

Exam Questions SAP-C02

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (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 instance
- B. Migrate the RDS DB instance to the Aurora Serverless v1 DB instance
- C. Update the connection settings in the application to point to the Aurora reader endpoint.
- D. Create an RDS proxy
- E. Configure the existing RDS endpoint as a target
- F. Update the connection settings in the application to point to the RDS proxy endpoint.
- G. Create a two-node Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster
- H. Migrate the RDS DB instance to the Aurora DB cluster
- I. Create an RDS proxy
- J. Configure the existing RDS endpoint as a target
- K. Update the connection settings in the application to point to the RDS proxy endpoint.
- L. Create an Amazon S3 bucket
- 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 store
- N. Install the latest Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) driver for the application
- 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 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:

➤ Option C is correct because leveraging Amazon Kinesis Data Streams and AWS Lambda to ingest and process the raw data resolves the issues permanently and enable growth as new sensors are provisioned. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is a serverless streaming data service that simplifies the capture, processing, and storage of data streams at any scale. Kinesis Data Streams can handle any amount of streaming data and process data from hundreds of thousands of sources with very low latency. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. Lambda can be triggered by Kinesis Data Streams events and process the data records in real time. Lambda can also scale automatically based on the incoming data volume. By using Kinesis Data Streams and Lambda, the company can reduce the load on the API servers and improve the performance and scalability of the data ingestion and processing layer3

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

References: 1: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-volume-types.html> 2:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/CHAP_AuroraOverview.html 3:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/streams/latest/dev/introduction.html> : <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/welcome.html> :

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/xray/latest/devguide/aws-xray.html> : <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Introduction.html> :

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule
- B. Define a pattern with the detail-type value set to AWS API Call via CloudTrail and an eventName of CreateUser.
- C. Configure CloudTrail to send a notification for the CreateUser event to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- D. Invoke a container that runs in Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) with AWS Fargate technology to remove access
- E. Invoke an AWS Step Functions state machine to remove access.
- F. Use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to notify the security team.
- G. Use Amazon Pinpoint to notify the security team.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

A software as a service (SaaS) based company provides a case management solution to customers. 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 Marketplace
- B. Store the email template in an Amazon S3 bucket
- 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 template
- 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 bucket
- 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 template
- 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 Marketplace
- J. Store the email template in Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) with parameters for the customer data
- K. Create an AWS Lambda function to call the SES SendTemplatedEmail API operation 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 data
- 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 S3 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 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses AWS Organizations for a multi-account setup in the AWS Cloud. The company uses AWS Control Tower for governance and uses AWS Transit Gateway for VPC connectivity across accounts.

In an AWS application account, the company's application team has deployed a web application that uses AWS Lambda and Amazon RDS. The company's database administrators have a separate DBA account and use the account to centrally manage all the databases across the organization. The database administrators use an Amazon EC2 instance that is deployed in the DBA account to access an RDS database that is deployed in the application account.

The application team has stored the database credentials as secrets in AWS Secrets Manager in the application account. The application team is manually sharing the secrets with the database administrators. The secrets are encrypted by the default AWS managed key for Secrets Manager in the application account. A

solutions architect needs to implement a solution that gives the database administrators access to the database and eliminates the need to manually share the secrets.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share the secrets from the application account with the DBA account
- B. In the DBA account, create an IAM role that is named DBA-Admi
- C. Grant the role the required permissions to access the shared secret
- D. Attach the DBA-Admin role to the EC2 instance for access to the cross-account secrets.
- E. In the application account, create an IAM role that is named DBA-Secre
- F. Grant the role the required permissions to access the secret
- G. In the DBA account, create an IAM role that is named DBA-Admi
- H. Grant the DBA-Admin role the required permissions to assume the DBA-Secret role in the application account
- I. Attach the DBA-Admin role to the EC2 instance for access to the cross-account secrets.
- J. In the DBA account, create an IAM role that is named DBA-Admi
- K. Grant the role the required permissions to access the secrets and the default AWS managed key in the application account
- L. In the application account, attach resource-based policies to the key to allow access from the DBA account
- M. Attach the DBA-Admin role to the EC2 instance for access to the cross-account secrets.
- N. In the DBA account, create an IAM role that is named DBA-Admi
- O. Grant the role the required permissions to access the secrets in the application account
- P. Attach an SCP to the application account to allow access to the secrets from the DBA account
- Q. Attach the DBA-Admin role to the EC2 instance for access to the cross-account secrets.

