 53 to it.
- D. Enable AWS Shield Advanced and assign the ELB to it.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/shield/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company runs a shopping application that uses Amazon DynamoDB to store customer information. In case of data corruption, a solutions architect needs to design a solution that meets a recovery point objective (RPO) of 15 minutes and a recovery time objective (RTO) of 1 hour.

What should the solutions architect recommend to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure DynamoDB global table
- B. For RPO recovery, point the application to a different AWS Region.
- C. Configure DynamoDB point-in-time recover
- D. For RPO recovery, restore to the desired point in time.
- E. Export the DynamoDB data to Amazon S3 Glacier on a daily basis
- F. For RPO recovery, import the data from S3 Glacier to DynamoDB.
- G. Schedule Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) snapshots for the DynamoDB table every 15 minutes
- H. For RPO recovery, restore the DynamoDB table by using the EBS snapshot.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/PointInTimeRecovery.html>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is planning to use an Amazon DynamoDB table for data storage. The company is concerned about cost optimization. The table will not be used on most mornings. In the evenings, the read and write traffic will often be unpredictable. When traffic spikes occur, they will happen very quickly.

What should a solutions architect recommend?

- A. Create a DynamoDB table in on-demand capacity mode.
- B. Create a DynamoDB table with a global secondary index.
- C. Create a DynamoDB table with provisioned capacity and auto scaling.
- D. Create a DynamoDB table in provisioned capacity mode, and configure it as a global table.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

An application allows users at a company's headquarters to access product data. The product data is stored in an Amazon RDS MySQL DB instance. The operations team has isolated an application performance slowdown and wants to separate read traffic from write traffic. A solutions architect needs to optimize the application's performance quickly.

What should the solutions architect recommend?

- A. Change the existing database to a Multi-AZ deployment
- B. Serve the read requests from the primary Availability Zone.
- C. Change the existing database to a Multi-AZ deployment
- D. Serve the read requests from the secondary Availability Zone.
- E. Create read replicas for the database
- F. Configure the read replicas with half of the compute and storage resources as the source database.
- G. Create read replicas for the database
- H. Configure the read replicas with the same compute and storage resources as the source database.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_MySQL.Replication.ReadReplicas.html

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

Which AWS solution meets these requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company hosts a containerized web application on a fleet of on-premises servers that process incoming requests. The number of requests is growing quickly.

The on-premises servers cannot handle the increased number of requests. The company wants to move the application to AWS with minimum code changes and minimum development effort.

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company recently launched a variety of new workloads on Amazon EC2 instances in its AWS account. The company needs to create a strategy to access and administer the instances remotely and securely. The company needs to implement a repeatable process that works with native AWS services and follows the AWS Well-Architected Framework.

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

- A. Use the EC2 serial console to directly access the terminal interface of each instance for administration.
- B. Attach the appropriate IAM role to each existing instance and new instance
- C. Use AWS Systems Manager Session Manager to establish a remote SSH session.
- D. Create an administrative SSH key pair
- E. Load the public key into each EC2 instance

- F. Deploy a bastion host in a public subnet to provide a tunnel for administration of each instance.
- G. Establish an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connectio
- H. Instruct administrators to use their local on-premises machines to connect directly to the instances by using SSH keys across the VPN tunnel.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/setup-launch-managed-instance.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam 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 tagged
- C. Tag those resources manually.
- D. Write API calls to check all resources for proper tag allocation
- E. Periodically run the code on an EC2 instance.
- F. Write API calls to check all resources for proper tag allocation
- G. Schedule an AWS Lambda function through Amazon CloudWatch to periodically run the code.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company recently signed a contract with an AWS Managed Service Provider (MSP) Partner for help with an application migration initiative. A solutions architect needs to share an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from an existing AWS account with the MSP Partner's AWS account. The AMI is backed by Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) and uses a customer managed customer master key (CMK) to encrypt EBS volume snapshots. What is the MOST secure way for the solutions architect to share the AMI with the MSP Partner's AWS account?

- A. Make the encrypted AMI and snapshots publicly available
- B. Modify the CMK's key policy to allow the MSP Partner's AWS account to use the key
- C. Modify the launchPermission property of the AMI
- D. Share the AMI with the MSP Partner's AWS account only
- E. Modify the CMK's key policy to allow the MSP Partner's AWS account to use the key.
- F. Modify the launchPermission property of the AMI. Share the AMI with the MSP Partner's AWS account only
- G. Modify the CMK's key policy to trust a new CMK that is owned by the MSP Partner for encryption.
- H. Export the AMI from the source account to an Amazon S3 bucket in the MSP Partner's AWS account. Encrypt the S3 bucket with a CMK that is owned by the MSP Partner. Copy and launch the AMI in the MSP Partner's AWS account.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Share the existing KMS key with the MSP external account because it has already been used to encrypt the AMI snapshot.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/key-policy-modifying-external-accounts.html>

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses NFS to store large video files in on-premises network attached storage. Each video file ranges in size from 1MB to 500 GB. The total storage is 70 TB and is no longer growing. The company decides to migrate the video files to Amazon S3. The company must migrate the video files as soon as possible while using the least possible network bandwidth. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an S3 bucket. Create an IAM role that has permissions to write to the S3 bucket.
- B. Use the AWS CLI to copy all files locally to the S3 bucket.
- C. Create an AWS Snowball Edge job
- D. Receive a Snowball Edge device on premise
- E. Use the Snowball Edge client to transfer data to the device
- F. Return the device so that AWS can import the data into Amazon S3.
- G. Deploy an S3 File Gateway on premise
- H. Create a public service endpoint to connect to the S3 File Gateway. Create an S3 bucket. Create a new NFS file share on the S3 File Gateway. Point the new file share to the S3 bucket.
- I. Transfer the data from the existing NFS file share to the S3 File Gateway.
- J. Set up an AWS Direct Connect connection between the on-premises network and AWS.
- K. Deploy an S3 File Gateway on premise
- L. Create a public virtual interface (VIF) to connect to the S3 File Gateway
- M. Create an S3 bucket
- N. Create a new NFS file share on the S3 File Gateway
- O. Point the new file share to the S3 bucket
- P. Transfer the data from the existing NFS file share to the S3 File Gateway.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Exam 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

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's HTTP application is behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). The NLB's target group is configured to use an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group with multiple EC2 instances that run the web service.

