

100%合格率の-権威のあるAWS-Solutions-Associateテストトレーニング試験-試験の準備方法AWS-Solutions-Associate復習対策

	アーキテクト設計者向け	運用エンジニア向け	開発エンジニア向け	データエンジニア向け	専門知識
上級者向け	AWS Certified Solution Architect - Professional	AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional			AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty
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>> AWS-Solutions-Associate テストトレーニング <<

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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) 認定 AWS-Solutions-Associate 試験問題 (Q56-Q61):

質問 # 56

A company has a three-tier application for image sharing. The application uses an Amazon EC2 instance for the front-end layer,

another EC2 instance for the application layer, and a third EC2 instance for a MySQL database. A solutions architect must design a scalable and highly available solution that requires the least amount of change to the application. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon S3 to host the front-end layer. Use AWS Lambda functions for the application layer. Move the database to an Amazon DynamoDB table. Use Amazon S3 to store and serve users' images.
- B. Use Amazon S3 to host the front-end layer. Use a fleet of EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group for the application layer. Move the database to a memory optimized instance type to store and serve users' images.
- C. Use load-balanced Multi-AZ AWS Elastic Beanstalk environments for the front-end layer and the application layer. Move the database to an Amazon RDS DB instance with multiple read replicas to serve users' images.
- **D. Use load-balanced Multi-AZ AWS Elastic Beanstalk environments for the front-end layer and the application layer. Move the database to an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance. Use Amazon S3 to store and serve users' images.**

正解: D

解説:

Explanation

for "Highly available": Multi-AZ & for "least amount of changes to the application": Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the deployment, from capacity provisioning, load balancing, auto-scaling to application health monitoring

質問 # 57

A company has users all around the world accessing its HTTP-based application deployed on Amazon EC2 instances in multiple AWS Regions. The company wants to improve the availability and performance of the application. The company also wants to protect the application against common web exploits that may affect availability, compromise security, or consume excessive resources. Static IP addresses are required.

What should a solutions architect recommend to accomplish this?

- **A. Put the EC2 instances behind Network Load Balancers (NLBs) in each Region. Deploy AWS WAF on the NLBs. Create an accelerator using AWS Global Accelerator and register the NLBs as endpoints.**
- B. Put the EC2 instances behind Network Load Balancers (NLBs) in each Region. Deploy AWS WAF on the NLBs. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution with an origin that uses Amazon Route 53 latency-based routing to route requests to the NLBs.
- C. Put the EC2 instances behind Application Load Balancers (ALBs) in each Region. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution with an origin that uses Amazon Route 53 latency-based routing to route requests to the ALBs. Deploy AWS WAF on the CloudFront distribution.
- D. Put the EC2 instances behind Application Load Balancers (ALBs) in each Region. Deploy AWS WAF on the ALBs. Create an accelerator using AWS Global Accelerator and register the ALBs as endpoints.

正解: A

解説:

The company wants to improve the availability and performance of the application, as well as protect it against common web exploits. The company also needs static IP addresses for the application. To meet these requirements, a solutions architect should recommend the following solution:

Put the EC2 instances behind Network Load Balancers (NLBs) in each Region. NLBs are designed to handle millions of requests per second while maintaining high throughput at ultra-low latency. NLBs also support static IP addresses for each Availability Zone, which can be useful for whitelisting or firewalling purposes.

Deploy AWS WAF on the NLBs. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits that could affect availability, security, or performance. AWS WAF lets you define customizable web security rules that control which traffic to allow or block to your web applications.

Create an accelerator using AWS Global Accelerator and register the NLBs as endpoints. AWS Global Accelerator is a service that improves the availability and performance of your applications with local or global users. It provides static IP addresses that act as a fixed entry point to your application endpoints in any AWS Region. It uses the AWS global network to optimize the path from your users to your applications, improving the performance of your TCP and UDP traffic.

This solution will provide high availability across Availability Zones and Regions, improve performance by routing traffic over the AWS global network, protect the application from common web attacks, and provide static IP addresses for the application.

References:

Network Load Balancer

AWS WAF

AWS Global Accelerator

質問 # 58

To help you manage your Amazon EC2 instances, images, and other Amazon EC2 resources, you can assign your own metadata to each resource in the form of _____

- A. functions
- B. special filters
- C. tags
- D. wildcards

正解: C

質問 # 59

An organization is setting up an application on AWS to have both High Availability (HA) and Disaster Recovery (DR). The organization wants to have both Recovery point objective (RPO) and Recovery time objective (RTO) of 10 minutes. Which of the below mentioned service configurations does not help the organization achieve the said RPO and RTO?

- A. Use an AMI copy to keep the AMI available in other regions.
- B. Use an elastic IP to assign to a running instance and use Route 53 to map the user's domain with that IP.
- C. Create ELB with multi-region routing to allow automated failover when required.
- D. Take a snapshot of the data every 10 minutes and copy it to the other region.

正解: C

解説:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

AWS provides an on demand, scalable infrastructure. AWS EC2 allows the user to launch On- Demand instances and the organization should create an AMI of the running instance. Copy the AMI to another region to enable Disaster Recovery (DR) in case of region failure. The organization should also use EBS for persistent storage and take a snapshot every 10 minutes to meet Recovery time objective (RTO). They should also setup an elastic IP and use it with Route 53 to route requests to the same IP. When one of the instances fails the organization can launch new instances and assign the same EIP to a new instance to achieve High Availability (HA). The ELB works only for a particular region and does not route requests across regions.

Reference: http://d36cz9buwru1t.cloudfront.net/AWS_Disaster_Recovery.pdf

質問 # 60

An application team has started using Amazon EMR to run batch jobs using datasets located in Amazon S3. During the initial testing of the workload a solutions architect notices that the account is starting to accrue NAT gateway data processing costs How can the learn optimize the cost of the workload?

- A. Replace the NAT gateway with a customer gateway
- B. Detach the NAT gateway from the subnet where the Amazon EMR clusters are running
- C. Replace the NAT gateway with an S3 VPC endpoint
- D. Configure a network ACL on the subnets where the Amazon EMR clusters are running to open access to Amazon S3

正解: B

質問 # 61

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