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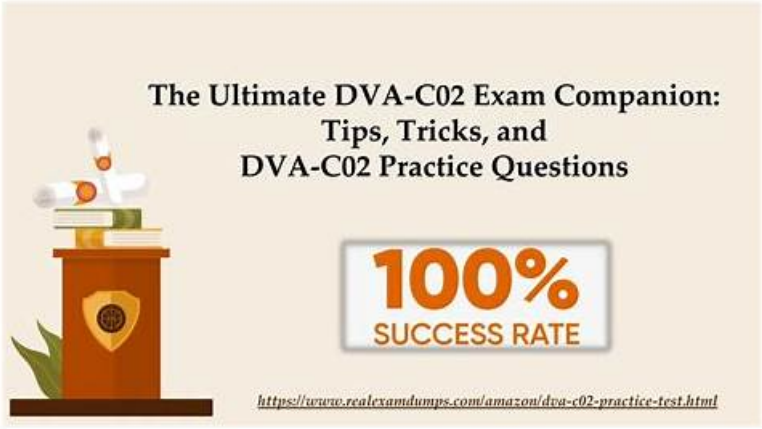

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Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q102-Q107):

NEW QUESTION # 102
A developer is building an application that uses an AWS Lambda function. The function performs CPU-intensive tasks.
Users are experiencing slow performance. The developer wants to improve the performance of the Lambda function. The solution must not increase costs when the function is not running.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Increase the memory allocation.
- B. Use reserved concurrency.
- C. Increase the function timeout.
- D. Use provisioned concurrency.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Increasing the Lambda function's memory allocation also increases the allocated CPU power proportionally, improving performance for CPU-intensive tasks. This does not increase costs when the function is idle, unlike provisioned concurrency.

NEW QUESTION # 103
A developer is building an application that stores objects in an Amazon S3 bucket. The bucket does not have versioning enabled. The objects are accessed rarely after 1 week. However, the objects must be immediately available at all times. The developer wants to optimize storage costs for the S3 bucket.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to expire objects after 7 days.
- B. Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to delete objects that have delete markers.
- C. Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to transition objects to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 7 days.
- D. Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to transition objects to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 7 days.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive Detailed and Lengthy Step-by-Step Explanation with All AWS Developer Reference:
1. Understanding the Use Case:
The goal is to store objects in an S3 bucket while optimizing storage costs. The key conditions are:
Objects are accessed infrequently after 1 week.
Objects must remain immediately accessible at all times.
2. AWS S3 Storage Classes Overview:
Amazon S3 offers various storage classes, each optimized for specific use cases:
S3 Standard: Best for frequently accessed data with low latency and high throughput needs.
S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA): Optimized for infrequently accessed data but requires the same availability and immediate access as Standard storage. It provides lower storage costs but incurs retrieval charges.
S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval (formerly S3 Glacier): Designed for archival data with retrieval latency ranging from minutes to hours. This does not meet the requirement for "immediate access." S3 Glacier Deep Archive: Lowest-cost storage, suitable for rarely accessed data with retrieval times of hours.
3. Explanation of the Options:
Option A:
"Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to expire objects after 7 days."
Expiring objects after 7 days deletes them permanently, which does not fulfill the requirement of retaining the objects for later infrequent access.
Option B:
"Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to transition objects to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 7 days." This is the correct solution. S3 Standard-IA is ideal for objects accessed infrequently but still need to be available immediately. Transitioning objects to this storage class reduces storage costs while maintaining availability and low latency.
Option C:
"Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to transition objects to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 7 days." S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval is a low-cost archival solution. However, it does not provide immediate access as retrieval requires minutes to hours. This option does not meet the requirement.
Option D:
"Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to delete objects that have delete markers." This option is irrelevant to the given use case, as it addresses versioning cleanup, which is not enabled in the described S3 bucket.
4. Implementation Steps for Option B:
To transition objects to S3 Standard-IA after 7 days:
Navigate to the S3 Console:
Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the S3 service.
Select the Target Bucket:
Choose the bucket where the objects are stored.
Set Up a Lifecycle Rule:
Go to the Management tab.
Under Lifecycle Rules, click Create lifecycle rule.
Define the Rule Name and Scope:
Provide a descriptive name for the rule.
Specify whether the rule applies to the entire bucket or a subset of objects (using a prefix or tag filter).
Configure Transitions:
Choose Add transition.
Specify that objects should transition to S3 Standard-IA after 7 days.
Review and Save the Rule:
Review the rule configuration and click Save.

