

# Amazon-Web-Services

## Exam Questions SAP-C02

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional



**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 team 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 pipeline
- B. Use the Jenkins plugin for AWS CodeBuild to conduct unit testing
- C. Send alerts to an Amazon SNS topic for any bad build
- D. Deploy in an in-place
- E. all-at-once deployment configuration using AWS CodeDeploy.
- F. Use GitHub webhooks to trigger the CodePipeline pipeline
- G. Use the Jenkins plugin for AWS CodeBuild to conduct unit testing
- 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 pipeline
- K. Use AWS X-Ray for unit testing and static code analysis
- 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 pipeline
- O. Use AWS X-Ray for unit testing and static code analysis
- 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 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 minutes
- 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://aws.amazon.com/blogs/infrastructure-and-automation/run-code-before-terminating-an-ec2-auto-scaling-instance/) <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 3**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a complex web application that leverages Amazon CloudFront for global scalability and performance. Over time, users report that the web application is slowing down.

The company's operations team reports that the CloudFront cache hit ratio has been dropping steadily. The cache metrics report indicates that query strings on some URLs are inconsistently ordered and are specified sometimes in mixed-case letters and sometimes in lowercase letters.

Which set of actions should the solutions architect take to increase the cache hit ratio as quickly as possible?

- A. Deploy a Lambda@Edge function to sort parameters by name and force them to be lowercase
- B. Select the CloudFront viewer request trigger to invoke the function.
- C. Update the CloudFront distribution to disable caching based on query string parameters.
- D. Deploy a reverse proxy after the load balancer to post-process the emitted URLs in the application to force the URL strings to be lowercase.
- E. Update the CloudFront distribution to specify casing-insensitive query string processing.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

[https://docs.amazonaws.cn/en\\_us/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/lambda-examples.html#lambda-ex](https://docs.amazonaws.cn/en_us/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/lambda-examples.html#lambda-ex) Before CloudFront serves content from the cache it will trigger any Lambda function associated with the Viewer Request, in which we can normalize parameters.  
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/lambda-examples.html#lambda-examp>

**NEW QUESTION 4**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A fitness tracking company serves users around the world, with its primary markets in North America and Asia. The company needs to design an infrastructure for its read-heavy user authorization application with the following requirements:

- Be resilient to problems with the application in any Region.
- Write to a database in a single Region.
- Read from multiple Regions.
- Support resiliency across application tiers in each Region.
- Support the relational database semantics reflected in the application. Which combination of steps should a solutions architect take? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use an Amazon Route 53 geoproximity routing policy combined with a multivalue answer routing policy.
- B. Deploy the application, and MySQL database servers to Amazon EC2 instances in each Region.
- C. Set up the application so that reads and writes are local to the Region.
- D. Create snapshots of the web, application, and database servers and store the snapshots in an Amazon S3 bucket in both Regions.
- E. Set up cross-Region replication for the database layer.
- F. Use an Amazon Route 53 geolocation routing policy combined with a failover routing policy.
- G. Set up web, application, and Amazon RDS for MySQL instances in each Region.
- H. Set up the application so that reads are local and writes are partitioned based on the user.
- I. Set up a Multi-AZ failover for the web, application, and database server.
- J. Set up cross-Region replication for the database layer.
- K. Set up active-active web and application servers in each Region.
- L. Deploy an Amazon Aurora global database with clusters in each Region.
- M. Set up the application to use the in-Region Aurora database endpoint.
- N. Create snapshots of the web and application servers and store them in an Amazon S3 bucket in both Regions.

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-policy.html>

Geoproximity routing policy is good to control the user traffic to specific regions. However, a multivalue answer routing policy may cause the users to be randomly sent to other healthy regions that may be far away from the user's location. You can use geolocation routing policy to direct the North American users to your servers on the North America region and configure failover routing to the Asia region in case the North America region fails. You can configure the same for the Asian users pointed to the Asia region servers and have the North America region as its backup.

**NEW QUESTION 5**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has an application that sells tickets online and experiences bursts of demand every 7 days. The application has a stateless presentation layer running on Amazon EC2, an Oracle database to store unstructured data catalog information, and a backend API layer. The front-end layer uses an Elastic Load Balancer to distribute the load across nine On-Demand Instances over three Availability Zones (AZs). The Oracle database is running on a single EC2 instance. The company is experiencing performance issues when running more than two concurrent campaigns. A solutions architect must design a solution that meets the following requirements:

- Address scalability issues.
- Increase the level of concurrency.
- Eliminate licensing costs.
- Improve reliability.

Which set of steps should the solutions architect take?

- A. Create an Auto Scaling group for the front end with a combination of On-Demand and Spot Instances to reduce cost.
- B. Convert the Oracle database into a single Amazon RDS reserved DB instance.
- C. Create an Auto Scaling group for the front end with a combination of On-Demand and Spot Instances to reduce cost.
- D. Create two additional copies of the database instance, then distribute the databases in separate AZs.
- E. Create an Auto Scaling group for the front end with a combination of On-Demand and Spot Instances to reduce cost.
- F. Convert the tables in the Oracle database into Amazon DynamoDB tables.
- G. Convert the On-Demand Instances into Spot Instances to reduce costs for the front end.
- H. Convert the tables in the Oracle database into Amazon DynamoDB tables.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Combination of On-Demand and Spot Instances + DynamoDB.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company wants to retire its Oracle Solaris NFS storage arrays. The company requires rapid data migration over its internet network connection to a combination of destinations for Amazon S3, Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS), and Amazon FSx for Windows File Server. The company also requires a full initial copy, as well as incremental transfers of changes until the retirement of the storage arrays. All data must be encrypted and checked for integrity. What should a solutions architect recommend to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure CloudEndure
- B. Create a project and deploy the CloudEndure agent and token to the storage array.
- C. Run the migration plan to start the transfer.
- D. Configure AWS DataSync
- E. Configure the DataSync agent and deploy it to the local network.
- F. Create a transfer task and start the transfer.

- G. Configure the aws S3 sync command
- H. Configure the AWS client on the client side with credential
- I. Run the sync command to start the transfer.
- J. Configure AWS Transfer (or FT
- K. Configure the FTP client with credential
- L. Script the client to connect and sync to start the transfer.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 7

- (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 8

- (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 9

- (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 10**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company wants to host a new global website that consists of static content. A solutions architect is working on a solution that uses Amazon CloudFront with an origin access identity (OAI) to access website content that is stored in a private Amazon S3 bucket.

During testing, the solutions architect receives 404 errors from the S3 bucket. Error messages appear only for attempts to access paths that end with a forward slash, such as `example.com/path/`. These requests should return the existing S3 object `path/index.html`. Any potential solution must not prevent CloudFront from caching the content.

What should the solutions architect do to resolve this problem?

- A. Change the CloudFront origin to an Amazon API Gateway proxy endpoint
- B. Rewrite the S3 request URL by using an AWS Lambda function.
- C. Change the CloudFront origin to an Amazon API Gateway endpoint
- D. Rewrite the S3 request URL in an AWS service integration.
- E. Change the CloudFront configuration to use an AWS Lambda@Edge function that is invoked by a viewer request event to rewrite the S3 request URL.
- F. Change the CloudFront configuration to use an AWS Lambda@Edge function that is invoked by an origin request event to rewrite the S3 request URL.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (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 12**

- (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 15**

- (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#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 19**

- (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 Contig lo 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: Modify Reserved Instances 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/APIReference/API_EnableAllFeatures.html)  
[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs\\_manage\\_policies\\_scp-strategies.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scp-strategies.html)

**NEW QUESTION 23**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. Create a queue using Amazon SQ
- B. Configure the existing web server to publish to the new queue. When there are messages in the queue, invoke an AWS Lambda function to pull requests from the queue and process the file
- C. Store the processed files in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- D. Create a queue using Amazon M
- 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 EF
- G. Shut down the EC2 instance after the task is complete.
- H. Create a queue using Amazon M
- 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 SO
- 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 SOS 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 26**

- (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 27**

- (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 30**

- (Exam Topic 1)

To abide by industry regulations, a solutions architect must design a solution that will store a company's critical data in multiple public AWS Regions, including in the United States, where the company's headquarters is located. The solutions architect is required to provide access to the data stored in AWS to the company's global WAN network. The security team mandates that no traffic accessing this data should traverse the public internet.

