SAP-C02 Dumps

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional

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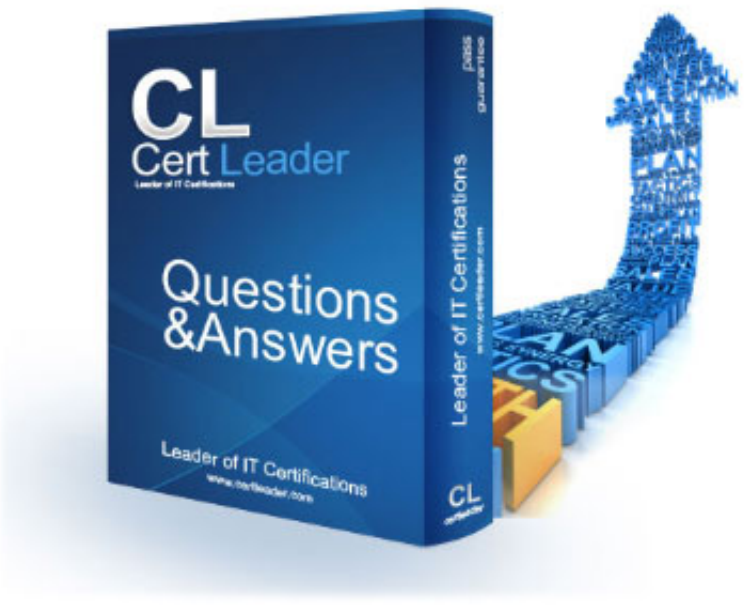

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company wants to migrate its data analytics environment from on premises to AWS The environment consists of two simple Node js applications One of the applications collects sensor data and loads it into a MySQL database The other application aggregates the data into reports When the aggregation jobs run. some of the load jobs fail to run correctly
The company must resolve the data loading issue The company also needs the migration to occur without interruptions or changes for the company's customers
What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

A. Set up an Amazon Aurora MySQL database as a replication target for the on-premises database Create an Aurora Replica for the Aurora MySQL database, and move the aggregation jobs to run against the Aurora Replica Set up collection endpomts as AWS Lambda functions behind a Network Load Balancer (NLB). and use Amazon RDS Proxy to wnte to the Aurora MySQL database When the databases are synced disable the replication job and restart the Aurora Replica as the primary instanc
B. Point the collector DNS record to the NLB.
C. Set up an Amazon Aurora MySQL database Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to perform continuous data replication from the on-premises database to Aurora Move the aggregation jobs to run against the Aurora MySQL database Set up collection endpomts behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) as Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group When the databases are synced, point the collector DNS record to the ALB Disable the AWS DMS sync task after the cutover from on premises to AWS
D. Set up an Amazon Aurora MySQL database Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to perform continuous data replication from the on-premises database to Aurora Create an Aurora Replica for the Aurora MySQL database and move the aggregation jobs to run against the Aurora Replica Set up collection endpoints as AWS Lambda functions behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and use Amazon RDS Proxy to write to the Aurora MySQL database When the databases are synced, point the collector DNS record to the ALB Disable the AWS DMS sync task after the cutover from on premises to AWS
E. Set up an Amazon Aurora MySQL database Create an Aurora Replica for the Aurora MySQL database and move the aggregation jobs to run against the Aurora Replica Set up collection endpoints as an Amazon Kinesis data stream Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to replicate the data to the Aurora MySQL database When the databases are synced disable the replication job and restart the Aurora Replica as the primary instance Point the collector DNS record to the Kinesis data stream.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Set up an Amazon Aurora MySQL database. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to perform continuous data replication from the on-premises database to Aurora. Create an Aurora Replica for the Aurora MySQL database, and move the aggregation jobs to run against the Aurora Replica. Set up collection endpoints as AWS Lambda functions behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB), and use Amazon RDS Proxy to write to the Aurora MySQL database. When the databases are synced, point the collector DNS record to the ALB. Disable the AWS DMS sync task after the cutover from on premises to AWS.
Amazon RDS Proxy allows applications to pool and share connections established with the database, improving database efficiency and application scalability. With RDS Proxy, failover times for Aurora and RDS databases are reduced by up to 66%

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 1)
An application is using an Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ DB instance in the us-east-1 Region. After a failover test, the application lost the connections to the database and could not re-establish the connections. After a restart of the application, the application re-established the connections.
A solutions architect must implement a solution so that the application can re-establish connections to the database without requiring a restart.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create an Amazon Aurora MySQL Serverless v1 DB instanc
B. Migrate the RDS DB instance to the Aurora Serverless v1 DB instanc
C. Update the connection settings in the application to point to the Aurora reader endpoint.
D. Create an RDS prox
E. Configure the existing RDS endpoint as a targe
F. Update the connection settings in the application to point to the RDS proxy endpoint.
G. Create a two-node Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluste
H. Migrate the RDS DB instance to the Aurora DB cluste
I. Create an RDS prox
J. Configure the existing RDS endpoint as a targe
K. Update the connection settings in the application to point to the RDS proxy endpoint.
L. Create an Amazon S3 bucke
M. Export the database to Amazon S3 by using AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS). Configure Amazon Athena to use the S3 bucket as a data stor
N. Install the latest Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) driver for the applicatio
O. Update the connection settings in the application to point to the Athena endpoint

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon RDS Proxy is a fully managed database proxy service for Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) that makes applications more scalable, resilient, and secure. It allows applications to pool and share connections to an RDS database, which can help reduce database connection overhead, improve scalability, and provide automatic failover and high availability.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Exam Topic 1)
A solutions architect needs to advise a company on how to migrate its on-premises data processing application to the AWS Cloud. Currently, users upload input files through a web portal. The web server then stores the uploaded files on NAS and messages the processing server over a message queue. Each media file can take up to 1 hour to process. The company has determined that the number of media files awaiting processing is significantly higher during business hours, with the number of files rapidly declining after business hours.
What is the MOST cost-effective migration recommendation?

A. Create a queue using Amazon SQ
B. Configure the existing web server to publish to the new queue.When there are messages in the queue, invoke an AWS Lambda function to pull requests from the queue and process the file
C. Store the processed files in an Amazon S3 bucket.
D. Create a queue using Amazon

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 1)
A software as a service (SaaS) based company provides a case management solution to customers A3 part of the solution. The company uses a standalone Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) server to send email messages from an application. The application also stores an email template for acknowledgement email messages that populate customer data before the application sends the email message to the customer.
The company plans to migrate this messaging functionality to the AWS Cloud and needs to minimize operational overhead.
Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

A. Set up an SMTP server on Amazon EC2 instances by using an AMI from the AWS Marketplac
B. Store the email template in an Amazon S3 bucke
C. Create an AWS Lambda function to retrieve the template from the S3 bucket and to merge the customer data from the application with the templat
D. Use an SDK in the Lambda function to send the email message.
E. Set up Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) to send email message
F. Store the email template in an Amazon S3 bucke
G. Create an AWS Lambda function to retrieve the template from the S3 bucket and to merge the customer data from the application with the templat
H. Use an SDK in the Lambda function to send the email message.
I. Set up an SMTP server on Amazon EC2 instances by using an AMI from the AWS Marketplac
J. Store the email template in Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) with parameters for the customer dat
K. Create an AWS Lambda function to call the SES template and to pass customer data to replace the parameter
L. Use the AWS Marketplace SMTP server to send the email message.
M. Set up Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) to send email message
N. Store the email template on Amazon SES with parameters for the customer dat
O. Create an AWS Lambda function to call the SendTemplatedEmail API operation and to pass customer data to replace the parameters and the email destination.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In this solution, the company can use Amazon SES to send email messages, which will minimize operational overhead as SES is a fully managed service that handles sending and receiving email messages. The company can store the email template on Amazon SES with parameters for the customer data and use an AWS Lambda function to call the SendTemplatedEmail API operation, passing in the customer data to replace the parameters and the email destination. This solution eliminates the need to set up and manage an SMTP server on EC2 instances, which can be costly and time-consuming.

