



Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions SAP-C02

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

A startup company recently migrated a large ecommerce website to AWS. The website has experienced a 70% increase in sales. Software engineers are using a private GitHub repository to manage code. The DevOps learn is using Jenkins for builds and unit testing. The engineers need to receive notifications for bad builds and zero downtime during deployments. The engineers also need to ensure any changes to production are seamless for users and can be rolled back in the event of a major issue.

The software engineers have decided to use AWS CodePipeline to manage their build and deployment process.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use GitHub websockets to trigger the CodePipeline pipelin
- B. Use the Jenkins plugin for AWS CodeBuild to conduct unit testin
- C. Send alerts to an Amazon SNS topic for any bad build
- D. Deploy in an in-plac
- E. all-at-once deployment configuration using AWS CodeDeploy.
- F. Use GitHub webhooks to trigger the CodePipeline pipelin
- G. Use the Jenkins plugin for AWS CodeBuild to conduct unit testin
- H. Send alerts to an Amazon SNS topic for any bad build
- I. Deploy in a blue/green deployment using AWS CodeDeploy.
- J. Use GitHub websockets to trigger the CodePipeline pipelin
- K. Use AWS X-Ray for unit testing and static code analysi
- L. Send alerts to an Amazon SNS topic for any bad build
- M. Deploy in a blue/green deployment using AWS CodeDeploy.
- N. Use GitHub webhooks to trigger the CodePipeline pipelin
- O. Use AWS X-Ray for unit testing and static code analysi
- P. Send alerts to an Amazon SNS topic for any bad build
- Q. Deploy in an in-place, all-at-once deployment configuration using AWS CodeDeploy.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

- (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 organizatio
- B. Use an AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store parameter to store accountnumbers 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 Conng 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 resource
- E. Deploy AWS WAF rules by using an AWS CloudFormation stack set to target the same OUs where the AWS Config rule is applied.
- F. Create AWS WAF rules in the management account of the organizatio
- G. 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 account
- H. 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
- I. Use AWS Control Tower to manage AWS WAF rules across accounts in the organizatio
- J. 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 OU
- K. 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: B

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company hosts a large on-premises MySQL database at its main office that supports an issue tracking system used by employees around the world. The company already uses AWS for some workloads and has created an Amazon Route 53 entry for the database endpoint that points to the on-premises database. Management is concerned about the database being a single point of failure and wants a solutions architect to migrate the database to AWS without any data loss or downtime.

Which set of actions should the solutions architect implement?

- A. Create an Amazon Aurora DB cluste
- B. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to do a full load from the on-premises database lo Auror
- C. Update the Route 53 entry for the database to point to the Aurora cluster endpoint
- D. and shut down the on-premises database.
- E. During nonbusiness hours, shut down the on-premises database and create a backu
- F. Restore this backup to an Amazon Aurora DB cluste
- G. When the restoration is complete, update the Route 53 entry for the database to point to the Aurora cluster endpoint, and shut down the on-premises database.
- H. Create an Amazon Aurora DB cluste
- I. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to do a full load with continuous replication from the on-premises database to Auror
- J. When the migration is complete, update the Route 53 entry for the database to point to the Aurora cluster endpoint, and shut down the on-premises database.
- K. Create a backup of the database and restore it to an Amazon Aurora multi-master cluste
- L. This Aurora cluster will be in a master-master replication configuration with the on-premises databas
- M. Update the Route 53 entry for the database to point to the Aurora cluster endpoint
- N. and shut down the on-premises database.

Answer: C

Explanation:

“Around the world” eliminates possibility for the maintenance window at night. The other difference is ability to leverage continuous replication in MySQL to Aurora case.

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

A financial services company logs personally identifiable information in its application logs stored in Amazon S3. Due to regulatory compliance requirements, the log files must be encrypted at rest. The security team has mandated that the company's on-premises hardware security modules (HSMs) be used to generate the CMK material.

Which steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS CloudHSM cluster
- B. Create a new CMK in AWS KMS using AWS_CloudHSM as the source (or the key material and an origin of AWS_CLOUDHSM)
- C. Enable automatic key rotation on the CMK with a duration of 1 year
- D. Configure a bucket policy on the logging bucket that disallows uploads of unencrypted data and requires that the encryption source be AWS KMS.
- E. Provision an AWS Direct Connect connection, ensuring there is no overlap of the RFC 1918 address space between on-premises hardware and the VPC
- F. Configure an AWS bucket policy on the logging bucket that requires all objects to be encrypted
- G. Configure the logging application to query the on-premises HSMs from the AWS environment for the encryption key material, and create a unique CMK for each logging event.
- H. Create a CMK in AWS KMS with no key material and an origin of EXTERNAL
- I. Import the key material generated from the on-premises HSMs into the CMK using the public key and import token provided by AWS
- J. Configure a bucket policy on the logging bucket that disallows uploads of non-encrypted data and requires that the encryption source be AWS KMS.
- K. Create a new CMK in AWS KMS with AWS-provided key material and an origin of AWS_KMS
- L. Disable this CMK
- M. and overwrite the key material with the key material from the on-premises HSM using the public key and import token provided by AWS
- N. Re-enable the CMK
- O. Enable automatic key rotation on the CMK with a duration of 1 year
- P. Configure a bucket policy on the logging bucket that disallows uploads of non-encrypted data and requires that the encryption source be AWS KMS.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-byok-bring-your-own-key-to-aws-kms-for-less-than-15-00-a-year>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/importing-keys-create-cmk.html>

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

An enterprise runs 103 line-of-business applications on virtual machines in an on-premises data center. Many of the applications are simple PHP, Java, or Ruby web applications, are no longer actively developed, and serve little traffic.

Which approach should be used to migrate these applications to AWS with the LOWEST infrastructure costs?

- A. Deploy the applications to single-instance AWS Elastic Beanstalk environments without a load balancer.
- B. Use AWS SMS to create AMIs for each virtual machine and run them in Amazon EC2.

- C. Convert each application to a Docker image and deploy to a small Amazon ECS cluster behind an Application Load Balancer.
D. Use VM Import/Export to create AMIs for each virtual machine and run them in single-instance AWS Elastic Beanstalk environments by configuring a custom image.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

A solutions architect has an operational workload deployed on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. The VPC architecture spans two Availability Zones (AZ) with a subnet in each that the Auto Scaling group is targeting. The VPC is connected to an on-premises environment and connectivity cannot be interrupted. The maximum size of the Auto Scaling group is 20 instances in service. The VPC IPv4 addressing is as follows:

VPC CIDR: 10.0.0.0/23

AZ1 subnet CIDR: 10.0.0.0/24 AZ2 subnet CIDR: 10.0.1.0/24

Since deployment, a third AZ has become available in the Region. The solutions architect wants to adopt the new AZ without adding additional IPv4 address space and without service downtime.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Update the Auto Scaling group to use the AZ2 subnet onl
- B. Delete and re-create the AZ1 subnet using half the previous address spac
- C. Adjust the Auto Seating group to also use the new AZ1 subne
- D. When the instances are healthy, adjust the Auto Scaling group to use the AZ1 subnet onl
- E. Remove the current AZ2 subne
- F. Create a new AZ2 subnet using the second half of the address space from the original AZ1 subne
- G. Create a new AZ3 subnet using half the original AZ2 subnet address space, then update the Auto Scaling group to target all three new subnets.
- H. Terminate the EC2 instances in the AZ1 subne
- I. Delete and re-create the AZ1 subnet using half the address spac
- J. Update the Auto Scaling group to use this new subne
- K. Repeat this for the second A
- L. Define a new subnet in AZ3, then update the Auto Scaling group to target all three new subnets.
- M. Create a new VPC with the same IPv4 address space and define three subnets, with one for each A
- N. Update the existing Auto Scaling group to target the new subnets in the new VPC.
- O. Update the Auto Scaling group to use the AZ2 subnet onl
- P. Update the AZ1 subnet to have half the previous address spac
- Q. Adjust the Auto Scaling group to also use the AZ1 subnet agai
- R. When the instances are healthy, adjust the Auto Scaling group to use the AZ1 subnet onl
- S. Update the current AZ2 subnet and assign the second half of the address space from the original AZ1 subne
- T. Create a new AZ3 subnet using halt the original AZ2 subnet address space, then update the Auto Scaling group to target all three new subnets.

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/vpc-ip-address-range/?nc1=h_ls

It's not possible to modify the IP address range of an existing virtual private cloud (VPC) or subnet. You must delete the VPC or subnet, and then create a new VPC or subnet with your preferred CIDR block.

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company hosts a photography website on AWS that has global visitors. The website has experienced steady increases in traffic during the last 12 months, and users have reported a delay in displaying images. The company wants to configure Amazon CloudFront to deliver photos to visitors with minimal latency. Which actions will achieve this goal? (Select TWO.)

- A. Set the Minimum TTL and Maximum TTL to 0 in the CloudFront distribution.
- B. Set the Minimum TTL and Maximum TTL to a high value in the CloudFront distribution.
- C. Set the CloudFront distribution to forward all headers, all cookies, and all query strings to the origin.
- D. Set up additional origin servers that are geographically closer to the requester
- E. Configure latency-based routing in Amazon Route 53.
- F. Select Price Class 100 on the CloudFront distribution.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company wants to change its internal cloud billing strategy for each of its business units. Currently, the cloud governance team shares reports for overall cloud spending with the head of each business unit. The company uses AWS Organizations to manage the separate AWS accounts for each business unit. The existing tagging standard in Organizations includes the application, environment, and owner. The cloud governance team wants a centralized solution so each business unit receives monthly reports on its cloud spending. The solution should also send notifications for any cloud spending that exceeds a set threshold.