How should the solutions architect design a highly available solution that meets the requirements and is cost-effective?

- A. Establish AWS Direct Connect connections from the company headquarters to all AWS Regions in use. Use the company WAN to send traffic over to the headquarters and then to the respective DX connection to access the data.
- B. Establish two AWS Direct Connect connections from the company headquarters to an AWS Region. Use the company WAN to send traffic over a DX connection.
- C. Use inter-region VPC peering to access the data in other AWS Regions.
- D. Establish two AWS Direct Connect connections from the company headquarters to an AWS Region. Use the company WAN to send traffic over a DX connection.
- E. Use an AWS transit VPC solution to access data in other AWS Regions.
- F. Establish two AWS Direct Connect connections from the company headquarters to an AWS Region. Use the company WAN to send traffic over a DX connection.
- G. Use Direct Connect Gateway to access data in other AWS Regions.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

This feature also allows you to connect to any of the participating VPCs from any Direct Connect location, further reducing your costs for making using AWS services on a cross-region basis. <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-aws-direct-connect-gateway-inter-region-vpc-access/>

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

**NEW QUESTION 35**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is running a containerized application in the AWS Cloud. The application is running by using Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) on a set of Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances run in an Auto Scaling group.

The company uses Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) to store its container images. When a new image version is uploaded, the new image version receives a unique tag.

The company needs a solution that inspects new image versions for common vulnerabilities and exposures. The solution must automatically delete new image tags that have Critical or High severity findings. The solution also must notify the development team when such a deletion occurs.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Configure scan on push on the repository.
- B. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to invoke an AWS Step Functions state machine when a scan is complete for images that have Critical or High severity findings. Use the Step Functions state machine to delete the image tag for those images and to notify the development team through Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
- C. Configure scan on push on the repository. Configure scan results to be pushed to an Amazon SimpleQueue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Invoke an AWS Lambda function when a new message is added to the SQS queue. Use the Lambda function to delete the image tag for images that have Critical or High severity findings.
- D. Notify the development team by using Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).
- E. Schedule an AWS Lambda function to start a manual image scan every hour. Configure Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to invoke another Lambda function when a scan is complete.
- F. Use the second Lambda function to delete the image tag for images that have Critical or High severity findings.
- G. Notify the development team by using Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
- H. Configure periodic image scan on the repository. Configure scan results to be added to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Invoke an AWS Step Functions state machine when a new message is added to the SQS queue. Use the Step Functions state machine to delete the image tag for images that have Critical or High severity findings.
- I. Notify the development team by using Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

**Answer:** C



**NEW QUESTION 39**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company stores sales transaction data in Amazon DynamoDB tables. To detect anomalous behaviors and respond quickly, all changes to the items stored in the DynamoDB tables must be logged within 30 minutes.

Which solution meets the requirements?

- A. Copy the DynamoDB tables into Apache Hive tables on Amazon EMR every hour and analyze them (or anomalous behavior)
- B. Send Amazon SNS notifications when anomalous behaviors are detected.
- C. Use AWS CloudTrail to capture all the APIs that change the DynamoDB table
- D. Send SNS notifications when anomalous behaviors are detected using CloudTrail event filtering.
- E. Use Amazon DynamoDB Streams to capture and send updates to AWS Lambda
- F. Create a Lambda function to output records to Amazon Kinesis Data Stream
- G. Analyze any anomalies with Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics
- H. Send SNS notifications when anomalous behaviors are detected.
- I. Use event patterns in Amazon CloudWatch Events to capture DynamoDB API call events with an AWS Lambda function as a target to analyze behavior
- J. Send SNS notifications when anomalous behaviors are detected.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

[https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/dynamodb-streams-use-cases-and-design-patterns/#:~:text=DynamoDB DynamoDb Stream to capture DynamoDB update. And Kinesis Data Analytics for anomaly detection \(it uses AWS proprietary Random Cut Forest Algorithm\)](https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/dynamodb-streams-use-cases-and-design-patterns/#:~:text=DynamoDB DynamoDb Stream to capture DynamoDB update. And Kinesis Data Analytics for anomaly detection (it uses AWS proprietary Random Cut Forest Algorithm))

**NEW QUESTION 44**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company plans to migrate to AWS. A solutions architect uses AWS Application Discovery Service over the fleet and discovers that there is an Oracle data warehouse and several PostgreSQL databases. Which combination of migration patterns will reduce licensing costs and operational overhead? (Select TWO.)

- A. Lift and shift the Oracle data warehouse to Amazon EC2 using AWS DMS.
- B. Migrate the Oracle data warehouse to Amazon Redshift using AWS SCT and AWS QMS.
- C. Lift and shift the PostgreSQL databases to Amazon EC2 using AWS DMS.
- D. Migrate the PostgreSQL databases to Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL using AWS DMS
- E. Migrate the Oracle data warehouse to an Amazon EMR managed cluster using AWS DMS.

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

<https://aws.amazon.com/getting-started/hands-on/migrate-oracle-to-amazon-redshift/> <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/prescriptive-guidance/latest/patterns/migrate-an-on-premises-postgresql-database>

**NEW QUESTION 47**

- (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 52**

- (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 disabled
- 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 days
- D. Define another S3 Lifecycle policy to move the data to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 2 years
- 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 enabled
- 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 enabled
- L. Store statements in S3 Intelligent-Tiering
- M. Enable compliance mode with a default retention period of 2 years
- N. Define an S3 Lifecycle policy to move the data to S3 Glacier after 2 years
- 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 disabled
- 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 years
- 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 56**

- (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 57**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is planning to set up a REST API application on AWS. The application team wants to set up a new identity store on AWS. The IT team does not want to maintain any infrastructure or servers for this deployment.

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

- A. Deploy the application as AWS Lambda function
- B. Set up Amazon API Gateway REST API endpoints for the application. Create a Lambda function, and configure a Lambda authorizer
- C. Deploy the application in AWS AppSync, and configure AWS Lambda resolvers. Set up an Amazon Cognito user pool, and configure AWS AppSync to use the user pool for authorization
- D. Deploy the application as AWS Lambda function
- E. Set up Amazon API Gateway REST API endpoints for the application. Set up an Amazon Cognito user pool, and configure an Amazon Cognito authorizer
- F. Deploy the application in Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster
- G. Set up an Application Load Balancer for the EKS pods. Set up an Amazon Cognito user pool and service pod for authentication.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 59**

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 60**

- (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. Set the alarm to directly invoke an AWS Lambda function to delete its Route 53 record set.
- F. 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 63**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is moving a business-critical multi-tier application to AWS. The architecture consists of a desktop client application and server infrastructure. The server infrastructure resides in an on-premises data center that frequently fails to maintain the application uptime SLA of 99.95%. A solutions architect must re-architect the application to ensure that it can meet or exceed the SLA.

The application contains a PostgreSQL database running on a single virtual machine. The business logic and presentation layers are load balanced between multiple virtual machines. Remote users complain about slow load times while using this latency-sensitive application.