Answer: B

Explanation:

➤ Option B is correct because creating an IAM role in the application account that has permissions to access the secrets and creating an IAM role in the DBA account that has permissions to assume the role in the application account eliminates the need to manually share the secrets. This approach uses cross-account IAM roles to grant access to the secrets in the application account. The database administrators can assume the role in the application account from their EC2 instance in the DBA

account and retrieve the secrets without having to store them locally or share them manually²

References: 1: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ram/latest/userguide/what-is.html> 2:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/tutorial_cross-account-with-roles.html 3:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/concepts.html> : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/tutorials_basic.html :

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/introduction.html>

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has migrated an application from on premises to AWS. The application frontend is a static website that runs on two Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The application backend is a Python application that runs on three EC2 instances behind another ALB. The EC2 instances are large, general purpose On-Demand Instances that were sized to meet the on-premises specifications for peak usage of the application.

The application averages hundreds of thousands of requests each month. However, the application is used mainly during lunchtime and receives minimal traffic during the rest of the day.

A solutions architect needs to optimize the infrastructure cost of the application without negatively affecting the application availability.

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

- A. Change all the EC2 instances to compute optimized instances that have the same number of cores as the existing EC2 instances.
- B. Move the application frontend to a static website that is hosted on Amazon S3.

- C. Deploy the application frontend by using AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- D. Use the same instance type for the nodes.
- E. Change all the backend EC2 instances to Spot Instances.
- F. Deploy the backend Python application to general purpose burstable EC2 instances that have the same number of cores as the existing EC2 instances.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Moving the application frontend to a static website that is hosted on Amazon S3 will save cost as S3 is cheaper than running EC2 instances. Using Spot instances for the backend EC2 instances will also save cost, as they are significantly cheaper than On-Demand instances. This will be suitable for the application, as it has minimal traffic during the rest of the day, and the availability of spot instances will not negatively affect the application's availability.

Reference:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has 10 accounts that are part of an organization in AWS Organizations. AWS Config is configured in each account. All accounts belong to either the Prod OU or the NonProd OU.

The company has set up an Amazon EventBridge rule in each AWS account to notify an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when an Amazon EC2 security group inbound rule is created with 0.0.0.0/0 as the source. The company's security team is subscribed to the SNS topic.

For all accounts in the NonProd OU, the security team needs to remove the ability to create a security group inbound rule that includes 0.0.0.0/0 as the source.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Modify the EventBridge rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to remove the security group inbound rule and to publish to the SNS topic. Deploy the updated rule to the NonProd OU.
- B. Add the vpc-sg-open-only-to-authorized-ports AWS Config managed rule to the NonProd OU.
- C. Configure an SCP to allow the ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress action when the value of the aws:SourceIp condition key is not 0.0.0.0/0. Apply the SCP to the NonProd OU.
- D. Configure an SCP to deny the ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress action when the value of the aws:SourceIp condition key is 0.0.0.0/0. Apply the SCP to the NonProd OU.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirement with the least operational overhead because it directly denies the creation of the security group inbound rule with 0.0.0.0/0 as the source, which is the exact requirement. Additionally, it does not require any additional steps or resources such as invoking a Lambda function or adding a Config rule.

An SCP (Service Control Policy) is a policy that you can use to set fine-grained permissions for your AWS

accounts within your organization. You can use SCPs to set permissions for the root user of an account and to delegate permissions to IAM users and roles in the accounts. You can use SCPs to set permissions that allow or deny access to specific services, actions, and resources.

To implement this solution, you would need to create an SCP that denies the ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress action when the value of the aws:SourceIp condition key is 0.0.0.0/0. This SCP would then be applied to the NonProd OU. This would ensure that any security group inbound rule that includes 0.0.0.0/0 as the source will be denied, thus meeting the requirement.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is developing and hosting several projects in the AWS Cloud. The projects are developed across multiple AWS accounts under the same organization

in AWS Organizations. The company requires the cost for cloud infrastructure to be allocated to the owning project. The team responsible for all of the AWS accounts has discovered that several Amazon EC2 instances are lacking the Project tag used for cost allocation. Which actions should a solutions architect take to resolve the problem and prevent it from happening in the future? (Select THREE.)