Which solution is the MOST cost-effective way to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure AWS Budgets in each account and configure budget alerts that are grouped by application, environment, and owner
- B. Add each business unit to an Amazon SNS topic for each alert
- C. Use Cost Explorer in each account to create monthly reports for each business unit.
- D. Configure AWS Budgets in the organization's master account and configure budget alerts that are grouped by application, environment, and owner
- E. Add each business unit to an Amazon SNS topic for each alert
- F. Use Cost Explorer in the organization's master account to create monthly reports for each business unit.
- G. Configure AWS Budgets in each account and configure budget alerts that are grouped by application, environment, and owner
- H. Add each business unit to an Amazon SNS topic for each alert
- I. Use the AWS Billing and Cost Management dashboard in each account to create monthly reports for each business unit.
- J. Enable AWS Cost and Usage Reports in the organization's master account and configure reports grouped by application, environment, and owner
- K. Create an AWS Lambda function that processes AWS Cost and Usage Reports, sends budget alerts, and sends monthly reports to each business unit's email list.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Configure AWS Budgets in the organization's master account and configure budget alerts that are grouped by application, environment, and owner. Add each business unit to an Amazon SNS topic for each alert. Use Cost Explorer in the organization's master account to create monthly reports for each business unit.
<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2019/07/introducing-aws-budgets-reports/#:~:text=AWS%20Bud>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

A solution architect is designing an AWS account structure for a company that consists of multiple teams. All the team will work in the same AWS Region. The company needs a VPC that is connected to the on-premises network. The company expects less than 50 Mbps of total to and from the on-premises network. Which combination of steps will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively? (Select TWO)

- A. Create an AWS CloudFormation template that provisions a VPC and the required subnet
- B. Deploy the template to each AWS account
- C. Create an AWS CloudFormation template that provisions a VPC and the required subnet
- D. Deploy the template to a shared services account
- E. Share the subnets by using AWS Resource Access Manager
- F. Use AWS Transit Gateway along with an AWS Site-to-Site VPN for connectivity to the on-premises network
- G. Share the transit gateway by using AWS Resource Access Manager
- H. Use AWS Site-to-Site VPN for connectivity to the on-premises network
- I. Use AWS Direct Connect for connectivity to the on-premises network.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 10

- (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 to host database clusters 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 OpsCenter. Configure visualizations for Amazon CloudWatch metrics that are associated with the EC2 instances and their EBS volumes. Review the dashboard periodically and identify usage patterns. Rightsize 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. Rightsize the EC2 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 rightsize 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 11

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has multiple AWS accounts as part of an organization created with AWS Organizations. Each account has a VPC in the us-east-2 Region and is used for either production or development workloads. Amazon EC2 instances across production accounts need to communicate with each other, and EC2 instances across development accounts need to communicate with each other, but production and development instances should not be able to communicate with each other.

To facilitate connectivity, the company created a common network account. The company used AWS Transit Gateway to create a transit gateway in the us-east-2 Region in the network account and shared the transit gateway with the entire organization by using AWS Resource Access Manager. Network administrators then attached VPCs in each account to the transit gateway, after which the EC2 instances were able to communicate across accounts. However, production and development accounts were also able to communicate with one another.

Which set of steps should a solutions architect take to ensure production traffic and development traffic are completely isolated?

- A. Modify the security groups assigned to development EC2 instances to block traffic from production EC2 instances.
- B. Modify the security groups assigned to production EC2 instances to block traffic from development EC2 instances.
- C. Create a tag on each VPC attachment with a value of either production or development, according to the type of account being attached.
- D. Using the Network Manager feature of AWS Transit Gateway, create policies that restrict traffic between VPCs based on the value of this tag.
- E. Create separate route tables for production and development traffic.
- F. Delete each account's association and route propagation to the default AWS Transit Gateway route table.
- G. Attach development VPCs to the development AWS Transit Gateway route table and production VPCs to the production route table, and enable automatic route propagation on each attachment.
- H. Create a tag on each VPC attachment with a value of either production or development, according to the type of account being attached.
- I. Modify the AWS Transit Gateway routing table to route production tagged attachments to one another and development tagged attachments to one another.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/tgw/vpc-tgw.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is deploying a new cluster for big data analytics on AWS. The cluster will run across many Linux Amazon EC2 instances that are spread across multiple Availability Zones.

All of the nodes in the cluster must have read and write access to common underlying file storage. The file storage must be highly available, must be resilient, must be compatible with the Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX), and must accommodate high levels of throughput. Which storage solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Provision an AWS Storage Gateway file gateway NFS file share that is attached to an Amazon S3 bucket.
- B. Mount the NFS file share on each EC2 instance in the cluster.
- C. Provision a new Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system that uses General Purpose performance mode.
- D. Mount the EFS file system on each EC2 instance in the cluster.
- E. Provision a new Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume that uses the io2 volume type. Attach the EBS volume to all of the EC2 instances in the cluster.
- F. Provision a new Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system that uses Max I/O performance mode.
- G. Mount the EFS file system on each EC2 instance in the cluster.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: ACF

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/manage-cost-categories.html> <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cost-explorer-analyze-spending-and-usage/> <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/manage-cost-categories.html>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cost-management/latest/userguide/ce-enable.html>

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company that tracks medical devices in hospitals wants to migrate its existing storage solution to the AWS Cloud. The company equips all of its devices with sensors that collect location and usage information. This sensor data is sent in unpredictable patterns with large spikes. The data is stored in a MySQL database running on premises at each hospital. The company wants the cloud storage solution to scale with usage. The company's analytics team uses the sensor data to calculate usage by device type and hospital. The team needs to keep analysis tools running locally while fetching data from the cloud. The team also needs to use existing Java application and SQL queries with as few changes as possible. How should a solutions architect meet these requirements while ensuring the sensor data is secure?

- A. Store the data in an Amazon Aurora Serverless database.
- B. Serve the data through a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Authenticate users using the NLB with credentials stored in AWS Secrets Manager.
- C. Store the data in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- D. Serve the data through Amazon QuickSight using an IAM user authorized with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) with the S3 bucket as the data source.
- E. Store the data in an Amazon Aurora Serverless database.
- F. Serve the data through the Aurora Data API using an IAM user authorized with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) and the AWS Secrets Manager ARN.
- G. Store the data in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- H. Serve the data through Amazon Athena using AWS PrivateLink to secure the data in transit.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-data-api-for-amazon-aurora-serverless/> <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/data-api.html>
<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/aws-privatelink-for-amazon-s3-now-available/> <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/data-api.html>

api.html#data-api.access

The data is currently stored in a MySQL database running on-prem. Storing MySQL data in S3 doesn't sound good so B & D are out. Aurora Data API "enables the SQL HTTP endpoint, a connectionless Web Service API for running SQL queries against this database. When the SQL HTTP endpoint is enabled, you can also query your database from inside the RDS console (these features are free to use)."

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Exam Topic 1)

A large company with hundreds of AWS accounts has a newly established centralized internal process for purchasing new or 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 or execution. Previously, business units would directly purchase or modify Reserved Instances in their own respective AWS accounts autonomously. Which combination of steps should be taken to proactively enforce the new process in the MOST secure way possible? (Select TWO.)

- A. Ensure all AWS accounts are part of an AWS Organizations structure operating in all features mode.
- B. Use AWS Contingency to report on the attachment of an IAM policy that denies access to the ec2:PurchaseReservedInstancesOffering and ec2:ModifyReservedInstances actions.
- C. In each AWS account, create an IAM policy with a DENY rule to the ec2:PurchaseReservedInstancesOffering and ec2:ModifyReservedInstances actions.
- D. Create an SCP that contains a deny rule to the ec2:PurchaseReservedInstancesOffering and ec2:ModifyReservedInstances action
- E. Attach the SCP to each organizational unit (OU) of the AWS Organizations structure.
- F. Ensure that all AWS accounts are part of an AWS Organizations structure operating in consolidated billing features mode.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/APIReference/API_EnableAllFeatures.html

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

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a new application that needs to run on five Amazon EC2 instances in a single AWS Region. The application requires high-throughput, low-latency network connections between all of the EC2 instances where the application will run. There is no requirement for the application to be fault tolerant. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Launch five new EC2 instances into a cluster placement group
- B. Ensure that the EC2 instance type supports enhanced networking.
- C. Launch five new EC2 instances into an Auto Scaling group in the same Availability Zone
- D. Attach an extra elastic network interface to each EC2 instance.
- E. Launch five new EC2 instances into a partition placement group
- F. Ensure that the EC2 instance type supports enhanced networking.
- G. Launch five new EC2 instances into a spread placement group
- H. Attach an extra elastic network interface to each EC2 instance.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When you launch EC2 instances in a cluster they benefit from performance and low latency. No redundancy though as per the question

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/placement-groups.html>.

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

What is the MOST cost-effective migration recommendation?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company standardized its method of deploying applications to AWS using AWS CodePipeline and AWS Cloud Formation. The applications are in Typescript and Python. The company has recently acquired another business that deploys applications to AWS using Python scripts.

Developers from the newly acquired company are hesitant to move their applications under CloudFormation because it would require them to learn a new domain-specific language and eliminate their access to language features, such as looping.

How can the acquired applications quickly be brought up to deployment standards while addressing the developers' concerns?

- A. Create CloudFormation templates and re-use parts of the Python scripts as instance user data
- B. Use the AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) to deploy the application using these templates
- C. Incorporate the AWS CDK into CodePipeline and deploy the application to AWS using these templates.
- D. Use a third-party resource provisioning engine inside AWS CodeBuild to standardize the deployment processes of the existing and acquired companies
- E. Orchestrate the CodeBuild job using CodePipeline.
- F. Standardize on AWS OpsWorks
- G. Integrate OpsWorks with CodePipeline
- H. Have the developers create Chef recipes to deploy their applications on AWS.
- I. Define the AWS resources using Typescript or Python
- J. Use the AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) to create CloudFormation templates from the developers' code, and use the AWS CDK to create CloudFormation stack
- K. Incorporate the AWS CDK as a CodeBuild job in CodePipeline.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company runs an e-commerce platform with front-end and e-commerce tiers. Both tiers run on LAMP stacks with the front-end instances running behind a load balancing appliance that has a virtual offering on AWS Current*, the operations team uses SSH to log in to the instances to maintain patches and address other concerns. The platform has recently been the target of multiple attacks, including.