Which of the following will meet the availability requirements with little change to the application while improving user experience and minimizing costs?

- A. Migrate the database to a PostgreSQL database in Amazon EC2. Host the application and presentation layers in automatically scaled Amazon ECS containers behind an Application Load Balance
- B. Allocate an Amazon Workspaces Workspace for each end user to improve the user experience.
- C. Migrate the database to an Amazon RDS Aurora PostgreSQL configuration
- D. Host the application and presentation layers in an Auto Scaling configuration on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balance
- E. Use Amazon AppStream 2.0 to improve the user experience.
- F. Migrate the database to an Amazon RDS PostgreSQL Multi-AZ configuration
- G. Host the application and presentation layers in automatically scaled AWS Fargate containers behind a Network Load Balance
- H. Use Amazon ElastiCache to improve the user experience.
- I. Migrate the database to an Amazon Redshift cluster with at least two nodes
- J. Combine and host the application and presentation layers in automatically scaled Amazon ECS containers behind an Application Load Balance
- K. Use Amazon CloudFront to improve the user experience.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Aurora would improve availability that can replicate to multiple AZ (6 copies). Auto scaling would improve the performance together with a ALB. AppStream is like Citrix that deliver hosted Apps to users.

**NEW QUESTION 66**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company needs to run a software package that has a license that must be run on the same physical host for the duration of its use. The software package is only going to be used for 90 days. The company requires patching and restarting of all instances every 30 days.

How can these requirements be met using AWS?

- A. Run a dedicated instance with auto-placement disabled.
- B. Run the instance on a dedicated host with Host Affinity set to Host.
- C. Run an On-Demand Instance with a Reserved Instance to ensure consistent placement.
- D. Run the instance on a licensed host with termination set for 90 days.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Host Affinity is configured at the instance level. It establishes a launch relationship between an instance and a Dedicated Host. (This sets which host the instance can run on.) Auto-placement allows you to manage whether instances that you launch are launched onto a specific host, or onto any available host that has matching configurations. Auto-placement must be configured at the host level. (This sets which instance the host can run.) When affinity is set to Host, an instance launched onto a specific host always restarts on the same host if stopped. This applies to both targeted and untargeted launches.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/how-dedicated-hosts-work.html>

When affinity is set to Off, and you stop and restart the instance, it can be restarted on any available host. However, it tries to launch back onto the last Dedicated Host on which it ran (on a best-effort basis).

**NEW QUESTION 71**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has a data lake in Amazon S3 that needs to be accessed by hundreds of applications across many AWS accounts. The company's information security policy states that the S3 bucket must not be accessed over the public internet and that each application should have the minimum permissions necessary to function.

To meet these requirements, a solutions architect plans to use an S3 access point that is restricted to specific VPCs for each application.

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

- A. Create an S3 access point for each application in the AWS account that owns the S3 bucket
- B. Configure each access point to be accessible only from the application's VPC
- C. Update the bucket policy to require access from an access point.
- D. Create an interface endpoint for Amazon S3 in each application's VPC
- E. Configure the endpoint policy to allow access to an S3 access point
- F. Create a VPC gateway attachment for the S3 endpoint.
- G. Create a gateway endpoint for Amazon S3 in each application's VPC
- H. Configure the endpoint policy to allow access to an S3 access point
- I. Specify the route table that is used to access the access point.
- J. Create an S3 access point for each application in each AWS account and attach the access points to the S3 bucket
- K. Configure each access point to be accessible only from the application's VPC
- L. Update the bucket policy to require access from an access point.
- M. Create a gateway endpoint for Amazon S3 in the data lake's VPC
- N. Attach an endpoint policy to allow access to the S3 bucket
- O. Specify the route table that is used to access the bucket.

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

<https://joe.blog.freemansoft.com/2020/04/protect-data-in-cloud-with-s3-access.html> <https://aws.amazon.com/s3/features/access-points/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/features/access-points/>

&

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/storage/managing-amazon-s3-access-with-vpc-endpoints-and-s3-access-points/>

**NEW QUESTION 72**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is using AWS CodePipeline for the CI/CD of an application to an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group. All AWS resources are defined in AWS CloudFormation templates. The application artifacts are stored in an Amazon S3 bucket and deployed to the Auto Scaling group using instance user data scripts. As the application has become more complex, recent resource changes in the CloudFormation templates have caused unplanned downtime.

How should a solutions architect improve the CI/CD pipeline to reduce the likelihood that changes in the templates will cause downtime?

- A. Adapt the deployment scripts to detect and report CloudFormation error conditions when performing deployment
- B. Write test plans for a testing team to execute in a non-production environment before approving the change for production.
- C. Implement automated testing using AWS CodeBuild in a test environment
- D. Use CloudFormation changesets to evaluate changes before deployment
- E. Use AWS CodeDeploy to leverage blue/green deployment patterns to allow evaluations and the ability to revert changes, if needed.
- F. Use plugins for the integrated development environment (IDE) to check the templates for errors, and use the AWS CLI to validate that the templates are correct
- G. Adapt the deployment code to check for error conditions and generate notifications on error
- H. Deploy to a test environment and execute a manual test plan before approving the change for production.
- I. Use AWS CodeDeploy and a blue/green deployment pattern with CloudFormation to replace the user data deployment script
- J. Have the operators log in to running instances and go through a manual test plan to verify the application is running as expected.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/devops/performing-bluegreen-deployments-with-aws-codedeploy-and-auto-scaling/> When one adopts go infrastructure as code, we need to test the infrastructure code as well via automated testing, and revert to original if things are not performing correctly.

**NEW QUESTION 77**

- (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 82**

- (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 83

- (Exam Topic 1)

A public retail web application uses an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in front of Amazon EC2 instances running across multiple Availability Zones (AZs) in a Region backed by an Amazon RDS MySQL Multi-AZ deployment. Target group health checks are configured to use HTTP and pointed at the product catalogue page. Auto Scaling is configured to maintain the web fleet size based on the ALB health check.

Recently, the application experienced an outage. Auto Scaling continuously replaced the instances during the outage. A subsequent investigation determined that the web server metrics were within the normal range, but the database tier was experiencing high load, resulting in severely elevated query response times.

Which of the following changes together would remediate these issues while improving monitoring capabilities for the availability and functionality of the entire application stack for future growth? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure read replicas for Amazon RDS MySQL and use the single reader endpoint in the web application to reduce the load on the backend database tier.
- B. Configure the target group health check to point at a simple HTML page instead of a product catalog page and the Amazon Route 53 health check against the product page to evaluate full application functionalit
- C. Configure Amazon CloudWatch alarms to notify administrators when the site fails.
- D. Configure the target group health check to use a TCP check of the Amazon EC2 web server and theAmazon Route 53 health check against the product page to evaluate full application functionalit
- E. Configure Amazon CloudWatch alarms to notify administrators when the site fails.
- F. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch alarm for Amazon RDS with an action to recover a high-load, impaired RDS instance in the database tier.
- G. Configure an Amazon ElastiCache cluster and place it between the web application and RDS MySQL instances to reduce the load on the backend database tier.

**Answer:** BE

### Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/health-checks-types.html>

### NEW QUESTION 86

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is running an application on Amazon EC2 instances in three environments; development, testing, and production. The company uses AMIs to deploy the EC2 instances. The company builds the AMIs by using custom deployment scripts and infrastructure orchestration tools for each release in each environment. The company is receiving errors in its deployment process. Errors appear during operating system package downloads and during application code installation from a third-party Git hosting service. The company needs deployments to become more reliable across all environments.

