Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions SAP-C02

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company runs an loT platform on AWS loT sensors in various locations send data to the company's Node js API servers on Amazon EC2 instances running behind an Application Load Balancer The data is stored in an Amazon RDS MySQL DB instance that uses a 4 TB General Purpose SSD volume
The number of sensors the company has deployed in the field has increased over time and is expected to grow significantly The API servers are consistently overloaded and RDS metrics show high write latency
Which of the following steps together will resolve the issues permanently and enable growth as new sensors are provisioned, while keeping this platform cost-efficient? {Select TWO.)

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:
Option C is correct because leveraging Amazon Kinesis Data Streams and AWS Lambda to ingest and process the raw data resolves the issues permanently and enable growth as new sensors are provisioned. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is a serverless streaming data service that simplifies the capture, processing, and storage of data streams at any scale. Kinesis Data Streams can handle any amount of streaming data and process data from hundreds of thousands of sources with very low latency. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. Lambda can be triggered by Kinesis Data Streams events and process the data records in real time. Lambda can also scale automatically based on the incoming data volume. By using Kinesis Data Streams and Lambda, the company can reduce the load on the API servers and improve the performance and scalability of the data ingestion and processing layer3
Option E is correct because re-architecting the database tier to use Amazon DynamoDB instead of an RDS MySQL DB instance resolves the issues permanently and enable growth as new sensors are provisioned. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed key-value and document database that delivers single-digit millisecond performance at any scale. DynamoDB supports auto scaling, which automatically adjusts read and write capacity based on actual traffic patterns. DynamoDB also supports on-demand capacity mode, which instantly accommodates up to double the previous peak traffic on a table. By using DynamoDB instead of RDS MySQL DB instance, the company can eliminate high write latency and improve scalability and performance of the database tier.
References: 1: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-volume-types.html 2: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/CHAP_AuroraOverview.html 3: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/streams/latest/dev/introduction.html : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/welcome.html : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/xray/latest/devguide/aws-xray.html : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Introduction.html :

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has migrated its forms-processing application to AWS. When users interact with the application, they upload scanned forms as files through a web application. A database stores user metadata and references to files that are stored in Amazon S3. The web application runs on Amazon EC2 instances and an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL database.
When forms are uploaded, the application sends notifications to a team through Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS). A team member then logs in and processes each form. The team member performs data validation on the form and extracts relevant data before entering the information into another system that uses an API.
A solutions architect needs to automate the manual processing of the forms. The solution must provide accurate form extraction, minimize time to market, and minimize long-term operational overhead.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Develop custom libraries to perform optical character recognition (OCR) on the form
B. Deploy the libraries to an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster as an application tie
C. Use this tier to process the forms when forms are uploade
D. Store the output in Amazon S3. Parse this output by extracting the data into an Amazon DynamoDB tabl
E. Submit the data to the target system's AP
F. Host the new application tier on EC2 instances.
G. Extend the system with an application tier that uses AWS Step Functions and AWS Lambd
H. Configure this tier to use artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML) models that are trained and hosted on an EC2 instance to perform optical character recognition (OCR) on the forms when forms are uploade
I. Store the output in Amazon S3. Parse this output by extracting the data that is required within the application tie
J. Submit the data to the target system's API.
K. Host a new application tier on EC2 instance
L. Use this tier to call endpoints that host artificial intelligence and machine learning (Al/ML) models that are trained and hosted in Amazon SageMaker to perform optical character recognition (OCR) on the form
M. Store the output in Amazon ElastiCach
N. Parse this output by extracting the data that is required within the application tie
O. Submit the data to the target system's API.
P. Extend the system with an application tier that uses AWS Step Functions and AWS Lambd
Q. Configure this tier to use Amazon Textract and Amazon Comprehend to perform optical character recognition (OCR) on the forms when forms are uploade
R. Store the output in Amazon S3. Parse this output by extracting the data that is required within the application tie
S. Submit the data to the target system's API.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Extend the system with an application tier that uses AWS Step Functions and AWS Lambda. Configure this tier to use Amazon Textract and Amazon Comprehend to perform optical character recognition (OCR) on the forms when forms are uploaded. Store the output in Amazon S3. Parse this output by extracting the data that is required within the application tier. Submit the data to the target system's API. This solution meets the requirements of accurate form extraction, minimal time to market, and minimal long-term operational overhead. Amazon Textract and Amazon Comprehend are fully managed and serverless services that can perform OCR and extract relevant data from the forms, which eliminates the need to develop custom libraries or train and host models. Using AWS Step Functions and Lambda allows for easy automation of the process and the ability to scale as needed.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has 10 accounts that are part of an organization in AWS Organizations AWS Config is configured in each account All accounts belong to either the Prod OU or the NonProd OU
The company has set up an Amazon EventBridge rule in each AWS account to notify an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when an Amazon EC2 security group inbound rule is created with 0.0.0.0/0 as the source The company's security team is subscribed to the SNS topic
For all accounts in the NonProd OU the security team needs to remove the ability to create a security group inbound rule that includes 0.0.0.0/0 as the source
Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
This solution will meet the requirement with the least operational overhead because it directly denies the creation of the security group inbound rule with 0.0.0.0/0 as the source, which is the exact requirement. Additionally, it does not require any additional steps or resources such as invoking a Lambda function or adding a Config rule.
An SCP (Service Control Policy) is a policy that you can use to set fine-grained permissions for your AWS
accounts within your organization. You can use SCPs to set permissions for the root user of an account and to delegate permissions to IAM users and roles in the accounts. You can use SCPs to set permissions that allow or deny access to specific services, actions, and resources.
To implement this solution, you would need to create an SCP that denies the ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress action when the value of the aws:SourceIp condition key is 0.0.0.0/0. This SCP would then be applied to the NonProd OU. This would ensure that any security group inbound rule that includes 0.0.0.0/0 as the source will be denied, thus meeting the requirement.
Reference: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scp.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_policies_condition-keys.html

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company recently deployed an application on AWS. The application uses Amazon DynamoDB. The company measured the application load and configured the RCUs and WCUs on the DynamoDB table to
match the expected peak load. The peak load occurs once a week for a 4-hour period and is double the average load. The application load is close to the average load tor the rest of the week. The access pattern includes many more writes to the table than reads of the table.
A solutions architect needs to implement a solution to minimize the cost of the table. Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Use AWS Application Auto Scaling to increase capacity during the peak perio
B. Purchase reserved RCUs and WCUs to match the average load.
C. Configure on-demand capacity mode for the table.
D. Configure DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) in front of the tabl
E. Reduce the provisioned read capacity to match the new peak load on the table.
F. Configure DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) in front of the tabl
G. Configure on-demand capacity mode for the table.

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Exam Topic 1)
A software company has deployed an application that consumes a REST API by using Amazon API Gateway. AWS Lambda functions, and an Amazon DynamoDB table. The application is showing an increase in the number of errors during PUT requests. Most of the PUT calls come from a small number of clients that are authenticated with specific API keys.
A solutions architect has identified that a large number of the PUT requests originate from one client. The API is noncritical, and clients can tolerate retries of unsuccessful calls. However, the errors are displayed to customers and are causing damage to the API's reputation.
What should the solutions architect recommend to improve the customer experience?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 6
- (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 instanc
B. Create an Auto Scaling lifecycle hook and an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to detect lifecycle events from the Auto Scaling grou
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 grou
E. Invoke an AWS Lambda function on the autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING transition to call the AWS Systems Manager API SendCommand operation to run the document to copy the log files and send CONTINUE to the Auto Scaling group to terminate the instance.
F. Change the log delivery rate to every 5 minute
G. Create a script to copy log files to Amazon S3, and add the script to EC2 instance user dat
H. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to detect EC2 instance terminatio
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) topi
K. From the SNS notification, call the AWS Systems Manager API SendCommand operation to run the document to copy the log files and send ABANDON to the Auto Scaling group to terminate the instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/adding-lifecycle-hooks.html
- Refer to Default Result section - If the instance is terminating, both abandon and continue allow the instance to terminate. However, abandon stops any remaining actions, such as other lifecycle hooks, and continue allows any other lifecycle hooks to complete.
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/infrastructure-and-automation/run-code-before-terminating-an-ec2-auto-scaling-i https://github.com/aws-samples/aws-lambda-lifecycle-hooks-function
https://github.com/aws-samples/aws-lambda-lifecycle-hooks-function/blob/master/cloudformation/template.yam

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company wants to migrate to AWS. The company wants to use a multi-account structure with centrally managed access to all accounts and applications. The company also wants to keep the traffic on a private network. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is required at login, and specific roles are assigned to user groups. The company must create separate accounts for development. staging, production, and shared network. The production account and the shared network account must have connectivity to all accounts. The development account and the staging account must have access only to each other.
Which combination of steps should a solutions architect take 10 meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACD

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

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is running a critical application that uses an Amazon RDS for MySQL database to store data. The RDS DB instance is deployed in Multi-AZ mode. A recent RDS database failover test caused a 40-second outage to the application A solutions architect needs to design a solution to reduce the outage time to less than 20 seconds.
Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

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

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 1)
A solutions architect has developed a web application that uses an Amazon API Gateway Regional endpoint and an AWS Lambda function. The consumers of the web application are all close to the AWS Region where the application will be deployed. The Lambda function only queries an Amazon Aurora MySQL database. The solutions architect has configured the database to have three read replicas.
During testing, the application does not meet performance requirements. Under high load, the application opens a large number of database connections. The solutions architect must improve the application's performance.
Which actions should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