- A DDoS attack.
- An SQL injection attack
- Several successful dictionary attacks on SSH accounts on the web servers

The company wants to improve the security of the e-commerce platform by migrating to AWS. The company's solutions architects have decided to use the following approach;

- Code review the existing application and fix any SQL injection issues.
- Migrate the web application to AWS and leverage the latest AWS Linux AMI to address initial security patching.
- Install AWS Systems Manager to manage patching and allow the system administrators to run commands on all instances, as needed.

What additional steps will address all of the identified attack types while providing high availability and minimizing risk?

- A. Enable SSH access to the Amazon EC2 instances using a security group that limits access to specific IP
- B. Migrate on-premises MySQL to Amazon RDS Multi-AZ Install the third-party load balancer from the AWS Marketplace and migrate the existing rules to the load balancer's AWS instances Enable AWS Shield Standard for DDoS protection
- C. Disable SSH access to the Amazon EC2 instance
- D. Migrate on-premises MySQL to Amazon RDS Multi-AZ Leverage an Elastic Load Balancer to spread the load and enable AWS Shield Advanced for protection
- E. Add an Amazon CloudFront distribution in front of the website Enable AWS WAF on the distribution to manage the rules.
- F. Enable SSH access to the Amazon EC2 instances through a bastion host secured by limiting access to specific IP addresses
- G. Migrate on-premises MySQL to a self-managed EC2 instance
- H. Leverage an AWS Elastic Load Balancer to spread the load, and enable AWS Shield Standard for DDoS protection Add an Amazon CloudFront distribution in front of the website.
- I. Disable SSH access to the EC2 instance
- J. Migrate on-premises MySQL to Amazon RDS Single-AZ
- K. Leverage an AWS Elastic Load Balancer to spread the load Add an Amazon CloudFront distribution in front of the website Enable AWS WAF on the distribution to manage the rules.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Exam Topic 1)

A web application is hosted in a dedicated VPC that is connected to a company's on-premises data center over a Site-to-Site VPN connection. The application is accessible from the company network only. This is a temporary non-production application that is used during business hours. The workload is generally low with occasional surges.

The application has an Amazon Aurora MySQL provisioned database cluster on the backend. The VPC has an internet gateway and a NAT gateway attached.

The web servers are in private subnets in an Auto Scaling group behind an Elastic Load Balancer. The web servers also upload data to an Amazon S3 bucket through the internet.

A solutions architect needs to reduce operational costs and simplify the architecture. Which strategy should the solutions architect use?

- A. Review the Auto Scaling group settings and ensure the scheduled actions are specified to operate the Amazon EC2 instances during business hours only
- B. Use 3-year scheduled Reserved Instances for the web server EC2 instance
- C. Detach the internet gateway and remove the NAT gateways from the VPC
- D. Use an Aurora Serverless database and set up a VPC endpoint for the S3 bucket.
- E. Review the Auto Scaling group settings and ensure the scheduled actions are specified to operate the Amazon EC2 instances during business hours only
- F. Detach the internet gateway and remove the NAT gateways from the VPC
- G. Use an Aurora Serverless database and set up a VPC endpoint for the S3 bucket, then update the network routing and security rules and policies related to the changes.
- H. Review the Auto Scaling group settings and ensure the scheduled actions are specified to operate the Amazon EC2 instances during business hours only
- I. Detach the internet gateway from the VPC, and use an Aurora Serverless database
- J. Set up a VPC endpoint for the S3 bucket, then update the network routing and security rules and policies related to the changes.
- K. Use 3-year scheduled Reserved Instances for the web server Amazon EC2 instance
- L. Remove the NAT gateways from the VPC, and set up a VPC endpoint for the S3 bucket
- M. Use Amazon
- N. CloudWatch and AWS Lambda to stop and start the Aurora DB cluster so it operates during business hours only
- O. Update the network routing and security rules and policies related to the changes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The application is accessible from the company network only remove NAT and IGW, application - S3 with VPC endpoint. Non-Production application no need to go for Reserved instances

To build site-to-site vpn, you don't need internet gateway. Instead, customer gateway is needed.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpn/latest/s2svpn/SetUpVPNConnections.html#vpn-create-cgw>

NEW QUESTION 46

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is running an Apache Hadoop cluster on Amazon EC2 instances. The Hadoop cluster stores approximately 100 TB of data for weekly operational reports and allows occasional access for data scientists to retrieve data. The company needs to reduce the cost and operational complexity for storing and serving this data.

Which solution meets these requirements in the MOST cost-effective manner?

- A. Move the Hadoop cluster from EC2 instances to Amazon EM
- B. Allow data access patterns to remain the same.
- C. Write a script that resizes the EC2 instances to a smaller instance type during downtime and resizes the instances to a larger instance type before the reports are created.
- D. Move the data to Amazon S3 and use Amazon Athena to query the data for report
- E. Allow the data scientists to access the data directly in Amazon S3.
- F. Migrate the data to Amazon DynamoDB and modify the reports to fetch data from DynamoD
- G. Allow the data scientists to access the data directly in DynamoDB.

Answer: C

Explanation:

"The company needs to reduce the cost and operational complexity for storing and serving this data. Which solution meets these requirements in the MOST cost-effective manner?" EMR storage is ephemeral. The company has 100TB that need to persist, they would have to use EMRFS to backup to S3 anyway.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ManagementGuide/emr-plan-storage.html>

100TB

EBS - 8.109\$ S3 - 2.355\$

You have saved 5.752\$

This amount can be used for Athen. BTW. we don't know indexes, amount of data that is scanned. What we know is that it will be: "occasional access for data scientists to retrieve data"

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company needs to store and process image data that will be uploaded from mobile devices using a custom mobile app. Usage peaks between 8 AM and 5 PM on weekdays, with thousands of uploads per minute. The app is rarely used at any other time A user is notified when image processing is complete.

Which combination of actions should a solutions architect take to ensure image processing can scale to handle the load? (Select THREE.)

- A. Upload files from the mobile software directly to Amazon S3. Use S3 event notifications to create a message in an Amazon MQ queue.
- B. Upload files from the mobile software directly to Amazon S3. Use S3 event notifications to create a message in an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue.
- C. Invoke an AWS Lambda function to perform image processing when a message is available in the queue.
- D. Invoke an S3 Batch Operations job to perform image processing when a message is available in the queue.
- E. Send a push notification to the mobile app by using Amazon Simple Notification Service (AmazonSNS) when processing is complete.
- F. Send a push notification to the mobile app by using Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) when processing is complete.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/batch-ops-basics.html>

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has many services running in its on-premises data center. The data center is connected to AWS using AWS Direct Connect (DX) and an IPSec VPN. The service data is sensitive and connectivity cannot traverse the internet. The company wants to expand into a new market segment and begin offering its services to other companies that are using AWS.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a VPC Endpoint Service that accepts TCP traffic, host it behind a Network Load Balancer, and make the service available over DX.
- B. Create a VPC Endpoint Service that accepts HTTP or HTTPS traffic, host it behind an Application Load Balancer, and make the service available over DX.
- C. Attach an internet gateway to the VP
- D. and ensure that network access control and security group rules allow the relevant inbound and outbound traffic.
- E. Attach a NAT gateway to the VP
- F. and ensure that network access control and security group rules allow the relevant inbound and outbound traffic.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Exam Topic 1)

An education company is running a web application used by college students around the world. The application runs in an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster in an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). A system administrator detects a weekly spike in the number of failed login attempts, which overwhelm the application's authentication service. All the failed login attempts originate from about 500 different IP addresses that change each week. A solutions architect must prevent the failed login attempts from overwhelming the authentication service.

Which solution meets these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Use AWS Firewall Manager to create a security group and security group policy to deny access from the IP addresses.
- B. Create an AWS WAF web ACL with a rate-based rule, and set the rule action to Block
- C. Connect the web ACL to the ALB.
- D. Use AWS Firewall Manager to create a security group and security group policy to allow access only to specific CIDR ranges.
- E. Create an AWS WAF web ACL with an IP set match rule, and set the rule action to Block
- F. Connect the web ACL to the ALB.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/waf-rule-statement-type-rate-based.html>

The IP set match statement inspects the IP address of a web request against a set of IP addresses and address ranges. Use this to allow or block web requests based on the IP addresses that the requests originate from. By default, AWS WAF uses the IP address from the web request origin, but you can configure the rule to use an HTTP header like X-Forwarded-For instead.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/waf-rule-statement-type-ipset-match.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/waf-rule-statement-type-rate-based.html>

NEW QUESTION 57

- (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: BDE

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam Topic 1)

A large company in Europe plans to migrate its applications to the AWS Cloud. The company uses multiple AWS accounts for various business groups. A data privacy law requires the company to restrict developers' access to AWS European Regions only.

What should the solutions architect do to meet this requirement with the LEAST amount of management overhead?

- A. Create IAM users and IAM groups in each account
- B. Create IAM policies to limit access to non-European Regions Attach the IAM policies to the IAM groups
- C. Enable AWS Organizations, attach the AWS accounts, and create OUs for European Regions and non-European Region
- D. Create SCPs to limit access to non-European Regions and attach the policies to the OUs.
- E. Set up AWS Single Sign-On and attach AWS account
- F. Create permission sets with policies to restrict access to non-European Regions Create IAM users and IAM groups in each account.
- G. Enable AWS Organizations, attach the AWS accounts, and create OUs for European Regions and non-European Region
- H. Create permission sets with policies to restrict access to non-European Region
- I. Create IAM users and IAM groups in the primary account.

Answer: B

Explanation:

"This policy uses the Deny effect to deny access to all requests for operations that don't target one of the two approved regions (eu-central-1 and eu-west-1)."