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

- A. Mirror the application code to an AWS CodeCommit Git repositor
- B. Use the repository to build EC2 AMIs.
- C. Produce multiple EC2 AMI
- D. one for each environment, for each release.
- E. Produce one EC2 AMI for each release for use across all environments.
- F. Mirror the application code to a third-party Git repository that uses Amazon S3 storag
- G. Use therepository for deployment.
- H. Replace the custom scripts and tools with AWS CodeBuil
- I. Update the infrastructure deployment process to use EC2 Image Builder.

**Answer:** ACE

### NEW QUESTION 91

- (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 VPC
- 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 96

- (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 interne) 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. Creates 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-n>

**NEW QUESTION 101**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is hosting a single-page web application in the AWS Cloud. The company is using Amazon CloudFront to reach its goal audience. The CloudFront distribution has an Amazon S3 bucket that is configured as its origin. The static files for the web application are stored in this S3 bucket. The company has used a simple routing policy to configure an Amazon Route 53 A record The record points to the CloudFront distribution The company wants to use a canary deployment release strategy for new versions of the application. What should a solutions architect recommend to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a second CloudFront distribution for the new version of the applicatio
- B. Update the Route 53 record to use a weighted routing policy.
- C. Create a Lambda@Edge functio
- D. Configure the function to implement a weighting algorithm and rewrite the URL to direct users to a new version of the application.
- E. Create a second S3 bucket and a second CloudFront origin for the new S3 bucket Create a CloudFrontorigin group that contains both origins Configure origin weighting for the origin group.
- F. Create two Lambda@Edge function
- G. Use each function to serve one of the application versions Set up a CloudFront weighted Lambda@Edge invocation policy

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 104**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company that develops consumer electronics with offices in Europe and Asia has 60 TB of software images stored on premises in Europe. The company wants to transfer the images to an Amazon S3 bucket in the ap-northeast-1 Region. New software images are created daily and must be encrypted in transit. The company needs a solution that does not require custom development to automatically transfer all existing and new software images to Amazon S3. What is the next step in the transfer process?

- A. Deploy an AWS DataSync agent and configure a task to transfer the images to the S3 bucket.
- B. Configure Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to transfer the images using S3 Transfer Acceleration.
- C. Use an AWS Snowball device to transfer the images with the S3 bucket as the target.
- D. Transfer the images over a Site-to-Site VPN connection using the S3 API with multipart upload.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 106**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company's solution architect is designing a diasaster recovery (DR) solution for an application that runs on AWS. The application uses PostgreSQL 11.7 as its database. The company has an PRO of 30 seconds. The solutions 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 up a read replica in us-west-2. Set the managed PRO for the RDS database to 30 seconds.
- B. Migrate the database to Amazon for PostgreSQL in us-east-1. Set up a standby replica in an Availability Zone in us-west-2, Set the managed PRO 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 PRO 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 111**

- (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 applicatio
- 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 6C2 Spot Instances to run the application Use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy and run the application every 4 hours.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 114

- (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 intra structure that consists of physical machines and VMs that host numerous applications.

The company must capture details about the system configuration, system performance, running process 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 118

- (Exam Topic 2)

A fleet of Amazon ECS instances is used to poll an Amazon SQS queue and update items in an Amazon DynamoDB database. Items in the table are not being updated, and the SQS queue is filling up. Amazon CloudWatch Logs are showing consistent 400 errors when attempting to update the table. The provisioned write capacity units are appropriately configured, and no throttling is occurring.

What is the LIKELY cause of the failure?

- A. The ECS service was deleted
- B. The ECS configuration does not contain an Auto Scaling group
- C. The ECS instance task execution IAM role was modified
- D. The ECS task role was modified

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 122

- (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-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 126

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company has more than 10,000 sensors that send data to an on-premises Apache Kafka server by using the Message Queuing Telemetry Transport (MQTT) protocol. The on-premises Kafka server transforms the data and then stores the results as objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.

Recently, the Kafka server crashed. The company lost sensor data while the server was being restored. A solutions architect must create a new design on AWS that is highly available and scalable to prevent a similar occurrence.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Launch two Amazon EC2 instances to host the Kafka server in an active/standby configuration across two Availability Zones.
- B. Create a domain name in Amazon Route 53. Create a Route 53 failover policy. Route the sensors to send the data to the domain name.
- C. Migrate the on-premises Kafka server to Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK). Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) that points to the Amazon MSK broker.
- D. Enable NLB health checks. Route the sensors to send the data to the NLB.
- E. Deploy AWS IoT Core, and connect it to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream. Use an AWS Lambda function to handle data transformation. Route the sensors to send the data to AWS IoT Core.
- F. Deploy AWS IoT Core, and launch an Amazon EC2 instance to host the Kafka server. Configure AWS IoT Core to send the data to the EC2 instance. Route the sensors to send the data to AWS IoT Core.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 130

- (Exam Topic 2)

A development team is deploying new APIs as serverless applications within a company. The team is currently using the AWS Management Console to provision Amazon API Gateway, AWS Lambda, and Amazon DynamoDB resources. A solutions architect has been tasked with automating the future deployments of these serverless APIs.

How can this be accomplished?

- A. Use AWS CloudFormation with a Lambda-backed custom resource to provision API Gateway. Use the `MyDynamoDB::Table` and `AWS::Lambda::Function` resources to create the Amazon DynamoDB table and Lambda functions. Write a script to automate the deployment of the CloudFormation template.
- B. Use the AWS Serverless Application Model to define the resources. Upload a YAML template and application files to the code repository. Use AWS CodePipeline to connect to the code repository and to create an action to build using AWS CodeBuild.
- C. Use the AWS CloudFormation deployment provider in CodePipeline to deploy the solution.
- D. Use AWS CloudFormation to define the serverless application.
- E. Implement versioning on the Lambda functions and create aliases to point to the version.
- F. When deploying, configure weights to implement shifting traffic to the newest version, and gradually update the weights as traffic moves over.
- G. Commit the application code to the AWS CodeCommit code repository.
- H. Use AWS CodePipeline and connect to the CodeCommit code repository. Use AWS CodeBuild to build and deploy the Lambda functions using AWS CodeDeploy. Specify the deployment preference type in CodeDeploy to gradually shift traffic over to the new version.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 135

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is planning to migrate an application from on-premises to the AWS Cloud. The company will begin the migration by moving the application's underlying data storage to AWS. The application data is stored on a shared file system on-premises, and the application servers connect to the shared file system through SMB.

A solutions architect must implement a solution that uses an Amazon S3 bucket for shared storage. Until the application is fully migrated and code is rewritten to use native Amazon S3 APIs, the application must continue to have access to the data through SMB. The solutions architect must migrate the application data to AWS to its new location while still allowing the on-premises application to access the data.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system. Configure AWS DataSync with one location for the on-premises file share and one location for the new Amazon FSx file system. Create a new DataSync task to copy the data from the on-premises file share location to the Amazon FSx file system.
- B. Create an S3 bucket for the application.
- C. Copy the data from the on-premises storage to the S3 bucket.
- D. Deploy an AWS Server Migration Service (AWS SMS) VM to the on-premises environment.
- E. Use AWS SMS to migrate the file storage server from on-premises to an Amazon EC2 instance.
- F. Create an S3 bucket for the application.
- G. Deploy a new AWS Storage Gateway file gateway on on-premises.
- H. Create a new file share that stores data in the S3 bucket and is associated with the file gateway.
- I. Copy the data from the on-premises storage to the new file gateway endpoint.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 140

- (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 145

- (Exam Topic 2)

A Solutions Architect is constructing a containerized .NET Core application for AWS Fargate. The application's backend needs a high-availability version of Microsoft SQL Server. All application levels must be extremely accessible. The credentials associated with the SQL Server connection string should not be saved to disk inside the .NET Core front-end containers.