A. Use the cluster endpoint of the Aurora database.
B. Use RDS Proxy to set up a connection pool to the reader endpoint of the Aurora database.
C. Use the Lambda Provisioned Concurrency feature.
D. Move the code for opening the database connection in the Lambda function outside of the event handler.
E. Change the API Gateway endpoint to an edge-optimized endpoint.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
Connect to RDS outside of Lambda handler method to improve performance https://awstut.com/en/2022/04/30/connect-to-rds-outside-of-lambda-handler-method-to-improve-performance-en
Using RDS Proxy, you can handle unpredictable surges in database traffic. Otherwise, these surges might cause issues due to oversubscribing connections or creating new connections at a fast rate. RDS Proxy establishes a database connection pool and reuses connections in this pool. This approach avoids the memory and CPU overhead of opening a new database connection each time. To protect the database against oversubscription, you can control the number of database connections that are created. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/rds-proxy.html

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 1)
A security engineer determined that an existing application retrieves credentials to an Amazon RDS for MySQL database from an encrypted file in Amazon S3. For the next version of the application, the security engineer wants to implement the following application design changes to improve security:

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

A solutions architect will generate a CloudFormation template to deploy the application.
Which resources specified in the CloudFormation template will meet the security engineer's requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company gives users the ability to upload images from a custom application. The upload process invokes an AWS Lambda function that processes and stores the image in an Amazon S3 bucket. The application invokes the Lambda function by using a specific function version ARN.
The Lambda function accepts image processing parameters by using environment variables. The company often adjusts the environment variables of the Lambda function to achieve optimal image processing output. The company tests different parameters and publishes a new function version with the updated environment variables after validating results. This update process also requires frequent changes to the custom application to invoke the new function version ARN. These changes cause interruptions for users.
A solutions architect needs to simplify this process to minimize disruption to users. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

A. Directly modify the environment variables of the published Lambda function versio
B. Use theSLATEST version to test image processing parameters.
C. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table to store the image processing parameter
D. Modify the Lambda function to retrieve the image processing parameters from the DynamoDB table.
E. Directly code the image processing parameters within the Lambda function and remove the environment variable
F. Publish a new function version when the company updates the parameters.

G. Create a Lambda function alia
H. Modify the client application to use the function alias AR
I. Reconfigure the Lambda alias to point to new versions of the function when the company finishes testing.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A Lambda function alias allows you to point to a specific version of a function and also can be updated to point to a new version of the function without modifying the client application. This way, the company can test different versions of the function with different environment variables and, once the optimal parameters are found, update the alias to point to the new version, without the need to update the client application.
By using this approach, the company can simplify the process of updating the environment variables, minimize disruption to users, and reduce the operational overhead.
Reference:
AWS Lambda documentation: https://aws.amazon.com/lambda/
AWS Lambda Aliases documentation: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/aliases-intro.html AWS Lambda versioning and aliases documentation: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/versioning-aliases-in-aws-lambda/

NEW QUESTION 11
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has developed a web application. The company is hosting the application on a group of Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The company wants to improve the security posture of the application and plans to use AWS WAF web ACLs. The solution must not adversely affect legitimate traffic to the application.
How should a solutions architect configure the web ACLs to meet these requirements?

A. Set the action of the web ACL rules to Coun
B. Enable AWS WAF logging Analyze the requests for false positives Modify the rules to avoid any false positive Over time change the action of the web ACL rules from Count to Block.
C. Use only rate-based rules in the web ACL
D. and set the throttle limit as high as possible Temporarily block all requests that exceed the limi
E. Define nested rules to narrow the scope of the rate tracking.
F. Set the action o' the web ACL rules to Bloc
G. Use only AWS managed rule groups in the web ACLs Evaluate the rule groups by using Amazon CloudWatch metrics with AWS WAF sampled requests or AWS WAF logs.
H. Use only custom rule groups in the web ACL
I. and set the action to Allow Enable AWS WAF logging Analyze the requests tor false positives Modify the rules to avoid any false positive Over time, change the action of the web ACL rules from Allow to Block.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/waf-analyze-count-action-rules/

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company's solutions architect is reviewing a new internally developed application in a sandbox AWS account The application uses an AWS Auto Scaling group of Amazon EC2 instances that have an IAM instance profile attached Part of the application logic creates and accesses secrets from AWS Secrets Manager The company has an AWS Lambda function that calls the application API to test the functionality The company also has created an AWS CloudTrail trail in the account The application's developer has attached the SecretsManagerReadWnte AWS managed IAM policy to an IAM role The IAM role is associated with the instance profile that is attached to the EC2 instances The solutions architect has invoked the Lambda function for testing
The solutions architect must replace the SecretsManagerReadWnte policy with a new policy that provides least privilege access to the Secrets Manager actions that the application requires
What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 21
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company runs a Python script on an Amazon EC2 instance to process data. The script runs every
10 minutes. The script ingests files from an Amazon S3 bucket and processes the files. On average, the script takes approximately 5 minutes to process each file The script will not reprocess a file that the script has already processed.

The company reviewed Amazon CloudWatch metrics and noticed that the EC2 instance is idle for approximately 40% of the time because of the file processing speed. The company wants to make the workload highly available and scalable. The company also wants to reduce long-term management overhead.
Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

A. Migrate the data processing script to an AWS Lambda functio
B. Use an S3 event notification to invoke the Lambda function to process the objects when the company uploads the objects.
C. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queu
D. Configure Amazon S3 to send event notifications to the SQS queu
E. Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group with a minimum size of one instanc
F. Update the data processing script to poll the SQS queu
G. Process the S3 objects that the SQS message identifies.
H. Migrate the data processing script to a container imag
I. Run the data processing container on an EC2 instanc
J. Configure the container to poll the S3 bucket for new objects and to process the resulting objects.
K. Migrate the data processing script to a container image that runs on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) on AWS Fargat
L. Create an AWS Lambda function that calls the Fargate RunTaskAPI operation when the container processes the fil
M. Use an S3 event notification to invoke the Lambda function.

Answer: D

Explanation:
migrating the data processing script to an AWS Lambda function and using an S3 event notification to invoke the Lambda function to process the objects when the company uploads the objects. This solution meets the company's requirements of high availability and scalability, as well as reducing long-term management overhead, and is likely to be the most cost-effective option.

NEW QUESTION 25
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is creating a sequel for a popular online game. A large number of users from all over the world will play the game within the first week after launch.
Currently, the game consists of the following components deployed in a single AWS Region:
• Amazon S3 bucket that stores game assets
• Amazon DynamoDB table that stores player scores
A solutions architect needs to design a multi-Region solution that will reduce latency improve reliability, and require the least effort to implement
What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

A. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution to serve assets from the S3 bucket Configure S3Cross-Region Replication Create a new DynamoDB able in a new Region Use the new table as a replica target tor DynamoDB global tables.
B. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution to serve assets from the S3 bucke
C. Configure S3Same-Region Replicatio
D. Create a new DynamoDB able m a new Regio
E. Configure asynchronous replication between the DynamoDB tables by using AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) with change data capture (CDC)
F. Create another S3 bucket in a new Region and configure S3 Cross-Region Replication between the buckets Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution and configure origin failover with two origins accessing the S3 buckets in each Regio
G. Configure DynamoDB global tables by enabling Amazon DynamoDB Streams, and add a replica table in a new Region.
H. Create another S3 bucket in the same Region, and configure S3 Same-Region Replication between the buckets- Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution and configure origin failover with two origin accessing the S3 buckets Create a new DynamoDB table m a new Region Use the new table as a replica target for DynamoDB global tables.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/dynamodb-global-table-stream-lambda/?nc1=h_ls

NEW QUESTION 26
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is using AWS Organizations lo manage multiple AWS accounts For security purposes, the company requires the creation of an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that enables integration with a third-party alerting system in all the Organizations member accounts
A solutions architect used an AWS CloudFormation template to create the SNS topic and stack sets to automate the deployment of CloudFormation stacks Trusted access has been enabled in Organizations
What should the solutions architect do to deploy the CloudFormation StackSets in all AWS accounts?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 31
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is hosting a critical application on a single Amazon EC2 instance. The application uses an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis single-node cluster for an in-memory data store. The application uses an Amazon RDS for MariaDB DB instance for a relational database. For the application to function, each piece of the infrastructure must be healthy and must be in an active state.
A solutions architect needs to improve the application's architecture so that the infrastructure can automatically recover from failure with the least possible downtime.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

A. Use an Elastic Load Balancer to distribute traffic across multiple EC2 instance
B. Ensure that the EC2 instances are part of an Auto Scaling group that has a minimum capacity of two instances.
C. Use an Elastic Load Balancer to distribute traffic across multiple EC2 instances Ensure that the EC2 instances are configured in unlimited mode.
D. Modify the DB instance to create a read replica in the same Availability Zon
E. Promote the read replica to be the primary DB instance in failure scenarios.
F. Modify the DB instance to create a Multi-AZ deployment that extends across two Availability Zones.
G. Create a replication group for the ElastiCache for Redis cluste
H. Configure the cluster to use an Auto Scaling group that has a minimum capacity of two instances.
I. Create a replication group for the ElastiCache for Redis cluste
J. Enable Multi-AZ on the cluster.