- A. Create an AWS Config rule in each account to find resources with missing tags.
- B. Create an SCP in the organization with a deny action for ec2:RunInstances if the Project tag is missing.
- C. Use Amazon Inspector in the organization to find resources with missing tags.
- D. Create an IAM policy in each account with a deny action for ec2:RunInstances if the Project tag is missing.
- E. Create an AWS Config aggregator for the organization to collect a list of EC2 instances with the missing Project tag.
- F. Use AWS Security Hub to aggregate a list of EC2 instances with the missing Project tag.

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/config-rule-multi-account-deployment.html>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/aggregate-data.html>
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps_examples_tagging.htm

NEW QUESTION 15

- (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 infrastructure that consists of physical machines and VMs that host numerous applications. The company must capture details about the system configuration, system performance, running processes and network connections of its on-premises servers. 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 Advisor
- 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 18

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

- E. Reduce the provisioned read capacity to match the new peak load on the table.
- F. Configure DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) in front of the table.
- G. Configure on-demand capacity mode for the table.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 25

- (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 account
- B. In each of the accounts, create an association proposal by using the Direct Connect gateway and the account ID for every virtual private gateway.
- C. Create a Direct Connect gateway and a transit gateway in the central network account
- D. Attach the transit gateway to the Direct Connect gateway by using a transit VIF.
- E. Provision an internet gateway
- F. Attach the internet gateway to 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 gateway to allow outbound internet traffic from AWS to flow through NAT services that run in the data center.

Answer: BDF

Explanation:

➤ Option A is incorrect because creating a Direct Connect gateway in the central account and creating an association proposal by using the Direct Connect gateway and the account ID for every virtual private gateway does not enable active-passive failover between the regions. A Direct Connect gateway is a globally available resource that enables you to connect your AWS Direct Connect connection over a private virtual interface (VIF) to one or more VPCs in any AWS Region. A virtual private gateway is the VPN concentrator on the Amazon side of a VPN connection. You can associate a Direct Connect gateway with either a transit gateway or a virtual private gateway. However, a Direct Connect gateway does not provide any load balancing or failover capabilities by itself

➤ 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 connection

➤ 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 28

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

What should a solutions architect do to improve the reliability and scalability of the SFTP solution?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/aws-transfer-family/faqs/> <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/transfer/latest/userguide/what-is-aws-transfer-family.html>

https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2018/11/aws-transfer-for-sftp-fully-managed-sftp-for-s3/?nc1=h_

NEW QUESTION 33

- (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 to meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Deploy a landing zone environment by using AWS Control Tower
- 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 access
- D. Collect findings through AWS CloudTrail to force MFA login.
- E. Create transit gateways and transit gateway VPC attachments in each account
- 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 accounts to manage routing between accounts
- I. Collect findings through AWS CloudTrail to force MFA login.
- J. Create IAM users and groups

- K. Configure MFA for all user
- L. Set up Amazon Cognito user pools and identity 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 34

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is running a critical application that uses an Amazon RDS for MySQL database to store data. The RDS DB instance is deployed in Multi-AZ mode. A recent RDS database failover test caused a 40-second outage to the application. A solutions architect needs to design a solution to reduce the outage time to less than 20 seconds.

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

- A. Use Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached in front of the database
- B. Use Amazon ElastiCache for Redis in front of the database.
- C. Use RDS Proxy in front of the database
- D. Migrate the database to Amazon Aurora MySQL
- E. Create an Amazon Aurora Replica
- F. Create an RDS for MySQL read replica

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

Migrate the database to Amazon Aurora MySQL. - Create an Amazon Aurora Replica. - Use RDS Proxy in front of the database. - These options are correct because they address the requirement of reducing the failover time to less than 20 seconds. Migrating to Amazon Aurora MySQL and creating an Aurora replica can reduce the failover time to less than 20 seconds. Aurora has a built-in, fault-tolerant storage system that can automatically detect and repair failures. Additionally, Aurora has a feature called "Aurora Global Database" which allows you to create read-only replicas across multiple AWS regions which can further help to reduce the failover time. Creating an Aurora replica can also help to reduce the failover time as it can take over as the primary DB instance in case of a failure. Using RDS proxy can also help to reduce the failover time as it can route the queries to the healthy DB instance, it also helps to balance the load across multiple DB instances.