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company wants to migrate its workloads from on premises to AWS. The workloads run on Linux and Windows. The company has a large on-premises intra structure that consists of physical machines and VMs that host numerous applications.
The company must capture details about the system configuration. system performance. running processure and network coi.net lions of its o. -premises ,on boards. The company also must divide the on-premises applications into groups for AWS migrations. The company needs recommendations for Amazon EC2 instance types so that the company can run its workloads on AWS in the most cost-effective manner.
Which combination of steps should a solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

A. Assess the existing applications by installing AWS Application Discovery Agent on the physical machines and VMs.
B. Assess the existing applications by installing AWS Systems Manager Agent on the physical machines and VMs
C. Group servers into applications for migration by using AWS Systems Manager Application Manager.
D. Group servers into applications for migration by using AWS Migration Hub.
E. Generate recommended instance types and associated costs by using AWS Migration Hub.
F. Import data about server sizes into AWS Trusted Adviso
G. Follow the recommendations for cost optimization.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/application-discovery/latest/userguide/discovery-agent.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/migrationhub/latest/ug/ec2-recommendations.html

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has a serverless application comprised of Amazon CloudFront, Amazon API Gateway, and AWS Lambda functions. The current deployment process of the application code is to create a new version number of the Lambda function and run an AWS CLI script to update. If the new function version has errors, another CLI script reverts by deploying the previous working version of the function. The company would like to decrease the time to deploy new versions of the

application logic provided by the Lambda functions, and also reduce the time to detect and revert when errors are identified.
How can this be accomplished?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has 50 AWS accounts that are members of an organization in AWS Organizations Each account contains multiple VPCs The company wants to use AWS Transit Gateway to establish connectivity between the VPCs in each member account Each time a new member account is created, the company wants to automate the process of creating a new VPC and a transit gateway attachment.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO)

A. From the management account, share the transit gateway with member accounts by using AWS Resource Access Manager
B. Prom the management account, share the transit gateway with member accounts by using an AWS Organizations SCP
C. Launch an AWS CloudFormation stack set from the management account that automatical^/ creates a new VPC and a VPC transit gateway attachment in a member accoun
D. Associate the attachment with the transit gateway in the management account by using the transit gateway ID.
E. Launch an AWS CloudFormation stack set from the management account that automatical^ creates a new VPC and a peering transit gateway attachment in a member accoun
F. Share the attachment with the transit gateway in the management account by using a transit gateway service-linked role.
G. From the management account, share the transit gateway with member accounts by using AWS Service Catalog

Answer: AC

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/mt/self-service-vpcs-in-aws-control-tower-using-aws-service-catalog/ https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/tgw/tgw-transit-gateways.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-resource-ec2-transitgatewayattachme

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is migrating some of its applications to AWS. The company wants to migrate and modernize the applications quickly after it finalizes networking and security strategies. The company has set up an AWS Direct Connection connection in a central network account.
The company expects to have hundreds of AWS accounts and VPCs in the near future. The corporate network must be able to access the resources on AWS seamlessly and also must be able to communicate with all the VPCs. The company also wants to route its cloud resources to the internet through its on-premises data center.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDF

Explanation:
Option A is incorrect because creating a Direct Connect gateway in the central account and creating an association proposal by using the Direct Connect gateway and the account ID for every virtual private gateway does not enable active-passive failover between the regions. A Direct Connect gateway is a globally available resource that enables you to connect your AWS Direct Connect connection over a private virtual interface (VIF) to one or more VPCs in any AWS Region. A virtual private gateway is the VPN concentrator on the Amazon side of a VPN connection. You can associate a Direct Connect gateway with either a transit gateway or a virtual private gateway. However, a Direct Connect gateway does not provide any load balancing or failover capabilities by itself1
Option B is correct because creating a Direct Connect gateway and a transit gateway in the central network account and attaching the transit gateway to the Direct Connect gateway by using a transit VIF meets the requirement of enabling the corporate network to access the resources on AWS seamlessly and also to communicate with all the VPCs. A transit VIF is a type of private VIF that you can use to connect your AWS Direct Connect connection to a transit gateway or a

Direct Connect gateway. A transit gateway is a network transit hub that you can use to interconnect your VPCs and on-premises networks. By using a transit VIF, you can route traffic between your on-premises network and multiple VPCs across different AWS accounts and Regions through a single connection23

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

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company manages multiple AWS accounts by using AWS Organizations. Under the root OU. the company has two OUs: Research and DataOps.
Because of regulatory requirements, all resources that the company deploys in the organization must reside in the ap-northeast-1 Region. Additionally. EC2 instances that the company deploys in the DataOps OU must use a predefined list of instance types
A solutions architect must implement a solution that applies these restrictions. The solution must maximize operational efficiency and must minimize ongoing maintenance
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO)

A. Create an IAM role in one account under the DataOps OU Use the ec2 Instance Type condition key in an inline policy on the role to restrict access to specific instance types.
B. Create an IAM user in all accounts under the root OU Use the aws RequestedRegion condition key in an inline policy on each user to restrict access to all AWS Regions except ap-northeast-1.
C. Create an SCP Use the aws:RequestedRegion condition key to restrict access to all AWS Regions except ap-northeast-1 Apply the SCP to the root OU.
D. Create an SCP Use the ec2Reo»on condition key to restrict access to all AWS Regions except ap-northeast-1. Apply the SCP to the root O
E. the DataOps O
F. and the Research OU.
G. Create an SCP Use the ec2:lnstanceType condition key to restrict access to specific instance types Apply the SCP to the DataOps OU.

Answer: CE

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_examples_aws_deny-requested-region.h
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps_examples_ec2.html

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 1)
A publishing company's design team updates the icons and other static assets that an ecommerce web application uses. The company serves the icons and assets from an Amazon S3 bucket that is hosted in the company's production account. The company also uses a development account that members of the design team can access.
After the design team tests the static assets in the development account, the design team needs to load the assets into the S3 bucket in the production account. A solutions architect must provide the design team with access to the production account without exposing other parts of the web application to the risk of unwanted changes.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

A. In the production account, create a new IAM policy that allows read and write access to the S3 bucket.
B. In the development account, create a new IAM policy that allows read and write access to the S3 bucket.
C. In the production account, create a rol
D. Attach the new policy to the rol
E. Define the development account as a trusted entity.
F. In the development account, create a rol
G. Attach the new policy to the rol
H. Define the production account as a trusted entity.
I. In the development account, create a group that contains all the IAM users of the design tea

J. Attach a different IAM policy to the group to allow the sts:AssumeRole action on the role in the production account.
K. In the development account, create a group that contains all tfje IAM users of the design tea
L. Attach a different IAM policy to the group to allow the sts;AssumeRole action on the role in the development account.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

A. In the production account, create a new IAM policy that allows read and write access to the S3 bucket. The policy grants the necessary permissions to access the assets in the production S3 bucket.

C. In the production account, create a role. Attach the new policy to the role. Define the development account as a trusted entity. By creating a role and attaching the policy, and then defining the development account as a trusted entity, the development account can assume the role and access the production S3 bucket with the read and write permissions.