Answer: ADF

Explanation:
Option A is correct because using an Elastic Load Balancer and an Auto Scaling group with a minimum capacity of two instances can improve the availability and scalability of the EC2 instances that host the application. The load balancer can distribute traffic across multiple instances and the Auto Scaling group can replace any unhealthy instances automatically1
Option D is correct because modifying the DB instance to create a Multi-AZ deployment that extends across two Availability Zones can improve the availability and durability of the RDS for MariaDB
database. Multi-AZ deployments provide enhanced data protection and minimize downtime by automatically failing over to a standby replica in another Availability Zone in case of a planned or unplanned outage4
Option F is correct because creating a replication group for the ElastiCache for Redis cluster and enabling Multi-AZ on the cluster can improve the availability and fault tolerance of the in-memory data store. A replication group consists of a primary node and up to five read-only replica nodes that are synchronized with the primary node using asynchronous replication. Multi-AZ allows automatic failove to one of the replicas if the primary node fails or becomes unreachable6
References: 1:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/userguide/how-elastic-load-balancing-works.html 2:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/burstable-performance-instances-unlimited-mode.htm 3:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_ReadRepl.html 4:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Concepts.MultiAZ.html 5:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/red-ug/AutoScaling.html 6: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonElastiCache/latest/red-ug/Replication.Redis.Groups.html

NEW QUESTION 32
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is hosting a monolithic REST-based API for a mobile app on five Amazon EC2 instances in public subnets of a VPC. Mobile clients connect to the API by using a domain name that is hosted on Amazon Route 53. The company has created a Route 53 multivalue answer routing policy with the IP addresses of all the EC2 instances. Recently, the app has been overwhelmed by large and sudden increases to traffic. The app has not been able to keep up with the traffic.
A solutions architect needs to implement a solution so that the app can handle the new and varying load. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

A. Separate the API into individual AWS Lambda function
B. Configure an Amazon API Gateway REST API with Lambda integration for the backen
C. Update the Route 53 record to point to the API Gateway API.
D. Containerize the API logi
E. Create an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluste
F. Run the containers in the cluster by using Amazon EC2. Create a Kubernetes ingres
G. Update the Route 53 record to point to the Kubernetes ingress.
H. Create an Auto Scaling grou
I. Place all the EC2 instances in the Auto Scaling grou
J. Configure the Auto Scaling group to perform scaling actions that are based on CPU utilizatio
K. Create an AWS Lambda function that reacts to Auto Scaling group changes and updates the Route 53 record.
L. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in front of the AP
M. Move the EC2 instances to private subnets in the VP
N. Add the EC2 instances as targets for the AL
O. Update the Route 53 record to point to the ALB.

Answer: D

Explanation:
By breaking down the monolithic API into individual Lambda functions and using API Gateway to handle the incoming requests, the solution can automatically scale to handle the new and varying load without the need for manual scaling actions. Additionally, this option will automatically handle the traffic without the need of having EC2 instances running all the time and only pay for the number of requests and the duration of the execution of the Lambda function.
By updating the Route 53 record to point to the API Gateway, the solution can handle the traffic and also it will direct the traffic to the correct endpoint.

NEW QUESTION 36
- (Exam Topic 1)
A financial services company in North America plans to release a new online web application to its customers on AWS . The company will launch the application in the us-east-1 Region on Amazon EC2 instances. The application must be highly available and must dynamically scale to meet user traffic. The company also wants to implement a disaster recovery environment for the application in the us-west-1 Region by using active-passive failover.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create a VPC in us-east-1 and a VPC in us-west-1 Configure VPC peering In the us-east-1 VP
B. create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) that extends across multiple Availability Zones in both VPCs Create an Auto Scaling group that deploys the EC2 instances across the multiple Availability Zones in both VPCs Place the Auto Scaling group behind the ALB.
C. Create a VPC in us-east-1 and a VPC in us-west-1. In the us-east-1 VP
D. create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) that extends across multiple Availability Zones in that VP
E. Create an Auto Scaling group that deploys the EC2 instances across the multiple Availability Zones in the us-east-1 VPC Place the Auto Scaling group behind the ALB Set up the same configuration in the us-west-1 VP
F. Create an Amazon Route 53 hosted zone Create separate records for each ALB Enable health checks to ensure high availability between Regions.
G. Create a VPC in us-east-1 and a VPC in us-west-1 In the us-east-1 VP
H. create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) that extends across multiple Availability Zones in that VPC Create an Auto Scaling group that deploys the EC2 instances across the multiple Availability Zones in the us-east-1 VPC Place the Auto Scaling group behind the ALB Set up the same configuration in the us-west-1 VPC Create an Amazon Route 53 hosted zon
I. Create separate records for each ALB Enable health checks and configure a failover routing policy for each record.
J. Create a VPC in us-east-1 and a VPC in us-west-1 Configure VPC peering In the us-east-1 VP
K. create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) that extends across multiple Availability Zones in Create an Auto Scaling group that deploys the EC2 instances across the multiple Availability Zones in both VPCs Place the Auto Scaling group behind the ALB Create an Amazon Route 53 host.. Create a record for the ALB.

Answer: C

Explanation:
it's the one that handles failover while B (the one shown as the answer today) it almost the same but does not handle failover.

NEW QUESTION 37
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is running a web application in the AWS Cloud. The application consists of dynamic content that is created on a set of Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances run in an Auto Scaling group that is configured as a target group for an Application Load Balancer (ALB).
The company is using an Amazon CloudFront distribution to distribute the application globally. The CloudFront distribution uses the ALB as an origin. The company uses Amazon Route 53 for DNS and has created an A record of www.example.com for the CloudFront distribution.
A solutions architect must configure the application so that itis highly available and fault tolerant. Which solution meets these requirements?

A. Provision a full, secondary application deployment in a different AWS Regio
B. Update the Route 53 A record to be a failover recor
C. Add both of the CloudFront distributions as value
D. Create Route 53 health checks.
E. Provision an ALB, an Auto Scaling group, and EC2 instances in a different AWS Regio
F. Update the CloudFront distribution, and create a second origin for the new AL
G. Create an origin group for the two origin
H. Configure one origin as primary and one origin as secondary.
I. Provision an Auto Scaling group and EC2 instances in a different AWS Regio
J. Create a second target for the new Auto Scaling group in the AL
K. Set up the failover routing algorithm on the ALB.
L. Provision a full, secondary application deployment in a different AWS Regio
M. Create a second CloudFront distribution, and add the new application setup as an origi
N. Create an AWS Global Accelerator accelerato
O. Add both of the CloudFront distributions as endpoints.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/DownloadDistS3AndCustomOrigins.h
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/high_availability_origin_failover.html
You can set up CloudFront with origin failover for scenarios that require high availability. To get started, you create an origin group with two origins: a primary and a secondary. If the primary origin is unavailable, or returns specific HTTP response status codes that indicate a failure, CloudFront automatically switches to the secondary origin.

NEW QUESTION 40
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company that has multiple AWS accounts is using AWS Organizations. The company's AWS accounts host VPCs, Amazon EC2 instances, and containers.
The company's compliance team has deployed a security tool in each VPC where the company has deployments. The security tools run on EC2 instances and send information to the AWS account that is dedicated for the compliance team. The company has tagged all the compliance-related resources with a key of "costCenter" and a value or "compliance".
The company wants to identify the cost of the security tools that are running on the EC2 instances so that the company can charge the compliance team's AWS account. The cost calculation must be as accurate as possible.
What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

A. In the management account of the organization, activate the costCenter user-defined ta
B. Configure monthly AWS Cost and Usage Reports to save to an Amazon S3 bucket in the management accoun
C. Use the tag breakdown in the report to obtain the total cost for the costCenter tagged resources.
D. In the member accounts of the organization, activate the costCenter user-defined ta
E. Configure monthly AWS Cost and Usage Reports to save to an Amazon S3 bucket in the management accoun
F. Schedule a monthly AWS Lambda function to retrieve the reports and calculate the total cost for the costCenter tagged resources.
G. In the member accounts of the organization activate the costCenter user-defined ta
H. From the management account, schedule a monthly AWS Cost and Usage Repor
I. Use the tag breakdown in the report to calculate the total cost for the costCenter tagged resources.
J. Create a custom report in the organization view in AWS Trusted Adviso
K. Configure the report to generate a monthly billing summary for the costCenter tagged resources in the compliance team's AWS account.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/custom-tags.html

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/configurecostallocreport.html

NEW QUESTION 42
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has its cloud infrastructure on AWS A solutions architect needs to define the infrastructure as code. The infrastructure is currently deployed in one AWS Region. The company's business expansion plan includes deployments in multiple Regions across multiple AWS accounts
What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 43
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company built an application based on AWS Lambda deployed in an AWS CloudFormation stack. The last production release of the web application introduced an issue that resulted in an outage lasting several minutes. A solutions architect must adjust the deployment process to support a canary release.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create an alias for every new deployed version of the Lambda functio
B. Use the AWS CLI update-alias command with the routing-config parameter to distribute the load.
C. Deploy the application into a new CloudFormation stac
D. Use an Amazon Route 53 weighted routing policy to distribute the load.
E. Create a version for every new deployed Lambda functio
F. Use the AWS CLIupdate-function-configuration command with the routing-config parameter to distribute the load.
G. Configure AWS CodeDeploy and use CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime in the Deployment configuration to distribute the load.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/implementing-canary-deployments-of-aws-lambda-functions-with-alias-
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/configuration-aliases.html