The company notices that the NLB is not detecting HTTP errors for the application. These errors require a manual restart of the EC2 instances that run the web service. The company needs to improve the application's availability without writing custom scripts or code.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Enable HTTP health checks on the NL
- B. supplying the URL of the company's application.
- C. Add a cron job to the EC2 instances to check the local application's logs once each minut
- D. If HTTP errors are detected, the application will restart.
- E. Replace the NLB with an Application Load Balance
- F. Enable HTTP health checks by supplying the URL of the company's applicatio
- G. Configure an Auto Scaling action to replace unhealthy instances.
- H. Create an Amazon Cloud Watch alarm that monitors the UnhealthyHostCount metric for the NL
- I. Configure an Auto Scaling action to replace unhealthy instances when the alarm is in the ALARM state.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Exam 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 Load 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 29

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

What should a solutions architect recommend to meet the requirement?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company hosts an application on AWS Lambda functions that 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 the 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 storage.
- D. Configure new Lambda functions to scan the local storage to save the customer data to the database.
- E. Store the customer data in an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 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 connections concurrently which can be taxing on DB compute resources, hence RDS proxy was introduced to manage and leverage these connections efficiently.

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company needs guaranteed Amazon EC2 capacity in three specific Availability Zones in a specific AWS Region for an upcoming event that will last 1 week.

What should the company do to guarantee the EC2 capacity?

- A. Purchase Reserved instances that specify the Region needed.
- B. Create an On-Demand Capacity Reservation that specifies the Region needed.
- C. Purchase Reserved instances that specify the Region and three Availability Zones needed.
- D. Create an On-Demand Capacity Reservation that specifies the Region and three Availability Zones needed.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-capacity-reservations.html>

Reserve instances: You will have to pay for the whole term (1 year or 3 years) which is not cost effective.

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Exam 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 39

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Network Firewall supports both inspection and filtering as required

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam 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 new 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 database subnets.

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#VPCSecurityGroups

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Exam 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 Amazon 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 in 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 46

- (Exam 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 traffic
- C. Use Aurora PostgreSQL Cross-Region Replication.
- D. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use multiple Availability Zones
- E. Configure the database as Multi-AZ
- F. Configure an Amazon RDS Proxy instance for the database.
- G. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use one Availability Zone
- H. Generate hourly snapshots of the database
- 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

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Exam 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 metadata
- 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 bucket
- 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 time
- 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 Manager
- G. Turn on automatic rotation for the secret
- 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 Store
- 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.html

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Exam 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 console
- 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 console
- 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 Service
- 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

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is hosting a static website on Amazon S3 and is using Amazon Route 53 for DNS. The website is experiencing increased demand from around the world. The company must decrease latency for users who access the website.

Which solution meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Replicate the S3 bucket that contains the website to all AWS Regions
- B. Add Route 53 geolocation routing entries.
- C. Provision accelerators in AWS Global Accelerator
- D. Associate the supplied IP addresses with the S3 bucket
- E. Edit the Route 53 entries to point to the IP addresses of the accelerators.
- F. Add an Amazon CloudFront distribution in front of the S3 bucket
- G. Edit the Route 53 entries to point to the CloudFront distribution.
- H. Enable S3 Transfer Acceleration on the bucket
- I. Edit the Route 53 entries to point to the new endpoint.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam 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 space
- 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: A

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Exam 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

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company runs multiple Windows workloads on AWS. The company's employees use Windows file shares that are hosted on two Amazon EC2 instances. The file shares synchronize data between themselves and

maintain duplicate copies. The company wants a highly available and durable storage solution that preserves how users currently access the files.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Exam 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 bucket
- B. Attach the role to the EC2 instances.
- C. Create an IAM policy that grants access to the S3 bucket
- D. Attach the policy to the EC2 instances.
- E. Create an IAM group that grants access to the S3 bucket
- F. Attach the group to the EC2 instances.
- G. Create an IAM user that grants access to the S3 bucket
- 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 73

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 1)

A solutions architect is designing a VPC with public and private subnets. The VPC and subnets use IPv4 CIDR blocks. There is one public subnet and one private subnet in each of three Availability Zones (AZs) for high availability. An internet gateway is used to provide internet access for the public subnets. The private subnets require access to the internet to allow Amazon EC2 instances to download software updates.

What should the solutions architect do to enable Internet access for the private subnets?

- A. Create three NAT gateways, one for each public subnet in each AZ
- B. Create a private route table for each AZ that forwards non-VPC traffic to the NAT gateway in its AZ.
- C. Create three NAT instances, one for each private subnet in each AZ
- D. Create a private route table for each AZ that forwards non-VPC traffic to the NAT instance in its AZ.
- E. Create a second internet gateway on one of the private subnets
- F. Update the route table for the private subnets that forward non-VPC traffic to the private internet gateway.
- G. Create an egress-only internet gateway on one of the public subnets
- H. Update the route table for the private subnets that forward non-VPC traffic to the egress-only internet gateway.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2018/03/introducing-amazon-vpc-nat-gateway-in-the-aws-govcloud-aws-us-east-1/>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/vpc-nat-comparison.html>

NEW QUESTION 79

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has an Amazon S3 bucket that contains critical data. The company must protect the data from accidental deletion.

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

- A. Enable versioning on the S3 bucket.
- B. Enable MFA Delete on the S3 bucket.
- C. Create a bucket policy on the S3 bucket.
- D. Enable default encryption on the S3 bucket.
- E. Create a lifecycle policy for the objects in the S3 bucket.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Exam 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 84

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 87

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 89

- (Exam 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 92

- (Exam 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-time 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 96

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is developing an application that provides order shipping statistics for retrieval by a REST API. The company wants to extract the shipping statistics, organize the data into an easy-to-read HTML format, and send the report to several email addresses at the same time every morning. Which combination of steps should a solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the application to send the data to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose.
- B. Use Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) to format the data and to send the report by email.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) scheduled event that invokes an AWS Glue job to query the application's API for the data.
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) scheduled event that invokes an AWS Lambda function to query the application's API for the data.
- E. Store the application data in Amazon S3. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as an S3 event destination to send the report by

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a data ingestion workflow that consists the following:

- An Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for notifications about new data deliveries
- An AWS Lambda function to process the data and record metadata

The company observes that the ingestion workflow fails occasionally because of network connectivity issues. When such a failure occurs, the Lambda function does not ingest the corresponding data unless the company manually reruns the job.