Which tactics should the Solutions Architect use to achieve these objectives?

- A. Set up SQL Server to run in Fargate with Service Auto Scaling.
- B. Create an Amazon ECS task execution role that allows the Fargate task definition to get the secret value for the credentials to SQL Server running in Fargate.
- C. Specify the ARN of the secret in AWS Secrets Manager in the secrets section of the Fargate task definition so the sensitive data can be injected into the containers as environment variables on startup for reading into the application to construct the connection string.
- D. Set up the .NET Core service using Service Auto Scaling behind an Application Load Balancer in multiple Availability Zones.



- E. Create a Multi-AZ deployment of SQL Server on Amazon RD
- F. Create a secret in AWS Secrets Manager for the credentials to the RDS databas
- G. Create an Amazon ECS task execution role that allows the Fargate task definition to get the secret value for the credentials to the RDS database in Secrets Manage
- H. Specify the ARN of the secret in Secrets Manager in the secrets section of the Fargate task definition so the sensitive data can be injected into the containers as environment variables on startup for reading into the application to construct the connection strin
- I. Set up the .NET Core service in Fargate using Service Auto Scaling behind an Application Load Balancer in multiple Availability Zones.
- J. Create an Auto Scaling group to run SQL Server on Amazon EC2. Create a secret in AWS Secrets Manager for the credentials to SQL Server running on EC2. Create an Amazon ECS task execution role that allows the Fargate task definition to get the secret value for the credentials to SQL Server on EC2. Specify the ARN of the secret in Secrets Manager in the secrets section of the Fargate task definition so the sensitive data can be injected into the containers as environment variables on startup for reading into the application to construct the connection strin
- K. Set up the .NET Core service using Service Auto Scaling behind an Application Load Balancer in multiple Availability Zones.
- L. Create a Multi-AZ deployment of SQL Server on Amazon RD
- M. Create a secret in AWS Secrets Manager for the credentials to the RDS databas
- N. Create non- persistent empty storage for the .NET Core containers in the Fargate task definition to store the sensitive informatio
- O. Create an Amazon ECS task execution role that allows the Fargate task definition to get the secret value for the credentials to the RDS database in Secrets Manage
- P. Specify the ARN of the secret in Secrets Manager in the secrets section of the Fargate task definition so the sensitive data can be written to the non-persistent empty storage on startup for reading into the application to construct the connection strin
- Q. Set up the .NET Core service using Service Auto Scaling behind an Application Load Balancer in multiple Availability Zones.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Secrets Manager natively supports SQL Server on RDS. No real need to create additional 'ephemeral storage' to fetch credentials, as these can be injected to containers as environment variables. <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/ecs-data-security-container-task/>

**NEW QUESTION 148**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is migrating its infrastructure to the AW5 Cloud. The company must comply with a variety of regulatory standards for different projects. The company needs a multi-account environment.

A solutions architect needs to prepare the baseline infrastructure The solution must provide a consistent baseline of management and security but it must allow flexibility for different compliance requirements within various AWS accounts. The solution also needs to integrate with the existing on-premises Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) server.

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

- A. Create an organization In AWS Organizations Create a single SCP for least privilege access across all accounts Create a single OU for all accounts Configure an IAM identity provider tor federation with the on-premises AD FS server Configure a central toggging account with a defined process for log generating services to send log events to the central accoun
- B. Enable AWS Config in the central account with conformance packs for all accounts.
- C. Create an organization In AWS Organizations Enable AWS Control Tower on the organizatio
- D. Review included guardrails for SCP
- E. Check AWS Config for areas that require additions Add OUs as necessary Connect AWS Single Sign-On to the on-premises AD FS server
- F. Create an organization in AWS Organizations Create SCPs for least privilege access Create an OU structure, and use it to group AWS accounts Connect AWS Single Sign-On to the on-premises AD FS serve
- G. Configure a central logging account with a defined process for tog generating services to send log events to the central account Enable AWS Config in the central account with aggregators and conformance packs.
- H. Create an organization in AWS Organizations Enable AWS Control Tower on the organization Review included guardrails for SCP
- I. Check AWS Config for areas that require additions Configure an IAM identity provider for federation with the on-premises AD FS server.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 151**

- (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 ri 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 accoun
- 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 m the toggging accoun
- 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 toggging account Update the CMK key policy to provide access to the toggging account onl
- H. Enable automatic rotation of the CMK.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 152**

- (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 toots.

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 153

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company recently started hosting new application workloads in the AWS Cloud. The company is using Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file systems, and Amazon RDS DB instances.

To meet regulatory and business requirements, the company must make the following changes for data backups:

- Backups must be retained based on custom daily, weekly, and monthly requirements.
- Backups must be replicated to at least one other AWS Region immediately after capture.
- The backup solution must provide a single source of backup status across the AWS environment.
- The backup solution must send immediate notifications upon failure of any resource backup.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead? (Select THREE.)

- A. Create an AWS Backup plan with a backup rule for each of the retention requirements.
- B. Configure an AWS Backup plan to copy backups to another Region.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to replicate backups to another Region and send notification if a failure occurs.
- D. Add an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to the backup plan to send a notification for finished jobs that have any status except BACKUP\_JOB\_COMPLETE.
- E. Create an Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM) snapshot lifecycle policy for each of the retention requirements.
- F. Set up RDS snapshots on each database.

**Answer:** BDE

#### NEW QUESTION 155

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company operates quick-service restaurants. The restaurants follow a predictable model with high sales traffic for 4 hours daily. Sales traffic is lower outside of those peak hours.

The point of sale and management platform is deployed in the AWS Cloud and has a backend that is based on Amazon DynamoDB. The database table uses provisioned throughput mode with 100,000 RCUs and 80,000 WCUs to match known peak resource consumption.

The company wants to reduce its DynamoDB cost and minimize the operational overhead for the IT staff. Which solution meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Reduce the provisioned RCUs and WCUs
- B. Change the DynamoDB table to use on-demand capacity
- C. Enable DynamoDB auto scaling for the table.
- D. Purchase 1-year reserved capacity that is sufficient to cover the peak load for 4 hours each day.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 157

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company owns a chain of travel agencies and is running an application in the AWS Cloud. Company employees use the application to search (or Information about travel destinations. Destination content is updated four times each year.

Two fixed Amazon EC2 instances serve the application. The company uses an Amazon Route 53 public hosted zone with a multivalue record of travel.example.com that returns the Elastic IP addresses for the EC2 instances. The application uses Amazon DynamoDB as its primary data store. The company uses a self-hosted Redis instance as a caching solution.