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Exam Topic 1)

An enterprise company wants to allow its developers to purchase third-party software through AWS Marketplace. The company uses an AWS Organizations account structure with full features enabled, and has a shared services account in each organizational unit (OU) that will be used by procurement managers. The procurement team's policy indicates that developers should be able to obtain third-party software from an approved list only and use Private Marketplace in AWS Marketplace to achieve this requirement. The procurement team wants administration of Private Marketplace to be restricted to a role named `procurement-manager-role`, which could be assumed by procurement managers. Other IAM users, groups, roles, and account administrators in the company should be denied Private Marketplace administrative access.

What is the MOST efficient way to design an architecture to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an IAM role named `procurement-manager-role` in all AWS accounts in the organization. Add the `PowerUserAccess` managed policy to the role. Apply an

- inline policy to all IAM users and roles in every AWS account to deny permissions on the AWSPrivateMarketplaceAdminFullAccess managed policy.
- B. Create an IAM role named procurement-manager-role in all AWS accounts in the organization Add the AdministratorAccess managed policy to the role Define a permissions boundary with the AWSPrivateMarketplaceAdminFullAccess managed policy and attach it to all the developer roles.
 - C. Create an IAM role named procurement-manager-role in all the shared services accounts in the organization Add the AWSPrivateMarketplaceAdminFullAccess managed policy to the role Create an organization root-level SCP to deny permissions to administer Private Marketplace to everyone except the role named procurement-manager-role Create another organization root-level SCP to deny permissions to create an IAM role named procurement-manager-role to everyone in the organization.
 - D. Create an IAM role named procurement-manager-role in all AWS accounts that will be used by developer
 - E. Add the AWSPrivateMarketplaceAdminFullAccess managed policy to the rol
 - F. Create an SCP in Organizations to deny permissions to administer Private Marketplace to everyone except the role named procurement-manager-rol
 - G. Apply the SCP to all the shared services accounts in the organization.

Answer: C

Explanation:

SCP to deny permissions to administer Private Marketplace to everyone except the role named procurement-manager-role.
<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/awsmarketplace/controlling-access-to-a-well-architected-private-marketplace-usi>
 This approach allows the procurement managers to assume the procurement-manager-role in shared services accounts, which have the AWSPrivateMarketplaceAdminFullAccess managed policy attached to it and can then manage the Private Marketplace. The organization root-level SCP denies the permission to administer Private Marketplace to everyone except the role named procurement-manager-role and another SCP denies the permission to create an IAM role named procurement-manager-role to everyone in the organization, ensuring that only the procurement team can assume the role and manage the Private Marketplace. This approach provides a centralized way to manage and restrict access to Private Marketplace while maintaining a high level of security.

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. Configure the AWS DataSync agent to start replicating the data store to Amazon FSx for Windows FileServer Use the SMB share to host the VMware data stor

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company gives users the ability to upload images from a custom application. The upload process invokes an AWS Lambda function that processes and stores the image in an Amazon S3 bucket. The application invokes the Lambda function by using a specific function version ARN.

The Lambda function accepts image processing parameters by using environment variables. The company often adjusts the environment variables of the Lambda function to achieve optimal image processing output. The company tests different parameters and publishes a new function version with the updated environment variables after validating results. This update process also requires frequent changes to the custom application to invoke the new function version ARN. These changes cause interruptions for users.

A solutions architect needs to simplify this process to minimize disruption to users. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Lambda function alias allows you to point to a specific version of a function and also can be updated to point to a new version of the function without modifying the client application. This way, the company can test different versions of the function with different environment variables and, once the optimal parameters are found, update the alias to point to the new version, without the need to update the client application.

By using this approach, the company can simplify the process of updating the environment variables, minimize disruption to users, and reduce the operational overhead.

Reference:

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

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

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/versioning-aliases-in-aws-lambda/>

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses Amazon S3 to store files and images in a variety of storage classes. The company's S3 costs have increased substantially during the past year. A solutions architect needs to review data trends for the past 12 months and identify the appropriate storage class for the objects.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Download AWS Cost and Usage Reports for the last 12 months of S3 usage
- B. Review AWS Trusted Advisor recommendations for cost savings.
- C. Use S3 storage class analysis
- D. Import data trends into an Amazon QuickSight dashboard to analyze storage trends.
- E. Use Amazon S3 Storage Lens
- F. Upgrade the default dashboard to include advanced metrics for storage trends.
- G. Use Access Analyzer for S3. Download the Access Analyzer for S3 report for the last 12 months
- H. Import the csvfile to an Amazon QuickSight dashboard.