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps_examples_general.htm

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

NEW QUESTION 63

- (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 run 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 NAT Gateway-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 removed
- C. Ensure that security groups are blocking traffic that is responsible for high costs.
- D. Add an interface VPC endpoint for Kinesis Data Streams to the VPC
- E. Ensure that applications have the correct IAM permissions to use the interface VPC endpoint.
- F. Enable VPC Flow Logs and Amazon Detective
- G. Review Detective findings for traffic that is not related to Kinesis Data Streams. Configure security groups to block that traffic
- H. Add an interface VPC endpoint for Kinesis Data Streams to the VPC. 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 67

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company provides a centralized Amazon EC2 application hosted in a single shared VPC. The centralized application must be accessible from client applications running in the VPCs of other business units. The centralized application front end is configured with a Network Load Balancer (NLB) for scalability.

Up to 10 business unit VPCs will need to be connected to the shared VPC. Some of the business unit VPC CIDR blocks overlap with the shared VPC, and some overlap with each other. Network connectivity to the centralized application in the shared VPC should be allowed from authorized business unit VPCs only.

Which network configuration should a solutions architect use to provide connectivity from the client applications in the business unit VPCs to the centralized application in the shared VPC?

- A. Create an AWS Transit Gateway
- B. Attach the shared VPC and the authorized business unit VPCs to the transit gateway
- C. Create a single transit gateway route table and associate it with all of the attached VPC
- D. Allow automatic propagation of routes from the attachments into the route table
- E. Configure VPC routing tables to send traffic to the transit gateway.
- F. Create a VPC endpoint service using the centralized application NLB and enable the option to require endpoint acceptance
- G. Create a VPC endpoint in each of the business unit VPCs using the service name of the endpoint service
- H. Accept authorized endpoint requests from the endpoint service console.
- I. Create a VPC peering connection from each business unit VPC to the shared VPC
- J. Accept the VPC peering connections from the shared VPC console
- K. Configure VPC routing tables to send traffic to the VPC peering connection.
- L. Configure a virtual private gateway for the shared VPC and create customer gateways for each of the authorized business unit VPC
- M. Establish a Site-to-Site VPN connection from the business unit VPCs to the shared VPC
- N. Configure VPC routing tables to send traffic to the VPN connection.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Transit Gateway doesn't support routing between Amazon VPCs with overlapping CIDRs. If you attach a new Amazon VPC that has a CIDR which overlaps with an already attached Amazon VPC, Amazon Transit Gateway will not propagate the new Amazon VPC route into the Amazon Transit Gateway route table.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/network/load-balancer-target-groups.html#client-ip-pre>

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company maintains a restaurant review website. The website is a single-page application where files are stored in Amazon S3 and delivered using Amazon CloudFront. The company receives several fake postings every day that are manually removed.

The security team has identified that most of the fake posts are from bots with IP addresses that have a bad reputation within the same global region. The team needs to create a solution to help restrict the bots from accessing the website.

Which strategy should a solutions architect use?

- A. Use AWS Firewall Manager to control the CloudFront distribution security setting
- B. Create a geographical block rule and associate it with Firewall Manager.
- C. Associate an AWS WAF web ACL with the CloudFront distribution
- D. Select the managed Amazon IP reputation rule group for the web ACL with a deny action.
- E. Use AWS Firewall Manager to control the CloudFront distribution security setting
- F. Select the managed Amazon IP reputation rule group and associate it with Firewall Manager with a deny action.
- G. Associate an AWS WAF web ACL with the CloudFront distribution
- H. Create a rule group for the web ACL with a geographical match statement with a deny action.

Answer: B

Explanation:

IP reputation rule groups allow you to block requests based on their source. Choose one or more of these rule groups if you want to reduce your exposure to BOTS!!!! traffic or exploitation attempts

The Amazon IP reputation list rule group contains rules that are based on Amazon internal threat intelligence. This is useful if you would like to block IP addresses typically associated with bots or other threats. Inspects for a list of IP addresses that have been identified as bots by Amazon threat intelligence.

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Exam Topic 1)

A solutions architect works for a government agency that has strict disaster recovery requirements. All Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) snapshots are required to be saved in at least two additional AWS Regions. The agency also is required to maintain the lowest possible operational overhead.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Configure a policy in Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM) to run once daily to copy the EBS snapshots to the additional Regions.
- B. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to schedule an AWS Lambda function to copy the EBS snapshots to the additional Regions.
- C. Set up AWS Backup to create the EBS snapshot
- D. Configure Amazon S3 cross-Region replication to copy the EBS snapshots to the additional Regions.
- E. Schedule Amazon EC2 Image Builder to run once daily to create an AMI and copy the AMI to the additional Regions.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Exam Topic 1)

A financial company is building a system to generate monthly, immutable bank account statements for its users. Statements are stored in Amazon S3. Users should have immediate access to their monthly statements for up to 2 years. Some users access their statements frequently, whereas others rarely access their

statements. The company's security and compliance policy requires that the statements be retained for at least 7 years. What is the MOST cost-effective solution to meet the company's needs?

- A. Create an S3 bucket with Object Lock disable
- B. Store statements in S3 Standard
- C. Define an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition the data to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 30 day
- D. Define another S3 Lifecycle policy to move the data to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 2 year
- E. Attach an S3 Glacier Vault Lock policy with deny delete permissions for archives less than 7 years old.
- F. Create an S3 bucket with versioning enable
- G. Store statements in S3 Intelligent-Tiering
- H. Use same-Region replication to replicate objects to a backup S3 bucket
- I. Define an S3 Lifecycle policy for the backup S3 bucket to move the data to S3 Glacier
- J. Attach an S3 Glacier Vault Lock policy with deny delete permissions for archives less than 7 years old.
- K. Create an S3 bucket with Object Lock enable
- L. Store statements in S3 Intelligent-Tiering
- M. Enable compliance mode with a default retention period of 2 year
- N. Define an S3 Lifecycle policy to move the data to S3 Glacier after 2 year
- O. Attach an S3 Glacier Vault Lock policy with deny delete permissions for archives less than 7 years old.
- P. Create an S3 bucket with versioning disable
- Q. Store statements in S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA). Define an S3 Lifecycle policy to move the data to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 2 year
- R. Attach an S3 Glacier Vault Lock policy with deny delete permissions for archives less than 7 years old.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2018/11/s3-object-lock/>

Create an S3 bucket with Object Lock enabled. Store statements in S3 Intelligent-Tiering. Enable compliance mode with a default retention period of 2 years. Define an S3 Lifecycle policy to move the data to S3 Glacier after 2 years. Attach an S3 Glacier Vault Lock policy with deny delete permissions for archives less than 7 years old.

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

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is creating a REST API to share information with six of its partners based in the United States. The company has created an Amazon API Gateway Regional endpoint. Each of the six partners will access the API once per day to post daily sales figures.

After initial deployment, the company observes 1,000 requests per second originating from 500 different IP addresses around the world. The company believes this traffic is originating from a botnet and wants to secure its API while minimizing cost.

Which approach should the company take to secure its API?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution with the API as the origin
- B. Create an AWS WAF web ACL with a rule to block clients that submit more than five requests per day
- C. Associate the web ACL with the CloudFront distribution
- D. Configure CloudFront with an origin access identity (OAI) and associate it with the distribution
- E. Configure API Gateway to ensure only the OAI can execute the POST method.
- F. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution with the API as the origin
- G. Create an AWS WAF web ACL with a rule to block clients that submit more than five requests per day
- H. Associate the web ACL with the CloudFront distribution
- I. Add a custom header to the CloudFront distribution populated with an API key
- J. Configure the API to require an API key on the POST method.
- K. Create an AWS WAF web ACL with a rule to allow access to the IP addresses used by the six partners. Associate the web ACL with the API
- L. Create a resource policy with a request limit and associate it with the API
- M. Configure the API to require an API key on the POST method.
- N. Associate the web ACL with the API
- O. Create a usage plan with a request limit and associate it with the API
- P. Create an API key and add it to the usage plan.

Answer: D

Explanation:

"A usage plan specifies who can access one or more deployed API stages and methods—and also how much and how fast they can access them. The plan uses API keys to identify API clients and meters access to the associated API stages for each key. It also lets you configure throttling limits and quota limits that are enforced on individual client API keys."

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/latest/developerguide/api-gateway-api-usage-plans.html>

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is migrating an application to AWS. It wants to use fully managed services as much as possible during the migration. The company needs to store large, important documents within the application with the following requirements:

- * 1. The data must be highly durable and available.
- * 2. The data must always be encrypted at rest and in transit.
- * 3. The encryption key must be managed by the company and rotated periodically.

Which of the following solutions should the solutions architect recommend?

- A. Deploy the storage gateway to AWS in file gateway mode
- B. Use Amazon EBS volume encryption using an AWS KMS key to encrypt the storage gateway volumes.
- C. Use Amazon S3 with a bucket policy to enforce HTTPS for connections to the bucket and to enforce server-side encryption and AWS KMS for object encryption.
- D. Use Amazon DynamoDB with SSL to connect to DynamoDB
- E. Use an AWS KMS key to encrypt DynamoDB objects at rest.
- F. Deploy instances with Amazon EBS volumes attached to store this data
- G. Use EBS volume encryption using an AWS KMS key to encrypt the data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use Amazon S3 with a bucket policy to enforce HTTPS for connections to the bucket and to enforce server-side encryption and AWS KMS for object encryption.

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a project that is launching Amazon EC2 instances that are larger than required. The project's account cannot be part of the company's organization in AWS Organizations due to policy restrictions to keep this activity outside of corporate IT. The company wants to allow only the launch of t3.small EC2 instances by developers in the project's account. These EC2 instances must be restricted to the us-east-2 Region. What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new developer account
- B. Move all EC2 instances, users, and assets into us-east-2. Add the account to the company's organization in AWS Organization
- C. Enforce a tagging policy that denotes Region affinity.
- D. Create an SCP that denies the launch of all EC2 instances except I3.small EC2 instances in us-east-2. Attach the SCP to the project's account.
- E. Create and purchase a t3.small EC2 Reserved Instance for each developer in us-east-2. Assign each developer a specific EC2 instance with their name as the tag.
- F. Create an IAM policy than allows the launch of only t3.small EC2 instances in us-east-2. Attach the policy to the roles and groups that the developers use in the project's account.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 84

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is serving files to its customers through an SFTP server that is accessible over the internet. The SFTP server is running on a single Amazon EC2 instance with an Elastic IP address attached. Customers connect to the SFTP server through its Elastic IP address and use SSH (or authentication). The EC2 instance also has an attached security group that allows access from all customer IP addresses.

