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Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q288-Q293):

NEW QUESTION # 288

A company wants to automate part of its deployment process. A developer needs to automate the process of checking for and deleting unused resources that supported previously deployed stacks but that are no longer used. The company has a central application that uses the AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) to manage all deployment stacks. The stacks are spread out across multiple accounts. The developer's solution must integrate as seamlessly as possible within the current deployment process.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of configuration?

- A. In the AWS Lambda console, write a handler function in the code that uses AWS SDK calls to check for and delete unused resources. Create an AWS CDK custom resource. Use the custom resource to import the Lambda function into the stack and to invoke the Lambda function when the deployment stack runs.
- B. In the central AWS CDK application, write a handler function in the code that uses AWS SDK calls to check for and delete unused resources. Create an AWS CloudFormation template from a JSON file. Use the template to attach the function code to an AWS Lambda function and to invoke the Lambda function when the deployment stack runs.
- **C. In the central AWS CDK application, write a handler function in the code that uses AWS SDK calls to check for and delete unused resources. Create an AWS CDK custom resource. Use the custom resource to attach the function code to an AWS Lambda function and to invoke the Lambda function when the deployment stack runs.**
- D. In the central AWS CDK, write a handler function in the code that uses AWS SDK calls to check for and delete unused resources. Create an API in AWS Amplify. Use the API to attach the function code to an AWS Lambda function and to invoke the Lambda function when the deployment stack runs.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 289

A company has an application that stores data in Amazon RDS instances. The application periodically experiences surges of high traffic that cause performance problems.

During periods of peak traffic, a developer notices a reduction in query speed in all database queries.

The team's technical lead determines that a multi-threaded and scalable caching solution should be used to offload the heavy read traffic. The solution needs to improve performance.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST complexity?

- A. Replicate the data to Amazon DynamoDB. Set up a DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cluster.
- **B. Use Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached to offload read requests from the main database.**
- C. Use Amazon ElastiCache for Redis to offload read requests from the main database.
- D. Configure the Amazon RDS instances to use Multi-AZ deployment with one standby instance. Offload read requests from the main database to the standby instance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached is a fully managed, multithreaded, and scalable in-memory key-value store that can be used to cache frequently accessed data and improve application performance¹.

By using Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached, the developer can reduce the load on the main database and handle high traffic surges more efficiently.

* To use Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached, the developer needs to create a cache cluster with one or more nodes, and configure the application to store and retrieve data from the cache cluster². The developer can use any of the supported Memcached clients to interact with the cache cluster³. The developer can also use Auto Discovery to dynamically discover and connect to all cache nodes in a cluster⁴.

* Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached is compatible with the Memcached protocol, which means that the developer can use existing tools and libraries that work with Memcached¹. Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached also supports data partitioning, which allows the developer to distribute data among multiple nodes and scale out the cache cluster as needed.

* Using Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached is a simple and effective solution that meets the requirements with the least complexity. The developer does not need to change the database schema, migrate data to a different service, or use a different caching model. The developer can leverage the existing Memcached ecosystem and easily integrate it with the application.

NEW QUESTION # 290

A company needs to set up secure database credentials for all its AWS Cloud resources. The company's resources include Amazon RDS DB instances, Amazon DocumentDB clusters, and Amazon Aurora DB instances. The company's security policy mandates that database credentials be encrypted at rest and rotated at a regular interval.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST securely?

- A. Store the database access credentials as an encrypted Amazon S3 object in an S3 bucket. Block all public access on the S3 bucket. Use S3 server-side encryption to set up automatic rotation on the encryption key.
- B. Create parameters for the database credentials in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Set the Type parameter to SecureString. Set up automatic rotation on the parameters.
- C. Set up IAM database authentication for token-based access. Generate user tokens to provide centralized access to RDS DB instances, Amazon DocumentDB clusters, and Aurora DB instances.
- **D. Create an AWS Lambda function by using the SecretsManagerRotationTemplate template in the AWS Secrets Manager console. Create secrets for the database credentials in Secrets Manager. Set up secrets rotation on a schedule.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 291

A developer is using AWS CloudFormation to deploy an AWS Lambda function. The developer needs to set the Lambda function's timeout value based on the environment parameter of the template. The template contains mappings of EnvironmentData for each environment's timeout value. The environment parameter and EnvironmentData mappings are as follows:

Environment parameter:

EnvironmentData mappings:

Which statement will meet these requirements?

- A. Timeout: !ForEach[EnvironmentData, !Ref Environment, Timeout]
- **B. Timeout: !FindInMap [EnvironmentData, !Ref Environment, Timeout]**
- C. Timeout: !GetAtt [EnvironmentData, !Ref Environment, Timeout]
- D. Timeout: !Select [EnvironmentData, !Ref Environment, Timeout]

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 292

A mobile app stores blog posts in an Amazon DynamoDB table. Millions of posts are added every day and each post represents a single item in the table. The mobile app requires only recent posts. Any post that is older than 48 hours can be removed.

What is the MOST cost-effective way to delete posts that are older than 48 hours?

- A. For each item add a new attribute of type String that has a timestamp that is set to the blog post creation time. Create a script to find old posts with a table scan and remove posts that are older than 48 hours by using the Batch Write Item API operation. Schedule a cron job on an Amazon EC2 instance once an hour to start the script.
- B. For each item, add a new attribute of type Date that has a timestamp that is set to 48 hours after the blog post creation time. Create a global secondary index (GSI) that uses the new attribute as a sort key. Create an AWS Lambda function that references the GSI and removes expired items by using the Batch Write item API operation. Schedule the function with an Amazon CloudWatch event every minute.
- C. For each item add a new attribute of type String that has a timestamp that is set to the blog post creation time. Create a script to find old posts with a table scan and remove posts that are older than 48 hours by using the Batch Write item API operation. Place the script in a container image. Schedule an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) task on AWS Fargate that invokes the container every 5 minutes.
- **D. For each item add a new attribute of type Number that has a timestamp that is set to 48 hours after the blog post creation time. Configure the DynamoDB table with a TTL that references the new attribute.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements by using the Time to Live (TTL) feature of DynamoDB, which enables automatically deleting items from a table after a certain time period. The developer can add a new attribute of type Number that has a timestamp that is set to 48 hours after the blog post creation time, which represents the expiration time of the item. The developer can configure the DynamoDB table with a TTL that references the new attribute, which instructs DynamoDB to delete the item when the current time is greater than or equal to the expiration time. This solution is also cost-effective as it does not incur any additional charges for deleting expired items. Option A is not optimal because it will create a script to find and remove old posts with a table scan and a batch write item API operation, which may consume more read and write capacity units and incur more costs. Option B is not optimal because it will use Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) and AWS Fargate to run the script, which may

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