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/storage_lens.html

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company developed a pilot application by using AWS Elastic Beanstalk and Java. To save costs during development, the company's development team deployed the application into a single-instance environment. Recent tests indicate that the application consumes more CPU than expected. CPU utilization is regularly greater than 85%, which causes some performance bottlenecks.

A solutions architect must mitigate the performance issues before the company launches the application to production. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a new Elastic Beanstalk applicatio
- B. Select a load-balanced environment typ
- C. Select all Availability Zone
- D. Add a scale-out rule that will run if the maximum CPU utilization is over 85% for 5 minutes.
- E. Create a second Elastic Beanstalk environmen
- F. Apply the traffic-splitting deployment polic
- G. Specify a percentage of incoming traffic to direct to the new environment in the average CPU utilization is over 85% for 5 minutes.
- H. Modify the existing environment's capacity configuration to use a load-balanced environment type. Select all Availability Zone
- I. Add a scale-out rule that will run if the average CPU utilization is over 85% for 5 minutes.
- J. Select the Rebuild environment action with the load balancing option Select an Availability Zones Add a scale-out rule that will run if the sum CPU utilization is over 85% for 5 minutes.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead because it allows the company to modify the existing environment's capacity configuration, so it becomes a load-balanced environment type. By selecting all availability zones, the company can ensure that the application is running in multiple availability zones, which can help to improve the availability and scalability of the application. The company can also add a scale-out rule that will run if the average CPU utilization is over 85% for 5 minutes, which can help to mitigate the performance issues. This solution does not require creating new Elastic Beanstalk environments or rebuilding the existing one, which reduces the operational overhead.

You can refer to the AWS Elastic Beanstalk documentation for more information on how to use this service: <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/> You can refer to the AWS documentation for more information on how to use autoscaling: <https://aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/>

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. In the company's AWS account, create resource policies for all resources in the account to grant access to the auditors' AWS account
- B. Assign a unique external ID to the resource policy.
- C. In the company's AWS account create an IAM role that trusts the auditors' AWS account Create an IAM policy that has the required permission
- D. Attach the policy to the 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 auditor
- J. Add the IAM users to the IAM group.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is planning to store a large number of archived documents and make the documents available to employees through the corporate intranet. Employees will access the system by connecting through a client VPN service that is attached to a VPC. The data must not be accessible to the public.

The documents that the company is storing are copies of data that is held on physical media elsewhere. The number of requests will be low. Availability and speed of retrieval are not concerns of the company.

Which solution will meet these requirements at the LOWEST cost?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST latency?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that runs once every day Configure the rule to invoke one AWS Lambda function that starts or stops instances based on the tag day and time.

B. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that runs every business day in the evening

C. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function that stops instances based on thetag-Create a second EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule that runs every business day in the morning Configure the second rule to invoke another Lambda function that starts instances based on the tag

D. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that runs every business day in the evening Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function that terminates instances based on the tag Create a second EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule that runs every business day in the morning Configure the second rule to invoke another Lambda function that restores the instances from their last backup based on the tag.

E. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that runs every hou

F. Configure the rule to invoke one AWS Lambda function that terminates or restores instances from their last backup based on the ta

G. day, and time.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 73

- (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 76

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has applications in an AWS account that is named Source. The account is in an organization in AWS Organizations. One of the applications uses AWS Lambda functions and store's inventory data in an Amazon Aurora database. The application deploys the Lambda functions by using a deployment package. The company has configured automated backups for Aurora.

The company wants to migrate the Lambda functions and the Aurora database to a new AWS account that is named Target. The application processes critical data, so the company must minimize downtime.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Download the Lambda function deployment package from the Source account

B. Use the deployment package and create new Lambda functions in the Target account

C. Share the automated Aurora DB cluster snapshot with the Target account.

D. Download the Lambda function deployment package from the Source account

E. Use the deployment package and create new Lambda functions in the Target account Share the Aurora DB cluster with the Target account by using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM). Grant the Target account permission to clone the Aurora DB cluster.

