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 a content management application on a single Windows Amazon EC2 instance in a development environment. The application reads and writes static content to a 2 TB Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume that is attached to the instance as the root device. The company plans to deploy this application in production as a highly available and fault-tolerant solution that runs on at least three EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones.
A solutions architect must design a solution that joins all the instances that run the application to an Active Directory domain. The solution also must implement Windows ACLs to control access to file contents. The application always must maintain exactly the same content on all running instances at any given point in time.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST management overhead?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 1)
A large mobile gaming company has successfully migrated all of its on-premises infrastructure to the AWS Cloud. A solutions architect is reviewing the environment to ensure that it was built according to the design and that it is running in alignment with the Well-Architected Framework.
While reviewing previous monthly costs in Cost Explorer, the solutions architect notices that the creation and subsequent termination of several large instance types account for a high proportion of the costs. The solutions architect finds out that the company's developers are launching new Amazon EC2 instances as part of their testing and that the developers are not using the appropriate instance types.
The solutions architect must implement a control mechanism to limit the instance types that only the developers can launch.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Create a desired-instance-type managed rule in AWS Confi
B. Configure the rule with the instance types that are allowe
C. Attach the rule to an event to run each time a new EC2 instance is launched.
D. In the EC2 console, create a launch template that specifies the instance types that are allowe
E. Assign the launch template to the developers' IAM accounts.
F. Create a new IAM polic
G. Specify the instance types that are allowe
H. Attach the policy to an IAM group that contains the IAM accounts for the developers
I. Use EC2 Image Builder to create an image pipeline for the developers and assist them in the creation of a golden image.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is doable with IAM policy creation to restrict users to specific instance types. Found the below article. https://blog.vizuri.com/limiting-allowed-aws-instance-type-with-iam-policy

NEW QUESTION 3
- (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 4
- (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 (AI/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 5
- (Exam Topic 1)
A software as a service (SaaS) based company provides a case management solution to customers A3 part of the solution. The company uses a standalone Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) server to send email messages from an application. The application also stores an email template for acknowledgement email messages that populate customer data before the application sends the email message to the customer.
The company plans to migrate this messaging functionality to the AWS Cloud and needs to minimize operational overhead.
Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

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

O. Create an AWS Lambda function to call the SendTemplatedEmail API operation and to pass customer data to replace the parameters and the email destination.

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 1)
An international delivery company hosts a delivery management system on AWS. Drivers use the system to upload confirmation of delivery. Confirmation includes the recipient's signature or a photo of the package with the recipient. The driver's handheld device uploads signatures and photos through FTP to a single Amazon EC2 instance. Each handheld device saves a file in a directory based on the signed-in user, and the file name matches the delivery number. The EC2 instance then adds metadata to the file after querying a central database to pull delivery information. The file is then placed in Amazon S3 for archiving.
As the company expands, drivers report that the system is rejecting connections. The FTP server is having problems because of dropped connections and memory issues. In response to these problems, a system engineer schedules a cron task to reboot the EC2 instance every 30 minutes. The billing team reports that files are not always in the archive and that the central system is not always updated.
A solutions architect needs to design a solution that maximizes scalability to ensure that the archive always receives the files and that systems are always updated. The handheld devices cannot be modified, so the company cannot deploy a new application.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 7
- (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 8
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is hosting a three-tier web application in an on-premises environment. Due to a recent surge in traffic that resulted in downtime and a significant financial impact, company management has ordered that the application be moved to AWS. The application is written in .NET and has a dependency on a MySQL

database A solutions architect must design a scalable and highly available solution to meet the demand of 200000 daily users.
Which steps should the solutions architect take to design an appropriate solution?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has a serverless application comprised of Amazon CloudFront, Amazon API Gateway, and AWS Lambda functions. The current deployment process of the application code is to create a new version number of the Lambda function and run an AWS CLI script to update. If the new function version has errors, another CLI script reverts by deploying the previous working version of the function. The company would like to decrease the time to deploy new versions of the application logic provided by the Lambda functions, and also reduce the time to detect and revert when errors are identified.
How can this be accomplished?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 10
- (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 10
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has 50 AWS accounts that are members of an organization in AWS Organizations Each account contains multiple VPCs The company wants to use AWS Transit Gateway to establish connectivity between the VPCs in each member account Each time a new member account is created, the company wants to automate the process of creating a new VPC and a transit gateway attachment.