NEW QUESTION 48
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company uses a service to collect metadata from applications that the company hosts on premises. Consumer devices such as TVs and internet radios access the applications. Many older devices do not support certain HTTP headers and exhibit errors when these headers are present in responses. The company has configured an on-premises load balancer to remove the unsupported headers from responses sent to older devices, which the company identified by the User-Agent headers.
The company wants to migrate the service to AWS, adopt serverless technologies, and retain the ability to support the older devices. The company has already migrated the applications into a set of AWS Lambda functions.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution for the metadata servic
B. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Configure the CloudFront distribution to forward requests to the AL
C. Configure the ALB to invoke the correct Lambda function for each type of reques
D. Create a CloudFront function to remove the problematic headers based on the value of the User-Agent header.
E. Create an Amazon API Gateway REST API for the metadata servic
F. Configure API Gateway to invoke the correct Lambda function for each type of reques
G. Modify the default gateway responses to remove the problematic headers based on the value of the User-Agent header.
H. Create an Amazon API Gateway HTTP API for the metadata servic
I. Configure API Gateway to invoke the correct Lambda function for each type of reques
J. Create a response mapping template to remove the problematic headers based on the value of the User-Agen
K. Associate the response data mapping with the HTTP API.
L. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution for the metadata servic
M. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Configure the CloudFront distribution to forward requests to the AL
N. Configure the ALB to invoke the correct Lambda function for each type of reques
O. Create a Lambda@Edge function that will remove the problematic headers in response to viewer requests based on the value of theUser-Agent header.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/lambda-examples.html

NEW QUESTION 53
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has a web application that allows users to upload short videos. The videos are stored on Amazon EBS volumes and analyzed by custom recognition software for categorization.
The website contains stat c content that has variable traffic with peaks in certain months. The architecture consists of Amazon EC2 instances running in an Auto

Scaling group for the web application and EC2
instances running in an Auto Scaling group to process an Amazon SQS queue The company wants to
re-architect the application to reduce operational overhead using AWS managed services where possible and remove dependencies on third-party software.
Which solution meets these requirements?

A. Use Amazon ECS containers for the web application and Spot Instances for the Auto Scaling group that processes the SQS queu
B. Replace the custom software with Amazon Recognition to categorize the videos.
C. Store the uploaded videos n Amazon EFS and mount the file system to the EC2 instances for Te web applicatio
D. Process the SOS queue with an AWS Lambda function that calls the Amazon Rekognition API to categorize the videos.
E. Host the web application in Amazon S3. Store the uploaded videos in Amazon S3. Use S3 event notifications to publish events to the SQS queue Process the SQS queue with an AWS Lambda function that calls the Amazon Rekognition API to categorize the videos.
F. Use AWS Elastic Beanstalk to launch EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group for the web application and launch a worker environment to process the SQS queue Replace the custom software with Amazon Rekognition to categorize the videos.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C is correct because hosting the web application in Amazon S3, storing the uploaded videos in Amazon S3, and using S3 event notifications to publish events to the SQS queue reduces the operational overhead of managing EC2 instances and EBS volumes. Amazon S3 can serve static content such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and media files directly from S3 buckets. Amazon S3 can also trigger AWS Lambda functions through S3 event notifications when new objects are created or existing objects are updated or deleted. AWS Lambda can process the SQS queue with an AWS Lambda function that calls the Amazon Rekognition API to categorize the videos. This solution eliminates the need for custom recognition software and third-party dependencies345
References: 1: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-spot-instances.html 2:
https://aws.amazon.com/efs/pricing/ 3:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/WebsiteHosting.html 4:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/NotificationHowTo.html 5:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/rekognition/latest/dg/what-is.html 6: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/latest/dg/Welcome.html

NEW QUESTION 58
- (Exam Topic 1)
A retail company is operating its ecommerce application on AWS. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company uses an Amazon RDS DB instance as the database backend. Amazon CloudFront is configured with one origin that points to the ALB. Static content is cached. Amazon Route 53 is used to host all public zones.
After an update of the application, the ALB occasionally returns a 502 status code (Bad Gateway) error. The root cause is malformed HTTP headers that are returned to the ALB. The webpage returns successfully when a solutions architect reloads the webpage immediately after the error occurs.
While the company is working on the problem, the solutions architect needs to provide a custom error page instead of the standard ALB error page to visitors.
Which combination of steps will meet this requirement with the LEAST amount of operational overhead? (Choose two.)

A. Create an Amazon S3 bucke
B. Configure the S3 bucket to host a static webpag
C. Upload the custom error pages to Amazon S3.
D. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to invoke an AWS Lambda function if the ALB health check response Target.FailedHealthChecks is greater than 0. Configure the Lambda function to modify the forwarding rule at the ALB to point to a publicly accessible web server.
E. Modify the existing Amazon Route 53 records by adding health check
F. Configure a fallback target if the health check fail
G. Modify DNS records to point to a publicly accessible webpage.
H. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to invoke an AWS Lambda function if the ALB health check response Elb.InternalError is greater than 0. Configure the Lambda function to modify the forwarding rule at the ALB to point to a public accessible web server.
I. Add a custom error response by configuring a CloudFront custom error pag
J. Modify DNS records to point to a publicly accessible web page.

Answer: CE

Explanation:
"Save your custom error pages in a location that is accessible to CloudFront. We recommend that you store them in an Amazon S3 bucket, and that you don't store them in the same place as the rest of your website or application's content. If you store the custom error pages on the same origin as your website or application, and the origin starts to return 5xx errors, CloudFront can't get the custom error pages because the origin server is unavailable."
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/GeneratingCustomErrorResponses.htm

NEW QUESTION 60
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company's solutions architect is reviewing a web application that runs on AWS. The application references static assets in an Amazon S3 bucket in the us-east-1 Region. The company needs resiliency across multiple AWS Regions. The company already has created an S3 bucket in a second Region.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

A. Configure the application to write each object to both S3 bucket
B. Set up an Amazon Route 53 public hosted zone with a record set by using a weighted routing policy for each S3 bucke
C. Configure the application to reference the objects by using the Route 53 DNS name.
D. Create an AWS Lambda function to copy objects from the S3 bucket in us-east-1 to the S3 bucket in the second Regio
E. Invoke the Lambda function each time an object is written to the S3 bucket in us-east-1. Set up an Amazon CloudFront distribution with an origin group that contains the two S3 buckets as origins.
F. Configure replication on the S3 bucket in us-east-1 to replicate objects to the S3 bucket in the second Region Set up an Amazon CloudFront distribution with an origin group that contains the two S3 buckets as origins.
G. Configure replication on the S3 bucket in us-east-1 to replicate objects to the S3 bucket in the second Regio
H. If failover is required, update the application code to load S3 objects from the S3 bucket in the second Region.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/high_availability_origin_failover.html

NEW QUESTION 62
- (Exam Topic 1)
A financial company is planning to migrate its web application from on premises to AWS. The company uses a third-party security tool to monitor the inbound traffic to the application. The company has used the security tool for the last 15 years, and the tool has no cloud solutions available from its vendor. The company's security team is concerned about how to integrate the security tool with AWS technology.
The company plans to deploy the application migration to AWS on Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances will run in an Auto Scaling group in a dedicated VPC. The company needs to use the security tool to inspect all packets that come in and out of the VPC. This inspection must occur in real time and must not affect the application's performance. A solutions architect must design a target architecture on AWS that is highly available within an AWS Region.
Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Option A, Deploy the security tool on EC2 instances in a new Auto Scaling group in the existing VPC, allows the company to use its existing security tool while still running it within the AWS environment. This ensures that all packets coming in and out of the VPC are inspected by the security tool in real time. Option D, Provision a Gateway Load Balancer for each Availability Zone to redirect the traffic to the security tool, allows for high availability within an AWS Region. By provisioning a Gateway Load Balancer for each Availability Zone, the traffic is redirected to the security tool in the event of any failures or outages. This ensures that the security tool is always available to inspect the traffic, even in the event of a failure.

NEW QUESTION 67
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is building an electronic document management system in which users upload their documents. The application stack is entirely serverless and runs on AWS in the eu-central-1 Region. The system includes a web application that uses an Amazon CloudFront distribution for delivery with Amazon S3 as the origin. The web application communicates with Amazon API Gateway Regional endpoints. The API Gateway APIs call AWS Lambda functions that store metadata in an Amazon Aurora Serverless database and put the documents into an S3 bucket.
The company is growing steadily and has completed a proof of concept with its largest customer. The company must improve latency outside of Europe.
Which combination of actions will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

A. Enable S3 Transfer Acceleration on the S3 bucke
B. Ensure that the web application uses the Transfer Acceleration signed URLs.
C. Create an accelerator in AWS Global Accelerato
D. Attach the accelerator to the CloudFront distribution.
E. Change the API Gateway Regional endpoints to edge-optimized endpoints.
F. Provision the entire stack in two other locations that are spread across the worl
G. Use global databases on the Aurora Serverless cluster.
H. Add an Amazon RDS proxy between the Lambda functions and the Aurora Serverless database.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/global-accelerator/faqs/

NEW QUESTION 71
- (Exam Topic 1)
The company needs to determine which costs on the monthly AWS bill are attributable to each application or team. The company also must be able to create reports to compare costs from the last 12 months and to help forecast costs for the next 12 months. A solutions architect must recommend an AWS Billing and Cost Management solution that provides these cost reports.
Which combination of actions will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