Which combination of actions should a solutions architect take to ensure that the Lambda function ingests all data in the future? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure the Lambda function In multiple Availability Zones.
- B. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue, and subscribe It to me SNS topic.
- C. Increase the CPU and memory that are allocated to the Lambda function.
- D. Increase provisioned throughput for the Lambda function.
- E. Modify the Lambda function to read from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Exam 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: A

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/control-access-to-aws-resources-by-using-the-aws-organization-of-iam-p> The aws:PrincipalOrgID global key provides an alternative to listing all the account IDs for all AWS accounts in an organization. For example, the following Amazon S3 bucket policy allows members of any account in the XXX organization to add an object into the examtopics bucket.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has an application that generates a large number of files, each approximately 5 MB in size. The files are stored in Amazon S3. Company policy requires the files to be stored for 4 years before they can be deleted. Immediate accessibility is always required as the files contain critical business data that is not easy to reproduce. The files are frequently accessed in the first 30 days of the object creation but are rarely accessed after the first 30 days. Which storage solution is MOST cost-effective?

- A. Create an S3 bucket lifecycle policy to move files from S3 Standard to S3 Glacier 30 days from object creation. Delete the files 4 years after object creation.
- B. Create an S3 bucket lifecycle policy to move files from S3 Standard to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) 30 days from object creation. Delete the files 4 years after object creation.
- C. Delete the files 4 years after object creation.
- D. Create an S3 bucket lifecycle policy to move files from S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) 30 days from object creation. Delete the files 4 years after object creation.
- E. Delete the files 4 years after object creation.
- F. Create an S3 bucket Lifecycle policy to move files from S3 Standard to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) 30 days from object creation. Move the files to S3 Glacier 4 years after object creation.

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://aws.amazon.com/s3/storage-classes/?trk=66264cd8-3b73-416c-9693-ea7cf4fe846a&sc_channel=ps&s_k

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

A solutions architect needs to integrate the web application with the appliance to inspect all traffic to the application before the traffic reaches the web server. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has thousands of edge devices that collectively generate 1 TB of status alerts each day. Each alert is approximately 2 KB in size. A solutions architect needs to implement a solution to ingest and store the alerts for future analysis.

The company wants a highly available solution. However, the company needs to minimize costs and does not want to manage additional infrastructure. Ad

ditionally, the company wants to keep 14 days of data available for immediate analysis and archive any data older than 14 days. What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to ingest the alerts Configure the Kinesis Data Firehose stream to deliver the alerts to an Amazon S3 bucket Set up an S3 Lifecycle configuration to transition data to Amazon S3 Glacier after 14 days
- B. Launch Amazon EC2 instances across two Availability Zones and place them behind an Elastic Load Balancer to ingest the alerts Create a script on the EC2 instances that will store the alerts in an Amazon S3 bucket Set up an S3 Lifecycle configuration to transition data to Amazon S3 Glacier after 14 days
- C. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to ingest the alerts Configure the Kinesis Data Firehose stream to deliver the alerts to an Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) cluster Set up the Amazon ES cluster to take manual snapshots every day and delete data from the cluster that is older than 14 days
- D. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue to ingest the alerts and set the message retention period to 14 days Configure consumers to poll the SQS queue check the age of the message and analyze the message data as needed If the message is 14 days old the consumer should copy the message to an Amazon S3 bucket and delete the message from the SQS queue

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/data-firehose/features/?nc=sn&loc=2#:~:text=into%20Amazon%20S3%2C%20>

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Exam 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 cluster 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 for analysis
- C. Cache the data to Amazon CloudFront: 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 for 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 118

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company wants to migrate an on-premises data center to AWS. The data center hosts an SFTP server that stores its data on an NFS-based file system. The server holds 200 GB of data that needs to be transferred. The server must be hosted on an Amazon EC2 instance that uses an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system

What combination of steps should a solutions architect take to automate this task? (Select TWO)

- A. Launch the EC2 instance into the same Availability Zone as the EFS file system
- B. Install an AWS DataSync agent in the on-premises data center
- C. Create a secondary Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume on the EC2 instance for the data
- D. Manually use an operating system copy command to push the data to the EC2 instance
- E. Use AWS DataSync to create a suitable location configuration for the on-premises SFTP server

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

What should the solutions architect do to meet this requirement?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an interface VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 in the subnet where the EC2 instance is located. Attach a resource policy to the S3 bucket to only allow the EC2 instance's IAM role for access.
- B. Create a gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 in the Availability Zone where the EC2 instance is located
- C. Attach appropriate security groups to the endpoint
- D. Attach a resource policy to the S3 bucket to only allow the EC2 instance's IAM role for access.
- E. Run the nslookup tool from inside the EC2 instance to obtain the private IP address of the S3 bucket's service API endpoint
- F. Create a route in the VPC route table to provide the EC2 instance with access to the S3 bucket
- G. Attach a resource policy to the S3 bucket to only allow the EC2 instance's IAM role for access.
- H. Use the AWS provided, publicly available ip-ranges.json file to obtain the private IP address of the S3 bucket's service API endpoint
- I. Create a route in the VPC route table to provide the EC2 instance with access to the S3 bucket
- J. 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 127

- (Exam Topic 2)

An online retail company has more than 50 million active customers and receives more than 25,000 orders each day. The company collects purchase data for customers and stores this data in Amazon S3. Additional customer data is stored in Amazon RDS.

The company wants to make all the data available to various teams so that the teams can perform analytics.

The solution must provide the ability to manage fine-grained permissions for the data and must minimize operational overhead.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Migrate the purchase data to write directly to Amazon RD
- B. Use RDS access controls to limit access.
- C. Schedule an AWS Lambda function to periodically copy data from Amazon RDS to Amazon S3. Create an AWS Glue crawler
- D. Use Amazon Athena to query the data
- E. Use S3 policies to limit access.
- F. Create a data lake by using AWS Lake Formation
- G. Create an AWS Glue JDBC connection to Amazon RD
- H. Register the S3 bucket in Lake Formation
- I. Use Lake Formation access controls to limit access.
- J. Create an Amazon Redshift cluster
- K. Schedule an AWS Lambda function to periodically copy data from Amazon S3 and Amazon RDS to Amazon Redshift
- L. Use Amazon Redshift access controls to limit access.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Exam 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: CD

NEW QUESTION 133

- (Exam 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: B

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Exam Topic 2)