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

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 13
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is building a solution in the AWS Cloud. Thousands or devices will connect to the solution and send data. Each device needs to be able to send and receive data in real time over the MQTT protocol. Each device must authenticate by using a unique X.509 certificate.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

A. Set up AWS loT Cor
B. For each device, create a corresponding Amazon MQ queue and provision a certificat
C. Connect each device to Amazon MQ.
D. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) and configure it with an AWS Lambda authorize
E. Run an MQTT broker on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling grou
F. Set the Auto Scaling group as the target for the NL
G. Connect each device to the NLB.
H. Set up AWS loT Cor
I. For each device, create a corresponding AWS loT thing and provision a certificat
J. Connect each device to AWS loT Core.
K. Set up an Amazon API Gateway HTTP API and a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Create integration between API Gateway and the NL
L. Configure a mutual TLS certificate authorizer on the HTTP AP
M. Run an MQTT broker on an Amazon EC2 instance that the NLB target
N. Connect each device to the NLB.

Answer: D

Explanation:
This solution requires minimal operational overhead, as it only requires setting up AWS IoT Core and creating a thing for each device. (Reference: AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional Official Amazon Text Book, Page 537)
AWS IoT Core is a fully managed service that enables secure, bi-directional communication between internet-connected devices and the AWS Cloud. It supports the MQTT protocol and includes built-in device
authentication and access control. By using AWS IoT Core, the company can easily provision and manage the X.509 certificates for each device, and connect the devices to the service with minimal operational overhead.

NEW QUESTION 17
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is migrating some of its applications to AWS. The company wants to migrate and modernize the applications quickly after it finalizes networking and security strategies. The company has set up an AWS Direct Connection connection in a central network account.
The company expects to have hundreds of AWS accounts and VPCs in the near future. The corporate network must be able to access the resources on AWS seamlessly and also must be able to communicate with all the VPCs. The company also wants to route its cloud resources to the internet through its on-premises data center.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BDF

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

transit gateway or a virtual private gateway. However, a Direct Connect gateway does not provide any load balancing or failover capabilities by itself1

Option B is correct because creating a Direct Connect gateway and a transit gateway in the central network account and attaching the transit gateway to the Direct Connect gateway by using a transit VIF meets the requirement of enabling the corporate network to access the resources on AWS seamlessly and also to communicate with all the VPCs. A transit VIF is a type of private VIF that you can use to connect your AWS Direct Connect connection to a transit gateway or a Direct Connect gateway. A transit gateway is a network transit hub that you can use to interconnect your VPCs and on-premises networks. By using a transit VIF, you can route traffic between your on-premises network and multiple VPCs across different AWS accounts and Regions through a single connection23

Option C is incorrect because provisioning an internet gateway, attaching the internet gateway to subnets, and allowing internet traffic through the gateway does not meet the requirement of routing cloud resources to the internet through its on-premises data center. An internet gateway is a horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available VPC component that allows communication between your VPC and the internet. An internet gateway serves two purposes: to provide a target in your VPC route tables for internet-routable traffic, and to perform network address translation (NAT) for instances that have been assigned public IPv4 addresses. By using an internet gateway, you are routing cloud resources directly to the internet, not through your on-premises data center.

Option D is correct because sharing the transit gateway with other accounts and attaching VPCs to the transit gateway meets the requirement of enabling the corporate network to access the resources on AWS seamlessly and also to communicate with all the VPCs. You can share your transit gateway with other AWS accounts within the same organization by using AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM). This allows you to centrally manage connectivity from multiple accounts without having to create individual peering connections between VPCs or duplicate network appliances in each account. You can attach VPCs from different accounts and Regions to your shared transit gateway and enable routing between them.