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

Answer: ACF

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/manage-cost-categories.html https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cost-explorer-analyze-spending-and-usage/ https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/manage-cost-categories.html https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cost-management/latest/userguide/ce-enable.html
The best combination of actions to meet the company's requirements is Options A, C, and F.
Option A involves activating the user-defined cost allocation tags that represent the application and the team. This will allow the company to assign costs to different applications or teams, and will allow them to be tracked in the monthly AWS bill.
Option C involves creating a cost category for each application in Billing and Cost Management. This will allow the company to easily identify and compare costs across different applications and teams.
Option F involves enabling Cost Explorer. This will allow the company to view the costs of their AWS resources over the last 12 months and to create forecasts for the next 12 months.
These recommendations are in line with the official Amazon Textbook and Resources for the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional certification. In particular, the book states that "You can use cost allocation tags to group your costs by application, team, or other categories" (Source: https://d1.awsstatic.com/training-and-certification/docs-sa-pro/AWS_Certified_Solutions_Architect_Professiona Additionally, the book states that "Cost Explorer enables you to view the costs of your AWS resources over the last 12 months and to create forecasts for the next 12 months" (Source: https://d1.awsstatic.com/training-and-certification/docs-sa-pro/AWS_Certified_Solutions_Architect_Professiona

NEW QUESTION 74
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is storing data on premises on a Windows file server. The company produces 5 GB of new data daily.
The company migrated part of its Windows-based workload to AWS and needs the data to be available on a file system in the cloud. The company already has established an AWS Direct Connect connection between the on-premises network and AWS.
Which data migration strategy should the company use?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 79
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has its cloud infrastructure on AWS A solutions architect needs to define the infrastructure as code. The infrastructure is currently deployed in one AWS Region. The company's business expansion plan includes deployments in multiple Regions across multiple AWS accounts
What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 82
- (Exam Topic 1)
A video processing company has an application that downloads images from an Amazon S3 bucket, processes the images, stores a transformed image in a second S3 bucket, and updates metadata about the image in an Amazon DynamoDB table. The application is written in Node.js and runs by using an AWS Lambda function. The Lambda function is invoked when a new image is uploaded to Amazon S3.
The application ran without incident for a while. However, the size of the images has grown significantly. The Lambda function is now failing frequently with timeout errors. The function timeout is set to its maximum value. A solutions architect needs to refactor the application’s architecture to prevent invocation failures. The company does not want to manage the underlying infrastructure.
Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

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

NEW QUESTION 85
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company recently completed the migration from an on-premises data center to the AWS Cloud by using a replatforming strategy. One of the migrated servers is running a legacy Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) service that a critical application relies upon. The application sends outbound email messages to the company’s customers. The legacy SMTP server does not support TLS encryption and uses TCP port 25. The application can use SMTP only.
The company decides to use Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) and to decommission the legacy SMTP server. The company has created and validated the SES domain. The company has lifted the SES limits.
What should the company do to modify the application to send email messages from Amazon SES?

A. Configure the application to connect to Amazon SES by using TLS Wrappe
B. Create an IAM role that has ses:SendEmail and ses:SendRawEmail permission
C. Attach the IAM role to an Amazon EC2 instance.
D. Configure the application to connect to Amazon SES by using STARTTL
E. Obtain Amazon SES SMTP credential
F. Use the credentials to authenticate with Amazon SES.
G. Configure the application to use the SES API to send email message
H. Create an IAM role that has ses:SendEmail and ses:SendRawEmail permission
I. Use the IAM role as a service role for Amazon SES.
J. Configure the application to use AWS SDKs to send email message
K. Create an IAM user for Amazon SE
L. Generate API access key
M. Use the access keys to authenticate with Amazon SES.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To set up a STARTTLS connection, the SMTP client connects to the Amazon SES SMTP endpoint on port 25, 587, or 2587, issues an EHLO command, and waits for the server to announce that it supports the STARTTLS SMTP extension. The client then issues the STARTTLS command, initiating TLS negotiation. When negotiation is complete, the client issues an EHLO command over the new encrypted connection, and the SMTP session proceeds normally To set up a TLS Wrapper connection, the SMTP client connects to the Amazon SES SMTP endpoint on port 465 or 2465. The server presents its certificate, the client issues an EHLO command, and the SMTP session proceeds normally.
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/dg/smtp-connect.html

NEW QUESTION 88
- (Exam Topic 1)
A start up company hosts a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances in private subnets using the latest Amazon Linux 2 AMI. The company's engineers rely heavily on SSH access to the instances for troubleshooting.
The company's existing architecture includes the following:
• A VPC with private and public subnets, and a NAT gateway
• Site-to-Site VPN for connectivity with the on-premises environment
• EC2 security groups with direct SSH access from the on-premises environment
The company needs to increase security controls around SSH access and provide auditing of commands executed by the engineers.
Which strategy should a solutions architect use?

A. Install and configure EC2 Instance Connect on the fleet of EC2 instance
B. Remove all security group rules attached to EC2 instances that allow inbound TCP on port 22. Advise the engineers to remotely access the instances by using the EC2 Instance Connect CLI.
C. Update the EC2 security groups to only allow inbound TCP on port 22 to the IP addresses of the engineer's device
D. Install the Amazon CloudWatch agent on all EC2 instances and send operating system audit logs to CloudWatch Logs.
E. Update the EC2 security groups to only allow inbound TCP on port 22 to the IP addresses of the engineer's device
F. Enable AWS Config for EC2 security group resource change
G. Enable AWS Firewall Manager and apply a security group policy that automatically remediates changes to rules.
H. Create an IAM role with the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore managed policy attache
I. Attach the IAM role to all the EC2 instance
J. Remove all security group rules attached to the EC2 instances that allow inbound TCP on port 22. Have the engineers install the AWS Systems Manager Session Manager plugin for their devices and remotely access the instances by using the start-session API call from Systems Manager.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Allows client machines to be able to connect to Session Manager using the AWS CLI instead of going through the AWS EC2 or AWS Server Manager console.
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/session-manager-working-with-install-plugin.ht https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/session-manager-working-with-install-plugin.ht

NEW QUESTION 89
- (Exam Topic 1)
A solutions architect is investigating an issue in which a company cannot establish new sessions in Amazon Workspaces. An initial analysis indicates that the issue involves user profiles. The Amazon Workspaces environment is configured to use Amazon FSx for Windows File Server as the profile share storage. The FSx for Windows File Server file system is configured with 10 TB of storage.
The solutions architect discovers that the file system has reached its maximum capacity. The solutions architect must ensure that users can regain access. The solution also must prevent the problem from occurring again.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Remove old user profiles to create spac
B. Migrate the user profiles to an Amazon FSx for Lustre file system.
C. Increase capacity by using the update-file-system comman
D. Implement an Amazon CloudWatch metric that monitors free spac
E. Use Amazon EventBridge to invoke an AWS Lambda function to increase capacity as required.
F. Monitor the file system by using the FreeStorageCapacity metric in Amazon CloudWatc
G. Use AWS Step Functions to increase the capacity as required.
H. Remove old user profiles to create spac
I. Create an additional FSx for Windows File Server file system.Update the user profile redirection for 50% of the users to use the new file system.

Answer: B

Explanation:
It can prevent the issue from happening again by monitoring the file system with the FreeStorageCapacity metric in Amazon CloudWatch and using Amazon EventBridge to invoke an AWS Lambda function to increase the capacity as required. This ensures that the file system always has enough free space to store user profiles and avoids reaching maximum capacity.

NEW QUESTION 93
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company wants to use a third-party software-as-a-service (SaaS) application. The third-party SaaS application is consumed through several API calls. The third-party SaaS application also runs on AWS inside a VPC.
The company will consume the third-party SaaS application from inside a VPC. The company has internal security policies that mandate the use of private connectivity that does not traverse the internet. No resources that run in the company VPC are allowed to be accessed from outside the company's VPC. All permissions must conform to the principles of least privilege.
Which solution meets these requirements?

A. Create an AWS PrivateLink interface VPC endpoin
B. Connect this endpoint to the endpoint service that the third-party SaaS application provide
C. Create a security group to limit the access to the endpoin
D. Associate the security group with the endpoint.
E. Create an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection between the third-party SaaS application and the company VP
F. Configure network ACLs to limit access across the VPN tunnels.
G. Create a VPC peering connection between the third-party SaaS application and the company VPUpdate route tables by adding the needed routes for the peering connection.
H. Create an AWS PrivateLink endpoint servic
I. Ask the third-party SaaS provider to create an interface VPC endpoint for this endpoint servic
J. Grant permissions for the endpoint service to the specific account of the third-party SaaS provider.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference architecture - https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/privatelink/privatelink-access-saas.html Note from documentation that Interface Endpoint is at client side

NEW QUESTION 98
- (Exam Topic 2)
A company's solutions architect is analyzing costs of a multi-application environment. The environment is deployed across multiple Availability Zones in a single AWS Region. After a recent acquisition, the company manages two organizations in AWS Organizations. The company has created multiple service provider applications as AWS PrivateLink-powered VPC endpoint services in one organization. The company has created multiple service consumer applications in the other organization.
Data transfer charges are much higher than the company expected, and the solutions architect needs to reduce the costs. The solutions architect must recommend guidelines for developers to follow when they deploy services. These guidelines must minimize data transfer charges for the whole environment.
Which guidelines meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

A. Use AWS Resource Access Manager to share the subnets that host the service provider applications with other accounts in the organization.
B. Place the service provider applications and the service consumer applications in AWS accounts in the same organization.
C. Turn off cross-zone load balancing for the Network Load Balancer in all service provider application deployments.
D. Ensure that service consumer compute resources use the Availability Zone-specific endpoint service by using the endpoint's local DNS name.
E. Create a Savings Plan that provides adequate coverage for the organization's planned inter-Availability Zone data transfer usage.