A solutions architect must implement a solution to improve availability, minimize the complexity of infrastructure management, and minimize the disruption to customers who access files. The solution must not change the way customers connect. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Disassociate the Elastic IP address from the EC2 instance
- B. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to be used for SFTP file hosting
- C. Create an AWS Transfer Family server. Configure the Transfer Family server with a publicly accessible endpoint. Associate the SFTP Elastic IP address with the new endpoint. Point the Transfer Family server to the S3 bucket.
- D. Sync all files from the SFTP server to the S3 bucket.
- E. Disassociate the Elastic IP address from the EC2 instance
- F. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to be used for SFTP file hosting
- G. Create an AWS Transfer Family service
- H. Configure the Transfer Family server with a VPC-hosted, internet-facing endpoint
- J. Associate the SFTP Elastic IP address with the new endpoint
- K. Attach the security group with customer IP addresses to the new endpoint
- L. Point the Transfer Family server to the S3 bucket. Sync all files from the SFTP server to the S3 bucket.
- M. Disassociate the Elastic IP address from the EC2 instance
- N. Create a new Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system to be used for SFTP file hosting
- O. Create an AWS Fargate task definition to run an SFTP server
- P. Specify the EFS file system as a mount in the task definition
- Q. Create a Fargate service by using the task definition, and place a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in front of the service. When configuring the service, attach the security group with customer IP addresses to the tasks that run the SFTP server
- R. Associate the Elastic IP address with the NLB
- S. Sync all files from the SFTP server to the S3 bucket.
- T. Disassociate the Elastic IP address from the EC2 instance
- . Create a multi-attach Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume to be used for SFTP file hosting
- . Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) with the Elastic IP address attached
- . Create an Auto Scaling group with EC2 instances that run an SFTP server. Define in the Auto Scaling group that instances that are launched should attach the new multi-attach EBS volume. Configure the Auto Scaling group to automatically add instances behind the NLB. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use the security group that allows customer IP addresses for the EC2 instances that the Auto Scaling group launches
- . Sync all files from the SFTP server to the new multi-attach EBS volume.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/transfer/latest/userguide/create-server-in-vpc.html> <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/aws-sftp-endpoint-type/>

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 1)

A solutions architect is building a web application that uses an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance. The DB instance is expected to receive many more reads than writes. The solutions architect needs to ensure that the large amount of read traffic can be accommodated and that the DB instance is highly available. Which steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Select THREE)

- A. Create multiple read replicas and put them into an Auto Scaling group.
- B. Create multiple read replicas in different Availability Zones.
- C. Create an Amazon Route 53 hosted zone and a record set for each read replica with a TTL and a weighted routing policy.
- D. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and put the read replicas behind the ALB.
- E. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to detect a failed read replica
- F. Set the alarm to directly invoke an AWS Lambda function to delete its Route 53 record set.
- G. Configure an Amazon Route 53 health check for each read replica using its endpoint

Answer: BCF

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/requests-rds-read-replicas/>

You can use Amazon Route 53 weighted record sets to distribute requests across your read replicas. Within a Route 53 hosted zone, create individual record sets for each DNS endpoint associated with your read replicas and give them the same weight. Then, direct requests to the endpoint of the record set. You can incorporate Route 53 health checks to be sure that Route 53 directs traffic away from unavailable read replicas

NEW QUESTION 89

- (Exam Topic 1)

A medical company is running a REST API on a set of Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances run in an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The ALB runs in three public subnets, and the EC2 instances run in three private subnets. The company has deployed an Amazon CloudFront distribution that has the ALB as the only origin.

Which solution should a solutions architect recommend to enhance the origin security?

- A. Store a random string in AWS Secrets Manager
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function for automatic secret rotation
- C. Configure CloudFront to inject the random string as a custom HTTP header for the origin request
- D. Create an AWS WAF web ACL rule with a string match rule for the custom header
- E. Associate the web ACL with the ALB.
- F. Create an AWS WAF web ACL rule with an IP match condition of the CloudFront service IP address range
- G. Associate the web ACL with the ALB
- H. Move the ALB into the three private subnets.
- I. Store a random string in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store
- J. Configure Parameter Store automatic rotation for the string
- K. Configure CloudFront to inject the random string as a custom HTTP header for the origin request
- L. Inspect the value of the custom HTTP header, and block access in the ALB.
- M. Configure AWS Shield Advanced
- N. Create a security group policy to allow connections from CloudFront service IP address range
- O. Add the policy to AWS Shield Advanced, and attach the policy to the ALB.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

It shows For Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, there are two primary process types: Launch and Terminate. The Launch process adds a new Amazon EC2 instance to an Auto Scaling group, increasing its capacity. The Terminate process removes an Amazon EC2 instance from the group, decreasing its capacity. HealthCheck process for EC2 autoscaling is not a primary process! It is a process along with the following AddToLoadBalancer AlarmNotification AZRebalance HealthCheck InstanceRefresh ReplaceUnhealthy ScheduledActions From the requirements, Some EC2 instances are now being marked as unhealthy and are being terminated. Application is running at reduced capacity not because instances are marked unhealthy but because they are being terminated.

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

NEW QUESTION 94

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company wants to migrate its corporate data center from on premises to the AWS Cloud. The data center includes physical servers and VMs that use VMware and Hyper-V. An administrator needs to select the correct services to collect data (or the initial migration discovery process). The data format should be supported by AWS Migration Hub. The company also needs the ability to generate reports from the data.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use the AWS Agentless Discovery Connector for data collection on physical servers and all VMs
- B. Store the collected data in Amazon S3. Query the data with S3 Select
- C. Generate reports by using Kibana hosted on Amazon EC2.
- D. Use the AWS Application Discovery Service agent for data collection on physical servers and all VMs. Store the collected data in Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS). Query the data and generate reports with Amazon Athena.
- E. Use the AWS Application Discovery Service agent for data collection on physical servers and Hyper-V
- F. Use the AWS Agentless Discovery Connector for data collection on VMware
- G. Store the collected data in Amazon S3. Query the data with Amazon Athena
- H. Generate reports by using Amazon QuickSight.
- I. Use the AWS Systems Manager agent for data collection on physical server
- J. Use the AWS Agentless Discovery Connector for data collection on all VMs
- K. Store, query, and generate reports from the collected data by using Amazon Redshift.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/application-discovery/latest/userguide/discovery-agent.html> <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/application-discovery/latest/userguide/discovery-connector.html>

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company's AWS architecture currently uses access keys and secret access keys stored on each instance to access AWS services. Database credentials are hard-coded on each instance. SSH keys for command-line remote access are stored in a secured Amazon S3 bucket. The company has asked its solutions architect to improve the security posture of the architecture without adding operational complexity.

Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to accomplish this? (Select THREE.)

- A. Use Amazon EC2 instance profiles with an IAM role.
- B. Use AWS Secrets Manager to store access keys and secret access keys.
- C. Use AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store to store database credentials.
- D. Use a secure fleet of Amazon EC2 bastion hosts (or remote access).
- E. Use AWS KMS to store database credentials.

F. Use AWS Systems Manager Session Manager for remote access

Answer: ACF

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/session-manager.html>

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has implemented an ordering system using an event-driven architecture. During initial testing, the system stopped processing orders. Further analysis revealed that one order message in an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue was causing an error on the backend and blocking all subsequent order messages. The visibility timeout of the queue is set to 30 seconds, and the backend processing timeout is set to 10 seconds. A solutions architect needs to analyze faulty order messages and ensure that the system continues to process subsequent messages. Which step should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements?

- A. Increase the backend processing timeout to 30 seconds to match the visibility timeout
- B. Reduce the visibility timeout of the queue to automatically remove the faulty message
- C. Configure a new SQS FIFO queue as a dead-letter queue to isolate the faulty messages
- D. Configure a new SQS standard queue as a dead-letter queue to isolate the faulty messages.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company runs a popular web application in an on-premises data center. The application receives four million views weekly. The company expects traffic to increase by 200% because of an advertisement that will be published soon.

The company needs to decrease the load on the origin before the increase of traffic occurs. The company does not have enough time to move the entire application to the AWS Cloud.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudFront content delivery network (CDN). Enable query forwarding to the origin. Create a managed cache policy that includes query string
- B. Use an on-premises load balancer as the origin
- C. Offload the DNS querying to AWS to handle CloudFront CDN traffic.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudFront content delivery network (CDN) that uses a Real Time Messaging Protocol (RTMP) distribution
- E. Enable query forwarding to the origin
- F. Use an on-premises load balancer as the origin
- G. Offload the DNS querying to AWS to handle CloudFront CDN traffic.
- H. Create an accelerator in AWS Global Accelerator
- I. Add listeners for HTTP and HTTPS TCP ports. Create an endpoint group
- J. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB), and attach it to the endpoint group
- K. Point the NLB to the on-premises server
- L. Offload the DNS querying to AWS to handle AWS Global Accelerator traffic.
- M. Create an accelerator in AWS Global Accelerator
- N. Add listeners for HTTP and HTTPS TCP ports. Create an endpoint group
- O. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB), and attach it to the endpoint group
- P. Point the ALB to the on-premises server
- Q. Offload the DNS querying to AWS to handle AWS Global Accelerator traffic.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Exam Topic 1)

A multimedia company needs to deliver its video-on-demand (VOD) content to its subscribers in a cost-effective way. The video files range in size from 1-15 GB and are typically viewed frequently for the first 6 months after creation, and then access decreases considerably. The company requires all video files to remain immediately available for subscribers. There are now roughly 30,000 files, and the company anticipates doubling that number over time.

What is the MOST cost-effective solution for delivering the company's VOD content?