During content updates, the load on the EC2 instances and the caching solution increases drastically. This increased load has led to downtime on several occasions. A solutions architect must update the application so that the application is highly available and can handle the load that is generated by the content updates.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set up DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) as in-memory cache
- B. Update the application to use DAX
- C. Create an Auto Scaling group for the EC2 instance
- D. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Set the Auto Scaling group as a target for the ALB
- E. Update the Route 53 record to use a simple routing policy that targets the ALB's DNS alias
- F. Configure scheduled scaling for the EC2 instances before the content updates.
- G. Set up Amazon ElastiCache for Redis
- H. Update the application to use ElastiCache
- I. Create an Auto Scaling group for the EC2 instance
- J. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution
- K. and set the Auto Scaling group as an origin for the distribution
- L. Update the Route 53 record to use a simple routing policy that targets the CloudFront distribution's DNS alias. Manually scale up EC2 instances before the content updates
- M. Set up Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached
- N. Update the application to use ElastiCache
- O. Create an Auto Scaling group for the EC2 instances. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Set the Auto Scaling group as a target for the ALB
- P. Update the Route 53 record to use a simple routing policy that targets the ALB's DNS alias
- Q. Configure scheduled scaling for the application before the content updates.
- R. Set up DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) as in-memory cache
- S. Update the application to use DAX
- T. Create an Auto Scaling group for the EC2 instance
- U. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution, and set the Auto Scaling group as an origin for the distribution
- V. Update the Route 53 record to use a simple routing policy that targets the CloudFront distribution's DNS alias

. Manually scale up EC2 instances before the content updates.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 161

- (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 166

- (Exam Topic 2)

A gaming company created a game leaderboard by using a Multi-AZ deployment of an Amazon RDS database. The number of users is growing, and the queries to get individual player rankings are getting slower over time. The company expects a surge in users for an upcoming version and wants to optimize the design for scalability and performance.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Migrate the database to Amazon DynamoD.
- B. Store the leader different table.
- C. Use Apache HiveQL JOIN statements to build the leaderboard.
- D. Keep the leaderboard data in the RDS DB instance.
- E. Provision a Multi-AZ deployment of an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis cluster.
- F. Stream the leaderboard data by using Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose with an Amazon S3 bucket as the destination.
- G. Query the S3 bucket by using Amazon Athena for the leaderboard.
- H. Add a read-only replica to the RDS DB instance.
- I. Add an RDS Proxy database proxy.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 170

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

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

**Answer:** ABF

#### NEW QUESTION 171

- (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 migration.
- C. Use AWS DMS to begin moving data from the on-premises database to AWS.
- D. After the initial copy, continue to use AWS DMS to keep the databases in sync until cutting over to the new database. Use AWS SCT to identify what embedded SQL code in the application can be converted and what has to be done manually.
- E. Use AWS DMS to help identify the best target deployment between installing the database engine on Amazon EC2 directly or moving to Amazon RDS.
- F. Then, use AWS DMS to migrate to the platform.
- 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 175

- (Exam Topic 2)

A large company runs workloads in VPCs that are deployed across hundreds of AWS accounts. Each VPC consists of public subnets and private subnets that span across multiple Availability Zones. NAT gateways are deployed in the public subnets and allow outbound connectivity to the internet from the private subnets. A solutions architect is working on a hub-and-spoke design. All private subnets in the spoke VPCs must route traffic to the internet through an egress VPC. The solutions architect already has deployed a NAT gateway in an egress VPC in a central AWS account. Which set of additional steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements?

- A. Create peering connections between the egress VPC and the spoke VPCs. Configure the required routing to allow access to the internet.
- B. Create a transit gateway and share it with the existing AWS accounts. Attach existing VPCs to the transit gateway. Configure the required routing to allow access to the internet.
- C. Create a transit gateway in every account. Attach the NAT gateway to the transit gateways. Configure the required routing to allow access to the internet.
- D. Create an AWS PrivateLink connection between the egress VPC and the spoke VPCs. Configure the required routing to allow access to the internet.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 178

- (Exam Topic 2)

A car rental company has built a serverless REST API to provide data to its mobile app. The app consists of an Amazon API Gateway API with a Regional endpoint, AWS Lambda functions, and an Amazon Aurora MySQL Serverless DB cluster. The company recently opened the API to mobile apps of partners. A significant increase in the number of requests resulted in causing sporadic database memory errors. Analysis of the API traffic indicates that clients are making multiple HTTP GET requests for the same queries in a short period of time. Traffic is concentrated during business hours, with spikes around holidays and other events.

The company needs to improve its ability to support the additional usage while minimizing the increase in costs associated with the solution.

Which strategy meets these requirements?

- A. Convert the API Gateway Regional endpoint to an edge-optimized endpoint. Enable caching in the production stage.
- B. Implement an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis cache to store the results of the database calls. Modify the Lambda functions to use the cache.
- C. Modify the Aurora Serverless DB cluster configuration to increase the maximum amount of available memory.
- D. Enable throttling in the API Gateway production stage. Set the rate and burst values to limit the incoming calls.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 179

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company plans to refactor a monolithic application into a modern application designed to be deployed on AWS. The CI/CD pipeline needs to be upgraded to support the modern design for the application with the following requirements:

- It should allow changes to be released several times every hour.

\* It should be able to roll back the changes as quickly as possible. Which design will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy a CI-CD pipeline that incorporates AMIs to contain the application and their configurations. Deploy the application by replacing Amazon EC2 instances.
- B. Specify AWS Elastic Beanstalk to serve as a secondary environment as the deployment target for the CI/CD pipeline of the application.
- C. To deploy, swap the staging and production environment URLs.
- D. Use AWS Systems Manager to re-provision the infrastructure for each deployment. Update the Amazon EC2 user data to pull the latest code artifact from Amazon S3 and use Amazon Route 53 weighted routing to point to the new environment.
- E. Roll out application updates as part of an Auto Scaling event using prebuilt AMI.
- F. Use new versions of the AMIs to add instances, and phase out all instances that use the previous AMI version with the configured termination policy during a deployment event.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

It is the fastest when it comes to rollback and deploying changes every hour.

#### NEW QUESTION 184

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company's CISO has asked a solutions architect to re-engineer the company's current CI/CD practices to make sure patch deployments to its application can happen as quickly as possible with minimal downtime if vulnerabilities are discovered. The company must also be able to quickly roll back a change in case of errors.

The web application is deployed in a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The company is currently using GitHub to host the application source code and has configured an AWS CodeBuild project to build the application. The company also intends to use AWS CodePipeline to trigger builds from GitHub commits using the existing CodeBuild project.

What CI/CD configuration meets all of the requirements?

- A. Configure CodePipeline with a deploy stage using AWS CodeDeploy configured for in-place deployment. Monitor the newly deployed code, and, if there are any issues, push another code update.
- B. Configure CodePipeline with a deploy stage using AWS CodeDeploy configured for blue/green deployments. Monitor the newly deployed code and, if there are any issues, trigger a manual rollback using CodeDeploy.
- C. Configure CodePipeline with a deploy stage using AWS CloudFormation to create a pipeline for test and production stacks. Monitor the newly deployed code, and, if there are any issues, push another code update.
- D. Configure the CodePipeline with a deploy stage using AWS OpsWorks and in-place deployments. Monitor the newly deployed code and, if there are any issues, push another code update.
- E. If there are any issues, push another code update.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 187

- (Exam Topic 2)

A new startup is running a serverless application using AWS Lambda as the primary source of compute. New versions of the application must be made available to a subset of users before deploying changes to all users. Developers should also have the ability to stop the deployment and have access to an easy rollback mechanism. A solutions architect decides to use AWS CodeDeploy to deploy changes when a new version is available.

Which CodeDeploy configuration should the solutions architect use?



- A. A blue/green deployment
- B. A linear deployment
- C. A canary deployment
- D. An all-at-once deployment

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 192

- (Exam Topic 2)

A large education company recently introduced Amazon Workspaces to provide access to internal applications across multiple universities. The company is storing user proxies on an Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system. The Me system is configured with a DNS alias and is connected to a self-managed Active Directory. As more users begin to use the Workspaces login time increases to unacceptable levels.

An investigation reveals a degradation in performance of the file system. The company created the file system on HDD storage with a throughput of 16 MBps. A solutions architect must improve the performance of the file system during a defined maintenance window.

What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements with the LEAST administrative effort?