Answer: CD

Explanation:
Cross-zone load balancing enables traffic to be distributed evenly across all registered instances in all enabled Availability Zones. However, this also increases data transfer charges between Availability Zones. By turning off cross-zone load balancing, the service provider applications can reduce inter-Availability Zone data transfer costs. Similarly, by using the Availability Zone-specific endpoint service, the service consumer applications can ensure that they connect to the nearest service provider application in the same Availability Zone, avoiding cross-Availability Zone data transfer charges. References:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/vpce-interface.html#vpce-interface-dns

NEW QUESTION 102
- (Exam Topic 2)
A company has five development teams that have each created five AWS accounts to develop and host applications. To track spending, the development teams log in to each account every month, record the current cost from the AWS Billing and Cost Management console, and provide the information to the company's finance team.
The company has strict compliance requirements and needs to ensure that resources are created only in AWS Regions in the United States. However, some resources have been created in other Regions.
A solutions architect needs to implement a solution that gives the finance team the ability to track and consolidate expenditures for all the accounts. The solution also must ensure that the company can create resources only in Regions in the United States.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way? (Select THREE.)

A. Create a new account to serve as a management accoun
B. Create an Amazon S3 bucket for the finance learn Use AWS Cost and Usage Reports to create monthly reports and to store the data in the finance team's S3 bucket.
C. Create a new account to serve as a management accoun
D. Deploy an organization in AWS Organizations with all features enable
E. Invite all the existing accounts to the organizatio
F. Ensure that each account accepts the invitation.
G. Create an OU that includes all the development team
H. Create an SCP that allows the creation of resources only in Regions that are in the United State
I. Apply the SCP to the OU.
J. Create an OU that includes all the development team
K. Create an SCP that denies (he creation of resources in Regions that are outside the United State
L. Apply the SCP to the OU.
M. Create an 1AM role in the management account Attach a policy that includes permissions to view the Billing and Cost Management consol
N. Allow the finance learn users to assume the rol
O. Use AWS Cost Explorer and the Billing and Cost Management console to analyze cost.

P. Create an 1AM role in each AWS accoun
Q. Attach a policy that includes permissions to view the Billing and Cost Management consol
R. Allow the finance team users to assume the role.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:
AWS Organizations is a service that enables you to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that you create and centrally manage. By creating a management account and inviting all the existing accounts to join the organization, the solutions architect can track and consolidate expenditures for all the accounts using AWS Cost Management tools such as AWS Cost Explorer and AWS Budgets. An organizational unit (OU) is a group of accounts within an organization that can be used to apply policies and simplify management. A service control policy (SCP) is a type of policy that you can use to manage permissions in your organization. By creating an OU that includes all the development teams and applying an SCP that allows the creation of resources only in Regions that are in the United States, the solutions architect can ensure that the company meets its compliance requirements and avoids unwanted charges from other Regions. An IAM role is an identity with permission policies that determine what the identity can and cannot do in AWS. By creating an IAM role in the management account and allowing the finance team users to assume it, the solutions architect can give them access to view the Billing and Cost Management console without sharing credentials or creating additional users. References:

- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_introduction.html
- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scp.html
- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles.html
- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/latest/userguide/what-is-costmanagement.html

NEW QUESTION 104
- (Exam Topic 2)
A solutions architect is designing a solution to process events. The solution must have the ability to scale in and out based on the number of events that the solution receives. If a processing error occurs, the event must move into a separate queue for review.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a fully managed pub/sub messaging service that enables users to send messages to multiple subscribers1. Users can send event details to an Amazon SNS topic and configure an AWS Lambda function as a subscriber to the SNS topic to process the events. Lambda is a serverless compute service that runs code in response to events and automatically manages the underlying compute resources2. Users can add an on-failure destination to the function and set an Amazon Simple Queue
Service (Amazon SQS) queue as the target. Amazon SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that enables users to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications3. This way, if a processing error occurs, the event will move into the separate queue for review.
Option B is incorrect because publishing events to an Amazon SQS queue and creating an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group will not have the ability to scale in and out based on the number of events that the solution receives. Amazon EC2 is a web service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Auto Scaling is a feature that helps users maintain application availability and allows them to scale their EC2 capacity up or down automatically according to conditions they define. However, for this use case, using SQS and EC2 will not take advantage of the serverless capabilities of Lambda and SNS.
Option C is incorrect because writing events to an Amazon DynamoDB table and configuring a DynamoDB stream for the table will not have the ability to move events into a separate queue for review if a processing error occurs. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed key-value and document database that delivers single-digit millisecond performance at any scale. DynamoDB Streams is a feature that captures data
modification events in DynamoDB tables. Users can configure the stream to invoke a Lambda function, but they cannot configure an on-failure destination for the function.
Option D is incorrect because publishing events to an Amazon EventBridge event bus and setting an Application Load Balancer (ALB) as the event bus target will not have the ability to move events into a separate queue for review if a processing error occurs. Amazon EventBridge is a serverless event bus service that makes it easy to connect applications with data from a variety of sources. An ALB is a load balancer that distributes incoming application traffic across multiple targets, such as EC2 instances, containers, IP addresses, Lambda functions, and virtual appliances. Users can configure EventBridge to retry events, but they cannot configure an on-failure destination for the ALB.

NEW QUESTION 106
- (Exam Topic 2)
A company runs a customer service center that accepts calls and automatically sends all customers a managed, interactive, two-way experience survey by text message.
The applications that support the customer service center run on machines that the company hosts in an on-premises data center. The hardware that the company uses is old, and the company is experiencing downtime with the system. The company wants to migrate the system to AWS to improve reliability.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST ongoing operational overhead?

A. Use Amazon Connect to replace the old call center hardwar
B. Use Amazon Pinpoint to send text message surveys to customers.

C. Use Amazon Connect to replace the old call center hardwar
D. Use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send text message surveys to customers.
E. Migrate the call center software to Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling grou
F. Use the EC2 instances to send text message surveys to customers.
G. Use Amazon Pinpoint to replace the old call center hardware and to send text message surveys to customers.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon Connect is a cloud-based contact center service that allows you to set up a virtual call center for your business. It provides an easy-to-use interface for managing customer interactions through voice and chat. Amazon Connect integrates with other AWS services, such as Amazon S3 and Amazon Kinesis, to help you collect, store, and analyze customer data for insights into customer behavior and trends. On the other hand, Amazon Pinpoint is a marketing automation and analytics service that allows you to engage with your customers across different channels, such as email, SMS, push notifications, and voice. It helps you create personalized campaigns based on user behavior and enables you to track user engagement and retention. While both services allow you to communicate with your customers, they serve different purposes. Amazon Connect is focused on customer support and service, while Amazon Pinpoint is focused on marketing and engagement.

NEW QUESTION 107
- (Exam Topic 2)
A solutions architect must provide a secure way for a team of cloud engineers to use the AWS CLI to upload objects into an Amazon S3 bucket Each cloud engineer has an IAM user. IAM access keys and a virtual multi-factor authentication (MFA) device The IAM users for the cloud engineers are in a group that is named S3-access The cloud engineers must use MFA to perform any actions in Amazon S3
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Attach a policy to the S3 bucket to prompt the 1AM user for an MFA code when the 1AM user performs actions on the S3 bucket Use 1AM access keys with the AWS CLI tocall Amazon S3
B. Update the trust policy for the S3-access group to require principals to use MFA when principals assume the group Use 1AM access keys with the AWS CLI to call Amazon S3
C. Attach a policy to the S3-access group to deny all S3 actions unless MFA is present Use 1AM accesskeys with the AWS CLI to call Amazon S3
D. Attach a policy to the S3-access group to deny all S3 actions unless MFA is present Request temporary credentials from AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) Attach the temporary credentials in a profile that Amazon S3 will reference when the user performs actions in Amazon S3

Answer: D

Explanation:
The company should attach a policy to the S3-access group to deny all S3 actions unless MFA is present. The company should request temporary credentials from AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS). The company should attach the temporary credentials in a profile that Amazon S3 will reference when the user performs actions in Amazon S3. This solution will meet the requirements because AWS STS is a service that enables you to request temporary, limited-privilege credentials for IAM users or for users that you authenticate (federated users). You can use MFA with AWS STS to provide an extra layer of security when requesting temporary credentials1. You can use the sts get-session-token AWS CLI command to request temporary credentials that include an MFA token2. You can then use these credentials with the AWS CLI to access Amazon S3 resources. To do this, you need to attach a policy to the IAM group that denies all S3 actions unless MFA is present3. You also need to create a profile in the AWS CLI configuration file that references the temporary credentials.
The other options are not correct because:

- Attaching a policy to the S3 bucket to prompt the IAM user for an MFA code when the IAM user performs actions on the S3 bucket would not work because policies attached to S3 buckets cannot enforce MFA authentication. Policies attached to S3 buckets are resource-based policies that define what actions can be performed on the bucket and by whom. They do not have any logic to prompt for an MFA code or verify it.
- Updating the trust policy for the S3-access group to require principals to use MFA when principals assume the group would not work because trust policies are used for roles, not groups. Trust policies are policies that define which principals can assume a role. They do not apply to groups, which are collections of IAM users that share permissions.
- Creating an Amazon Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall domain list that contains the allowed domains and configuring a DNS Firewall rule group with rules to allow or block requests based on the domain list would not help with enforcing MFA authentication for Amazon S3 actions. Amazon Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall is a feature that enables you to filter and regulate outbound DNS traffic for your VPC. You can create reusable collections of filtering rules in DNS Firewall rule groups and associate them with your VPCs. You can specify lists of domain names to allow or block, and you can customize the responses for the DNS queries that you block. This feature is useful for controlling access to sites and blocking DNS-level threats, but not for requiring MFA authentication.