5. Cost Optimization Benefits:
Transitioning to S3 Standard-IA results in cost savings as it offers:
Lower storage costs compared to S3 Standard.
Immediate access to objects when required.
However, remember that there is a retrieval cost associated with S3 Standard-IA, so it is best suited for data with low retrieval frequency.
Reference:
Amazon S3 Lifecycle Configuration Guide
Amazon S3 Storage Classes
AWS S3 Pricing
AWS Documentation on S3 Standard-IA

NEW QUESTION # 104
A company has on-premises data centers that run an image processing service. The service consists of containerized applications that run on Kubernetes clusters. All the applications have access to the same NFS share for files and data storage. The company is running out of NFS capacity in the data centers and needs to migrate to AWS as soon as possible. The Kubernetes clusters must be highly available on AWS. Which combination of actions will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an Amazon ECS cluster to run the applications. Configure each node of the cluster to mount the Amazon EBS volume at the required path for the container images.
- B. Transfer the information that is in the NFS share to an Amazon EBS volume. Upload the container images to Amazon ECR.
- C. Create an Amazon EKS cluster to run the applications. Configure each node of the cluster to mount the Amazon EBS volume at the required path for the container images.
- D. Create an Amazon EKS cluster to run the applications. Configure each node of the cluster to mount the Amazon EFS volume at the required path for the container images.
- E. Transfer the information that is in the NFS share to an Amazon EFS volume. Upload the container images to Amazon ECR.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
The correct answers are B and E .
The existing platform already runs on Kubernetes , so the fastest and most compatible migration path is to use Amazon EKS , which is AWS's managed Kubernetes service. This preserves the application's orchestration model and minimizes refactoring. Because the clusters must be highly available , EKS is a strong fit since it is designed to run Kubernetes workloads across multiple Availability Zones.
For shared storage, the on-premises application currently depends on a common NFS share that all containers can access. On AWS, the service that most closely matches this requirement is Amazon EFS , which provides a managed, elastic, shared file system that supports NFS access and can be mounted concurrently from multiple compute nodes. By contrast, Amazon EBS is block storage that is generally attached to a single instance and is not the right replacement for a shared multi-node NFS workload.
Therefore, B is correct because it moves the shared NFS data to Amazon EFS and stores the container images in Amazon ECR , which is the proper AWS managed registry for container images. E is correct because it runs the applications on Amazon EKS and uses Amazon EFS as the shared mounted file system across the Kubernetes worker nodes.
Option C is wrong because it uses ECS , not Kubernetes. Option D is wrong because EBS does not meet the requirement for a shared NFS-like file system across highly available Kubernetes nodes. Option A is wrong for the same storage reason.
So, the best migration combination is Amazon EFS + Amazon EKS , which makes B and E correct.

NEW QUESTION # 105
A data visualization company wants to strengthen the security of its core applications The applications are deployed on AWS across its development staging, pre-production, and production environments. The company needs to encrypt all of its stored sensitive credentials The sensitive credentials need to be automatically rotated Aversion of the sensitive credentials need to be stored for each environment Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Configure AWS Secrets Manager versions to store different copies of the same credentials across multiple environments
- B. Configure the environment variables in the application code Use different names for each environment type
- C. Create a new parameter version in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store for each environment Store the environment-specific credentials in the parameter version.

- D. Configure AWS Secrets Manager to create a new secret for each environment type. Store the environment-specific credentials in the secret

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Secrets Management: AWS Secrets Manager is designed specifically for storing and managing sensitive credentials.
* Environment Isolation: Creating separate secrets for each environment (development, staging, etc.) ensures clear separation and prevents accidental leaks.
* Automatic Rotation: Secrets Manager provides built-in rotation capabilities, enhancing security posture.
* Versioning: Tracking changes to secrets is essential for auditing and compliance.

NEW QUESTION # 106
A developer needs to troubleshoot an AWS Lambda function in a development environment. The Lambda function is configured in VPC mode and needs to connect to an existing Amazon RDS for SQL Server DB instance. The DB instance is deployed in a private subnet and accepts connections by using port 1433.
When the developer tests the function, the function reports an error when it tries to connect to the database.
Which combination of steps should the developer take to diagnose this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Check that the function's security group has inbound access on port 1433 from the DB instance's security group. Check that the DB instance's security group has outbound access on port 1433 to the function's security group.
- B. Check that the VPC is set up for a NAT gateway. Check that the DB instance has the public access option turned on.
- C. Check that the function's execution role permissions include ec2:CreateNetworkInterface, ec2:DescribeNetworkInterfaces, and ec2:DeleteNetworkInterface.
- D. Check that the function's execution role permissions include rds:DescribeDBInstances, rds:ModifyDBInstance. and rds:DescribeDBSecurityGroups for the DB instance.
- E. Check that the function's security group has outbound access on port 1433 to the DB instance's security group. Check that the DB instance's security group has inbound access on port 1433 from the function's security group.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/lambda-rds-connect.html

NEW QUESTION # 107
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note your studying thoughts on paper.

They have accumulated rich experience.

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