高品質なAWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional日本語版対応参考書一回合格-真実的なAWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional専門トレーリング

ちなみに、Xhs1991 AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professionalの一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bbRZXOKFVJGLwfDomYBrBbTIVsMqI-Dt

大量の時間と金銭をかかるのに比べて、正しい仕方は肝心なことです。もしあなたはAmazon AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional試験に準備しているなら、あんたのための整理される備考資料はあなたにとって最善のオプションです。我々の目標はあなたに試験にうまく合格させることです。弊社の誠意を信じてもらいたいし、Amazon AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional試験2成功するのを祈って願います。

AWS認定ソリューションアーキテクト-プロフェッショナル認定試験は、Amazon Web Services（AWS）プラットフォームで分散アプリケーションとシステムを設計する上で高度な技術スキルと経験を持つ個人向けに設計されています。この認定は、AWSで安全でスケーラブルなアプリケーションをアーキテクトと展開する個人の能力を検証し、クラウドアーキテクチャの構築と設計のためのベストプラクティスの知識を実証します。

AWS認定ソリューションアーキテクト-プロフェッショナル認定は、AWS認定ソリューションアーキテクト-アソシエイト認定を既に取得しており、AWSクラウドソリューションを設計および展開する実践的な経験を持っている個人を対象としています。この試験は、AWSで動的にスケーラブルで、高度に利用可能な断層耐性で信頼性の高いアプリケーションを設計および展開する候補者の能力をテストするように設計されています。

Amazon AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional（AWS Certified Solutions Architect-Professional）試験は、AWS上でスケーラブルかつ耐障害性のあるシステムを設計および展開するプロフェッショナル向けにAmazon Web Services（AWS）が提供する認定試験です。この認定試験は、AWSの経験があり、AWS上でアプリケーションを設計および展開し、特定のシナリオに適したAWSサービスを選択し、AWS展開のトラブルシューティングなどの高度な技術スキルを持つ個人を対象としています。

>> AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional日本語版対応参考書 <<

AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professionalの無料サンプル、AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional参考書パス

最も少ない時間とお金でAmazon　AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional認定試験に高いポイントを取得したいですか。短時間で一度に本当の認定試験に高いポイントを取得したいなら、我々Xhs1991のAmazon　AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional日本語対策問題集は絶対にあなたへの最善なオプションです。このいいチャンスを把握して、Xhs1991のAWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional試験問題集の無料デモをダウンロードして勉強しましょう。

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional 認定 AWS-

Solutions-Architect-Professional 試験問題 (Q133-Q138):

質問 # 133
In the context of IAM roles for Amazon EC2, which of the following NOT true about delegating permission to make API requests?

- A. You can have the application retrieve a set of temporary credentials and use them.
- B. You cannot create an IAM role.
- C. You can define which accounts or AWS services can assume the role.
- D. You can specify the role when you launch your instances.

正解：B

解説：
Amazon designed IAM roles so that your applications can securely make API requests from your instances, without requiring you to manage the security credentials that the applications use. Instead of creating and distributing your AWS credentials, you can delegate permission to make API requests using IAM roles as follows: Create an IAM role. Define which accounts or AWS services can assume the role. Define which API actions and resources the application can use after assuming the role. Specify the role when you launch your instances. Have the application retrieve a set of temporary credentials and use them.
Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/iam-roles-for-amazon-ec2.html

質問 # 134
A company is migrating applications from on premises to the AWS Cloud. These applications power the company's internal web forms. These web forms collect data for specific events several times each quarter.
The web forms use simple SQL statements to save the data to a local relational database.Data collection occurs for each event, and the on-premises servers are idle most of the time. The company needs to minimize the amount of idle infrastructure that supports the web forms.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create one Amazon DynamoDB table to store data for all the data input Use the application form name as the table key to distinguish data items. Create an Amazon Kinesis data stream to receive the data input and store the input in DynamoDB. Use Amazon Route 53 to point the DNS names of the web forms to the Kinesis data stream's endpoint.
- B. Use Amazon EC2 Image Builder to create AMIs for the legacy servers. Use the AMIs to provision EC2 instances to recreate the applications in the AWS.Cloud. Place an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in front of the EC2 instances. Use Amazon Route 53 to point the DNS names of the web forms to the ALB.
- C. Create Docker images for each server of the legacy web form applications. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster on AWS Fargate. Place an Application Load Balancer in front of the ECS cluster. Use Fargate task storage to store the web form data.
- D. Provision an Amazon Aurora Serverless cluster. Build multiple schemas for each web form's data storage. Use Amazon API Gateway and an AWS Lambda function to recreate the data input forms. Use Amazon Route 53 to point the DNS names of the web forms to their corresponding API Gateway endpoint.