E. In the development account, create a group that contains all the IAM users of the design team. Attach a different IAM policy to the group to allow the sts:AssumeRole action on the role in the production account. The IAM policy attached to the group allows the design team members to assume the role created in the production account, thereby giving them access to the production S3 bucket.
Step 1: Create a role in the Production Account; create the role in the Production account and specify the Development account as a trusted entity. You also limit the role permissions to only read and write access to the productionapp bucket. Anyone granted permission to use the role can read and write to the productionapp bucket. Step 2: Grant access to the role Sign in as an administrator in the Development account and allow the AssumeRole action on the UpdateApp role in the Production account. So, recap, production account you create the policy for S3, and you set development account as a trusted entity. Then on the development account you allow the sts:assumeRole action on the role in production account. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/tutorial_cross-account-with-roles.html

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 1)
A software company has deployed an application that consumes a REST API by using Amazon API Gateway. AWS Lambda functions, and an Amazon DynamoDB table. The application is showing an increase in the number of errors during PUT requests. Most of the PUT calls come from a small number of clients that are authenticated with specific API keys.
A solutions architect has identified that a large number of the PUT requests originate from one client. The API is noncritical, and clients can tolerate retries of unsuccessful calls. However, the errors are displayed to customers and are causing damage to the API's reputation.
What should the solutions architect recommend to improve the customer experience?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 13
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company wants to migrate to AWS. The company wants to use a multi-account structure with centrally managed access to all accounts and applications. The company also wants to keep the traffic on a private network. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is required at login, and specific roles are assigned to user groups. The company must create separate accounts for development. staging, production, and shared network. The production account and the shared network account must have connectivity to all accounts. The development account and the staging account must have access only to each other.
Which combination of steps should a solutions architect take 10 meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

A. Deploy a landing zone environment by using AWS Control Towe
B. Enroll accounts and invite existing accounts into the resulting organization in AWS Organizations.
C. Enable AWS Security Hub in all accounts to manage cross-account acces
D. Collect findings through AWS CloudTrail to force MFA login.
E. Create transit gateways and transit gateway VPC attachments in each accoun
F. Configure appropriate route tables.
G. Set up and enable AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On). Create appropriate permission sets with required MFA for existing accounts.
H. Enable AWS Control Tower in all Recounts to manage routing between account
I. Collect findings through AWS CloudTrail to force MFA login.
J. Create IAM users and group
K. Configure MFA for all user
L. Set up Amazon Cognito user pools andidentity pools to manage access to accounts and between accounts.

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
The correct answer would be options A, C and D, because they address the requirements outlined in the question. A. Deploying a landing zone environment using AWS Control Tower and enrolling accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations allows for a centralized management of access to all accounts and applications. C. Creating transit gateways and transit gateway VPC attachments in each account and configuring appropriate route tables allows for private network traffic, and ensures that the production account and shared network account have connectivity to all accounts, while the development and staging accounts have access only to each other. D. Setting up and enabling AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) and creating appropriate permission sets with required MFA for existing accounts allows for multi-factor authentication at login and specific roles to be assigned to user groups.

NEW QUESTION 17
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has an organization in AWS Organizations that has a large number of AWS accounts. One of the AWS accounts is designated as a transit account and

has a transit gateway that is shared with all of the other AWS accounts AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections are configured between ail of the company's global offices and the transit account The company has AWS Config enabled on all of its accounts.
The company's networking team needs to centrally manage a list of internal IP address ranges that belong to the global offices Developers Will reference this list to gain access to applications securely.
Which solution meets these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Customer-managed prefix lists — Sets of IP address ranges that you define and manage. You can share your prefix list with other AWS accounts, enabling those accounts to reference the prefix list in their own resources. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/managed-prefix-lists.html
a VPC prefix list is created in the transit account with all of the internal IP address ranges, and then shared to all of the other accounts using AWS Resource Access Manager. This allows for central management of the IP address ranges, and eliminates the need for manual updates to security group rules in each account. This solution also allows for compliance checks to be run using AWS Config and for any non-compliant security groups to be automatically remediated.

NEW QUESTION 18
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has an application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances. A solutions architect is designing VPC infrastructure in an AWS Region where the application needs to access an Amazon Aurora DB cluster. The EC2 instances are all associated with the same security group. The DB cluster is associated with its own security group.
The solutions architect needs to add rules to the security groups to provide the application with least privilege access to the DB cluster.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: AB

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

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Exam Topic 1)
A life sciences company is using a combination of open source tools to manage data analysis workflows and Docker containers running on servers in its on-premises data center to process genomics data Sequencing data is generated and stored on a local storage area network (SAN), and then the data is processed.
The research and development teams are running into capacity issues and have decided to re-architect their genomics analysis platform on AWS to scale based on workload demands and reduce the turnaround time from weeks to days
The company has a high-speed AWS Direct Connect connection Sequencers will generate around 200 GB of data for each genome, and individual jobs can take several hours to process the data with ideal compute capacity. The end result will be stored in Amazon S3. The company is expecting 10-15 job requests each day
Which solution meets these requirements?

A. Use regularly scheduled AWS Snowball Edge devices to transfer the sequencing data into AWS When AWS receives the Snowball Edge device and the data is loaded into Amazon S3 use S3 events to trigger an AWS Lambda function to process the data
B. Use AWS Data Pipeline to transfer the sequencing data to Amazon S3 Use S3 events to trigger an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group to launch custom-AMI EC2 instances running the Docker containers to process the data
C. Use AWS DataSync to transfer the sequencing data to Amazon S3 Use S3 events to trigger an AWS Lambda function that starts an AWS Step Functions workflow Store the Docker images in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) and trigger AWS Batch to run the container and process the sequencing data
D. Use an AWS Storage Gateway file gateway to transfer the sequencing data to Amazon S3 Use S3 events to trigger an AWS Batch job that runs on Amazon EC2 instances running the Docker containers to process the data

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS DataSync can be used to transfer the sequencing data to Amazon S3, which is a more efficient and faster method than using Snowball Edge devices. Once the data is in S3, S3 events can trigger an AWS Lambda function that starts an AWS Step Functions workflow. The Docker images can be stored in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) and AWS Batch can be used to run the container and process the sequencing data.

NEW QUESTION 23
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is subject to regulatory audits of its financial information. External auditors who use a single AWS account need access to the company's AWS account. A solutions architect must provide the auditors with secure, read-only access to the company's AWS account. The solution must comply with AWS security best practices.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 28
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is planning to store a large number of archived documents and make the documents available to employees through the corporate intranet. Employees will access the system by connecting through a client VPN service that is attached to a VPC. The data must not be accessible to the public.
The documents that the company is storing are copies of data that is held on physical media elsewhere. The number of requests will be low. Availability and speed of retrieval are not concerns of the company.
Which solution will meet these requirements at the LOWEST cost?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 29
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company that uses AWS Organizations allows developers to experiment on AWS. As part of the landing zone that the company has deployed, developers use their company email address to request an account. The company wants to ensure that developers are not launching costly services or running services unnecessarily. The company must give developers a fixed monthly budget to limit their AWS costs.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BCF

Explanation:

Option A is incorrect because creating an SCP to set a fixed monthly account usage limit is not possible.
SCPs are policies that specify the services and actions that users and roles can use in the member accounts of an AWS Organization. SCPs cannot enforce budget limits or prevent users from launching
costly services or running services unnecessarily1

Option B is correct because using AWS Budgets to create a fixed monthly budget for each developer's account as part of the account creation process meets the requirement of giving developers a fixed monthly budget to limit their AWS costs. AWS Budgets allows you to plan your service usage, service costs, and instance reservations. You can create budgets that alert you when your costs or usage exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted amount2

Option C is correct because creating an SCP to deny access to costly services and components meets the requirement of ensuring that developers are not launching costly services or running services
unnecessarily. SCPs can restrict access to certain AWS services or actions based on conditions such as region, resource tags, or request time. For example, an SCP can deny access to Amazon Redshift clusters or Amazon EC2 instances with certain instance types1

Option D is incorrect because creating an IAM policy to deny access to costly services and components is not sufficient to meet the requirement of ensuring that developers are not launching costly services or running services unnecessarily. IAM policies can only control access to resources within a single AWS account. If developers have multiple accounts or can create new accounts, they can bypass the IAM policy restrictions. SCPs can apply across multiple accounts within an AWS Organization and prevent users from creating new accounts that do not comply with the SCP rules3

Option E is incorrect because creating an AWS Budgets alert action to terminate services when the budgeted amount is reached is not possible. AWS Budgets alert actions can only perform one of the following actions: apply an IAM policy, apply an SCP, or send a notification through Amazon SNS. AWS Budgets alert actions cannot terminate services directly.