An ecommerce company has an order-processing application that uses Amazon API Gateway and an AWS Lambda function. The application stores data in an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL database. During a recent sales event, a sudden surge in customer orders occurred. Some customers experienced timeouts and the application did not process the orders of those customers. A solutions architect determined that the CPU utilization and memory utilization were high on the database because of a large number of open connections. The solutions architect needs to prevent the timeout errors while making the least possible changes to the application.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure provisioned concurrency for the Lambda function. Modify the database to be a global database in multiple AWS Regions
- B. Use Amazon RDS Proxy to create a proxy for the database. Modify the Lambda function to use the RDS Proxy endpoint instead of the database endpoint
- C. Create a read replica for the database in a different AWS Region. Use query string parameters in API Gateway to route traffic to the read replica

D. Migrate the data from Aurora PostgreSQL to Amazon DynamoDB by using AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) | Modify the Lambda function to use the OynamoDB table

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is migrating an application from on-premises servers to Amazon EC2 instances. As part of the migration design requirements, a solutions architect must implement infrastructure metric alarms. The company does not need to take action if CPU utilization increases to more than 50% for a short burst of time. However, if the CPU utilization increases to more than 50% and read IOPS on the disk are high at the same time, the company needs to act as soon as possible. The solutions architect also must reduce false alarms.

What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create Amazon CloudWatch composite alarms where possible.
- B. Create Amazon CloudWatch dashboards to visualize the metrics and react to issues quickly.
- C. Create Amazon CloudWatch Synthetics canaries to monitor the application and raise an alarm.
- D. Create single Amazon CloudWatch metric alarms with multiple metric thresholds where possible.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

Which storage solution meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon S3 is cheapest and can be accessed from anywhere.

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Exam 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 adres
- F. Configure the Lambda function to send traffic through the Elastic 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 143

- (Exam Topic 2)

A solutions architect must design a solution that uses Amazon CloudFront with an Amazon S3 origin to store a static website. The company's security policy requires that all website traffic be inspected by AWS WAF. How should the solutions architect comply with these requirements?

- A. Configure an S3 bucket policy to accept requests coming from the AWS WAF Amazon Resource Name (ARN) only.
- B. Configure Amazon CloudFront to forward all incoming requests to AWS WAF before requesting content from the S3 origin.
- C. Configure a security group that allows Amazon CloudFront IP addresses to access Amazon S3 only. Associate AWS WAF to CloudFront.
- D. Configure Amazon CloudFront and Amazon S3 to use an origin access identity (OAI) to restrict access to the S3 bucket.
- E. Enable AWS WAF on the distribution.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/private-content-restricting-access-to-s3>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/distribution-web-aws-waf.html>

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company runs its ecommerce application on AWS. Every new order is published as a message in a RabbitMQ queue that runs on an Amazon EC2 instance in a single Availability Zone. These messages are processed by a different application that runs on a separate EC2 instance. This application stores the details in a PostgreSQL database on another EC2 instance. All the EC2 instances are in the same Availability Zone. The company needs to redesign its architecture to provide the highest availability with the least operational overhead. What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Migrate the queue to a redundant pair (active/standby) of RabbitMQ instances on Amazon M
- B. Create a Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group (or EC2 instances) that host the applicatio
- C. Create another Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group for EC2 instances that host the PostgreSQL database.
- D. Migrate the queue to a redundant pair (active/standby) of RabbitMQ instances on Amazon M
- E. Create a Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group for EC2 instances that host the applicatio
- F. Migrate the database to run on a Multi-AZ deployment of Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL.
- G. Create a Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group for EC2 instances that host the RabbitMQ queue
- H. Create another Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group for EC2 instances that host the applicatio
- I. Migrate the database to run on a Multi-AZ deployment of Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL.
- J. Create a Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group for EC2 instances that host the RabbitMQ queue
- K. Create another Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group for EC2 instances that host the applicatio
- L. Create a third Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group for EC2 instances that host the PostgreSQL database.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company runs workloads on AWS. The company needs to connect to a service from an external provider. The service is hosted in the provider's VPC. According to the company's security team, the connectivity must be private and must be restricted to the target service. The connection must be initiated only from the company's VPC. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a VPC peering connection between the company's VPC and the provider's VPC
- B. Update the route table to connect to the target service.
- C. Ask the provider to create a virtual private gateway in its VPC
- D. Use AWS PrivateLink to connect to the target service.
- E. Create a NAT gateway in a public subnet of the company's VPC
- F. Update the route table to connect to the target service.
- G. Ask the provider to create a VPC endpoint for the target service
- H. Use AWS PrivateLink to connect to the target service.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company owns an asynchronous API that is used to ingest user requests and, based on the request type, dispatch requests to the appropriate microservice for processing. The company is using Amazon API Gateway to deploy the API front end, and an AWS Lambda function that invokes Amazon DynamoDB to store user requests before dispatching them to the processing microservices. The company provisioned as much DynamoDB throughput as its budget allows, but the company is still experiencing availability issues and is losing user requests. What should a solutions architect do to address this issue without impacting existing users?

- A. Add throttling on the API Gateway with server-side throttling limits.
- B. Use DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) and Lambda to buffer writes to DynamoDB.
- C. Create a secondary index in DynamoDB for the table with the user requests.
- D. Use the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue and Lambda to buffer writes to DynamoDB.

Answer: D

Explanation:

By using an SQS queue and Lambda, the solutions architect can decouple the API front end from the processing microservices and improve the overall scalability and availability of the system. The SQS queue acts as a buffer, allowing the API front end to continue accepting user requests even if the processing microservices are experiencing high workloads or are temporarily unavailable. The Lambda function can then retrieve requests from the SQS queue and write them to DynamoDB, ensuring that all user requests are stored and processed. This approach allows the company to scale the processing microservices independently from the API front end, ensuring that the API remains available to users even during periods of high demand.

NEW QUESTION 153

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company wants to migrate its MySQL database from on premises to AWS. The company recently experienced a database outage that significantly impacted the business. To ensure this does not happen again, the company wants a reliable database solution on AWS that minimizes data loss and stores every transaction on at least two nodes.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon RDS DB instance with synchronous replication to three nodes in three Availability Zones.
- B. Create an Amazon RDS MySQL DB instance with Multi-AZ functionality enabled to synchronously replicate the data.
- C. Create an Amazon RDS MySQL DB instance and then create a read replica in a separate AWS Region that synchronously replicates the data.
- D. Create an Amazon EC2 instance with a MySQL engine installed that triggers an AWS Lambda function to synchronously replicate the data to an Amazon RDS MySQL DB instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Q: What does Amazon RDS manage on my behalf?