- A. Use AWS Backup to create a point-in-time backup of the file system. Restore the backup to a new FSx for Windows File Server file system. Select SSD as the storage type. Select 32 MBps as the throughput capacity. When the backup and restore process is completed, adjust the DNS alias accordingly. Delete the original file system.
- B. Disconnect users from the file system. In the Amazon FSx console, update the throughput capacity to 32 MBps. Update the storage type to SSD. Reconnect users to the file system.
- C. Deploy an AWS DataSync agent onto a new Amazon EC2 instance.
- D. Create a task. Configure the existing file system as the source location. Configure a new FSx for Windows File Server file system with SSD storage and 32 MBps of throughput as the target location. Schedule the task. When the task is completed, adjust the DNS alias accordingly. Delete the original file system.
- E. Enable shadow copies on the existing file system by using a Windows PowerShell command. Schedule the shadow copy job to create a point-in-time backup of the file system. Choose to restore previous versions. Create a new FSx for Windows File Server file system with SSD storage and 32 MBps of throughput. When the copy job is completed, adjust the DNS alias. Delete the original file system.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 194

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is deploying a third-party firewall appliance solution from AWS Marketplace to monitor and protect traffic that leaves the company's AWS environments. The company wants to deploy this appliance into a shared services VPC and route all outbound internet-bound traffic through the appliances.

A solutions architect needs to recommend a deployment method that prioritizes reliability and minimizes failover time between firewall appliances within a single AWS Region. The company has set up routing from the shared services VPC to other VPCs.

Which steps should the solutions architect recommend to meet these requirements? (Select THREE)

- A. Deploy two firewall appliances into the shared services VPC.
- B. each in a separate Availability Zone.
- C. Create a new Network Load Balancer in the shared services VPC. Create a new target group, and attach it to the new Network Load Balancer. Add each of the firewall appliance instances to the target group.
- D. Create a new Gateway Load Balancer in the shared services VPC. Create a new target group, and attach it to the new Gateway Load Balancer. Add each of the firewall appliance instances to the target group.
- E. Create a VPC interface endpoint. Add a route to the route table in the shared services VPC.
- F. Designate the new endpoint as the next hop for traffic that enters the shared services VPC from other VPCs.
- G. Deploy two firewall appliances into the shared services VPC.
- H. each in the same Availability Zone.

**Answer: AC**

#### NEW QUESTION 199

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is using multiple AWS accounts. The DNS records are stored in a private hosted zone for Amazon Route 53 in Account A. The company's applications and databases are running in Account B.

A solutions architect will deploy a two-net application in a new VPC. To simplify the configuration, the db.example.com CNAME record set for the Amazon RDS endpoint was created in a private hosted zone for Amazon Route 53.

During deployment, the application failed to start. Troubleshooting revealed that db.example.com is not resolvable on the Amazon EC2 instance. The solutions architect confirmed that the record set was created correctly in Route 53.

Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to resolve this issue? (Select TWO)

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

**Answer: CE**

#### NEW QUESTION 204

- (Exam Topic 2)

A news company wants to implement an AWS Lambda function that calls an external API to receive new press releases every 10 minutes. The API provider is planning to use an IP address allow list to protect the API, so the news company needs to provide any public IP addresses that access the API. The company's current architecture includes a VPC with an internet gateway and a NAT gateway. A solutions architect must implement a static IP address for the Lambda function.

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

- A. Use the Elastic IP address that is associated with the NAT gateway for the IP address allow list.



- B. Assign an Elastic IP address to the Lambda function
- C. Use the Lambda function's Elastic IP address for the IP address allow list.
- D. Configure the Lambda function to launch in the private subnet of the VPC.
- E. Configure the Lambda function to launch in the public subnet of the VPC.
- F. Create a transit gateway
- G. Attach the VPC and the Lambda function to the transit gateway.

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 206

- (Exam Topic 2)

A retail company runs a business-critical web service on an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster that runs on Amazon EC2 instances. The web service receives POST requests from end users and writes data to a MySQL database that runs on a separate EC2 instance. The company needs to ensure that data loss does not occur.

The current code deployment process includes manual updates of the ECS service. During a recent deployment, end users encountered intermittent 502 Bad Gateway errors in response to valid web requests.

The company wants to implement a reliable solution to prevent this issue from recurring. The company also wants to automate code deployments. The solution must be highly available and must optimize cost-effectiveness.

- A. Run the web service on an ECS cluster that has a Fargate launch type. Use AWS CodePipeline and AWS CodeDeploy to perform a blue/green deployment with validation testing to update the ECS service.
- B. Migrate the MySQL database to run on an Amazon RDS for MySQL Multi-AZ DB instance that uses Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2) storage.
- C. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue as an event source to receive the POST requests from the web service. Configure an AWS Lambda function to poll the queue. Write the data to the database.
- D. Run the web service on an ECS cluster that has a Fargate launch type. Use AWS CodePipeline and AWS CodeDeploy to perform a canary deployment to update the ECS service.

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 209

- (Exam Topic 2)

An ecommerce company runs its infrastructure on AWS. The company exposes its APIs to its web and mobile clients through an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in front of an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster. The EKS cluster runs thousands of pods that provide the APIs.

After extending delivery to a new continent, the company adds an Amazon CloudFront distribution and sets the ALB as the origin. The company also adds AWS WAF to its architecture.

After implementation of the new architecture, API calls are significantly slower. However, there is a sudden increase in HTTP status code 504 (Gateway Timeout) errors and HTTP status code 502 (Bad Gateway) errors. This increase in errors seems to be for a specific domain. Which factors could be a cause of these errors? (Select TWO.)

- A. AWS WAF is blocking suspicious requests.
- B. The origin is not properly configured in CloudFront.
- C. There is an SSL/TLS handshake issue between CloudFront and the origin.
- D. EKS Kubernetes pods are being cycled.
- E. Some pods are taking more than 30 seconds to answer API calls.

**Answer:** AE

#### NEW QUESTION 212

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company plans to deploy a new private Intranet service on Amazon EC2 instances inside a VPC. An AWS Site-to-Site VPN connects the VPC to the company's on-premises network. The new service must communicate with existing on-premises services. The on-premises services are accessible through the use of hostnames that reside in the company's example DNS zone. This DNS zone is wholly hosted on premises and is available only on the company's private network.

A solutions architect must ensure that the new service can resolve hostnames on the company.example domain to integrate with existing services.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create an empty private zone in Amazon Route 53 for company.example
- B. Add an additional NS record to the company's on-premises company.example zone that points to the authoritative name servers for the new private zone in Route 53
- C. Turn on DNS hostnames for the VPC
- D. Configure a new outbound endpoint with Amazon Route 53 Resolver
- E. Create a Resolver rule to forward requests for company.example to the on-premises name servers.
- F. Turn on DNS hostnames for the VPC
- G. Configure a new inbound resolver endpoint with Amazon Route 53 Resolver
- H. Configure the on-premises DNS server to forward requests for company.example to the new resolver.
- I. Use AWS Systems Manager to configure a run document that will install a hosts file that contains any required hostnames
- J. Use an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to run the document when an instance is entering the running state.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 217

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company has developed a new release of a popular video game and wants to make it available for public download. The new release package is approximately 5 GB in size. The company provides downloads for existing releases from a Linux-based, publicly facing FTP site hosted in an on-premises data center. The company expects the new release will be downloaded by users worldwide. The company wants a solution that provides improved download performance and low transfer costs, regardless of a user's location.

Which solutions will meet these requirements?