Option F is correct because creating an AWS Budgets alert action to send an Amazon SNS notification when the budgeted amount is reached and invoking an AWS Lambda function to terminate all services meets the requirement of giving developers a fixed monthly budget to limit their AWS costs. AWS Budgets alert actions can send notifications through Amazon SNS when a budget threshold is breached. Amazon SNS can trigger an AWS Lambda function that can perform custom logic such as terminating all services in the developer's account. This way, developers cannot exceed their budget limit and incur additional costs.
References: 1: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps.html 2
: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/budgets-create.html 3: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/introduction.html : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cost-management/latest/userguide/budgets-actions.html : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-lambda.html : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/welcome.html

NEW QUESTION 34
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company's solutions architect is reviewing a new internally developed application in a sandbox AWS account The application uses an AWS Auto Scaling group of Amazon EC2 instances that have an IAM instance profile attached Part of the application logic creates and accesses secrets from AWS Secrets Manager The company has an AWS Lambda function that calls the application API to test the functionality The company also has created an AWS CloudTrail trail in the account The application's developer has attached the SecretsManagerReadWnte AWS managed IAM policy to an IAM role The IAM role is associated with the instance profile that is attached to the EC2 instances The solutions architect has invoked the Lambda function for testing
The solutions architect must replace the SecretsManagerReadWnte policy with a new policy that provides least privilege access to the Secrets Manager actions that the application requires
What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The IAM policy simulator will generate a policy that contains only the necessary permissions for the application to access Secrets Manager, providing the least privilege necessary to get the job done. This is the most efficient solution as it will not require additional steps such as analyzing CloudTrail events or manually creating and testing an IAM policy.
You can use the IAM policy simulator to generate an IAM policy for an IAM role by specifying the role and the API actions and resources that the application or service requires. The simulator will then generate an IAM policy that grants the least privilege access to those actions and resources.
Once you have generated an IAM policy using the simulator, you can replace the existing SecretsManagerReadWnte policy that is attached to the IAM role with the newly generated policy. This will ensure that the application or service has the least privilege access to the Secrets Manager actions that it requires.
You can access the IAM policy simulator through the IAM console, AWS CLI, and AWS SDKs. Here is the link for more information:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_policies_simulator.html

NEW QUESTION 38
- (Exam Topic 1)
A finance company is running its business-critical application on current-generation Linux EC2 instances The application includes a self-managed MySQL database performing heavy I/O operations. The application is working fine to handle a moderate amount of traffic during the month. However, it slows down during the final three days of each month due to month-end reporting, even though the company is using Elastic Load Balancers and Auto Scaling within its infrastructure to meet the increased demand.
Which of the following actions would allow the database to handle the month-end load with the LEAST impact on performance?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 39
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company runs a Java application that has complex dependencies on VMs that are in the company's data center. The application is stable. but the company wants to modernize the technology stack. The company wants to migrate the application to AWS and minimize the administrative overhead to maintain the servers.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST code changes?

A. Migrate the application to Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) on AWS Fargate by using AWS App2Containe
B. Store container images in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). Grant the ECS task execution role permission 10 access the ECR image repositor
C. Configure Amazon ECS to use an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Use the ALB to interact with the application.
D. Migrate the application code to a container that runs in AWS Lambd
E. Build an Amazon API Gateway REST API with Lambda integratio
F. Use API Gateway to interact with the application.
G. Migrate the application to Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) on EKS managed node groups by using AWS App2Containe
H. Store container images in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). Give the EKS nodes permission to access the ECR image repositor
I. Use Amazon API Gateway to interact with the application.
J. Migrate the application code to a container that runs in AWS Lambd
K. Configure Lambda to use an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Use the ALB to interact with the application.

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 40
- (Exam Topic 1)
A financial services company receives a regular data feed from its credit card servicing partner Approximately 5.1 records are sent every 15 minutes in plaintext, delivered over HTTPS directly into an Amazon S3 bucket with server-side encryption. This feed contains sensitive credit card primary account number (PAN) data The company needs to automatically mask the PAN before sending the data to another S3 bucket for additional internal processing. The company also needs to remove and merge specific fields, and then transform the record into JSON format Additionally, extra feeds are likely to be added in the future, so any design needs to be easily expandable.
Which solutions will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 44
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company recently acquired several other companies. Each company has a separate AWS account with a different billing and reporting method. The acquiring company has consolidated all the accounts into one organization in AWS Organizations. However, the acquiring company has found it difficult to generate a cost report that contains meaningful groups for all the teams.
The acquiring company’s finance team needs a solution to report on costs for all the companies through a self-managed application.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 47
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is using AWS Organizations lo manage multiple AWS accounts For security purposes, the company requires the creation of an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that enables integration with a third-party alerting system in all the Organizations member accounts
A solutions architect used an AWS CloudFormation template to create the SNS topic and stack sets to automate the deployment of CloudFormation stacks Trusted access has been enabled in Organizations
What should the solutions architect do to deploy the CloudFormation StackSets in all AWS accounts?

A. Create a stack set in the Organizations member account
B. Use service-managed permission
C. Set deployment options to deploy to an organizatio
D. Use CloudFormation StackSets drift detection.
E. Create stacks in the Organizations member account
F. Use self-service permission
G. Set deployment options to deploy to an organizatio
H. Enable the CloudFormation StackSets automatic deployment.
I. Create a stack set in the Organizations management account Use service-managed permission
J. Set deployment options to deploy to the organizatio
K. Enable CloudFormation StackSets automatic deployment.
L. Create stacks in the Organizations management accoun
M. Use service-managed permission
N. Set deployment options to deploy to the organizatio
O. Enable CloudFormation StackSets drift detection.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/use-cloudformation-stacksets-to-provision-resources-across-multiple-aws-ac

NEW QUESTION 52
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company hosts a Git repository in an on-premises data center. The company uses webhooks to invoke functionality that runs in the AWS Cloud. The company hosts the webhook logic on a set of Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group that the company set as a target for an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The Git server calls the ALB for the configured webhooks. The company wants to move the solution to a serverless architecture.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 54
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is using multiple AWS accounts The DNS records are stored in a private hosted zone for Amazon Route 53 in Account A The company's applications

and databases are running in Account B.
A solutions architect win deploy a two-net application In a new VPC To simplify the configuration, the db.example com CNAME record set tor the Amazon RDS endpoint was created in a private hosted zone for Amazon Route 53.
During deployment, the application failed to start. Troubleshooting revealed that db.example com is not resolvable on the Amazon EC2 instance The solutions architect confirmed that the record set was created correctly in Route 53.
Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to resolve this issue? (Select TWO)

A. Deploy the database on a separate EC2 instance in the new VPC Create a record set for the instance's private IP in the private hosted zone
B. Use SSH to connect to the application tier EC2 instance Add an RDS endpoint IP address to the/eto/resolv.conf file
C. Create an authorization lo associate the private hosted zone in Account A with the new VPC In Account B
D. Create a private hosted zone for the example.com domain m Account B Configure Route 53 replication between AWS accounts
E. Associate a new VPC in Account B with a hosted zone in Account
F. Delete the association authorization In Account A.