Amazon RDS manages the work involved in setting up a relational database: from provisioning the infrastructure capacity you request to installing the database software. Once your database is up and running, Amazon RDS automates common administrative tasks such as performing backups and patching the software that powers your database. With optional Multi-AZ deployments, Amazon RDS also manages synchronous data replication across Availability Zones with automatic failover.

<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/>

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is planning to move its data to an Amazon S3 bucket. The data must be encrypted when it is stored in the S3 bucket. Additionally, the encryption key must be automatically rotated every year.

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

- A. Move the data to the S3 bucket
- B. Use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3). Use the built-in key rotation behavior of SSE-S3 encryption keys.
- C. Create an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key
- D. Enable automatic key rotation
- E. Set the S3 bucket's default encryption behavior to use the customer managed KMS key
- F. Move the data to the S3 bucket.
- G. Create an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key
- H. Set the S3 bucket's default encryption behavior to use the customer managed KMS key
- I. Move the data to the S3 bucket
- J. Manually rotate the KMS key every year.
- K. Encrypt the data with customer key material before moving the data to the S3 bucket
- L. Create an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key without key material
- M. Import the customer key material into the KMS key
- N. Enable automatic key rotation.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 156

- (Exam 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%20d>

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Exam 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

NEW QUESTION 164

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is running several business applications in three separate VPCs within the us-east-1 Region. The applications must be able to communicate between VPCs. The applications also must be able to consistently send hundreds to gigabytes of data each day to a latency-sensitive application that runs in a single on-premises data center.

A solutions architect needs to design a network connectivity solution that maximizes cost-effectiveness. Which solution meets those requirements?

- A. Configure three AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections from the data center to AWS. Establish connectivity by configuring one VPN connection for each VPC.
- B. Launch a third-party virtual network appliance in each VPC. Establish an IPsec VPN tunnel between the data center and each virtual appliance.
- C. Set up three AWS Direct Connect connections from the data center to a Direct Connect gateway in us-east-1. Establish connectivity by configuring each VPC to use one of the Direct Connect connections.
- D. Set up one AWS Direct Connect connection from the data center to AWS.
- E. Create a transit gateway, and attach each VPC to the transit gateway.
- F. Establish connectivity between the Direct Connect connection and the transit gateway.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-vpc-connectivity-options/aws-direct-connect-aws-transit-g>

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 2)

An e-commerce 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

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is planning to build a high performance computing (HPC) workload as a service solution that is hosted on AWS. A group of 16 Amazon EC2 Linux instances requires the lowest possible latency for node-to-node communication. The instances also need a shared block device volume for high-performing storage.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use a distributed placement group
- B. Attach a single Provisioned IOPS SSD Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume to all the instances by using Amazon EBS Multi-Attach
- C. Use a cluster placement group
- D. Create shared file systems across the instances by using Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- E. Use a partition placement group
- F. Create shared file systems across the instances by using Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS).
- G. Use a spread placement group
- H. Attach a single Provisioned IOPS SSD Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume to all the instances by using Amazon EBS Multi-Attach

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 177

- (Exam Topic 2)

A media company is evaluating the possibility of moving its 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 performance
- D. Amazon EFS for durable data storage and Amazon S3 for archival storage
- E. Amazon EC2 Instance store for maximum performance
- 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 180

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company wants to migrate its on-premises data center to AWS. According to the company's compliance requirements, the company can use only the ap-northeast-3 Region. Company administrators are not permitted to connect VPCs to the internet.

Which solutions will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Use AWS Control Tower to implement data residency guardrails to deny internet access and deny access to all AWS Regions except ap-northeast-3.
- B. Use rules in AWS WAF to prevent internet access
- C. Deny access to all AWS Regions except ap-northeast-3 in the AWS account settings.
- D. Use AWS Organizations to configure service control policies (SCPs) that prevent VPCs from gaining internet access
- E. Deny access to all AWS Regions except ap-northeast-3.
- F. Create an outbound rule for the network ACL in each VPC to deny all traffic from 0.0.0.0/0. Create an IAM policy for each user to prevent the use of any AWS Region other than ap-northeast-3.
- G. Use AWS Config to activate managed rules to detect and alert for internet gateways and to detect and alert for new resources deployed outside of ap-northeast-3.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam 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 gateway
- 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 VPC
- G. Set up an AWS Direct Connect connection, and route traffic to Amazon S3 over the Direct Connect connection.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Exam 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 NLBs
- B. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution
- C. Use the Route 53 record as the distribution's origin.
- D. Create a standard accelerator in AWS Global Accelerator
- 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 instances
- G. Create an Amazon Route 53 geolocation routing policy to route requests to one of the six EC2 instances
- H. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution
- 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 ALBs
- K. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution
- 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 189

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company has an event-driven application that invokes AWS Lambda functions up to 800 times each minute with varying runtimes. The Lambda functions access data that is stored in an Amazon Aurora MySQL OB cluster. The company is noticing connection timeouts as user activity increases. The database shows no signs of being overloaded. CPU, memory, and disk access metrics are all low.

Which solution will resolve this issue with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Adjust the size of the Aurora MySQL nodes to handle more connection
- B. Configure retry logic in the Lambda functions for attempts to connect to the database
- C. Set up Amazon ElastiCache for Redis to cache commonly read items from the database
- D. Configure the Lambda functions to connect to ElastiCache for reads.
- E. Add an Aurora Replica as a reader node
- F. Configure the Lambda functions to connect to the reader endpoint of the OB cluster rather than to the writer endpoint.
- G. Use Amazon ROS Proxy to create a proxy
- H. Set the DB cluster as the target database. Configure the Lambda functions to connect to the proxy rather than to the DB cluster.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 190

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company runs a production application on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances. The application reads the data from an Amazon SQS queue and processes the messages in parallel. The message volume is unpredictable and often has intermittent traffic. This application should continually process messages without any downtime.

Which solution meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Use Spot Instances exclusively to handle the maximum capacity required.
- B. Use Reserved Instances exclusively to handle the maximum capacity required.
- C. Use Reserved Instances for the baseline capacity and use Spot Instances to handle additional capacity.
- D. Use Reserved Instances for the baseline capacity and use On-Demand Instances to handle additional capacity.