- F. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share the Lambda functions and the Aurora DB cluster with the Target account
- G. Grant the Target account permission to clone the Aurora DB cluster.
- H. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share the Lambda functions with the Target account
- I. Share the automated Aurora DB cluster snapshot with the Target account.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This solution uses a combination of AWS Resource Access Manager (RAM) and automated backups to migrate the Lambda functions and the Aurora database to the Target account while minimizing downtime. In this solution, the Lambda function deployment package is downloaded from the Source account and used to create new Lambda functions in the Target account. The Aurora DB cluster is shared with the Target account using AWS RAM and the Target account is granted permission to clone the Aurora DB cluster, allowing for a new copy of the Aurora database to be created in the Target account. This approach allows for the data to be migrated to the Target account while minimizing downtime, as the Target account can use the cloned Aurora database while the original Aurora database continues to be used in the Source account.

NEW QUESTION 79

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 81

- (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 83

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

- A. Connect the IoT sensors to AWS IoT Cor
- B. Set a rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function to parse the information and save a .csv file to Amazon S3. Use AWS Glue to catalog the file
- C. Use Amazon Athena and Amazon QuickSight for analysis.
- D. Migrate the application server to AWS Fargate, which will receive the information from IoT sensors and parse the information into a relational forma
- E. Save the parsed information to Amazon Redshift for analysis.

- F. Create an AWS Transfer for SFTP serve
- G. Update the IoT sensor code to send the information as a .csv file through SFTP to the serve
- H. Use AWS Glue to catalog the file
- I. Use Amazon Athena for analysis.
- J. Use AWS Snowball Edge to collect data from the IoT sensors directly to perform local analysis. Periodically collect the data into Amazon Redshift to perform global analysis.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 84

- (Exam Topic 1)

A solutions architect needs to copy data from an Amazon S3 bucket in an AWS account to a new S3 bucket in a new AWS account. The solutions architect must implement a solution that uses the AWS CLI.

Which combination of steps will successfully copy the data? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a bucket policy to allow the source bucket to list its contents and to put objects and set object ACLs in the destination bucket
- B. Attach the bucket policy to the destination bucket.
- C. Create a bucket policy to allow a user in the destination account to list the source bucket's contents and read the source bucket's object
- D. Attach the bucket policy to the source bucket.
- E. Create an IAM policy in the source account
- F. Configure the policy to allow a user in the source account to list contents and get objects in the source bucket, and to list contents, put objects, and set object ACLs in the destination bucket
- G. Attach the policy to the user _
- H. Create an IAM policy in the destination account
- I. Configure the policy to allow a user in the destination account to list contents and get objects in the source bucket, and to list contents, put objects, and set object ACLs in the destination bucket
- J. Attach the policy to the user.
- K. Run the aws s3 sync command as a user in the source account
- L. Specify the source and destination buckets to copy the data.
- M. Run the aws s3 sync command as a user in the destination account
- N. Specify the source and destination buckets to copy the data.

Answer: BDF

Explanation:

Step B is necessary so that the user in the destination account has the necessary permissions to access the source bucket and list its contents, read its objects. Step D is needed so that the user in the destination account has the necessary permissions to access the destination bucket and list contents, put objects, and set object ACLs. Step F is necessary because the aws s3 sync command needs to be run using the IAM user credentials from the destination account, so that the objects will have the appropriate permissions for the user in the destination account once they are copied.

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

How can the company solve this problem?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 90

- (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 Hub
- C. Use AWS Glue to perform an ETL job against the data
- 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 Hub
- G. Update any missing information in Migration Hub
- 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 Hub
- K. Query the data directly in the Migration Hub console.
- L. Deploy the AWS Application Discovery Agent to each on-premises server
- M. Configure Data Exploration in AWS Migration Hub
- 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 92

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

Which solution will meet this requirement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 93

- (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 94

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 98

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has registered 10 new domain names. The company uses the domains for online marketing. The company needs a solution that will redirect online visitors to a specific URL for each domain. All domains and target URLs are defined in a JSON document. All DNS records are managed by Amazon Route 53. A solutions architect must implement a redirect service that accepts HTTP and HTTPS requests.

Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational effort? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a dynamic webpage that runs on an Amazon EC2 instance.
- B. Configure the webpage to use the JSON document in combination with the event message to look up and respond with a redirect URL.
- C. Create an Application Load Balancer that includes HTTP and HTTPS listeners.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function that uses the JSON document in combination with the event message to look up and respond with a redirect URL.
- E. Use an Amazon API Gateway API with a custom domain to publish an AWS Lambda function.
- F. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution.
- G. Deploy a Lambda@Edge function.
- H. Create an SSL certificate by using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). Include the domains as Subject Alternative Names.

Answer: CEF

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/lambda-edge-how-it-works-tutorial.html>

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

A solutions architect must review the infrastructure. The solutions architect needs to reduce costs and maintain the function of the applications. The solutions architect uses Cost Explorer and notices that the cost in the EC2-Other category is consistently high. A further review shows that 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 106

- (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 110

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has an organization in AWS Organizations. The company is using AWS Control Tower to deploy a landing zone for the organization. The company wants to implement governance and policy enforcement. The company must implement a policy that will detect Amazon RDS DB instances that are not encrypted at rest in the company's production OU.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Turn on mandatory guardrails in AWS Control Towe
- B. Apply the mandatory guardrails to the production OU.
- C. Enable the appropriate guardrail from the list of strongly recommended guardrails in AWS Control Towe
- D. Apply the guardrail to the production OU.
- E. Use AWS Config to create a new mandatory guardrai
- F. Apply the rule to all accounts in the production OU.
- G. Create a custom SCP in AWS Control Towe
- H. Apply the SCP to the production OU.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Control Tower provides a set of "strongly recommended guardrails" that can be enabled to implement governance and policy enforcement. One of these guardrails is "Encrypt Amazon RDS instances" which will detect RDS DB instances that are not encrypted at rest. By enabling this guardrail and applying it to the production OU, the company will be able to enforce encryption for RDS instances in the production environment.

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Exam Topic 1)

A solutions architect must analyze a company's Amazon EC2 Instances and Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes to determine whether the company is using resources efficiently The company is running several large, high-memory EC2 instances lo host database dusters that are deployed in active/passive configurations The utilization of these EC2 instances varies by the applications that use the databases, and the company has not identified a pattern The solutions architect must analyze the environment and take action based on the findings. Which solution meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create a dashboard by using AWS Systems Manager OpsConter Configure visualizations tor Amazon CloudWatch metrics that are associated with the EC2 instances and their EBS volumes Review thedashboard periodically and identify usage patterns Right size the EC2 instances based on the peaks in the metrics
- B. Turn on Amazon CloudWatch detailed monitoring for the EC2 instances and their EBS volumes Create and review a dashboard that is based on the metrics Identify usage patterns Right size the FC? instances based on the peaks In the metrics
- C. Install the Amazon CloudWatch agent on each of the EC2 Instances Turn on AWS Compute Optimizer, and let it run for at least 12 hours Review the recommendations from Compute Optimizer, and right size the EC2 instances as directed
- D. Sign up for the AWS Enterprise Support plan Turn on AWS Trusted Advisor Wait 12 hours Review the recommendations from Trusted Advisor, and rightsize the EC2 instances as directed

Answer: C

Explanation:

(<https://aws.amazon.com/compute-optimizer/pricing/> , <https://aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/pricing/>). <https://aws.amazon.com/compute-optimizer/>

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company wants to deploy an AWS WAF solution to manage AWS WAF rules across multiple AWS accounts. The accounts are managed under different OUs in AWS Organizations.

Administrators must be able to add or remove accounts or OUs from managed AWS WAF rule sets as needed. Administrators also must have the ability to automatically update and remediate noncompliant AWS WAF rules in all accounts.

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

- A. Use AWS Firewall Manager to manage AWS WAF rules across accounts in the organization.
- B. Use an AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store parameter to store account numbers and OUs to manage. Update the parameter as needed to add or remove accounts or OUs. Use an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to identify any changes to the parameter and to invoke an AWS Lambda function to update the security policy in the Firewall Manager administrative account.
- C. Deploy an organization-wide AWS Config rule that requires all resources in the selected OUs to associate the AWS WAF rule.
- D. Deploy automated remediation actions by using AWS Lambda to fix noncompliant resources. Deploy AWS WAF rules by using an AWS CloudFormation stack set to target the same OUs where the AWS Config rule is applied.
- E. Create AWS WAF rules in the management account of the organization. Use AWS Lambda environment variables to store account numbers and OUs to manage. Update environment variables as needed to add or remove accounts or OUs. Create cross-account IAM roles in member accounts. Assume the roles by using AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) in the Lambda function to create and update AWS WAF rules in the member accounts.
- F. Use AWS Control Tower to manage AWS WAF rules across accounts in the organization. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to store account numbers and OUs to manage. Update AWS KMS as needed to add or remove accounts or OUs. Create IAM users in member accounts. Allow AWS Control Tower in the management account to use the access key and secret access key to create and update AWS WAF rules in the member accounts.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/solutions/implementations/automations-for-aws-firewall-manager/>