Option E is incorrect because provisioning VPC peering as necessary does not meet the requirement of enabling the corporate network to access the resources on AWS seamlessly and also to communicate with all the VPCs. VPC peering is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them using private IPv4 addresses or IPv6 addresses. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, or with a VPC in another AWS account within a single Region. However, VPC peering does not allow you to route traffic from your on-premises network to your VPCs or between multiple Regions. You would need to create multiple VPN connections or Direct Connect connections for each VPC peering connection, which increases operational complexity and costs.

Option F is correct because provisioning only private subnets, opening the necessary route on the transit gateway and customer gateway to allow outbound internet traffic from AWS to flow through NAT services that run in the data center meets the requirement of routing cloud resources to the internet through its on-premises data center. A private subnet is a subnet that's associated with a route table that has no route to an internet gateway. Instances in a private subnet can communicate with other instances in the same VPC but cannot access resources on the internet directly. To enable outbound internet access from instances in private subnets, you can use NAT devices such as NAT gateways or NAT instances that are deployed in public subnets. A public subnet is a subnet that's associated with a route table that has a route to an internet gateway. Alternatively, you can use your on-premises data center as a NAT device by configuring routes on your transit gateway and customer gateway that direct outbound internet traffic from your private subnets through your VPN connection or Direct Connect connection. This way, you can route cloud resources to the internet through your on-premises data center instead of using an internet gateway.
References: 1:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/direct-connect-gateways-intro.html 2:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/direct-connect-transit-virtual-interfaces.html 3: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/tgw/what-is-transit-gateway.html : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_Internet_Gateway.html : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/tgw/tgw-sharing.html : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/peering/what-is-vpc-peering.html : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_Scenario2.html : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_Scenario3.html : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_NAT_Instance.html : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_NAT_Gateway.html

NEW QUESTION 22
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company manages multiple AWS accounts by using AWS Organizations. Under the root OU. the company has two OUs: Research and DataOps.
Because of regulatory requirements, all resources that the company deploys in the organization must reside in the ap-northeast-1 Region. Additionally. EC2 instances that the company deploys in the DataOps OU must use a predefined list of instance types
A solutions architect must implement a solution that applies these restrictions. The solution must maximize operational efficiency and must minimize ongoing maintenance
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO)

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

Answer: CE

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

NEW QUESTION 25
- (Exam Topic 1)
A publishing company's design team updates the icons and other static assets that an ecommerce web application uses. The company serves the icons and assets from an Amazon S3 bucket that is hosted in the company's production account. The company also uses a development account that members of the design team can access.
After the design team tests the static assets in the development account, the design team needs to load the assets into the S3 bucket in the production account. A solutions architect must provide the design team with access to the production account without exposing other parts of the web application to the risk of unwanted changes.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

A. In the production account, create a new IAM policy that allows read and write access to the S3 bucket.
B. In the development account, create a new IAM policy that allows read and write access to the S3 bucket.
C. In the production account, create a rol
D. Attach the new policy to the rol
E. Define the development account as a trusted entity.

