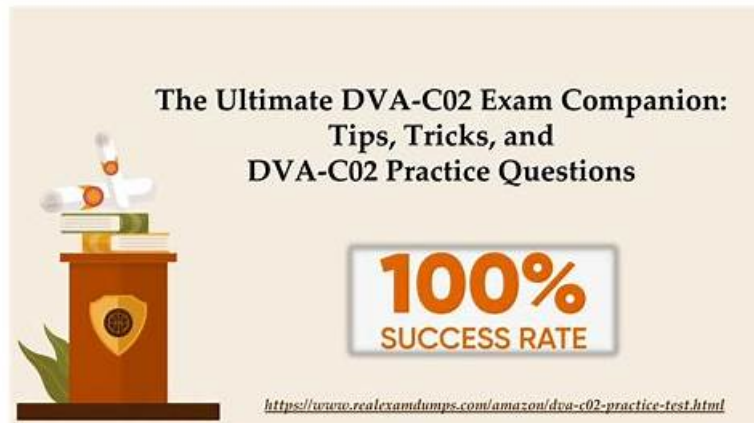


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Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q117-Q122):

NEW QUESTION # 117

A developer needs to store files in an Amazon S3 bucket for a company's application. Each S3 object can have multiple versions. The objects must be permanently removed 1 year after object creation.

The developer creates an S3 bucket that has versioning enabled.

What should the developer do next to meet the data retention requirements?

- A. Create an event notification for all object removal events in the S3 bucket. Configure the event notification to invoke an AWS Lambda function. Program the Lambda function to check the object creation date and to delete the object if the object

is older than 1 year.

- B. Create an S3 Lifecycle rule on the S3 bucket. Configure the rule to delete expired object delete markers and permanently delete noncurrent versions 1 year after object creation.
- C. Create an event notification for all object creation events in the S3 bucket. Configure the event notification to invoke an AWS Lambda function. Program the Lambda function to check the object creation date and to delete the object if the object is older than 1 year.
- **D. Create an S3 Lifecycle rule on the S3 bucket. Configure the rule to expire current versions of objects and permanently delete noncurrent versions 1 year after object creation.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 118

A company is using AWS CloudFormation to deploy a two-tier application. The application will use Amazon RDS as its backend database. The company wants a solution that will randomly generate the database password during deployment. The solution also must automatically rotate the database password without requiring changes to the application.

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

- A. Use an AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store resource with the SecureString data type to generate and rotate the password.
- **B. Use an AWS Secrets Manager resource to generate and rotate the password.**
- C. Use an AWS Lambda function as a CloudFormation custom resource to generate and rotate the password.
- D. Use a cron daemon on the application's host to generate and rotate the password.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements by using AWS Secrets Manager, which is a service that helps protect secrets such as database credentials by encrypting them with AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) and enabling automatic rotation of secrets. The developer can use an AWS Secrets Manager resource in AWS CloudFormation template, which enables creating and managing secrets as part of a CloudFormation stack.

The developer can use an AWS::SecretsManager::Secret resource type to generate and rotate the password for accessing RDS database during deployment. The developer can also specify a RotationSchedule property for the secret resource, which defines how often to rotate the secret and which Lambda function to use for rotation logic. Option A is not optimal because it will use an AWS Lambda function as a CloudFormation custom resource, which may introduce additional complexity and overhead for creating and managing a custom resource and implementing rotation logic. Option B is not optimal because it will use an AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store resource with the SecureString data type, which does not support automatic rotation of secrets. Option C is not optimal because it will use a cron daemon on the application's host to generate and rotate the password, which may incur more costs and require more maintenance for running and securing a host.

References: [AWS Secrets Manager], [AWS::SecretsManager::Secret]

NEW QUESTION # 119

A developer creates a static website for their department. The developer deploys the static assets for the website to an Amazon S3 bucket and serves the assets with Amazon CloudFront. The developer uses origin access control (OAC) on the CloudFront distribution to access the S3 bucket. The developer notices users can access the root URL and specific pages but cannot access directories without specifying a file name. For example, /products/index.html works, but /products returns an error. The developer needs to enable accessing directories without specifying a file name without exposing the S3 bucket publicly.

Which solution will meet these requirements'?

- A. Update the CloudFront distribution's settings to index.html as the default root object is set.
- **B. Update the Amazon S3 bucket settings and enable static website hosting. Specify index.html as the Index document. Update the S3 bucket policy to enable access. Update the CloudFront distribution's origin to use the S3 website endpoint.**
- C. Create a custom error response on the CloudFront distribution with the HTTP error code set to the HTTP 404 Not Found response code and the response page path to /index.html. Set the HTTP response code to the HTTP 200 OK response code.
- D. Create a CloudFront function that examines the request URL and appends index.html when directories are being accessed. Add the function as a viewer request CloudFront function to the CloudFront distribution's behavior.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- * Problem: Directory access without file names fails.
- * S3 Static Website Hosting:
- * Configuring S3 as a static website enables automatic serving of index.html for directory requests.
- * Bucket policies ensure correct access permissions.
- * Updating the CloudFront origin simplifies routing.
- * Avoiding Public Exposure: The S3 website endpoint allows CloudFront to access content without making the bucket public.

References:

S3 Static Website Hosting: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/WebsiteHosting.html>

NEW QUESTION # 120

A developer is creating an application that includes an Amazon API Gateway REST API in the us-east-2 Region. The developer wants to use Amazon CloudFront and a custom domain name for the API. The developer has acquired an SSL/TLS certificate for the domain from a third-party provider.

How should the developer configure the custom domain for the application?

- A. Import the SSL/TLS certificate into CloudFront. Create a DNS CNAME record for the custom domain.
- B. Import the SSL/TLS certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the same Region as the API. Create a DNS CNAME record for the custom domain.
- **C. Import the SSL/TLS certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the us-east-1 Region. Create a DNS CNAME record for the custom domain.**
- D. Import the SSL/TLS certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the same Region as the API. Create a DNS A record for the custom domain.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon API Gateway is a service that enables developers to create, publish, maintain, monitor, and secure APIs at any scale. Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) service that can improve the performance and security of web applications. The developer can use CloudFront and a custom domain name for the API Gateway REST API. To do so, the developer needs to import the SSL/TLS certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the us-east-1 Region. This is because CloudFront requires certificates from ACM to be in this Region. The developer also needs to create a DNS CNAME record for the custom domain that points to the CloudFront distribution.

References:

- * [What Is Amazon API Gateway? - Amazon API Gateway]
- * [What Is Amazon CloudFront? - Amazon CloudFront]
- * [Custom Domain Names for APIs - Amazon API Gateway]

NEW QUESTION # 121

An application runs on multiple EC2 instances behind an ELB.

Where is the session data best written so that it can be served reliably across multiple requests?

- A. Write data to Amazon Elastic Block Store
- B. Write data to the root filesystem
- C. Write data to Amazon EC2 instance Store
- **D. Write data to Amazon ElastiCache**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The solution that will meet the requirements is to write data to Amazon ElastiCache. This way, the application can write session data to a fast, scalable, and reliable in-memory data store that can be served reliably across multiple requests. The other options either involve writing data to persistent storage, which is slower and more expensive than in-memory storage, or writing data to the root filesystem, which is not shared among multiple EC2 instances.

Reference: Using ElastiCache for session management

NEW QUESTION # 122