Answer: D

Explanation:

We recommend that you use On-Demand Instances for applications with short-term, irregular workloads that cannot be interrupted.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-on-demand-instances.html>

NEW QUESTION 193

- (Exam Topic 2)

A business's backup data totals 700 terabytes (TB) and is kept in network attached storage (NAS) at its data center. This backup data must be available in the event of occasional regulatory inquiries and preserved for a period of seven years. The organization has chosen to relocate its backup data from its on-premises data center to Amazon Web Services (AWS). Within one month, the migration must be completed. The company's public internet connection provides 500 Mbps of dedicated capacity for data transport.

What should a solutions architect do to ensure that data is migrated and stored at the LOWEST possible cost?

- A. Order AWS Snowball devices to transfer the data
- B. Use a lifecycle policy to transition the files to Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive.
- C. Deploy a VPN connection between the data center and Amazon VPC
- D. Use the AWS CLI to copy the data from on-premises to Amazon S3 Glacier.
- E. Provision a 500 Mbps AWS Direct Connect connection and transfer the data to Amazon S3. Use a lifecycle policy to transition the files to Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive.
- F. Use AWS DataSync to transfer the data and deploy a DataSync agent on-premise
- G. Use the DataSync task to copy files from the on-premises NAS storage to Amazon S3 Glacier.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://www.omnicalculator.com/other/data-transfer>

NEW QUESTION 197

- (Exam Topic 2)

A global company is using Amazon API Gateway to design REST APIs for its loyalty club users in the us-east-1 Region and the ap-southeast-2 Region. A solutions architect must design a solution to protect these API Gateway managed REST APIs across multiple accounts from SQL injection and cross-site scripting attacks.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of administrative effort?

- A. Set up AWS WAF in both Regions
- B. Associate Regional web ACLs with an API stage.
- C. Set up AWS Firewall Manager in both Regions
- D. Centrally configure AWS WAF rules.
- E. Set up AWS Shield in both Regions
- F. Associate Regional web ACLs with an API stage.
- G. Set up AWS Shield in one of the Regions
- H. Associate Regional web ACLs with an API stage.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using AWS WAF has several benefits. Additional protection against web attacks using criteria that you specify. You can define criteria using characteristics of web requests such as the following: Presence of SQL code that is likely to be malicious (known as SQL injection). Presence of a script that is likely to be malicious (known as cross-site scripting). AWS Firewall Manager simplifies your administration and maintenance tasks across multiple accounts and resources for a variety

of protections. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/what-is-aws-waf.html>

NEW QUESTION 199

- (Exam Topic 2)

A reporting team receives files each day in an Amazon S3 bucket. The reporting team manually reviews and copies the files from this initial S3 bucket to an analysis S3 bucket each day at the same time to use with Amazon QuickSight. Additional teams are starting to send more files in larger sizes to the initial S3 bucket.

The reporting team wants to move the files automatically analysis S3 bucket as the files enter the initial S3 bucket. The reporting team also wants to use AWS Lambda functions to run pattern-matching code on the copied data. In addition, the reporting team wants to send the data files to a pipeline in Amazon SageMaker Pipelines.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a Lambda function to copy the files to the analysis S3 bucket
- B. Create an S3 event notification for the analysis S3 bucket
- C. Configure Lambda and SageMaker Pipelines as destinations of the event notification
- D. Configure s3objectCreated:Put as the event type.
- E. Create a Lambda function to copy the files to the analysis S3 bucket
- F. Configure the analysis S3 bucket to send event notifications to Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events). Configure an ObjectCreated rule in EventBridge (CloudWatch Events). Configure Lambda and SageMaker Pipelines as targets for the rule.
- G. Configure S3 replication between the S3 bucket
- H. Create an S3 event notification for the analysis S3 bucket
- I. Configure Lambda and SageMaker Pipelines as destinations of the event notification
- J. Configure s3objectCreated:Put as the event type.
- K. Configure S3 replication between the S3 bucket
- L. Configure the analysis S3 bucket to send event notifications to Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events). Configure an ObjectCreated rule in EventBridge (CloudWatch Events). Configure Lambda and SageMaker Pipelines as targets for the rule.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 203

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company wants to move its application to a serverless solution. The serverless solution needs to analyze existing and new data by using SL. The company stores the data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The data requires encryption and must be replicated to a different AWS Region.

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

- A. Create a new S3 bucket
- B. Load the data into the new S3 bucket
- C. Use S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR) to replicate encrypted objects to an S3 bucket in another Region
- D. Use server-side encryption with AWS KMS multi-Region keys (SSE-KMS). Use Amazon Athena to query the data.
- E. Create a new S3 bucket
- F. Load the data into the new S3 bucket
- G. Use S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR) to replicate encrypted objects to an S3 bucket in another Region
- H. Use server-side encryption with AWS KMS multi-Region keys (SSE-KMS). Use Amazon RDS to query the data.
- I. Load the data into the existing S3 bucket
- J. Use S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR) to replicate encrypted objects to an S3 bucket in another Region
- K. Use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3). Use Amazon Athena to query the data.
- L. Load the data into the existing S3 bucket
- M. Use S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR) to replicate encrypted objects to an S3 bucket in another Region
- N. Use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3). Use Amazon RDS to query the data.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 205

- (Exam 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 instance
- B. Set up database replication to a different AWS Region.
- C. Migrate the Oracle database to Amazon RDS for Oracle
- D. Activate Cross-Region automated backups to replicate the snapshots to another AWS Region.
- E. Migrate the Oracle database to Amazon RDS Custom for Oracle
- F. Create a read replica for the database in another AWS Region.
- G. Migrate the Oracle database to Amazon RDS for Oracle
- 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 210

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-resource-ec2-placementgroup.html> "A cluster placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone that benefit from low network latency, high network throughput"

NEW QUESTION 211

- (Exam Topic 2)

A gaming company is designing a highly available architecture. The application runs on a modified Linux kernel and supports only UDP-based traffic. The company needs the front-end tier to provide the best possible user experience. That tier must have low latency, route traffic to the nearest edge location, and provide static IP addresses for entry into the application endpoints.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure Amazon Route 53 to forward requests to an Application Load Balance
- B. Use AWS Lambda for the application in AWS Application Auto Scaling.
- C. Configure Amazon CloudFront to forward requests to a Network Load Balance
- D. Use AWS Lambda for the application in an AWS Application Auto Scaling group.
- E. Configure AWS Global Accelerator to forward requests to a Network Load Balance
- F. Use Amazon EC2 instances for the application in an EC2 Auto Scaling group.
- G. Configure Amazon API Gateway to forward requests to an Application Load Balance
- H. Use AmazonEC2 instances for the application in an EC2 Auto Scaling group.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 216

- (Exam Topic 2)

A hospital wants to create digital copies for its large collection of historical written records. The hospital will continue to add hundreds of new documents each day. The hospital's data team will scan the documents and will upload the documents to the AWS Cloud.