F. In the development account, create a rol
G. Attach the new policy to the rol
H. Define the production account as a trusted entity.
I. In the development account, create a group that contains all the IAM users of the design tea
J. Attach a different IAM policy to the group to allow the sts:AssumeRole action on the role in the production account.
K. In the development account, create a group that contains all tfje IAM users of the design tea
L. Attach a different IAM policy to the group to allow the sts;AssumeRole action on the role in the development account.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 26
- (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 27
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has an organization in AWS Organizations that has a large number of AWS accounts. One of the AWS accounts is designated as a transit account and has a transit gateway that is shared with all of the other AWS accounts AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections are configured between ail of the company's global offices and the transit account The company has AWS Config enabled on all of its accounts.
The company's networking team needs to centrally manage a list of internal IP address ranges that belong to the global offices Developers Will reference this list to gain access to applications securely.
Which solution meets these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 30
- (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 34
- (Exam Topic 1)
A life sciences company is using a combination of open source tools to manage data analysis workflows and Docker containers running on servers in its on-premises data center to process genomics data Sequencing data is generated and stored on a local storage area network (SAN), and then the data is processed. The research and development teams are running into capacity issues and have decided to re-architect their genomics analysis platform on AWS to scale based on workload demands and reduce the turnaround time from weeks to days
The company has a high-speed AWS Direct Connect connection Sequencers will generate around 200 GB of data for each genome, and individual jobs can take several hours to process the data with ideal compute capacity. The end result will be stored in Amazon S3. The company is expecting 10-15 job requests each day
Which solution meets these requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 37
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is planning to migrate its business-critical applications from an on-premises data center to AWS. The company has an on-premises installation of a Microsoft SQL Server Always On cluster. The company wants to migrate to an AWS managed database service. A solutions architect must design a heterogeneous database migration on AWS.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Migrate the SQL Server databases to Amazon RDS for MySQL by using backup and restore utilities.
B. Use an AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized device to transfer data to Amazon S3. Set up Amazon RDS for MySQ
C. Use S3 integration with SQL Server features, such as BULK INSERT.
D. Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool to translate the database schema to Amazon RDS for MeSQ
E. Then use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the data from on-premises databases to Amazon RDS.
F. Use AWS DataSync to migrate data over the network between on-premises storage and Amazon S3. Set up Amazon RDS for MySQ
G. Use S3 integration with SQL Server features, such as BULK INSERT.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/dms/schema-conversion-tool/
AWS Schema Conversion Tool (SCT) can automatically convert the database schema from Microsoft SQL Server to Amazon RDS for MySQL. This allows for a smooth transition of the database schema without any manual intervention. AWS DMS can then be used to migrate the data from the on-premises databases to the newly created Amazon RDS for MySQL instance. This service can perform a one-time migration of the data or can set up ongoing replication of data changes to keep the on-premises and AWS databases in sync.

NEW QUESTION 41
- (Exam Topic 1)
An enterprise company wants to allow its developers to purchase third-party software through AWS Marketplace. The company uses an AWS Organizations account structure with full features enabled, and has a shared services account in each organizational unit (OU) that will be used by procurement managers. The

procurement team's policy indicates that developers should be able to obtain third-party software from an approved list only and use Private Marketplace in AWS Marketplace to achieve this requirement . The procurement team wants administration of Private Marketplace to be restricted to a role named procurement-manager-role, which could be assumed by procurement managers Other IAM users groups, roles, and account administrators in the company should be denied Private Marketplace administrative access
What is the MOST efficient way to design an architecture to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 45
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has created an OU in AWS Organizations for each of its engineering teams Each OU owns multiple AWS accounts. The organization has hundreds of AWS accounts A solutions architect must design a solution so that each OU can view a breakdown of usage costs across its AWS accounts. Which solution meets these requirements?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 48
- (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 50
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company wants to migrate an application to Amazon EC2 from VMware Infrastructure that runs in an on-premises data center. A solutions architect must preserve the software and configuration settings during the migration.
What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 51
- (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 55
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company uses Amazon S3 to store files and images in a variety of storage classes. The company's S3 costs have increased substantially during the past year.
A solutions architect needs to review data trends for the past 12 months and identity the appropriate storage class for the objects.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 56
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is subject to regulatory audits of its financial information. External auditors who use a single AWS account need access to the company's AWS account. A solutions architect must provide the auditors with secure, read-only access to the company's AWS account. The solution must comply with AWS security best practices.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 57
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is using an on-premises Active Directory service for user authentication. The company wants to use the same authentication service to sign in to the company's AWS accounts, which are using AWS Organizations. AWS Site-to-Site VPN connectivity already exists between the on-premises environment and all the company's AWS accounts.
The company's security policy requires conditional access to the accounts based on user groups and roles. User identities must be managed in a single location.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 60
- (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 65
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company runs its application in the eu-west-1 Region and has one account for each of its environments development, testing, and production All the environments are running 24 hours a day 7 days a week by using stateful Amazon EC2 instances and Amazon RDS for MySQL databases The databases are between 500 GB and 800 GB in size
The development team and testing team work on business days during business hours, but the production environment operates 24 hours a day. 7 days a week. The company wants to reduce costs AH resources are tagged with an environment tag with either development, testing, or production as the key. What should a solutions architect do to reduce costs with the LEAST operational effort?

A. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that runs once every day Configure the rule to invoke one AWS Lambda function that starts or stops instances based on the tag day and time.
B. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that runs every business day in the evenin
C. Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function that stops instances based on thetag-Create a second EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule that runs every business day in the morning Configure the second rule to invoke another Lambda function that starts instances based on the tag
D. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule that runs every business day in the evening Configure the rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function that terminates instances based on the tag Create a second EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule that runs every business day in the morning Configure the second rule to invoke another Lambda function that restores the instances from their last backup based on the tag.
E. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that runs every hou
F. Configure the rule to invoke one AWS Lambda function that terminates or restores instances from their last backup based on the ta
G. day, and time.

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 69
- (Exam Topic 1)
A financial services company receives a regular data feed from its credit card servicing partner Approximately 5.1 records are sent every 15 minutes in plaintext, delivered over HTTPS directly into an Amazon S3 bucket with server-side encryption. This feed contains sensitive credit card primary account number (PAN) data The company needs to automatically mask the PAN before sending the data to another S3 bucket for additional internal processing. The company also needs to remove and merge specific fields, and then transform the record into JSON format Additionally, extra feeds are likely to be added in the future, so any design needs to be easily expandable.
Which solutions will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 71
- (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 72
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is using multiple AWS accounts The DNS records are stored in a private hosted zone for Amazon Route 53 in Account A The company's applications and databases are running in Account B.
A solutions architect win deploy a two-net application In a new VPC To simplify the configuration, the db.example com CNAME record set tor the Amazon RDS endpoint was created in a private hosted zone for Amazon Route 53.
During deployment, the application failed to start. Troubleshooting revealed that db.example com is not resolvable on the Amazon EC2 instance The solutions architect confirmed that the record set was created correctly in Route 53.
Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to resolve this issue? (Select TWO)

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

Answer: CE

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

NEW QUESTION 73
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has applications in an AWS account that is named Source. The account is in an organization in AWS Organizations. One of the applications uses AWS Lambda functions and store’s inventory data in an Amazon Aurora database. The application deploys the Lambda functions by using a deployment package. The company has configured automated backups for Aurora.
The company wants to migrate the Lambda functions and the Aurora database to a new AWS account that is named Target. The application processes critical data, so the company must minimize downtime.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Download the Lambda function deployment package from the Source accoun
B. Use the deployment package and create new Lambda functions in the Target accoun
C. Share the automated Aurora DB cluster snapshot with the Target account.
D. Download the Lambda function deployment package from the Source accoun
E. Use the deployment package and create new Lambda functions in the Target account Share the Aurora DB cluster with the Target account by using AWS Resource Access Manager {AWS RAM). Grant the Target account permission to clone the Aurora DB cluster.
F. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share the Lambda functions and the Aurora DB cluster with the Target accoun
G. Grant the Target account permission to clone the Aurora DB cluster.
H. Use AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) to share the Lambda functions with the Target accoun
I. Share the automated Aurora DB cluster snapshot with the Target account.