- A. Store the video files in an Amazon S3 bucket using S3 Intelligent-Tiering
- B. Use Amazon CloudFront to deliver the content with the S3 bucket as the origin.
- C. Use AWS Elemental MediaConvert and store the adaptive bitrate video files in Amazon S3. Configure an AWS Elemental MediaPackage endpoint to deliver the content from Amazon S3.
- D. Store the video files in Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) Standard
- E. Enable EFS lifecycle management to move the video files to EFS Infrequent Access after 6 months
- F. Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group behind an Elastic Load Balancer to deliver the content from Amazon EFS.
- G. Store the video files in Amazon S3 Standard
- H. Create S3 Lifecycle rules to move the video files to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 6 months and to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 1 year
- I. Use Amazon CloudFront to deliver the content with the S3 bucket as the origin.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/amazon-cloudfront-for-media.pdf> <https://aws.amazon.com/solutions/implementations/video-on-demand-on-aws/>

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Exam Topic 1)

A developer reports receiving an Error 403: Access Denied message when they try to download an object from an Amazon S3 bucket. The S3 bucket is accessed using an S3 endpoint inside a VPC and is encrypted with an AWS KMS key. A solutions architect has verified that the developer is assuming the correct IAM role in the account that allows the object to be downloaded. The S3 bucket policy and the NACL are also valid.

Which additional step should the solutions architect take to troubleshoot this issue?

- A. Ensure that blocking all public access has not been enabled in the S3 bucket.
- B. Verify that the IAM role has permission to decrypt the referenced KMS key.
- C. Verify that the IAM role has the correct trust relationship configured.
- D. Check that local firewall rules are not preventing access to the S3 endpoint.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has an internal application running on AWS that is used to track and process shipments in the company's warehouse. Currently, after the system receives an order, it emails the staff the information needed to ship a package. Once the package is shipped, the staff replies to the email and the order is marked as shipped.

The company wants to stop using email in the application and move to a serverless application model. Which architecture solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Batch to configure the different tasks required to ship a package
- B. Have AWS Batch trigger an AWS Lambda function that creates and prints a shipping label
- C. Once that label is scanned
- D. as it leaves the warehouse, have another Lambda function move the process to the next step in the AWS Batch job.
- E. When a new order is created, store the order information in Amazon SQS
- F. Have AWS Lambda check the queue every 5 minutes and process any needed work
- G. When an order needs to be shipped, have Lambda print the label in the warehouse
- H. Once the label has been scanned, as it leaves the warehouse, have an Amazon EC2 instance update Amazon S3.
- I. Update the application to store new order information in Amazon DynamoDB
- J. When a new order is created, trigger an AWS Step Functions workflow, mark the orders as "in progress," and print a package label to the warehouse
- K. Once the label has been scanned and fulfilled, the application will trigger an AWS Lambda function that will mark the order as shipped and complete the workflow.
- L. Store new order information in Amazon EFS
- M. Have instances pull the new information from the NFS and send that information to printers in the warehouse
- N. Once the label has been scanned, as it leaves the warehouse, have Amazon API Gateway call the instances to remove the order information from Amazon EFS.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a policy that all Amazon EC2 instances that are running a database must exist within the same subnets in a shared VPC. Administrators must follow security compliance requirements and are not allowed to directly log in to the shared account. All company accounts are members of the same organization in AWS Organizations. The number of accounts will rapidly increase as the company grows.

A solutions architect uses AWS Resource Access Manager to create a resource share in the shared account. What is the MOST operationally efficient configuration to meet these requirements?

- A. Add the VPC to the resource share
- B. Add the account IDs as principals
- C. Add all subnets within the VPC to the resource share
- D. Add the account IDs as principals
- E. Add all subnets within the VPC to the resource share
- F. Add the organization as a principal.
- G. Add the VPC to the resource share
- H. Add the organization as a principal

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ram/latest/userguide/getting-started-sharing.html#getting-started-sharing-create> To restrict resource sharing to only principals in your organization, choose Allow sharing with principals in your organization only.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ram/latest/userguide/ram-ug.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses AWS Transit Gateway for a hub-and-spoke model to manage network traffic between many VPCs. The company is developing a new service that must be able to send data at 100 Gbps. The company needs a faster connection to other VPCs in the same AWS Region.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Establish VPC peering between the necessary VPCs
- B. Ensure that all route tables are updated as required.
- C. Attach an additional transit gateway to the VPC
- D. Update the route tables accordingly.
- E. Create AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections that use equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) routing between the necessary VPCs.
- F. Create an additional attachment from the necessary VPCs to the existing transit gateway.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 118

- (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.exam.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 SFTP
- 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

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam Topic 1)

A solutions architect at a large company needs to set up network security for outbound traffic to the internet from all AWS accounts within an organization m AWS Organizations. The organization has more than 100 AWS accounts, and the accounts route to each other by using a centralized AWS Transit Gateway. Each account has both an internet gateway and a NAT gateway for outbound traffic to the internet. The company deploys resources only into a single AWS Region. The company needs the ability to add centrally managed rule-based filtering on all outbound traffic to the internet for all AWS accounts in the organization. The peak load of outbound traffic will not exceed 25 Gbps in each Availability Zone. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create a new VPC for outbound traffic to the internet. Connect the existing transit gateway to the new VPC. Configure a new NAT gateway. Create an Auto Scaling group of Amazon EC2 instances that run an open-source internet proxy for rule-based filtering across all Availability Zones in the Region. Modify all default routes to point to the proxy's Auto Scaling group.
- B. Create a new VPC for outbound traffic to the internet. Connect the existing transit gateway to the new VPC. Configure a new NAT gateway. Use an AWS Network Firewall firewall for rule-based filtering. Create Network Firewall endpoints in each Availability Zone. Modify all default routes to point to the Network Firewall endpoints.
- C. Create an AWS Network Firewall firewall for rule-based filtering in each AWS account. Modify all default routes to point to the Network Firewall firewalls in each account.
- D. In each AWS account, create an Auto Scaling group of network-optimized Amazon EC2 instances that run an open-source internet proxy for rule-based filtering. Modify all default routes to point to the proxy's Auto Scaling group.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/deployment-models-for-aws-network-firewall/>
<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/deploy-centralized-traffic-filtering-using-aws-network-firewall/>

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 125

- (Exam Topic 2)

A finance company is storing financial records in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company persists a record for every financial transaction. According to regulatory requirements, the records cannot be modified for at least 1 year after they are written. The records are read on a regular basis and must be immediately accessible.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new S3 bucket.
- B. Turn on S3 Object Lock, set a default retention period of 1 year, and set the retention mode to compliance mode.
- C. Store all records in the new S3 bucket.
- D. Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to immediately transfer new objects to the S3 Glacier storage tier. Create an S3 Glacier Vault Lock policy that has a retention period of 1 year.
- E. Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to immediately transfer new objects to the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage tier. Set a retention period of 1 year.
- F. Create an S3 bucket policy with a Deny action for PutObject operations with a condition where the s3:x-amz-object-retention header is not equal to 1 year.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is migrating its marketing website and content management system from an on-premises data center to AWS. The company wants the AWS application to be deployed in a VPC with Amazon EC2 instances used for the web servers and an Amazon RDS instance for the database.

The company has a runbook document that describes the installation process of the on-premises system. The company would like to base the AWS system on the processes referenced in the runbook document. The runbook document describes the installation and configuration of the operating systems, network settings, the website, and content management system software on the servers. After the migration is complete, the company wants to be able to make changes quickly to take advantage of other AWS features.

How can the application and environment be deployed and automated in AWS, while allowing for future changes?

- A. Update the runbook to describe how to create the VPC
- B. the EC2 instances and the RDS instance for the application by using the AWS Console. Make sure that the rest of the steps in the runbook are updated to reflect any changes that may come from the AWS migration
- C. Write a Python script that uses the AWS API to create the VPC
- D. the EC2 instances and the RDS instance for the application. Write shell scripts that implement the rest of the steps in the runbook. Have the Python script copy and run the shell scripts on the newly created instances to complete the installation
- E. Write an AWS CloudFormation template that creates the VPC, the EC2 instances, and the RDS instance for the application. Ensure that the rest of the steps in the runbook are updated to reflect any changes that may come from the AWS migration
- F. Write an AWS CloudFormation template that creates the VPC, the EC2 instances, and the RDS instance for the application. Include EC2 user data in the AWS CloudFormation template to install and configure the software.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 131

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company hosts a blog post application on AWS using Amazon API Gateway, Amazon DynamoDB, and AWS Lambda. The application currently does not use API keys to authorize requests. The API model is as follows:

GET /posts/{postId} to get post details

GET /users/{userId} to get user details

GET /comments/{commentId} to get comments details

The company has noticed users are actively discussing topics in the comments section, and the company wants to increase user engagement by making the comments appear in real time.

Which design should be used to reduce comment latency and improve user experience?

- A. Use edge-optimized API with Amazon CloudFront to cache API responses.
- B. Modify the blog application code to request GET/commentsV{commentId} every 10 seconds
- C. Use AWS AppSync and leverage WebSockets to deliver comments
- D. Change the concurrency limit of the Lambda functions to lower the API response time.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company's solution architect is designing a disaster recovery (DR) solution for an application that runs on AWS. The application uses PostgreSQL 11.7 as its database. The company has an RPO of 30 seconds. The solution architect must design a DR solution with the primary database in the us-east-1 Region and the database in the us-west-2 Region.

What should the solution architect do to meet these requirements with minimum application change?

- A. Migrate the database to Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL in us-east-1. Set up a read replica in us-west-2. Set the managed RPO for the RDS database to 30 seconds.
- B. Migrate the database to Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL in us-east-1. Set up a standby replica in an Availability Zone in us-west-2. Set the managed RPO for the RDS database to 30 seconds.
- C. Migrate the database to an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL global database with the primary Region as us-east-1 and the secondary Region as us-west-2. Set the managed RPO for the Aurora database to 30 seconds.
- D. Migrate the database to Amazon DynamoDB in us-east-1. Set up global tables with replica tables that are created in us-west-2.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 138

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company that runs applications on AWS recently subscribed to a new software-as-a-service (SaaS) data vendor. The vendor provides the data by way of a REST API that the vendor hosts in its AWS environment. The vendor offers multiple options for connectivity to the API and is working with the company to find the best way to connect.