Answer: CE

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/private-hosted-zone-different-account/

NEW QUESTION 56
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company with global offices has a single 1 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection to a single AWS Region. The company's on-premises network uses the connection to communicate with the company's resources in the AWS Cloud. The connection has a single private virtual interface that connects to a single VPC.
A solutions architect must implement a solution that adds a redundant Direct Connect connection in the same Region. The solution also must provide connectivity to other Regions through the same pair of Direct Connect connections as the company expands into other Regions.
Which solution meets these requirements?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
A Direct Connect gateway is a globally available resource. You can create the Direct Connect gateway in any Region and access it from all other Regions. The following describe scenarios where you can use a Direct Connect gateway.
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/direct-connect-gateways-intro.html

NEW QUESTION 57
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has its cloud infrastructure on AWS A solutions architect needs to define the infrastructure as code. The infrastructure is currently deployed in one AWS Region. The company's business expansion plan includes deployments in multiple Regions across multiple AWS accounts
What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-use-aws-cloudformation-stacksets-for-multiple-accounts-in-an-aws-orga AWS Organizations allows the management of multiple AWS accounts as a single entity and AWS
CloudFormation StackSets allows creating, updating, and deleting stacks across multiple accounts and regions in an organization. This solution allows creating a single CloudFormation template that can be deployed across multiple accounts and regions, and also allows for the management of access and permissions for the different accounts through the use of IAM roles and policies in the management account.

NEW QUESTION 62
- (Exam Topic 1)
A video processing company wants to build a machine learning (ML) model by using 600 TB of compressed data that is stored as thousands of files in the company's on-premises network attached storage system. The company does not have the necessary compute resources on premises for ML experiments and wants to use AWS.
The company needs to complete the data transfer to AWS within 3 weeks. The data transfer will be a one-time transfer. The data must be encrypted in transit. The measured upload speed of the company's internet connection is 100 Mbps, and multiple departments share the connection.
Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

A. Order several AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized devices by using the AWS Management Consol
B. Configure the devices with a destination S3 bucke
C. Copy the data to the device
D. Ship the devices back to AWS.
E. Set up a 10 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection between the company location and the nearest AWS Regio
F. Transfer the data over a VPN connection into the Region to store the data in Amazon S3.
G. Create a VPN connection between the on-premises network storage and the nearest AWS Region.Transfer the data over the VPN connection.
H. Deploy an AWS Storage Gateway file gateway on premise
I. Configure the file gateway with a destination S3 bucke
J. Copy the data to the file gateway.

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 64
- (Exam Topic 1)
A retail company has an on-premises data center in Europe. The company also has a multi-Region AWS presence that includes the eu-west-1 and us-east-1 Regions. The company wants to be able to route network traffic from its on-premises infrastructure into VPCs in either of those Regions. The company also needs to support traffic that is routed directly between VPCs in those Regions. No single points of failure can exist on the network.
The company already has created two 1 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connections from its on-premises data center. Each connection goes into a separate Direct Connect location in Europe for high availability. These two locations are named DX-A and DX-B, respectively. Each Region has a single AWS Transit Gateway that is configured to route all inter-VPC traffic within that Region.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create a private VIF from the DX-A connection into a Direct Connect gatewa
B. Create a private VIF from the DX-B connection into the same Direct Connect gateway for high availabilit
C. Associate both the eu-west-1 and us-east-1 transit gateways with the Direct Connect gatewa
D. Peer the transit gatewayswith each other to support cross-Region routing.
E. Create a transit VIF from the DX-A connection into a Direct Connect gatewa
F. Associate the eu-west-1 transit gateway with this Direct Connect gatewa
G. Create a transit VIF from the DX-B connection into a separate Direct Connect gatewa
H. Associate the us-east-1 transit gateway with this separate Direct Connect gatewa
I. Peer the Direct Connect gateways with each other to support high availability and cross-Region routing.
J. Create a transit VIF from the DX-A connection into a Direct Connect gatewa
K. Create a transit VIF from the DX-B connection into the same Direct Connect gateway for high availabilit
L. Associate both the eu-west-1 and us-east-1 transit gateways with this Direct Connect gatewa
M. Configure the Direct Connect gateway to route traffic between the transit gateways.
N. Create a transit VIF from the DX-A connection into a Direct Connect gatewa
O. Create a transit VIF from the DX-B connection into the same Direct Connect gateway for high availabilit
P. Associate both the eu-west-1 and us-east-1 transit gateways with this Direct Connect gatewa
Q. Peer the transit gateways with each other to support cross-Region routing.

Answer: D

Explanation:
in this solution, two transit VIFs are created - one from the DX-A connection and one from the DX-B connection - into the same Direct Connect gateway for high availability. Both the eu-west-1 and us-east-1 transit gateways are then associated with this Direct Connect gateway. The transit gateways are then peered with each other to support cross-Region routing. This solution meets the requirements of the company by creating a highly available connection between the on-premises data center and the VPCs in both the eu-west-1 and us-east-1 regions, and by enabling direct traffic routing between VPCs in those regions.

NEW QUESTION 66
- (Exam Topic 1)
A solutions architect needs to implement a client-side encryption mechanism for objects that will be stored in a new Amazon S3 bucket. The solutions architect created a CMK that is stored in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) for this purpose.
The solutions architect created the following IAM policy and attached it to an IAM role:

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

During tests, me solutions architect was able to successfully get existing test objects m the S3 bucket However, attempts to upload a new object resulted in an error message. The error message stated that me action was forbidden.
Which action must me solutions architect add to the IAM policy to meet all the requirements?

A. Kms:GenerateDataKey
B. KmsGetKeyPolpcy
C. kmsGetPubKKey
D. kms:SKjn

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/s3-access-denied-error-kms/
"An error occurred (AccessDenied) when calling the PutObject operation: Access Denied" This error message indicates that your IAM user or role needs permission for the kms:GenerateDataKey action.