正解：D

解説：
Explanation
Provision an Amazon Aurora Serverless cluster. Build multiple schemas for each web forms data storage. Use Amazon API Gateway and an AWS Lambda function to recreate the data input forms. Use Amazon Route 53 to point the DNS names of the web forms to their corresponding API Gateway endpoint.

質問 # 135
A company has its cloud infrastructure on AWS A solutions architect needs to define the infrastructure as code. The infrastructure is currently deployed in one AWS Region. The company's business expansion plan includes deployments in multiple Regions across multiple AWS accounts What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Organizations and AWS CloudFormation StackSets Deploy a CloudFormation template from an account that has the necessary IAM permissions

- B. Use nested stacks with AWS CloudFormation templates Change the Region by using nested stacks
- C. Use AWS CloudFormation templates Add IAM policies to control the various accounts Deploy the templates across the multiple Regions
- D. Use AWS Organizations Deploy AWS CloudFormation templates from the management account Use AWS Control Tower to manage deployments across accounts

正解：A

解説：
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-use-aws-cloudformation-stacksets-for-multiple-accounts-in-an-aws-orga AWS Organizations allows the management of multiple AWS accounts as a single entity and AWS CloudFormation StackSets allows creating, updating, and deleting stacks across multiple accounts and regions in an organization. This solution allows creating a single CloudFormation template that can be deployed across multiple accounts and regions, and also allows for the management of access and permissions for the different accounts through the use of IAM roles and policies in the management account.

質問 # 136
A bucket owner has allowed another account's IAM users to upload or access objects in his bucket. The IAM user of Account A is trying to access an object created by the IAM user of account B.
What will happen in this scenario?

- A. It is not possible to give permission to multiple IAM users
- B. The bucket policy may not be created as S3 will give error due to conflict of Access Rights
- C. AWS S3 will verify proper rights given by the owner of Account A, the bucket owner as well as by the IAM user B to the object
- D. It is not possible that the IAM user of one account accesses objects of the other IAM user

正解：C

解説：
Explanation
If a IAM user is trying to perform some action on an object belonging to another AWS user's bucket, S3 will verify whether the owner of the IAM user has given sufficient permission to him. It also verifies the policy for the bucket as well as the policy defined by the object owner.
http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/access-control-auth-workflow-object-operation.html

質問 # 137
An organization is planning to host a Wordpress blog as well a joomla CMS on a single instance launched with VPC. The organization wants to have separate domains for each application and assign them using Route 53. The organization may have about ten instances each with two applications as mentioned above. While launching the instance, the organization configured two separate network interfaces (primary + ENI) and wanted to have two elastic IPs for that instance.
It was suggested to use a public IP from AWS instead of an elastic IP as the number of elastic IPs is restricted. What action will you recommend to the organization?

- A. I do not agree as AWS VPC does not attach a public IP to an ENI; so the user has to use only an elastic IP only.
- B. I agree with the suggestion and it is recommended to use a public IP from AWS since the organization is going to use DNS with Route 53.
- C. I agree with the suggestion but will prefer that the organization should use separate subnets with each ENI for different public IPs.
- D. I do not agree as it is required to have only an elastic IP since an instance has more than one ENI and AWS does not assign a public IP to an instance with multiple ENIs.

正解：D

解説：
A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to the user's AWS account. It enables the user to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that the user has defined. An Elastic Network Interface (ENI) is a virtual network interface that the user can attach to an instance in a VPC. The user can attach up to two ENIs with a single instance. However, AWS cannot assign a public IP when there are two ENIs attached to a single instance. It is recommended to assign an elastic IP in this scenario. If the organization wants more than 5 EIPs they can request AWS to increase the number.

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-eni.html

質問 # 138

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