The company's AWS account does not allow outbound internet access from its AWS environment. The vendor's services run on AWS in the same AWS Region as the company's applications.

A solutions architect must implement connectivity to the vendor's API so that the API is highly available in the company's VPC.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Connect to the vendor's public API address for the data service.
- B. Connect to the vendor by way of a VPC peering connection between the vendor's VPC and the company's VPC
- C. Connect to the vendor by way of a VPC endpoint service that uses AWS PrivateLink
- D. Connect to a public bastion host that the vendor provides. Tunnel the API traffic.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is running a two-tier web-based application in an on-premises data center. The application layer consists of a single server running a stateful application. The application connects to a PostgreSQL database running on a separate server. The application's user base is expected to grow significantly, so the company is migrating the application and database to AWS. The solution will use Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, and Elastic Load Balancing.

Which solution will provide a consistent user experience that will allow the application and database tiers to scale?

- A. Enable Aurora Auto Scaling for Aurora Replica
- B. Use a Network Load Balancer with the least outstanding requests routing algorithm and sticky sessions enabled
- C. Enable Aurora Auto Scaling for Aurora writer
- D. Use an Application Load Balancer with the round robin routing algorithm and sticky sessions enabled
- E. Aurora Auto Scaling for Aurora Replica
- F. Use an Application Load Balancer with the round robin routing algorithm and sticky sessions enabled.
- G. Aurora Auto Scaling for Aurora writer
- H. Use a Network Load Balancer with the least outstanding requests routing algorithm and sticky sessions enabled.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company runs a proprietary stateless ETL application on an Amazon EC2 Linux instance. The application is a Linux binary, and the source code cannot be modified. The application is single-threaded, uses 2 GB of RAM, and is highly CPU intensive. The application is scheduled to run every 4 hours and runs for up to 20 minutes. A solutions architect wants to revise the architecture for the solution.

Which strategy should the solutions architect use?

- A. Use AWS Lambda to run the application
- B. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to invoke the Lambda function every 4 hours
- C. Use AWS Batch to run the application. Use an AWS Step Functions state machine to invoke the AWS Batch job every 4 hours
- D. Use AWS Fargate to run the application. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to invoke the Fargate task every 4 hours
- E. Use Amazon EC2 Spot Instances to run the application. Use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy and run the application every 4 hours.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 142

- (Exam Topic 2)

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: BDF

NEW QUESTION 143

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is running a three-tier web application in an on-premises data center. The frontend is served by an Apache web server, the middle tier is a monolithic Java application, and the storage tier is a PostgreSQL database.

During a recent marketing promotion, customers could not place orders through the application because the application crashed. An analysis showed that all three tiers were overloaded. The application became unresponsive, and the database reached its capacity limit because of read operations. The company already has several similar promotions scheduled in the near future.

A solutions architect must develop a plan for migration to AWS to resolve these issues. The solution must maximize scalability and must minimize operational effort.

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

- A. Refactor the frontend so that static assets can be hosted on Amazon S3. Use Amazon CloudFront to serve the frontend to customer
- B. Connect the frontend to the Java application.
- C. Rehost the Apache web server of the frontend on Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling group
- D. Use a load balancer in front of the Auto Scaling group
- E. Use Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) to host the static assets that the Apache web server needs.
- F. Rehost the Java application in an AWS Elastic Beanstalk environment that includes auto scaling.
- G. Refactor the Java application
- H. Develop a Docker container to run the Java application
- I. Use AWS Fargate to host the container.
- J. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to replatform the PostgreSQL database to an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL database
- K. Use Aurora Auto Scaling for read replicas.
- L. Rehost the PostgreSQL database on an Amazon EC2 instance that has twice as much memory as the on-premises server.

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 147

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company has built a high performance computing (HPC) cluster in AWS for a tightly coupled workload that generates a large number of shared files stored in Amazon EFS. The cluster was performing well when the number of Amazon EC2 instances in the cluster was 100. However, when the company increased the cluster size to 1,000 EC2 instances, overall performance was well below expectations.

Which collection of design choices should a solutions architect make to achieve the maximum performance from the HPC cluster? (Select THREE.)

- A. Ensure the HPC cluster is launched within a single Availability Zone.

- B. Launch the EC2 instances and attach elastic network interfaces in multiples of four.
- C. Select EC2 instance types with an Elastic Fabric Adapter (EFA) enabled
- D. Ensure the cluster is launched across multiple Availability Zones.
- E. Replace Amazon EFS with multiple Amazon EBS volumes in a RAID array.
- F. Replace Amazon EFS with Amazon FSx for Lustre.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 2)

A large company has many business units. Each business unit has multiple AWS accounts for different purposes. The CIO of the company sees that each business unit has data that would be useful to share with other parts of the company. In total, there are about 10 PB of data that needs to be shared with users in 1,000 AWS accounts. The data is proprietary, so some of it should only be available to users with specific job types. Some of the data is used for throughput of intensive workloads such as simulations. The number of accounts changes frequently because of new initiatives, acquisitions, and divestitures.

A solutions architect has been asked to design a system that will allow for sharing data for use in AWS with all of the employees in the company.

Which approach will allow for secure data sharing in a scalable way?

- A. Store the data in a single Amazon S3 bucket. Create an IAM role for every combination of job type and business unit that allows for appropriate read/write access based on object prefixes in the S3 bucket. The roles should have trust policies that allow the business unit's AWS accounts to assume their roles. Use IAM in each business unit's AWS account to prevent them from assuming roles for a different job type. Users get credentials to access the data by using AssumeRole from their business unit's AWS account. Users can then use those credentials with an S3 client.
- B. Store the data in a single Amazon S3 bucket. Write a bucket policy that uses conditions to grant read and write access where appropriate based on each user's business unit and job type.
- C. Determine the business unit with the AWS account accessing the bucket and the job type with a prefix in the IAM user's name. Users can access data by using IAM credentials from their business unit's AWS account with an S3 client.
- D. Store the data in a series of Amazon S3 buckets. Create an application running on Amazon EC2 that is integrated with the company's identity provider (IdP) that authenticates users and allows them to download or upload data through the application. The application uses the business unit and job type information in the IdP to control what users can upload and download through the application. The users can access the data through the application's API.
- E. Store the data in a series of Amazon S3 buckets. Create an AWS STS token vending machine that is integrated with the company's identity provider (IdP). When a user logs in, have the token vending machine attach an IAM policy that assumes the role that limits the user's access and/or upload only the data the user is authorized to access. Users can get credentials by authenticating to the token vending machine's website or API and then use those credentials with an S3 client.
- F. D

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 153

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company has a new security policy. The policy requires the company to log any event that retrieves data from Amazon S3 buckets. The company must save these audit logs in a dedicated S3 bucket. The company created the audit logs S3 bucket in an AWS account that is designated for centralized logging. The S3 bucket has a bucket policy that allows write-only cross-account access. A solutions architect must ensure that all S3 object-level access is being logged for current S3 buckets and future S3 buckets. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable server access logging for all current S3 buckets.
- B. Use the audit logs S3 bucket as a destination for audit logs.
- C. Enable replication between all current S3 buckets and the audit logs S3 bucket. Enable S3 Versioning in the audit logs S3 bucket.
- D. Configure S3 Event Notifications for all current S3 buckets to invoke an AWS Lambda function every time objects are accessed. Store Lambda logs in the audit logs S3 bucket.
- E. Enable AWS CloudTrail.
- F. and use the audit logs S3 bucket to store logs. Enable data event logging for S3 event sources, current S3 buckets, and future S3 buckets.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company uses multiple AWS accounts in a single AWS Region. A solutions architect is designing a solution to consolidate logs generated by Elastic Load Balancers (ELBs) in the AppDev, AppTest, and AppProd accounts. The logs should be stored in an existing Amazon S3 bucket named s3-elb-logs in the central AWS account. The central account is used for log consolidation only and does not have ELBs deployed. ELB logs must be encrypted at rest.

Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to build the solution? (Select TWO.)

- A. Update the S3 bucket policy for the s3-elb-logs bucket to allow the s3:PutBucketLogging action for the central AWS account ID.
- B. Update the S3 bucket policy for the s3-elb-logs bucket to allow the s3:PutObject and s3:DeleteObject actions for the AppDev, AppTest, and AppProd account IDs.
- C. Update the S3 bucket policy for the s3-elb-logs bucket to allow the s3:PutObject action for the AppDev, AppTest, and AppProd account IDs.
- D. Enable access logging for the ELB.
- E. Set the S3 location to the s3-elb-logs bucket.
- F. Enable Amazon S3 default encryption using server-side encryption with S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) for the s3-elb-logs S3 bucket.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Exam Topic 2)

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 ranges.
- 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

NEW QUESTION 160

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company has deployed an application to multiple environments in AWS, including production and testing. The company has separate accounts for production and testing, and users are allowed to create additional application users for team members or services, as needed. The security team has asked the operations team for better isolation between production and testing with centralized controls on security credentials and improved management of permissions between environments. Which of the following options would MOST securely accomplish this goal?

- A. Create a new AWS account to hold user and service accounts, such as an identity account. Create users and groups in the identity account.
- B. Create roles with appropriate permissions in the production and testing accounts. Add the identity account to the trust policies for the roles.
- C. Modify permissions in the production and testing accounts to limit creating new IAM users to members of the operations team. Set a strong IAM password policy on each account. Create new IAM users and groups in each account to limit developer access to just the services required to complete their job function.
- D. Create a script that runs on each account that checks user accounts for adherence to a security policy. Disable any user or service accounts that do not comply.
- E. Create all user accounts in the production account. Create roles for access in the production account and testing account.
- F. Grant cross-account access from the production account to the testing account.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company has an on-premises monitoring solution using a PostgreSQL database for persistence of events. The database is unable to scale due to heavy ingestion and it frequently runs out of storage.