A solutions architect must implement a solution to analyze the documents, extract the medical information, and store the documents so that an application can run SQL queries on the data. The solution must maximize scalability and operational efficiency.

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

- A. Write the document information to an Amazon EC2 instance that runs a MySQL database.
- B. Write the document information to an Amazon S3 bucket
- C. Use Amazon Athena to query the data.
- D. Create an Auto Scaling group of Amazon EC2 instances to run a custom application that processes the scanned files and extracts the medical information.
- E. Create an AWS Lambda function that runs when new documents are uploaded
- F. Use Amazon Rekognition to convert the documents to raw text
- G. Use Amazon Transcribe Medical to detect and extract relevant medical information from the text.
- H. Create an AWS Lambda function that runs when new documents are uploaded
- I. Use Amazon Textract to convert the documents to raw text
- J. Use Amazon Comprehend Medical to detect and extract relevant medical information from the text.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 220

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company needs to retain application logs files for a critical application for 10 years. The application team regularly accesses logs from the past month for troubleshooting, but logs older than 1 month are rarely accessed. The application generates more than 10 TB of logs per month.

Which storage option meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Store the logs in Amazon S3 Use AWS Backup to move logs more than 1 month old to S3 Glacier Deep Archive
- B. Store the logs in Amazon S3 Use S3 Lifecycle policies to move logs more than 1 month old to S3 Glacier Deep Archive
- C. Store the logs in Amazon CloudWatch Logs Use AWS Backup to move logs more than 1 month old to S3 Glacier Deep Archive
- D. Store the logs in Amazon CloudWatch Logs Use Amazon S3 Lifecycle policies to move logs more than 1 month old to S3 Glacier Deep Archive

Answer: B

Explanation:

You need S3 to be able to archive the logs after one month. Cannot do that with CloudWatch Logs.

NEW QUESTION 222

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company hosts a two-tier application on Amazon EC2 instances and Amazon RDS. The application's demand varies based on the time of day. The load is minimal after work hours and on weekends. The EC2 instances run in an EC2 Auto Scaling group that is configured with a minimum of two instances and a maximum of five instances. The application must be available at all times, but the company is concerned about overall cost.

Which solution meets the availability requirement MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Use all EC2 Spot Instance
- B. Stop the RDS database when it is not in use.
- C. Purchase EC2 Instance Savings Plans to cover five EC2 instance
- D. Purchase an RDS Reserved DB Instance

- E. Purchase two EC2 Reserved Instances Use up to three additional EC2 Spot Instances as needed
- F. Stop the RDS database when it is not in use.
- G. Purchase EC2 Instance Savings Plans to cover two EC2 instances
- H. Use up to three additional EC2 On-Demand Instances as needed
- I. Purchase an RDS Reserved DB Instance.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 225

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company wants to deploy a new public web application on AWS. The application includes a web server tier that uses Amazon EC2 instances. The application also includes a database tier that uses an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance.

The application must be secure and accessible for global customers that have dynamic IP addresses. How should a solutions architect configure the security groups to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the security group for the web servers to allow inbound traffic on port 443 from 0.0.0.0/0. Configure the security group for the DB instance to allow inbound traffic on port 3306 from the security group of the web servers.
- B. Configure the security group for the web servers to allow inbound traffic on port 443 from the IP addresses of the customers. Configure the security group for the DB instance to allow inbound traffic on port 3306 from the security group of the web servers.
- C. Configure the security group for the web servers to allow inbound traffic on port 443 from the IP addresses of the customers. Configure the security group for the DB instance to allow inbound traffic on port 3306 from the IP addresses of the customers.
- D. Configure the security group for the web servers to allow inbound traffic on port 443 from 0.0.0.0/0. Configure the security group for the DB instance to allow inbound traffic on port 3306 from 0.0.0.0/0.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 226

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company's order system sends requests from clients to Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances process the orders and then store the orders in a database on Amazon RDS. Users report that they must reprocess orders when the system fails. The company wants a resilient solution that can process orders automatically in a system outage.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Move the EC2 instances into an Auto Scaling group. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to target an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) task.
- B. Move the EC2 instances into an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Update the order system to send messages to the ALB endpoint.
- C. Move the EC2 instances into an Auto Scaling group. Configure the order system to send messages to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Configure the EC2 instances to consume messages from the queue.
- D. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Create an AWS Lambda function, and subscribe the function to the SNS topic. Configure the order system to send messages to the SNS topic. Send a command to the EC2 instances to process the messages by using AWS Systems Manager Run Command.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 229

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company is planning to migrate a commercial off-the-shelf application from its on-premises data center to AWS. The software has a software licensing model using sockets and cores with predictable capacity and uptime requirements. The company wants to use its existing licenses, which were purchased earlier this year.

Which Amazon EC2 pricing option is the MOST cost-effective?

- A. Dedicated Reserved Hosts
- B. Dedicated On-Demand Hosts
- C. Dedicated Reserved Instances
- D. Dedicated On-Demand Instances

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 233

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company needs to transfer 600 TB of data from its on-premises network-attached storage (NAS) system to the AWS Cloud. The data transfer must be complete within 2 weeks. The data is sensitive and must be encrypted in transit. The company's internet connection can support an upload speed of 100 Mbps.

Which solution meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Use Amazon S3 multi-part upload functionality to transfer the files over HTTPS.
- B. Create a VPN connection between the on-premises NAS system and the nearest AWS Region. Transfer the data over the VPN connection.
- C. Use the AWS Snow Family console to order several AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized devices. Use the devices to transfer the data to Amazon S3.
- D. Set up a 10 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection between the company location and the nearest AWS Region. Transfer the data over a VPN connection into the Region to store the data in Amazon S3.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 236

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company needs to create an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster to host a digital media streaming application. The EKS cluster will use a managed node group that is backed by Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes for storage. The company must encrypt all data at rest by using a customer managed key that is stored in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS).