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 77
- (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 81
- (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 83
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is using Amazon OpenSearch Service to analyze data. The company loads data into an OpenSearch Service cluster with 10 data nodes from an Amazon S3 bucket that uses S3 Standard storage. The data resides in the cluster for 1 month for read-only analysis. After 1 month, the company deletes the index that contains the data from the cluster. For compliance purposes, the company must retain a copy of all input data.
The company is concerned about ongoing costs and asks a solutions architect to recommend a new solution. Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

A. Replace all the data nodes with UltraWarm nodes to handle the expected capacit
B. Transition the input data from S3 Standard to S3 Glacier Deep Archive when the company loads the data into the cluster.
C. Reduce the number of data nodes in the cluster to 2 Add UltraWarm nodes to handle the expected capacit
D. Configure the indexes to transition to UltraWarm when OpenSearch Service ingests the dat
E. Transition the input data to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 1 month by using an S3 Lifecycle policy.
F. Reduce the number of data nodes in the cluster to 2. Add UltraWarm nodes to handle the expected capacit
G. Configure the indexes to transition to UltraWarm when OpenSearch Service ingests the dat
H. Add cold storage nodes to the cluster Transition the indexes from UltraWarm to cold storag
I. Delete the input data from the S3 bucket after 1 month by using an S3 Lifecycle policy.
J. Reduce the number of data nodes in the cluster to 2. Add instance-backed data nodes to handle the expected capacit
K. Transition the input data from S3 Standard to S3 Glacier Deep Archive when the company loads the data into the cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:
By reducing the number of data nodes in the cluster to 2 and adding UltraWarm nodes to handle the expected capacity, the company can reduce the cost of running the cluster. Additionally, configuring the indexes to transition to UltraWarm when OpenSearch Service ingests the data will ensure that the data is stored in the most cost-effective manner. Finally, transitioning the input data to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 1 month by using an S3 Lifecycle policy will ensure that the data is retained for compliance purposes, while also reducing the ongoing costs.

NEW QUESTION 88
- (Exam Topic 1)
An AWS customer has a web application that runs on premises. The web application fetches data from a third-party API that is behind a firewall. The third party accepts only one public CIDR block in each client's allow list.
The customer wants to migrate their web application to the AWS Cloud. The application will be hosted on a set of Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in a VPC. The ALB is located in public subnets. The EC2 instances are located in private subnets. NAT gateways provide internet access to the private subnets.
How should a solutions architect ensure that the web application can continue to call the third-parly API after the migration?

A. Associate a block of customer-owned public IP addresses to the VP
B. Enable public IP addressing for public subnets in the VPC.
C. Register a block of customer-owned public IP addresses in the AWS accoun
D. Create Elastic IP addresses from the address block and assign them lo the NAT gateways in the VPC.
E. Create Elastic IP addresses from the block of customer-owned IP addresse
F. Assign the static Elastic IP addresses to the ALB.
G. Register a block of customer-owned public IP addresses in the AWS accoun
H. Set up AWS Global Accelerator to use Elastic IP addresses from the address bloc
I. Set the ALB as the accelerator endpoint.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When EC2 instances reach third-party API through internet, their privates IP addresses will be masked by NAT Gateway public IP address.
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/introducing-bring-your-own-ip-byoip-for-amaz

NEW QUESTION 89
- (Exam Topic 1)
A video processing company wants to build a machine learning (ML) model by using 600 TB of compressed data that is stored as thousands of files in the company's on-premises network attached storage system. The company does not have the necessary compute resources on premises for ML experiments and wants to use AWS.
The company needs to complete the data transfer to AWS within 3 weeks. The data transfer will be a one-time transfer. The data must be encrypted in transit. The measured upload speed of the company's internet connection is 100 Mbps, and multiple departments share the connection.
Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 91
- (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 96
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is planning to migrate 1,000 on-premises servers to AWS. The servers run on several VMware clusters in the company's data center. As part of the migration plan, the company wants to gather server metrics such as CPU details, RAM usage, operating system information, and running processes. The company then wants to query and analyze the data.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 97
- (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 98
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is planning to host a web application on AWS and works to load balance the traffic across a group of Amazon EC2 instances. One of the security requirements is to enable end-to-end encryption in transit between the client and the web server.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option A is correct because placing the EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and associating an SSL certificate from AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) with the ALB enables encryption in transit between the client and the ALB. Exporting the SSL certificate and installing it on each EC2 instance enables encryption in transit between the ALB and the web server. Configuring the ALB to listen on port 443 and to forward traffic to port 443 on the instances ensures that HTTPS is used for both connections. This solution achieves end-to-end encryption in transit for the web applicatio1n2