References:
- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_temp.html
- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_mfa_enable_cliapi.html
- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_mfa_sample-policies.html
- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-configure-profiles.html
- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/resolver-dns-firewall.html

NEW QUESTION 108
- (Exam Topic 2)
A telecommunications company is running an application on AWS. The company has set up an AWS Direct Connect connection between the company's on-premises data center and AWS. The company deployed the application on Amazon EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones behind an internal Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company's clients connect from the on-premises network by using HTTPS. The TLS terminates in the ALB. The company has multiple target groups and uses path-based routing to forward requests based on the URL path.
The company is planning to deploy an on-premises firewall appliance with an allow list that is based on IP address. A solutions architect must develop a solution to allow traffic flow to AWS from the on-premises network so that the clients can continue to access the application.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Configure the existing ALB to use static IP addresse
B. Assign IP addresses in multiple Availability Zones to the AL
C. Add the ALB IP addresses to the firewall appliance.
D. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Associate the NLB with one static IP addresses in multiple Availability Zone
E. Create an ALB-type target group for the NLB and add the existing ALAdd the NLB IP addresses to the firewall applianc
F. Update the clients to connect to the NLB.
G. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Associate the LNB with one static IP addresses in multiple Availability Zone

H. Add the existing target groups to the NL
I. Update the clients to connect to the NL
J. Delete the ALB Add the NLB IP addresses to the firewall appliance.
K. Create a Gateway Load Balancer (GWLB). Assign static IP addresses to the GWLB in multiple Availability Zone
L. Create an ALB-type target group for the GWLB and add the existing AL
M. Add the GWLB IP addresses to the firewall applianc
N. Update the clients to connect to the GWLB.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The company should create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) and associate it with one static IP address in multiple Availability Zones. The company should also create an ALB-type target group for the NLB and add the existing ALB. The company should add the NLB IP addresses to the firewall appliance and update the clients to connect to the NLB. This solution will allow traffic flow to AWS from the on-premises network by using static IP addresses that can be added to the firewall appliance's allow list. The NLB will forward requests to the ALB, which will use path-based routing to forward requests to the target groups.

NEW QUESTION 112
- (Exam Topic 2)
A company manufactures smart vehicles. The company uses a custom application to collect vehicle data. The vehicles use the MQTT protocol to connect to the application.
The company processes the data in 5-minute intervals. The company then copies vehicle telematics data to on-premises storage. Custom applications analyze this data to detect anomalies.
The number of vehicles that send data grows constantly. Newer vehicles generate high volumes of data. The on-premises storage solution is not able to scale for peak traffic, which results in data loss. The company must modernize the solution and migrate the solution to AWS to resolve the scaling challenges.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

A. Use AWS IOT Greengrass to send the vehicle data to Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK). Create an Apache Kafka application to store the data in Amazon S3. Use a pretrained model in Amazon SageMaker to detect anomalies.
B. Use AWS IOT Core to receive the vehicle dat
C. Configure rules to route data to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream that stores the data in Amazon S3. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics application that reads from the delivery stream to detect anomalies.
D. Use AWS IOT FleetWise to collect the vehicle dat
E. Send the data to an Amazon Kinesis data stream.Use an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to store the data in Amazon S3. Use the built-in machine learning transforms in AWS Glue to detect anomalies.
F. Use Amazon MQ for RabbitMQ to collect the vehicle dat
G. Send the data to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to store the data in Amazon S3. Use Amazon Lookout for Metrics to detect anomalies.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Using AWS IoT Core to receive the vehicle data will enable connecting the smart vehicles to the cloud using the MQTT protocol1. AWS IoT Core is a platform that enables you to connect devices to AWS Services and other devices, secure data and interactions, process and act upon device data, and enable applications to interact with devices even when they are offline2. Configuring rules to route data to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream that stores the data in Amazon S3 will enable processing and storing the vehicle data in a scalable and reliable way3. Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose is a fully managed service that delivers real-time streaming data to destinations such as Amazon S3. Creating an Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics application that reads from the delivery stream to detect anomalies will enable analyzing the vehicle data using SQL queries or Apache Flink applications. Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics is a fully managed service that enables you to process and analyze streaming data using SQL or Java.

NEW QUESTION 116
- (Exam Topic 2)
A solutions architect wants to cost-optimize and appropriately size Amazon EC2 instances in a single AWS account. The solutions architect wants to ensure that the instances are optimized based on CPU, memory, and network metrics.
Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

A. Purchase AWS Business Support or AWS Enterprise Support for the account.
B. Turn on AWS Trusted Advisor and review any "Low Utilization Amazon EC2 Instances" recommendations.
C. Install the Amazon CloudWatch agent and configure memory metric collection on the EC2 instances.
D. Configure AWS Compute Optimizer in the AWS account to receive findings and optimization recommendations.
E. Create an EC2 Instance Savings Plan for the AWS Regions, instance families, and operating systems of interest.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides real-time guidance to help users provision their resources following AWS best practices1. One of the Trusted Advisor checks is "Low Utilization Amazon EC2 Instances", which identifies EC2 instances that appear to be underutilized based on CPU, network I/O, and disk I/O metrics1. This check can help users optimize the cost and size of their EC2 instances by recommending smaller or more appropriate instance types.
AWS Compute Optimizer is a service that analyzes the configuration and utilization metrics of AWS resources and generates optimization recommendations to reduce the cost and improve the performance of workloads2. Compute Optimizer supports four types of AWS resources: EC2 instances, EBS volumes, ECS services on AWS Fargate, and Lambda functions2. For EC2 instances, Compute Optimizer evaluates the vCPUs, memory, storage, and other specifications, as well as the CPU utilization, network in and out, disk read and write, and other utilization metrics of currently running instances3. It then recommends optimal instance types based on price-performance trade-offs.
Option A is incorrect because purchasing AWS Business Support or AWS Enterprise Support for the account will not directly help with cost-optimization and sizing of EC2 instances. However, these support plans do provide access to more Trusted Advisor checks than the basic support plan1.
Option C is incorrect because installing the Amazon CloudWatch agent and configuring memory metric collection on the EC2 instances will not provide any optimization recommendations by itself. However, memory metrics can be used by Compute Optimizer to enhance its recommendations if enabled3.
Option E is incorrect because creating an EC2 Instance Savings Plan for the AWS Regions, instance families, and operating systems of interest will not help with cost-optimization and sizing of EC2 instances. Savings Plans are a flexible pricing model that offer lower prices on Amazon EC2 usage in exchange for a commitment to a consistent amount of usage for a 1- or 3-year term4. Savings Plans do not affect the configuration or utilization of EC2 instances.

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam Topic 2)
A company has millions of objects in an Amazon S3 bucket. The objects are in the S3 Standard storage class. All the S3 objects are accessed frequently. The number of users and applications that access the objects is increasing rapidly. The objects are encrypted with server-side encryption with AWS KMS Keys (SSE-KMS).
A solutions architect reviews the company's monthly AWS invoice and notices that AWS KMS costs are increasing because of the high number of requests from Amazon S3. The solutions architect needs to optimize costs with minimal changes to the application.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

A. Create a new S3 bucket that has server-side encryption with customer-provided keys (SSE-C) as the encryption typ
B. Copy the existing objects to the new S3 bucke
C. Specify SSE-C.
D. Create a new S3 bucket that has server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3) as the encryption typ
E. Use S3 Batch Operations to copy the existing objects to the new S3 bucke
F. Specify SSE-S3.
G. Use AWS CloudHSM to store the encryption key
H. Create a new S3 bucke
I. Use S3 Batch Operations to copy the existing objects to the new S3 bucke
J. Encrypt the objects by using the keys from CloudHSM.
K. Use the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class for the S3 bucke
L. Create an S3 Intelligent-Tiering archive configuration to transition objects that are not accessed for 90 days to S3 Glacier Deep Archive.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To reduce the volume of Amazon S3 calls to AWS KMS, use Amazon S3 bucket keys, which are protected encryption keys that are reused for a limited time in Amazon S3. Bucket keys can reduce costs for AWS KMS requests by up to 99%. You can configure a bucket key for all objects in an Amazon S3 bucket, or for a specific object in an Amazon S3 bucket. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/fr_fr/kms/latest/developerguide/services-s3.html