NEW QUESTION 69
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company with several AWS accounts is using AWS Organizations and service control policies (SCPs). An Administrator created the following SCP and has attached it to an organizational unit (OU) that contains AWS account 1111-1111-1111:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "AllowsAllActions",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": "*",
            "Resource": "*"
        },
        {
            "Sid": "DenyCloudTrail",
            "Effect": "Deny",
            "Action": "cloudtrail:*",
            "Resource": "*"
        }
    ]
}
```

Developers working in account 1111-1111-1111 complain that they cannot create Amazon S3 buckets. How should the Administrator address this problem?

A. Add s3:CreateBucket with €Allow€ effect to the SCP.
B. Remove the account from the OU, and attach the SCP directly to account 1111-1111-1111.
C. Instruct the Developers to add Amazon S3 permissions to their IAM entities.
D. Remove the SCP from account 1111-1111-1111.

Answer: C

Explanation:
However A's explanation is incorrect - https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps.html
"SCPs are similar to AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) permission policies and use almost the
same syntax. However, an SCP never grants permissions."
SCPs alone are not sufficient to granting permissions to the accounts in your organization. No permissions are granted by an SCP. An SCP defines a guardrail, or sets limits, on the actions that the account's administrator can delegate to the IAM users and roles in the affected accounts. The administrator must still attach identity-based or resource-based policies to IAM users or roles, or to the resources in your accounts to actually grant permissions. The effective permissions are the logical intersection between what is allowed by the SCP and what is allowed by the IAM and resource-based policies.

NEW QUESTION 73
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is planning to migrate 1,000 on-premises servers to AWS. The servers run on several VMware clusters in the company's data center. As part of the migration plan, the company wants to gather server metrics such as CPU details, RAM usage, operating system information, and running processes. The company then wants to query and analyze the data.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Deploy and configure the AWS Agentless Discovery Connector virtual appliance on the on-premises host
B. Configure Data Exploration in AWS Migration Hu
C. Use AWS Glue to perform an ETL job against the dat
D. Query the data by using Amazon S3 Select.
E. Export only the VM performance information from the on-premises host
F. Directly import the required data into AWS Migration Hu
G. Update any missing information in Migration Hu
H. Query the data by using Amazon QuickSight.
I. Create a script to automatically gather the server information from the on-premises host
J. Use the AWS CLI to run the put-resource-attributes command to store the detailed server data in AWS Migration Hu
K. Query the data directly in the Migration Hub console.
L. Deploy the AWS Application Discovery Agent to each on-premises serve
M. Configure Data Exploration in AWS Migration Hu
N. Use Amazon Athena to run predefined queries against the data in Amazon S3.

Answer: D

Explanation:
it covers all the requirements mentioned in the question, it will allow collecting the detailed metrics, including process information and it provides a way to query and analyze the data using Amazon Athena.

NEW QUESTION 75
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is planning to host a web application on AWS and works to load balance the traffic across a group of Amazon EC2 instances. One of the security requirements is to enable end-to-end encryption in transit between the client and the web server.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option A is correct because placing the EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and associating an SSL certificate from AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) with the ALB enables encryption in transit between the client and the ALB. Exporting the SSL certificate and installing it on each EC2 instance enables encryption in transit between the ALB and the web server. Configuring the ALB to listen on port 443 and to forward traffic to port 443 on the instances ensures that HTTPS is used for both connections. This solution achieves end-to-end encryption in transit for the web applicatio1n2
References: 1: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/introduction.html 2: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/acm-overview.html 3: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/load-balancer-target-groups.html : https://aws.amazon.com/certificate-manager/faqs/ : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/network/introduction.html

NEW QUESTION 77
- (Exam Topic 1)
A financial company is planning to migrate its web application from on premises to AWS. The company uses a third-party security tool to monitor the inbound traffic to the application. The company has used the security tool for the last 15 years, and the tool has no cloud solutions available from its vendor. The company's security team is concerned about how to integrate the security tool with AWS technology.
The company plans to deploy the application migration to AWS on Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances will run in an Auto Scaling group in a dedicated VPC. The company needs to use the security tool to inspect all packets that come in and out of the VPC. This inspection must occur in real time and must not affect the application's performance. A solutions architect must design a target architecture on AWS that is highly available within an AWS Region.
Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Option A, Deploy the security tool on EC2 instances in a new Auto Scaling group in the existing VPC, allows the company to use its existing security tool while still

running it within the AWS environment. This ensures that all packets coming in and out of the VPC are inspected by the security tool in real time. Option D, Provision a Gateway Load Balancer for each Availability Zone to redirect the traffic to the security tool, allows for high availability within an AWS Region. By provisioning a Gateway Load Balancer for each Availability Zone, the traffic is redirected to the security tool in the event of any failures or outages. This ensures that the security tool is always available to inspect the traffic, even in the event of a failure.

NEW QUESTION 78
- (Exam Topic 1)
A digital marketing company has multiple AWS accounts that belong to various teams. The creative team uses an Amazon S3 bucket in its AWS account to securely store images and media files that are used as content for the company's marketing campaigns. The creative team wants to share the S3 bucket with the strategy team so that the strategy team can view the objects.
A solutions architect has created an IAM role that is named strategy_reviewer in the Strategy account. The solutions architect also has set up a custom AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key in the Creative account and has associated the key with the S3 bucket. However, when users from the Strategy account assume the IAM role and try to access objects in the S3 bucket, they receive an Account.
The solutions architect must ensure that users in the Strategy account can access the S3 bucket. The solution must provide these users with only the minimum permissions that they need.
Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

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

Answer: ACF

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

NEW QUESTION 81
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company needs to implement a patching process for its servers. The on-premises servers and Amazon EC2 instances use a variety of tools to perform patching. Management requires a single report showing the patch status of all the servers and instances.
Which set of actions should a solutions architect take to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 86
- (Exam Topic 1)
The company needs to determine which costs on the monthly AWS bill are attributable to each application or team. The company also must be able to create reports to compare costs from the last 12 months and to help forecast costs for the next 12 months. A solutions architect must recommend an AWS Billing and Cost Management solution that provides these cost reports.
Which combination of actions will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

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

Answer: ACF

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/manage-cost-categories.html https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cost-explorer-analyze-spending-and-usage/ https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/manage-cost-categories.html https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cost-management/latest/userguide/ce-enable.html
The best combination of actions to meet the company’s requirements is Options A, C, and F.
Option A involves activating the user-defined cost allocation tags that represent the application and the team. This will allow the company to assign costs to different applications or teams, and will allow them to be tracked in the monthly AWS bill.
Option C involves creating a cost category for each application in Billing and Cost Management. This will allow the company to easily identify and compare costs across different applications and teams.
Option F involves enabling Cost Explorer. This will allow the company to view the costs of their AWS resources over the last 12 months and to create forecasts for the next 12 months.
These recommendations are in line with the official Amazon Textbook and Resources for the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional certification. In particular, the book states that “You can use cost allocation tags to group your costs by application, team, or other categories” (Source:

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

NEW QUESTION 91
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is building a serverless application that runs on an AWS Lambda function that is attached to a VPC. The company needs to integrate the application with a new service from an external provider. The external provider supports only requests that come from public IPv4 addresses that are in an allow list.
The company must provide a single public IP address to the external provider before the application can start using the new service.
Which solution will give the application the ability to access the new service?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
This solution will give the Lambda function access to the internet by routing its outbound traffic through the NAT gateway, which has a public Elastic IP address. This will allow the external provider to whitelist the single public IP address associated with the NAT gateway, and enable the application to access the new service Deploying a NAT gateway and associating an Elastic IP address with it, and then configuring the VPC to use the NAT gateway, will give the application the ability to access the new service. This is because the NAT gateway will be the single public IP address that the external provider needs for the allow list. The NAT gateway will allow the application to access the service, while keeping the underlying Lambda functions private.
When configuring NAT gateways, you should ensure that the route table associated with the NAT gateway has a route to the internet gateway with a target of the internet gateway. Additionally, you should ensure that the security group associated with the NAT gateway allows outbound traffic from the Lambda functions.
References:
AWS Certified Solutions Architect Professional Official Amazon Text Book [1], page 456
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_NAT_Gateway.html

NEW QUESTION 94
- (Exam Topic 1)
A weather service provides high-resolution weather maps from a web application hosted on AWS in the eu-west-1 Region. The weather maps are updated frequently and stored in Amazon S3 along with static HTML content. The web application is fronted by Amazon CloudFront.
