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Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q376-Q381):

NEW QUESTION # 376

A company developed an API application on AWS by using Amazon CloudFront, Amazon API Gateway, and AWS Lambda. The API has a minimum of four requests every second. A developer notices that many API users run the same query by using the POST method. The developer wants to cache the POST request to optimize the API resources.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the CloudFront cache. Update the application to return cached content based upon the default request headers.
- B. Override the cache method in the selected stage of API Gateway. Select the POST method.
- C. Save the latest request in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Modify the Lambda function to take the latest request response from Parameter Store.
- D. Save the latest request response in Lambda /tmp directory. Update the Lambda function to check the /tmp directory.

Answer: A

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements by using Amazon CloudFront, which is a content delivery network (CDN) service that speeds up the delivery of web content and APIs to end users. The developer can configure the CloudFront cache, which is a set of edge locations that store copies of popular or recently accessed content close to the viewers. The developer can also update the application to return cached content based upon the default request headers, which are a set of HTTP headers that CloudFront automatically forwards to the origin server and uses to determine whether an object in an edge location is still valid. By caching the POST requests, the developer can optimize the API resources and reduce the latency for repeated queries. Option B is not optimal because it will override the cache method in the selected stage of API Gateway, which is not possible or effective as API Gateway does not support caching for POST methods by default. Option C is not optimal because it will save the latest request response in Lambda /tmp directory, which is a local storage space that is available for each Lambda function invocation, not a cache that can be shared across multiple invocations or requests. Option D is not optimal because it will save the latest request in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store, which is a service that provides secure and scalable storage for configuration data and secrets, not a cache for API responses.

NEW QUESTION # 377

A company is building a web application on AWS. When a customer sends a request, the application will generate reports and then make the reports available to the customer within one hour. Reports should be accessible to the customer for 8 hours. Some reports are larger than 1 MB. Each report is unique to the customer. The application should delete all reports that are older than 2 days. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Generate the reports and then store the reports as Amazon DynamoDB items that have a specified TTL. Generate a URL that retrieves the reports from DynamoDB. Provide the URL to customers through the web application.
- B. Generate the reports and then store the reports in an Amazon S3 bucket that uses server-side encryption. Generate a presigned URL that contains an expiration date. Provide the URL to customers through the web application. Add S3 Lifecycle configuration rules to the S3 bucket to delete old reports.
- C. Generate the reports and then store the reports in an Amazon RDS database with a date stamp. Generate an URL that retrieves the reports from the RDS database. Provide the URL to customers through the web application. Schedule an hourly AWS Lambda function to delete database records that have expired date stamps.
- D. Generate the reports and then store the reports in an Amazon S3 bucket that uses server-side encryption. Attach the reports to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) message. Subscribe the customer to email notifications from Amazon SNS.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

This solution will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead because it uses Amazon S3 as a scalable, secure, and durable storage service for the reports. The presigned URL will allow customers to access their reports for a limited time (8 hours) without requiring additional authentication. The S3 Lifecycle configuration rules will automatically delete the reports that are older than 2 days, reducing storage costs and complying with the data retention policy. Option A is not optimal because it will incur additional costs and complexity to store the reports as DynamoDB items, which have a size limit of 400 KB. Option B is not optimal because it will not provide customers with access to their reports within one hour, as Amazon SNS email delivery is not guaranteed. Option D is not optimal because it will require more operational overhead to manage an RDS database and a Lambda function for storing and deleting the reports.

References: Amazon S3 Presigned URLs, Amazon S3 Lifecycle

NEW QUESTION # 378

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 transition objects to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval 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 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 7 days.**
- D. Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to expire objects after 7 days.

Answer: C

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 # 379

A developer is creating an application that will give users the ability to store photos from their cellphones in the cloud. The application needs to support tens of thousands of users. The application uses an Amazon API Gateway REST API that is integrated with AWS Lambda functions to process the photos. The application stores details about the photos in Amazon DynamoDB.

Users need to create an account to access the application. In the application, users must be able to upload photos and retrieve previously uploaded photos. The photos will range in size from 300 KB to 5 MB.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create an IAM user for each user of the application during the sign-up process. Use IAM authentication to access the API Gateway API. Use the Lambda function to store the photos in Amazon S3. Store the object's S3 key as part of the photo details in the DynamoDB table. Retrieve previously uploaded photos by querying DynamoDB for the S3 key.
- B. Use Amazon Cognito user pools to manage user accounts. Create an Amazon Cognito user pool authorizer in API Gateway to control access to the API. Use the Lambda function to store the photos in Amazon S3. Store the object's S3 key as part of the photo details in the DynamoDB table. Retrieve previously uploaded photos by querying DynamoDB for the S3 key.
- C. Use Amazon Cognito user pools to manage user accounts. Create an Amazon Cognito user pool authorizer in API Gateway to control access to the API. Use the Lambda function to store the photos and details in the DynamoDB table. Retrieve previously uploaded photos directly from the DynamoDB table.
- D. Create a users table in DynamoDB. Use the table to manage user accounts. Create a Lambda authorizer that validates user credentials against the users table. Integrate the Lambda authorizer with API Gateway to control access to the API. Use the Lambda function to store the photos in Amazon S3. Store the object's S3 key as part of the photo details in the DynamoDB table. Retrieve previously uploaded photos by querying DynamoDB for the S3 key.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Cognito user pools is a service that provides a secure user directory that scales to hundreds of millions of users. The developer can use Amazon Cognito user pools to manage user accounts and create an Amazon Cognito user pool authorizer in API Gateway to control access to the API. The developer can use the Lambda function to store the photos in Amazon S3, which is a highly scalable, durable, and secure object storage service. The developer can store the object's S3 key as part of the photo details in the DynamoDB table, which is a fast and flexible NoSQL database service. The developer can retrieve previously uploaded photos by querying DynamoDB for the S3 key and fetching the photos from S3. This solution will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 380

A developer is working on a new authorization mechanism for an application. The developer must create an Amazon API Gateway API and must test JSON Web Token (JWT) authorization on the API.

The developer must use the built-in authorizer and must avoid managing the code with custom logic. The developer needs to define an API route that is available at /auth to test the authorizer configuration.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an HTTP API and the /auth route. Create and configure an AWS Lambda authorizer. Attach the Lambda authorizer to the /auth route. Deploy the API.
- B. Create a WebSocket API and the /auth route. Configure and attach the JWT authorizer to the API. Deploy the API.
- C. Create a WebSocket API and the /auth route. Create and configure an AWS Lambda authorizer. Attach the Lambda authorizer to the API. Deploy the API.
- D. Create an HTTP API and the /auth route. **Configure the JWT authorizer. Attach the JWT authorizer to the /auth route. Deploy the API.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 381

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