- A. Store the game files on Amazon EBS volumes mounted on Amazon EC2 instances within an Auto Scaling group. Configure an FTP service on the EC2 instances.

instances Use an Application Load Balancer in front of the Auto Scaling group  
B. Publish the game download URL for users to download the package.  
C. Store the game files on Amazon EFS volumes that are attached to Amazon EC2 instances within an Auto Scaling group Configure an FTP service on each of the EC2 instances Use an Application Load Balancer in front of the Auto Scaling group Publish the game download URL for users to download the package  
D. Configure Amazon Route 53 and an Amazon S3 bucket for website hosting Upload the game files to the S3 bucket Use Amazon CloudFront for the website Publish the game download URL for users to download the package.  
E. Configure Amazon Route 53 and an Amazon S3 bucket for website hosting Upload the game files to the S3 bucket Set Requester Pays for the S3 bucket Publish the game download URL for users to download the package

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 222

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is planning to migrate its on-premises data analysis application to AWS. The application is hosted across a fleet of servers and requires consistent system time.

The company has established an AWS Direct Connect connection from its on-premises data center to AWS. The company has a high-precision stratum-0 atomic clock network appliance that acts as an NTP source for all on-premises servers.

After the migration to AWS is complete, the clock on all Amazon EC2 instances that host the application must be synchronized with the on-premises atomic clock network appliance.

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

- A. Configure a DHCP options set with the on-premises NTP server address Assign the options set to the VPC
- B. Ensure that NTP traffic is allowed between AWS and the on-premises networks.
- C. Create a custom AMI to use the Amazon Time Sync Service at 169.254.169.123 Use this AMI for the application Use AWS Config to audit the NTP configuration.
- D. Deploy a third-party time server from the AWS Marketplace
- E. Configure the time server to synchronize with the on-premises atomic clock network appliance
- F. Ensure that NTP traffic is allowed inbound in the network ACLs for the VPC that contains the third-party server.
- G. Create an IPsec VPN tunnel from the on-premises atomic clock network appliance to the VPC to encrypt the traffic over the Direct Connect connection
- H. Configure the VPC route tables to direct NTP traffic over the tunnel.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 224

- (Exam Topic 2)

What should the solutions architect do to meet this requirement?

- A. / Use Amazon CloudWatch to monitor the Sample Count statistic for each service in the ECS cluster Set an alarm for when the math expression `sampleNotification SERVICE_QUOTA(service)"100` is greater than 80 Notify the development team by using Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
- B. Use Amazon CloudWatch to monitor service quotas that are published under the AWS-Usage metric namespace Set an alarm for when the math expression `metricSERVICE QUOTA(metric)"100` is greater than 80 Notify the development team by using Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to poll detailed metrics from the ECS cluster
- D. When the number running Fargate tasks is greater than 80. invoke Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) to notify the development team
- E. Create an AWS Config rule to evaluate whether the Fargate SERVICE\_QUOTA is greater than 80. Use Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) to notify the development team when the AWS Config rule is not compliant.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 225

- (Exam Topic 2)

A video streaming company recently launched a mobile app for video sharing. The app uploads various files to an Amazon S3 bucket in the us-east-1 Region. The files range in size from 1 GB to 10 GB.

Users who access the app from Australia have experienced uploads that take long periods of time Sometimes the files fail to completely upload for these users . A solutions architect must improve the app's performance for these uploads

Which solutions will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Enable S3 Transfer Acceleration on the S3 bucket Configure the app to use the Transfer Acceleration endpoint for uploads
- B. Configure an S3 bucket in each Region to receive the upload
- C. Use S3 Cross-Region Replication to copy the files to the distribution S3 bucket.
- D. Set up Amazon Route 53 with latency-based routing to route the uploads to the nearest S3 bucket Region.
- E. Configure the app to break the video files into chunks Use a multipart upload to transfer files to Amazon S3.
- F. Modify the app to add random prefixes to the files before uploading

**Answer: AE**

#### NEW QUESTION 228

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company has IoT sensors that monitor traffic patterns throughout a large city. The company wants to read and collect data from the sensors and perform aggregations on the data.

A solutions architect designs a solution in which the IoT devices are streaming to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. Several applications are reading from the stream. However, several consumers are experiencing throttling and are periodically encountering a `ReadProvisionedThroughputExceeded` error.

Which actions should the solutions architect take to resolve this issue? (Select THREE.)

- A. Reshard the stream to increase the number of shards in the stream.
- B. Use the Kinesis Producer Library (KPL). Adjust the polling frequency.
- C. Use consumers with the enhanced fan-out feature.
- D. Reshard the stream to reduce the number of shards in the stream.
- E. Use an error retry and exponential backoff mechanism in the consumer logic.
- F. Configure the stream to use dynamic partitioning.

**Answer:** ACD

**NEW QUESTION 231**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A solutions architect has deployed a web application that serves users across two AWS Regions under a custom domain. The application uses Amazon Route 53 latency-based routing. The solutions architect has associated weighted record sets with a pair of web servers in separate Availability Zones for each Region. The solutions architect runs a disaster recovery scenario. When all the web servers in one Region are stopped, Route 53 does not automatically redirect users to the other Region.

Which of the following are possible root causes of this issue? (Select TWO.)

- A. The weight for the Region where the web servers were stopped is higher than the weight for the other Region.
- B. One of the web servers in the secondary Region did not pass its HTTP health check.
- C. Latency resource record sets cannot be used in combination with weighted resource record sets.
- D. The setting to evaluate target health is not turned on for the latency alias resource record set that is associated with the domain in the Region where the web servers were stopped.
- E. An HTTP health check has not been set up for one or more of the weighted resource record sets associated with the stopped web servers.

**Answer:** DE

**NEW QUESTION 232**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company has a web application that securely uploads pictures and videos to an Amazon S3 bucket. The company requires that only authenticated users are allowed to post content. The application generates a presigned URL that is used to upload objects through a browser interface. Most users are reporting slow upload times for objects larger than 100 MB.

What can a solutions architect do to improve the performance of these uploads while ensuring only authenticated users are allowed to post content?

- A. Set up an Amazon API Gateway with an edge-optimized API endpoint that has a resource as an S3 service proxy. Configure the PUT method for this resource to expose the S3 PutObject operation. Secure the API Gateway using a Cognito User Pools authorizer. Have the browser interface use API Gateway instead of the presigned URL to upload objects.
- B. Set up an Amazon API Gateway with a regional API endpoint that has a resource as an S3 service proxy. Configure the PUT method for this resource to expose the S3 PutObject operation. Secure the API Gateway using an AWS Lambda authorizer. Have the browser interface use API Gateway instead of the presigned URL to upload objects.
- C. Enable an S3 Transfer Acceleration endpoint on the S3 bucket. Use the endpoint when generating the presigned URL. Have the browser interface upload the objects to this URL using the S3 multipart upload API.
- D. Configure an Amazon CloudFront distribution for the destination S3 bucket. Enable PUT and POST methods for the CloudFront cache behavior. Update the CloudFront origin to use an origin access identity (OAI). Give the OAI user s3:PutObject permissions in the bucket policy. Have the browser interface upload objects using the CloudFront distribution.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 234**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is deploying a distributed in-memory database on a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances. The fleet consists of a primary node and eight worker nodes. The primary node is responsible for monitoring cluster health, accepting user requests, distributing user requests to worker nodes, and sending an aggregate response back to a client. Worker nodes communicate with each other to replicate data partitions.

The company requires the lowest possible networking latency to achieve maximum performance. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Launch memory optimized EC2 instances in a partition placement group.
- B. Launch compute optimized EC2 instances in a partition placement group.
- C. Launch memory optimized EC2 instances in a cluster placement group.
- D. Launch compute optimized EC2 instances in a spread placement group.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 238**

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