References: 1: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/introduction.html 2: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/acm-overview.html 3: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/load-balancer-target-groups.html : https://aws.amazon.com/certificate-manager/faqs/ : https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/network/introduction.html

NEW QUESTION 103
- (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 108
- (Exam Topic 1)
A large company is running a popular web application. The application runs on several Amazon EC2 Linux Instances in an Auto Scaling group in a private subnet. An Application Load Balancer is targeting the Instances In the Auto Scaling group in the private subnet. AWS Systems Manager Session Manager Is configured, and AWS Systems Manager Agent is running on all the EC2 instances.
The company recently released a new version of the application Some EC2 instances are now being marked as unhealthy and are being terminated As a result, the application is running at reduced capacity A solutions architect tries to determine the root cause by analyzing Amazon CloudWatch logs that are collected from the application, but the logs are inconclusive
How should the solutions architect gain access to an EC2 instance to troubleshoot the issue1?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 113
- (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 114
- (Exam Topic 1)
A digital marketing company has multiple AWS accounts that belong to various teams. The creative team uses an Amazon S3 bucket in its AWS account to securely store images and media files that are used as content for the company's marketing campaigns. The creative team wants to share the S3 bucket with the

strategy team so that the strategy team can view the objects.
A solutions architect has created an IAM role that is named strategy_reviewer in the Strategy account. The solutions architect also has set up a custom AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key in the Creative account and has associated the key with the S3 bucket. However, when users from the Strategy account assume the IAM role and try to access objects in the S3 bucket, they receive an Account.
The solutions architect must ensure that users in the Strategy account can access the S3 bucket. The solution must provide these users with only the minimum permissions that they need.
Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

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

Answer: ACF

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

NEW QUESTION 116
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is planning to store a large number of archived documents and make the documents available to employees through the corporate intranet. Employees will access the system by connecting through a client VPN service that is attached to a VPC. The data must not be accessible to the public.
The documents that the company is storing are copies of data that is held on physical media elsewhere. The number of requests will be low. Availability and speed of retrieval are not concerns of the company.
Which solution will meet these requirements at the LOWEST cost?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 120
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company is building a serverless application that runs on an AWS Lambda function that is attached to a VPC. The company needs to integrate the application with a new service from an external provider. The external provider supports only requests that come from public IPv4 addresses that are in an allow list.
The company must provide a single public IP address to the external provider before the application can start using the new service.
Which solution will give the application the ability to access the new service?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
This solution will give the Lambda function access to the internet by routing its outbound traffic through the NAT gateway, which has a public Elastic IP address.

This will allow the external provider to whitelist the single public IP address associated with the NAT gateway, and enable the application to access the new service Deploying a NAT gateway and associating an Elastic IP address with it, and then configuring the VPC to use the NAT gateway, will give the application the ability to access the new service. This is because the NAT gateway will be the single public IP address that the external provider needs for the allow list. The NAT gateway will allow the application to access the service, while keeping the underlying Lambda functions private.
When configuring NAT gateways, you should ensure that the route table associated with the NAT gateway has a route to the internet gateway with a target of the internet gateway. Additionally, you should ensure that the security group associated with the NAT gateway allows outbound traffic from the Lambda functions.
References:

- AWS Certified Solutions Architect Professional Official Amazon Text Book [1], page 456