NEW QUESTION 122
- (Exam Topic 2)
A company is deploying a new web-based application and needs a storage solution for the Linux application servers. The company wants to create a single location for updates to application data for all instances. The active dataset will be up to 100 GB in size. A solutions architect has determined that peak operations will occur for 3 hours daily and will require a total of 225 MiBps of read throughput.
The solutions architect must design a Multi-AZ solution that makes a copy of the data available in another AWS Region for disaster recovery (DR). The DR copy has an RPO of less than 1 hour.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Deploy a new Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) Multi-AZ file syste
B. Configure the file system for 75 MiBps of provisioned throughpu
C. Implementreplication to a file system in the DR Region.
D. Deploy a new Amazon FSx for Lustre file syste
E. Configure Bursting Throughput mode for the file syste
F. Use AWS Backup to back up the file system to the DR Region.
G. Deploy a General Purpose SSD (gp3) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume with 225 MiBps of throughpu
H. Enable Multi-Attach for the EBSvolum
I. Use AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery to replicate the EBS volume to the DR Region.
J. Deploy an Amazon FSx for OpenZFS file system in both the production Region and the DR Region.Create an AWS DataSync scheduled task to replicate thedata from the production file system to the DR file system every 10 minutes.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The company should deploy a new Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) Multi-AZ file system. The company should configure the file system for 75 MiBps of provisioned throughput. The company should implement replication to a file system in the DR Region. This solution will meet the requirements because Amazon EFS is a serverless, fully elastic file storage service that lets you share file data without provisioning or managing storage capacity and performance. Amazon EFS is built to scale on demand to petabytes without disrupting applications, growing and shrinking automatically as you add and remove files1. By deploying a new Amazon EFS Multi-AZ file system, the company can create a single location for updates to application data for all instances. A Multi-AZ file system replicates data across multiple Availability Zones (AZs) within a Region, providing high availability and durability2. By configuring the file system for 75 MiBps of provisioned throughput, the company can ensure that it meets the peak operations requirement of 225 MiBps of read throughput. Provisioned throughput is a feature that enables you to specify a level of throughput that the file system can drive independent of the file system's size or burst credit balance3. By implementing replication to a file system in the DR Region, the company can make a copy of the data available in another AWS Region for disaster recovery. Replication is a feature that enables you to replicate data from one EFS file system to another EFS file system across AWS Regions. The replication process has an RPO of less than 1 hour.
The other options are not correct because:

- Deploying a new Amazon FSx for Lustre file system would not provide a single location for updates to application data for all instances. Amazon FSx for Lustre is a fully managed service that provides
cost-effective, high-performance storage for compute workloads. However, it does not support concurrent write access from multiple instances. Using AWS Backup to back up the file system to the DR Region would not provide real-time replication of data. AWS Backup is a service that enables you to centralize and automate data protection across AWS services. However, it does not support continuous data replication or cross-Region disaster recovery.
- Deploying a General Purpose SSD (gp3) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume with 225 MiBps of throughput would not provide a single location for updates to application data for all instances. Amazon EBS is a service that provides persistent block storage volumes for use with Amazon EC2 instances. However, it does not support concurrent access from multiple instances, unless
Multi-Attach is enabled. Enabling Multi-Attach for the EBS volume would not provide Multi-AZ resilience or cross-Region replication. Multi-Attach is a feature that enables you to attach an EBS volume to multiple EC2 instances within the same Availability Zone. Using AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery to replicate the EBS volume to the DR Region would not provide real-time replication of data. AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery (AWS DRS) is a service that enables you to orchestrate and automate disaster recovery workflows across AWS Regions. However, it does not support continuous data replication or sub-hour RPOs.
- Deploying an Amazon FSx for OpenZFS file system in both the production Region and the DR Region would not be as simple or cost-effective as using Amazon EFS. Amazon FSx for OpenZFS is a fully managed service that provides high-performance storage with strong data consistency and advanced data management features for Linux workloads. However, it requires more configuration and management than Amazon EFS, which is serverless and fully elastic. Creating an AWS DataSync scheduled task to replicate the data from the production file system to the DR file system every 10 minutes would not provide real-time replication of data. AWS DataSync is a service that enables you to transfer data between on-premises storage and AWS services, or between AWS services.

However, it does not support continuous data replication or sub-minute RPOs.
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NEW QUESTION 126
- (Exam Topic 2)
A company runs an intranet application on premises. The company wants to configure a cloud backup of the application. The company has selected AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery for this solution.
The company requires that replication traffic does not travel through the public internet. The application also must not be accessible from the internet. The company does not want this solution to consume all available network bandwidth because other applications require bandwidth.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

A. Create a VPC that has at least two private subnets, two NAT gateways, and a virtual private gateway.
B. Create a VPC that has at least two public subnets, a virtual private gateway, and an internet gateway.
C. Create an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection between the on-premises network and the target AWS network.
D. Create an AWS Direct Connect connection and a Direct Connect gateway between the on-premises network and the target AWS network.
E. During configuration of the replication servers, select the option to use private IP addresses for data replication.
F. During configuration of the launch settings for the target servers, select the option to ensure that the Recovery instance's private IP address matches the source server's private IP address.

Answer: BDE

Explanation:
AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery (AWS DRS) is a service that minimizes downtime and data loss with fast, reliable recovery of on-premises and cloud-based applications using affordable storage, minimal compute, and point-in-time recovery1. Users can set up AWS DRS on their source servers to initiate secure data replication to a staging area subnet in their AWS account, in the AWS Region they select. Users can then launch recovery instances on AWS within minutes, using the most up-to-date server state or a previous point in time.
To configure a cloud backup of the application with AWS DRS, users need to create a VPC that has at least
two public subnets, a virtual private gateway, and an internet gateway. A VPC is a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where users can launch AWS resources in a virtual network that they define2. A public subnet is a subnet that has a route to an internet gateway3. A virtual private gateway is the VPN concentrator on the Amazon side of the Site-to-Site VPN connection4. An internet gateway is a horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available VPC component that allows communication between instances in the VPC and the internet. Users need to create at least two public subnets for redundancy and high availability. Users need to create a virtual private gateway and attach it to the VPC to enable VPN connectivity between the on-premises network and the target AWS network. Users need to create an internet gateway and attach it to the VPC to enable internet access for the replication servers.
To ensure that replication traffic does not travel through the public internet, users need to create an AWS Direct Connect connection and a Direct Connect gateway between the on-premises network and the target AWS network. AWS Direct Connect is a service that establishes a dedicated network connection from an on-premises network to one or more VPCs. A Direct Connect gateway is a globally available resource that allows users to connect multiple VPCs across different Regions to their on-premises networks using one or more Direct Connect connections. Users need to create an AWS Direct Connect connection between their on-premises network and an AWS Region. Users need to create a Direct Connect gateway and associate it with their VPC and their Direct Connect connection.
To ensure that the application is not accessible from the internet, users need to select the option to use private IP addresses for data replication during configuration of the replication servers. This option configures the replication servers with private IP addresses only, without assigning any public IP addresses or Elastic IP addresses. This way, the replication servers can only communicate with other resources within the VPC or through VPN connections.
Option A is incorrect because creating a VPC that has at least two private subnets, two NAT gateways, and a virtual private gateway is not necessary or cost-effective. A private subnet is a subnet that does not have a route to an internet gateway3. A NAT gateway is a highly available, managed Network Address Translation (NAT) service that enables instances in a private subnet to connect to the internet or other AWS services, but prevents the internet from initiating connections with those instances. Users do not need to create private subnets or NAT gateways for this use case, as they can use public subnets with private IP addresses for data replication.
Option C is incorrect because creating an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection between the on-premises network and the target AWS network will not ensure that replication traffic does not travel through the public
internet. A Site-to-Site VPN connection consists of two VPN tunnels between an on-premises customer
gateway device and a virtual private gateway in your VPC4. The VPN tunnels are encrypted using IPSec protocols, but they still use public IP addresses for communication. Users need to use AWS Direct Connect instead of Site-to-Site VPN for this use case.
Option F is incorrect because selecting the option to ensure that the Recovery instance’s private IP address matches the source server’s private IP address during configuration of the launch settings for the target servers will not ensure that the application is not accessible from the internet. This option configures the Recovery instance with an identical private IP address as its source server when launched in drills or recovery mode. However, this option does not prevent assigning public IP addresses or Elastic IP addresses to the Recovery instance. Users need to select the option to use private IP addresses for data replication instead.

NEW QUESTION 131
- (Exam Topic 2)
A company uses a Grafana data visualization solution that runs on a single Amazon EC2 instance to monitor the health of the company's AWS workloads. The company has invested time and effort to create dashboards that the company wants to preserve. The dashboards need to be highly available and cannot be down for longer than 10 minutes. The company needs to minimize ongoing maintenance.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

A. Migrate to Amazon CloudWatch dashboard
B. Recreate the dashboards to match the existing Grafana dashboard
C. Use automatic dashboards where possible.
D. Create an Amazon Managed Grafana workspac
E. Configure a new Amazon CloudWatch data source.Export dashboards from the existing Grafana instanc
F. Import the dashboards into the new workspace.

G. Create an AMI that has Grafana pre-installe
H. Store the existing dashboards in Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS). Create an Auto Scaling group that uses the new AM
I. Set the Auto Scaling group's minimum, desired, and maximum number of instances to on
J. Create an Application Load Balancer that serves at least two Availability Zones.
K. Configure AWS Backup to back up the EC2 instance that runs Grafana once each hou
L. Restore the EC2 instance from the most recent snapshot in an alternate Availability Zone when required.

Answer: C

Explanation:
By creating an AMI that has Grafana pre-installed and storing the existing dashboards in Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) it allows for faster and more efficient scaling, and by creating an Auto Scaling group that uses the new AMI and setting the Auto Scaling group's minimum, desired, and maximum number of instances to one and creating an Application Load Balancer that serves at least two Availability Zones, it ensures high availability and minimized downtime.

NEW QUESTION 133
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