Which combination of actions will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use a Kubernetes plugin that uses the customer managed key to perform data encryption.
- B. After creation of the EKS cluster, locate the EBS volume
- C. Enable encryption by using the customer managed key.
- D. Enable EBS encryption by default in the AWS Region where the EKS cluster will be create
- E. Select the customer managed key as the default key.
- F. Create the EKS cluster Create an IAM role that has cwlcity that grants permission to the customer managed ke
- G. Associate the role with the EKS cluster.
- H. Store the customer managed key as a Kubernetes secret in the EKS cluste
- I. Use the customer managed key to encrypt the EBS volumes.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company wants to create an application to store employee data in a hierarchical structured relationship. The company needs a minimum-latency response to high-traffic queries for the employee data and must protect any sensitive data. The company also need to receive monthly email messages if any financial information is present in the employee data.

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

- A. Use Amazon Redshift to store the employee data in hierarchie
- B. Unload the data to Amazon S3 every month.
- C. Use Amazon DynamoDB to store the employee data in hierarchies Export the data to Amazon S3 every month.
- D. Configure Amazon Macie for the AWS account Integrate Macie with Amazon EventBridge to send monthly events to AWS Lambda.
- E. Use Amazon Athena to analyze the employee data in Amazon S3 integrate Athena with Amazon QuickSight to publish analysis dashboards and share the dashboards with users.
- F. Configure Amazon Macie for the AWS accoun
- G. integrate Macie with Amazon EventBridge to send monthly notifications through an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) subscription.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 242

- (Exam Topic 3)

An ecommerce company has noticed performance degradation of its Amazon RDS based web application. The performance degradation is attributed to an increase in the number of read-only SQL queries triggered by business analysts. A solutions architect needs to solve the problem with minimal changes to the existing web application.

What should the solutions architect recommend?

- A. Export the data to Amazon DynamoDB and have the business analysts run their queries.
- B. Load the data into Amazon ElastiCache and have the business analysts run their queries.
- C. Create a read replica of the primary database and have the business analysts run their queries.
- D. Copy the data into an Amazon Redshift cluster and have the business analysts run their queries

Answer: C

Explanation:

Creating a read replica of the primary RDS database will offload the read-only SQL queries from the primary database, which will help to improve the performance of the web application. Read replicas are exact copies of the primary database that can be used to handle read-only traffic, which will reduce the load on the primary database and improve the performance of the web application. This solution can be implemented with minimal changes to the existing web application, as the business analysts can continue to run their queries on the read replica without modifying the code.

NEW QUESTION 243

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company is designing a cloud communications platform that is driven by APIs. The application is hosted on Amazon EC2 instances behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). The company uses Amazon API Gateway to provide external users with access to the application through APIs. The company wants to protect the platform against web exploits like SQL injection and also wants to detect and mitigate large, sophisticated DDoS attacks.

Which combination of solutions provides the MOST protection? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use AWS WAF to protect the NLB.
- B. Use AWS Shield Advanced with the NLB.
- C. Use AWS WAF to protect Amazon API Gateway.
- D. Use Amazon GuardDuty with AWS Shield Standard.
- E. Use AWS Shield Standard with Amazon API Gateway.

Answer: BC

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.

AWS WAF is a web application firewall that lets you monitor the HTTP and HTTPS requests that are forwarded to your protected web application resources. You can protect the following resource types:

Amazon CloudFront distribution Amazon API Gateway REST API Application Load Balancer

AWS AppSync GraphQL API Amazon Cognito user pool

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/what-is-aws-waf.html>

NEW QUESTION 244

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company has an AWS Lambda function that needs read access to an Amazon S3 bucket that is located in the same AWS account. Which solution will meet

these requirement in the MOST secure manner?

- A. Apply an S3 bucket policy that grants read access to the S3 bucket
- B. Apply an IAM role to the Lambda function. Apply an IAM policy to the role to grant read access to the S3 bucket
- C. Embed an access key and a secret key in the Lambda function's code to grant the required IAM permissions for read access to the S3 bucket
- D. Apply an IAM role to the Lambda function
- E. Apply an IAM policy to the role to grant read access to all S3 buckets in the account

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 245

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company has an Amazon S3 data lake that is governed by AWS Lake Formation. The company wants to create a visualization in Amazon QuickSight by joining the data in the data lake with operational data that is stored in an Amazon Aurora MySQL database. The company wants to enforce column-level authorization so that the company's marketing team can access only a subset of columns in the database. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon EMR to ingest the data directly from the database to the QuickSight SPICE engine. Include only the required columns.
- B. Use AWS Glue Studio to ingest the data from the database to the S3 data lake. Attach an IAM policy to the QuickSight users to enforce column-level access control.
- C. Use Amazon S3 as the data source in QuickSight.
- D. Use AWS Glue Elastic Views to create a materialized view for the database in Amazon S3. Create an S3 bucket policy to enforce column-level access control for the QuickSight users. Use Amazon S3 as the data source in QuickSight.
- E. Use a Lake Formation blueprint to ingest the data from the database to the S3 data lake. Use Lake Formation to enforce column-level access control for the QuickSight users. Use Amazon Athena as the data source in QuickSight.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 249

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company recently deployed a new auditing system to centralize information about operating system versions, patching, and installed software for Amazon EC2 instances. A solutions architect must ensure all instances provisioned through EC2 Auto Scaling groups successfully send reports to the auditing system as soon as they are launched and terminated. Which solution achieves these goals MOST efficiently?

- A. Use a scheduled AWS Lambda function and run a script remotely on all EC2 instances to send data to the audit system.
- B. Use EC2 Auto Scaling lifecycle hooks to run a custom script to send data to the audit system when instances are launched and terminated.
- C. Use an EC2 Auto Scaling launch configuration to run a custom script through user data to send data to the audit system when instances are launched and terminated.
- D. Run a custom script on the instance operating system to send data to the audit system. Configure the script to be invoked by the EC2 Auto Scaling group when the instance starts and is terminated.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 250

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate an Oracle database to AWS. The database consists of a single table that contains millions of geographic information systems (GIS) images that are high resolution and are identified by a geographic code. When a natural disaster occurs, tens of thousands of images get updated every few minutes. Each geographic code has a single image or row that is associated with it. The company wants a solution that is highly available and scalable during such events. Which solution meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Store the images and geographic codes in a database table. Use Oracle running on an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance.
- B. Store the images in Amazon S3 buckets. Use Amazon DynamoDB with the geographic code as the key and the image S3 URL as the value.
- C. Store the images and geographic codes in an Amazon DynamoDB table. Configure DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) during times of high load.
- D. Store the images in Amazon S3 buckets. Store geographic codes and image S3 URLs in a database table. Use Oracle running on an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 254

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