The company recently expanded to serve users in the us-east-1 Region, and these new users report that viewing their respective weather maps is slow from time to time.
Which combination of steps will resolve the us-east-1 performance issues? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

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

NEW QUESTION 98
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has a legacy monolithic application that is critical to the company's business. The company hosts the application on an Amazon EC2 instance that runs Amazon Linux 2. The company's application team receives a directive from the legal department to back up the data from the instance's encrypted Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume to an Amazon S3 bucket. The application team does not have the administrative SSH key pair for the instance. The application must continue to serve the users.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 102
- (Exam Topic 1)
A team collects and routes behavioral data for an entire company The company runs a Multi-AZ VPC
environment with public subnets, private subnets, and in internet gateway Each public subnet also contains a NAT gateway Most of the company's applications read from and write to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. Most of the workloads am in private subnets.
A solutions architect must review the infrastructure The solutions architect needs to reduce costs and maintain the function of the applications The solutions architect uses Cost Explorer and notices that the cost in the EC2-Other category is consistently high A further review shows that NatGateway-Bytes charges are increasing the cost in the EC2-Other category.
What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/privatelink/vpc-endpoints-access.html https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/vpc-reduce-nat-gateway-transfer-costs/
VPC endpoint policies enable you to control access by either attaching a policy to a VPC endpoint or by using additional fields in a policy that is attached to an IAM user, group, or role to restrict access to only occur via the specified VPC endpoint

NEW QUESTION 105
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has an environment that has a single AWS account. A solutions architect is reviewing the environment to recommend what the company could improve specifically in terms of access to the AWS Management Console. The company's IT support workers currently access the console for administrative tasks, authenticating with named IAM users that have been mapped to their job role.
The IT support workers no longer want to maintain both their Active Directory and IAM user accounts. They want to be able to access the console by using their existing Active Directory credentials. The solutions architect is using AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) to implement this functionality.
Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_org_support-all-features.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/singlesignon/latest/userguide/get-started-prereqs-considerations.html

NEW QUESTION 110
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is storing data on premises on a Windows file server. The company produces 5 GB of new data daily.
The company migrated part of its Windows-based workload to AWS and needs the data to be available on a file system in the cloud. The company already has established an AWS Direct Connect connection between the on-premises network and AWS.
Which data migration strategy should the company use?

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

D. Use AWS DataSync to schedule a daily task lo replicate data between the on-premises Windows file server and Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS),

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 113
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company runs a serverless application in a single AWS Region. The application accesses external URLs and extracts metadata from those sites. The company uses an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to publish URLs to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue An AWS Lambda function uses the queue as an event source and processes the URLs from the queue Results are saved to an Amazon S3 bucket
The company wants to process each URL other Regions to compare possible differences in site localization URLs must be published from the existing Region. Results must be written to the existing S3 bucket in the current Region.
Which combination of changes will produce multi-Region deployment that meets these requirements? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 118
- (Exam Topic 1)
A global media company is planning a multi-Region deployment of an application. Amazon DynamoDB global tables will back the deployment to keep the user experience consistent across the two continents where users are concentrated. Each deployment will have a public Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company manages public DNS internally. The company wants to make the application available through an apex domain.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST effort?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS Global Accelerator is a service that directs traffic to optimal endpoints (in this case, the Application Load Balancer) based on the health of the endpoints and network routing. It allows you to create an accelerator that directs traffic to multiple endpoint groups, one for each Region where the application is deployed. The accelerator uses the AWS global network to optimize the traffic routing to the healthy endpoint.
By using Global Accelerator, the company can use a single static IP address for the apex domain, and traffic will be directed to the optimal endpoint based on the user's location, without the need for additional load balancers or routing policies.
Reference:
AWS Global Accelerator documentation: https://aws.amazon.com/global-accelerator/ Routing User Traffic to the Optimal AWS Region using Global Accelerator documentation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/routing-user-traffic-to-the-optimal-aws-region-u

NEW QUESTION 122
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has an on-premises website application that provides real estate information for potential renters and buyers. The website uses a Java backend and a NOSQL MongoDB database to store subscriber data.
The company needs to migrate the entire application to AWS with a similar structure. The application must be deployed for high availability, and the company cannot make changes to the application
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. use an Amazon Aurora DB cluster as the database for the subscriber dat
B. Deploy Amazon EC2instances in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones for the Java backend application.
C. Use MongoDB on Amazon EC2 instances as the database for the subscriber dat
D. Deploy EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group in a single Availability Zone for the Java backend application.
E. Configure Amazon DocumentD3 (with MongoDB compatibility) with appropriately sized instances in multiple Availability Zones as the database for the subscriber dat
F. Deploy Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones for the Java backend application.
G. Configure Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility) in on-demand capacity mode in multiple Availability Zones as the database for the subscriber dat
H. Deploy Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones for the Java backend application.

Answer: C

Explanation:
On-demand capacity mode is the function of Dynamodb.
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/news/running-spiky-workloads-and-optimizing-costs-by-more-than-90-using-ama
Amazon DocumentDB Elastic Clusters https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/news/announcing-amazon-documentdb-elastic-clusters/
Deploy Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones for the Java backend application. This will provide high availability and scalability, while allowing the company to retain the same database structure as the original application.

NEW QUESTION 126
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is running an application in the AWS Cloud. Recent application metrics show inconsistent
response times and a significant increase in error rates. Calls to third-party services are causing the delays. Currently, the application calls third-party services synchronously by directly invoking an AWS Lambda function.
A solutions architect needs to decouple the third-party service calls and ensure that all the calls are eventually completed.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Use an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to store events and invoke the Lambda function.
B. Use an AWS Step Functions state machine to pass events to the Lambda function.
C. Use an Amazon EventBridge rule to pass events to the Lambda function.
D. Use an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to store events and Invoke the Lambda function.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Using an SQS queue to store events and invoke the Lambda function will decouple the third-party service calls and ensure that all the calls are eventually completed. SQS allows you to store messages in a queue and process them asynchronously, which eliminates the need for the application to wait for a response from the third-party service. The messages will be stored in the SQS queue until they are processed by the Lambda function, even if the Lambda function is currently unavailable or busy. This will ensure that all the calls are eventually completed, even if there are delays or errors.
AWS Step Functions state machines can also be used to pass events to the Lambda function, but it would require additional management and configuration to set up the state machine, which would increase operational overhead.
Amazon EventBridge rule can also be used to pass events to the Lambda function, but it would not provide the same level of decoupling and reliability as SQS.
Using Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to store events and Invoke the Lambda function, is similar to SQS, but SNS is a publish-subscribe messaging service and SQS is a queue service. SNS is used for sending messages to multiple recipients, SQS is used for sending messages to a single recipient, so SQS is more appropriate for this use case.
References:
- AWS SQS
- AWS Step Functions
- AWS EventBridge
- AWS SNS

NEW QUESTION 130
- (Exam Topic 1)
A solutions architect is auditing the security setup of an AWS Lambda function for a company. The Lambda function retrieves the latest changes from an Amazon Aurora database. The Lambda function and the database run in the same VPC. Lambda environment variables are providing the database credentials to the Lambda function.
The Lambda function aggregates data and makes the data available in an Amazon S3 bucket that is configured for server-side encryption with AWS KMS managed encryption keys (SSE-KMS). The data must not travel across the internet. If any database credentials become compromised, the company needs a solution that minimizes the impact of the compromise.
What should the solutions architect recommend to meet these requirements?

A. Enable IAM database authentication on the Aurora DB cluste
B. Change the IAM role for the Lambda function to allow the function to access the database by using IAM database authenticatio
C. Deploy a gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 in the VPC.
D. Enable IAM database authentication on the Aurora DB cluste
E. Change the IAM role for the Lambda function to allow the function to access the database by using IAM database authenticatio
F. Enforce HTTPS on the connection to Amazon S3 during data transfers.
G. Save the database credentials in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Stor
H. Set up password rotation on the credentials in Parameter Stor
I. Change the IAM role for the Lambda function to allow the function to access Parameter Stor
J. Modify the Lambda function to retrieve the credentials from Parameter Stor
K. Deploy a gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 in the VPC.
L. Save the database credentials in AWS Secrets Manage