The company wants to create a hybrid solution and has already set up a VPN connection between its network and AWS. The solution should include the following attributes:

- Managed AWS services to minimize operational complexity
- A buffer that automatically scales to match the throughput of data and requires no on-going administration.
- A visualization tool to create dashboards to observe events in near-real time.
- Support for semi-structured JSON data and dynamic schemas.

Which combination of components will enable the company to create a monitoring solution that will satisfy these requirements? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company has an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database that writes a nightly 200 GB export to a local drive. The company wants to move the backups to more robust cloud storage on Amazon S3. The company has set up a 10 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection between the on-premises data center and AWS. Which solution meets these requirements most cost effectively?

- A. Create a new S3 bucket. Deploy an AWS Storage Gateway file gateway within the VPC that is connected to the Direct Connect connection.
- B. Create a new SMB file share.
- C. Write nightly database exports to the new SMB file share.
- D. Create an Amazon FSx for Windows File Server Single-AZ file system within the VPC that is connected to the Direct Connect connection.
- E. Create a new SMB file share.
- F. Write nightly database exports to an SMB file share on the Amazon FSx file system. Enable backups.
- G. Create an Amazon FSx for Windows File Server Multi-AZ system within the VPC that is connected to the Direct Connect connection.
- H. Create a new SMB file share.
- I. Write nightly database exports to an SMB file share on the Amazon FSx file system.
- J. Enable nightly backups.
- K. Create a new S3 bucket.
- L. Deploy an AWS Storage Gateway volume gateway within the VPC that is connected to the Direct Connect connection.
- M. Create a new SMB file share.
- N. Write nightly database exports to the new SMB file share on the volume gateway, and automate copies of this data to an S3 bucket.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company has multiple business units. Each business unit has its own AWS account and runs a single website within that account. The company also has a single logging account. Logs from each business unit website are aggregated into a single Amazon S3 bucket in the logging account. The S3 bucket policy provides each business unit with access to write data into the bucket and requires data to be encrypted.

The company needs to encrypt logs uploaded into the bucket using a Single AWS Key Management Service

(AWS KMS) CMK. The CMK that protects the data must be rotated once every 365 days.

Which strategy is the MOST operationally efficient for the company to use to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a customer managed CMK in the logging account. Update the CMK key policy to provide access to the logging account only. Manually rotate the CMK every 365 days.
- B. Create a customer managed CMK in the logging account.
- C. Update the CMK key policy to provide access to the logging account and business unit account.
- D. Enable automatic rotation of the CMK.
- E. Use an AWS managed CMK in the logging account.
- F. Update the CMK key policy to provide access to the logging account and business unit accounts. Manually rotate the CMK every 365 days.
- G. Use an AWS managed CMK in the logging account. Update the CMK key policy to provide access to the logging account only.
- H. Enable automatic rotation of the CMK.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 174

- (Exam Topic 2)

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: A

NEW QUESTION 179

- (Exam Topic 2)

A large company recently experienced an unexpected increase in Amazon RDS and Amazon DynamoDB costs. The company needs to increase visibility into details of AWS Billing and Cost Management. There are various accounts associated with AWS Organizations, including many development and production accounts. There is no consistent tagging strategy across the organization, but there are guidelines in place that require all infrastructure to be deployed using AWS CloudFormation with consistent tagging. Management requires cost center numbers and project ID numbers for all existing and future DynamoDB tables and RDS instances.

Which strategy should the solutions architect provide to meet these requirements?

- A. Use Tag Editor to tag existing resources. Create cost allocation tags to define the cost center and project ID and allow 24 hours for tags to propagate to existing resources.
- B. Use an AWS Config rule to alert the finance team of untagged resources. Create a centralized AWS Lambda based solution to tag untagged RDS databases and DynamoDB resources every hour using a cross-account role.
- C. Use Tag Editor to tag existing resources. Create cost allocation tags to define the cost center and project ID. Use SCPs to restrict resource creation that do not have the cost center and project ID on the resource.
- D. Create cost allocation tags to define the cost center and project ID and allow 24 hours for tags to propagate to existing resources. Update existing federated roles to restrict privileges to provision resources that do not include the cost center and project ID on the resource.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 2)

A solutions architect needs to provide AWS Cost and Usage Report data from a company's AWS Organizations management account. The company already has an Amazon S3 bucket to store the reports. The reports must be automatically ingested into a database that can be visualized with other tools.

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

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that a new object creation in the S3 bucket will trigger.
- B. Create an AWS Cost and Usage Report configuration to deliver the data into the S3 bucket.
- C. Configure an AWS Glue crawler that a new object creation in the S3 bucket will trigger.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function that a new object creation in the S3 bucket will trigger.
- E. Create an AWS Glue crawler that the AWS Lambda function will trigger to crawl objects in the S3 bucket.
- F. Create an AWS Glue crawler that the Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule will trigger to crawl objects in the S3 bucket.

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is running multiple workloads in the AWS Cloud. The company has separate units for software development. The company uses AWS Organizations and federation with SAML to give permissions to developers to manage resources in their AWS accounts. The development units each deploy their production workloads into a common production account.

Recently, an incident occurred in the production account in which members of a development unit terminated an EC2 instance that belonged to a different development unit. A solutions architect must create a solution that prevents a similar incident from happening in the future. The solution also must allow

developers the possibility to manage the instances used for their workloads.
Which strategy will meet these requirements?

- A. Create separate OUs in AWS Organizations for each development unit Assign the created OUs to the company AWS accounts Create separate SCPs with a deny action and a StringNotEquals condition for the DevelopmentUnit resource tag that matches the development unit name Assign the SCP to the corresponding OU
- B. Pass an attribute for DevelopmentUnit as an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) session tag during SAML federation Update the IAM policy for the developers' assumed IAM role with a deny action and a StringNotEquals condition for the DevelopmentUnit resource tag and aws PrincipalTag/DevelopmentUnit
- C. Pass an attribute for DevelopmentUnit as an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) session tag during SAML federation Create an SCP with an allow action and a StrmgEquals condition for the DevelopmentUnit resource tag and aws Principal Tag 'DevelopmentUnit Assign the SCP to the root OU.
- D. Create separate IAM policies for each development unit For every IAM policy add an allow action and a StringEquals condition for the DevelopmentUnit resource tag and the development unit name During SAML federation use AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to assign the IAM policy and match the development unit name to the assumed IAM role

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Exam Topic 2)

A financial services company loaded millions of historical stock trades into an Amazon DynamoDB table The table uses on-demand capacity mode Once each day at midnight, a few million new records are loaded into the table Application read activity against the table happens in bursts throughout the day, and a limited set of keys are repeatedly looked up. The company needs to reduce costs associated with DynamoDB.

Which strategy should a solutions architect recommend to meet this requirement?

- A. Deploy an Amazon ElastiCache cluster in front of the DynamoDB table.
- B. Deploy DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) Configure DynamoDB auto scaling Purchase Savings Plans in Cost Explorer
- C. Use provisioned capacity mode Purchase Savings Plans in Cost Explorer
- D. Deploy DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) Use provisioned capacity mode Configure DynamoDB auto scaling

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company's AWS architecture currently uses access keys and secret access keys stored on each instance to access AWS services Database credentials are hard-coded on each instance SSH keys for command-line remote access are stored in a secured Amazon S3 bucket The company has asked its solutions architect to improve the security posture of the architecture without adding operational complexity.

Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to accomplish this? (Select THREE.)

- A. Use Amazon EC2 instance profiles with an IAM role
- B. Use AWS Secrets Manager to store access keys and secret access keys
- C. Use AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store to store database credentials
- D. Use a secure fleet of Amazon EC2 bastion hosts for remote access
- E. Use AWS KMS to store database credentials
- F. Use AWS Systems Manager Session Manager for remote access

Answer: ACF

NEW QUESTION 192

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is running its solution on AWS in a manually created VPC. The company is using AWS Cloud Formation to provision other parts of the infrastructure. According to a new requirement, the company must manage all infrastructure in an automatic way.

What should the company do to meet this new requirement with the LEAST effort?

- A. Create a new AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) stack that stnctly provisions the existing VPC resources and configuratio
- B. Use AWS CDK to import the VPC into the stack and to manage the VPC.
- C. Create a CloudFormation stack set that creates the VP
- D. Use the stack set to import the VPC into the stack.
- E. Create a new CloudFormation template that strictly provisions the existing VPC resources and configuratio
- F. From the CloudFormation console, create a new stack by importing the existing resources.
- G. Create a new CloudFormation template that creates the VP
- H. Use the AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) CLI to import the VPC.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 193

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is planning to migrate an application from on premises to AWS. The application currently uses an Oracle database and the company can tolerate a brief downtime of 1 hour when performing the switch to the new infrastructure As part of the migration. the database engine will be changed to MySQL. A solutions architect needs to determine which AWS services can be used to perform the migration while minimizing the amount of work and time required.

Which of the following will meet the requirements?

- A. Use AWS SCT to generate the schema scripts and apply them on the target prior to migration Use AWS DMS to analyse the current schema and provide a recommendation for the optimal database engine Then, use AWS DMS to migrate to the recommended engine Use AWS SCT to identify what embedded SQL code in the application can be converted and what has to be done manually
- B. Use AWS SCT to generate the schema scripts and apply them on the target prior to migratio
- C. Use AWS DMS to begin moving data from the on-premises database to AW
- D. After the initial copy continue to use AWS DMS to keep the databases m sync until cutting over to the new database Use AWS SCT to identify what embedded SOL code in the application can be converted and what has to be done manually.
- E. Use AWS DMS lo help identify the best target deployment between installing the database engine on Amazon EC2 directly or moving to Amazon RD
- F. Then, use AWS DMS to migrate to the platfor

G. Use AWS Application Discovery Service to identify what embedded SQL code in the application can be converted and what has to be done manually.
H. Use AWS DMS to begin moving data from the on-premises database to AWS After the initial copy, continue to use AWS DMS to keep the databases in sync until cutting over to the new database use AWS Application Discovery Service to identify what embedded SQL code in the application can be converted and what has to be done manually

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 196

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