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_NAT_Gateway.html

NEW QUESTION 122
- (Exam Topic 1)
A weather service provides high-resolution weather maps from a web application hosted on AWS in the eu-west-1 Region. The weather maps are updated frequently and stored in Amazon S3 along with static HTML content. The web application is fronted by Amazon CloudFront.
The company recently expanded to serve users in the us-east-1 Region, and these new users report that viewing their respective weather maps is slow from time to time.
Which combination of steps will resolve the us-east-1 performance issues? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

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

NEW QUESTION 127
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company has hundreds of AWS accounts. The company recently implemented a centralized internal process for purchasing new Reserved Instances and modifying existing Reserved Instances. This process requires all business units that want to purchase or modify Reserved Instances to submit requests to a dedicated team for procurement. Previously, business units directly purchased or modified Reserved Instances in their own respective AWS accounts autonomously.
A solutions architect needs to enforce the new process in the most secure way possible.
Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AD

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

NEW QUESTION 128
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company used Amazon EC2 instances to deploy a web fleet to host a blog site The EC2 instances are behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and are configured in an Auto ScaSng group The web application stores all blog content on an Amazon EFS volume.
The company recently added a feature 'or Moggers to add video to their posts, attracting 10 times the previous user traffic At peak times of day. users report buffering and timeout issues while attempting to reach the site or watch videos
Which is the MOST cost-efficient and scalable deployment that win resolve the issues for users?

A. Reconfigure Amazon EFS to enable maximum I/O.
B. Update the Nog site to use instance store volumes tor storag
C. Copy the site contents to the volumes atlaunch and to Amazon S3 al shutdown.
D. Configure an Amazon CloudFront distributio
E. Point the distribution to an S3 bucket, and migrate the videos from EFS to Amazon S3.
F. Set up an Amazon CloudFront distribution for all site contents, and point the distribution at the ALB.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cloudfront-https-connection-fails/ Using an Amazon S3 bucket
Using a MediaStore container or a MediaPackage channel Using an Application Load Balancer
Using a Lambda function URL
Using Amazon EC2 (or another custom origin)
Using CloudFront origin groups https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/restrict-access-to-load-balancer.html

NEW QUESTION 133
- (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 137
- (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 142
- (Exam Topic 1)
A delivery company needs to migrate its third-party route planning application to AWS. The third party supplies a supported Docker image from a public registry. The image can run in as many containers as required to generate the route map.
The company has divided the delivery area into sections with supply hubs so that delivery drivers travel the shortest distance possible from the hubs to the customers. To reduce the time necessary to generate route maps, each section uses its own set of Docker containers with a custom configuration that processes orders only in the section's area.
The company needs the ability to allocate resources cost-effectively based on the number of running containers.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

A. Create an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster on Amazon EC2. Use the Amazon EKS CLI to launch the planning application in pods by using the -tags option to assign a custom tag to the pod.
B. Create an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster on AWS Fargat
C. Use the Amazon EKS CLI to launch the planning applicatio
D. Use the AWS CLI tag-resource API call to assign a custom tag to the pod.
E. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster on Amazon EC2. Use the AWS CLI with run-tasks set to true to launch the planning application by using the -tags option to assign a custom tag to the task.
F. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster on AWS Fargat
G. Use the AWS CLI run-task command and set enableECSManagedTags to true to launch the planning applicatio
H. Use the --tags option to assign a custom tag to the task.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS) on AWS Fargate is a fully managed service that allows you to run containers without having to manage the underlying infrastructure. When you launch tasks on Fargate,
resources are automatically allocated based on the number of tasks running, which reduces the operational overhead.
Using ECS on Fargate allows you to assign custom tags to tasks using the --tags option in the run-task command, as described in the documentation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/ecs/run-task.html You can also set enableECSManagedTags to true, which allows the service to automatically add the cluster name and service name as tags.
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonECS/latest/developerguide/task-placement-constraints.html#tag-based-sch

NEW QUESTION 144
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