In this solution, AWS Firewall Manager is used to manage AWS WAF rules across accounts in the organization. An AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store parameter is used to store account numbers and OUs to manage. This parameter can be updated as needed to add or remove accounts or OUs. An Amazon EventBridge rule is used to identify any changes to the parameter and to invoke an AWS Lambda function to update the security policy in the Firewall Manager administrative account. This solution allows for easy management of AWS WAF rules across multiple accounts with minimal operational overhead.

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Exam Topic 1)

A health insurance company stores personally identifiable information (PII) in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company uses server-side encryption with S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) to encrypt the objects. According to a new requirement, all current and future objects in the S3 bucket must be encrypted by keys that the company's security team manages. The S3 bucket does not have versioning enabled. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. In the S3 bucket properties, change the default encryption to SSE-S3 with a customer managed key.
- B. Use the AWS CLI to re-upload all objects in the S3 bucket.
- C. Set an S3 bucket policy to deny unencrypted PutObject requests.
- D. In the S3 bucket properties, change the default encryption to server-side encryption with AWS KMS managed encryption keys (SSE-KMS). Set an S3 bucket policy to deny unencrypted PutObject request.
- E. Use the AWS CLI to re-upload all objects in the S3 bucket.
- F. In the S3 bucket properties, change the default encryption to server-side encryption with AWS KMS managed encryption keys (SSE-KMS). Set an S3 bucket policy to automatically encrypt objects on GetObject and PutObject requests.
- G. In the S3 bucket properties, change the default encryption to AES-256 with a customer managed key. Attach a policy to deny unencrypted PutObject requests to any entities that access the S3 bucket.
- H. Use the AWS CLI to re-upload all objects in the S3 bucket.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/ServerSideEncryptionCustomerKeys.html> Clearly says we need following header for SSE-C x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm. Use this header to specify the encryption algorithm. The header value must be AES256.

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam Topic 1)

A video processing company has an application that downloads images from an Amazon S3 bucket, processes the images, stores a transformed image in a second S3 bucket, and updates metadata about the image in an Amazon DynamoDB table. The application is written in Node.js and runs by using an AWS Lambda function. The Lambda function is invoked when a new image is uploaded to Amazon S3.

The application ran without incident for a while. However, the size of the images has grown significantly. The Lambda function is now failing frequently with timeout errors. The function timeout is set to its maximum value. A solutions architect needs to refactor the application's architecture to prevent invocation failures. The company does not want to manage the underlying infrastructure.

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

- A. Modify the application deployment by building a Docker image that contains the application code. Publish the image to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR).
- B. Create a new Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) task definition with a compatibility type of AWS Fargat.
- C. Configure the task definition to use the new image in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). Adjust the Lambda function to invoke an ECS task by using the ECS task definition when a new file arrives in Amazon S3.
- D. Create an AWS Step Functions state machine with a Parallel state to invoke the Lambda function. Increase the provisioned concurrency of the Lambda function.
- E. Create a new Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) task definition with a compatibility type of Amazon EC2. Configure the task definition to use the new image in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). Adjust the Lambda function to invoke an ECS task by using the ECS task definition when a new file arrives in Amazon S3.
- F. Modify the application to store images on Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) and to store metadata on an Amazon RDS DB instance.
- G. Adjust the Lambda function to mount the EFS file share.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

A. Modify the application deployment by building a Docker image that contains the application code. Publish the image to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). - This step is necessary to package the application code in a container and make it available for running on ECS. B. Create a new Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) task definition with a compatibility type of AWS Fargate. Configure the task definition to use the new image in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). Adjust the Lambda function to invoke an ECS task by using the ECS task definition when a new file arrives in Amazon S3.

NEW QUESTION 125

- (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 127

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