M. Set up password rotation on the credentials in Secrets Manage
N. Change the IAM role for the Lambda function to allow the function to access Secrets Manage
O. Modify the Lambda function to retrieve the credentials Om Secrets Manage
P. Enforce HTTPS on the connection to Amazon S3 during data transfers.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/UsingWithRDS.IAMDBAuth.html

NEW QUESTION 133
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is hosting an image-processing service on AWS in a VPC. The VPC extends across two Availability Zones. Each Availability Zone contains one public subnet and one private subnet.
The service runs on Amazon EC2 instances in the private subnets. An Application Load Balancer in the public subnets is in front of the service. The service needs to communicate with the internet and does so through two NAT gateways. The service uses Amazon S3 for image storage. The EC2 instances retrieve approximately 1 ¢’ of data from an S3 bucket each day.

The company has promoted the service as highly secure. A solutions architect must reduce cloud expenditures as much as possible without compromising the service's security posture or increasing the time spent on ongoing operations.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Replace the NAT gateways with NAT instance
B. In the VPC route table, create a route from the private subnets to the NAT instances.
C. Move the EC2 instances to the public subnet
D. Remove the NAT gateways.
E. Set up an S3 gateway VPC endpoint in the VP
F. Attach an endpoint policy to the endpoint to allow the required actions on the S3 bucket.
G. Attach an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) volume to the EC2 instance
H. Host the image on the EFS volume.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Create Amazon S3 gateway endpoint in the VPC and add a VPC endpoint policy. This VPC endpoint policy will have a statement that allows S3 access only via access points owned by the organization.

NEW QUESTION 135
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has an on-premises monitoring solution using a PostgreSQL database for persistence of events. The database is unable to scale due to heavy ingestion and it frequently runs out of storage.
The company wants to create a hybrid solution and has already set up a VPN connection between its network and AWS. The solution should include the following attributes:
• Managed AWS services to minimize operational complexity
• A buffer that automatically scales to match the throughput of data and requires no on-going administration.
• A visualization toot to create dashboards to observe events in near-real time.
• Support for semi -structured JSON data and dynamic schemas.
Which combination of components will enabled© company to create a monitoring solution that will satisfy these requirements" (Select TWO.)

A. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to buffer events Create an AWS Lambda function 10 process and transform events
B. Create an Amazon Kinesis data stream to buffer events Create an AWS Lambda function to process and transform evens
C. Configure an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster to receive events Use Amazon Quick Sight to read from the database and create near-real-time visualizations and dashboards
D. Configure Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) to receive events Use the Kibana endpoint deployed with Amazon ES to create near-real-time visualizations and dashboards.
E. Configure an Amazon Neptune 0 DB instance to receive events Use Amazon QuickSight to read from the database and create near-real-time visualizations and dashboards

Answer: AD

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/data-firehose/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 136
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has deployed an application on AWS Elastic Beanstalk. The application uses Amazon Aurora for the database layer. An Amazon CloudFront distribution serves web requests and includes the Elastic Beanstalk domain name as the origin server. The distribution is configured with an alternate domain name that visitors use when they access the application.
Each week, the company takes the application out of service for routine maintenance. During the time that the application is unavailable, the company wants visitors to receive an informational message instead of a
CloudFront error message.
A solutions architect creates an Amazon S3 bucket as the first step in the process.
Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take next to meet the requirements? (Choose three.)

A. Upload static informational content to the S3 bucket.
B. Create a new CloudFront distributio
C. Set the S3 bucket as the origin.
D. Set the S3 bucket as a second origin in the original CloudFront distributio
E. Configure the distribution and the S3 bucket to use an origin access identity (OAI).
F. During the weekly maintenance, edit the default cache behavior to use the S3 origi
G. Revert the change when the maintenance is complete.
H. During the weekly maintenance, create a cache behavior for the S3 origin on the new distributio
I. Set the path pattern to \ Set the precedence to 0. Delete the cache behavior when the maintenance is complete.
J. During the weekly maintenance, configure Elastic Beanstalk to serve traffic from the S3 bucket.

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
The company wants to serve static content from an S3 bucket during the maintenance period. To do this, the following steps are required:
- Upload static informational content to the S3 bucket. This will provide the source of the content that will be served to the visitors.
- Set the S3 bucket as a second origin in the original CloudFront distribution. Configure the distribution and the S3 bucket to use an origin access identity (OAI). This will allow CloudFront to access the S3 bucket securely and prevent public access to the bucket.
- During the weekly maintenance, edit the default cache behavior to use the S3 origin. Revert the change when the maintenance is complete. This will redirect all web requests to the S3 bucket instead of the Elastic Beanstalk domain name.

The other options are not correct because:
- Creating a new CloudFront distribution is not necessary and would require changing the alternate domain name configuration.
- Creating a cache behavior for the S3 origin on a new distribution would not work because the visitors would still access the original distribution using the

alternate domain name.

- Configuring Elastic Beanstalk to serve traffic from the S3 bucket is not possible and would not achieve the desired result.

References:

- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/distribution-web-values-specify.

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company provides auction services for artwork and has users across North America and Europe. The company hosts its application in Amazon EC2 instances in the us-east-1 Region. Artists upload photos of their work as large-size, high-resolution image files from their mobile phones to a centralized Amazon S3 bucket created in the us-east-l Region. The users in Europe are reporting slow performance for their Image uploads.

How can a solutions architect improve the performance of the image upload process?

A. Redeploy the application to use S3 multipart uploads.
B. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution and point to the application as a custom origin
C. Configure the buckets to use S3 Transfer Acceleration.
D. Create an Auto Scaling group for the EC2 instances and create a scaling policy.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Transfer acceleration. S3 Transfer Acceleration utilizes the Amazon CloudFront global network of edge
locations to accelerate the transfer of data to and from S3 buckets. By enabling S3 Transfer Acceleration on the centralized S3 bucket, the users in Europe will experience faster uploads as their data will be routed through the closest CloudFront edge location.

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Exam Topic 2)

A solutions architect is designing a solution to process events. The solution must have the ability to scale in and out based on the number of events that the solution receives. If a processing error occurs, the event must move into a separate queue for review.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Send event details to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topi
B. Configure an AWS Lambda function as a subscriber to the SNS topic to process the event
C. Add an on-failure destination to the functio
D. Set an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue as the target.
E. Publish events to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queu
F. Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling grou
G. Configure the Auto Scaling group to scale in and out based on the ApproximateAgeOfOldestMessage metric of the queu
H. Configure the application to write failed messages to a dead-letter queue.
I. Write events to an Amazon DynamoDB tabl
J. Configure a DynamoDB stream for the tabl
K. Configure the stream to invoke an AWS Lambda functio
L. Configure the Lambda function to process the events.
M. Publish events to an Amazon EventBridge event bu
N. Create and run an application on an Amazon EC2 instance with an Auto Scaling group that isbehind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Set the ALB as the event bus targe
O. Configure the event bus to retry event
P. Write messages to a dead-letter queue if the application cannot process the messages.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a fully managed pub/sub messaging service that enables users to send messages to multiple subscribers1. Users can send event details to an Amazon SNS topic and configure an AWS Lambda function as a subscriber to the SNS topic to process the events. Lambda is a serverless compute service that runs code in response to events and automatically manages the underlying compute resources2. Users can add an on-failure destination to the function and set an Amazon Simple Queue
Service (Amazon SQS) queue as the target. Amazon SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that enables users to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications3. This way, if a processing error occurs, the event will move into the separate queue for review.

Option B is incorrect because publishing events to an Amazon SQS queue and creating an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group will not have the ability to scale in and out based on the number of events that the solution receives. Amazon EC2 is a web service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Auto Scaling is a feature that helps users maintain application availability and allows them to scale their EC2 capacity up or down automatically according to conditions they define. However, for this use case, using SQS and EC2 will not take advantage of the serverless capabilities of Lambda and SNS.

Option C is incorrect because writing events to an Amazon DynamoDB table and configuring a DynamoDB stream for the table will not have the ability to move events into a separate queue for review if a processing error occurs. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed key-value and document database that delivers single-digit millisecond performance at any scale. DynamoDB Streams is a feature that captures data
modification events in DynamoDB tables. Users can configure the stream to invoke a Lambda function, but they cannot configure an on-failure destination for the function.

Option D is incorrect because publishing events to an Amazon EventBridge event bus and setting an Application Load Balancer (ALB) as the event bus target will not have the ability to move events into a separate queue for review if a processing error occurs. Amazon EventBridge is a serverless event bus service that makes it easy to connect applications with data from a variety of sources. An ALB is a load balancer that distributes incoming application traffic across multiple targets, such as EC2 instances, containers, IP addresses, Lambda functions, and virtual appliances. Users can configure EventBridge to retry events, but they cannot configure an on-failure destination for the ALB.

NEW QUESTION 149

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