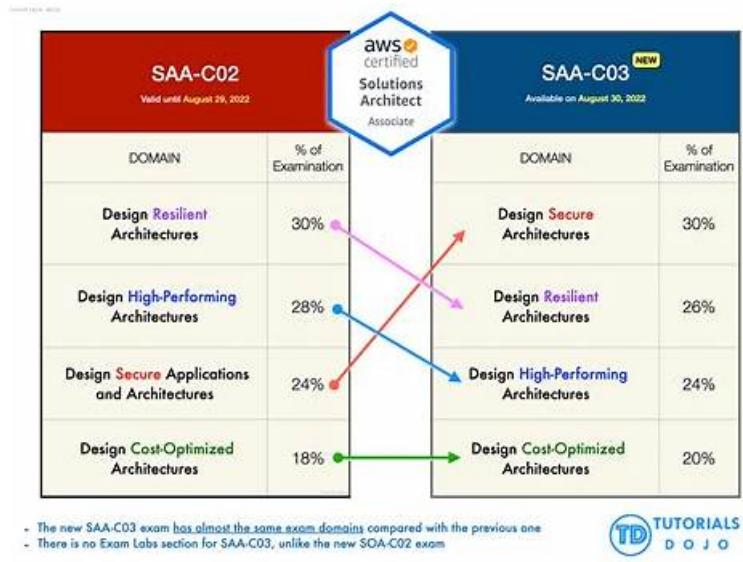


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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q482-Q487):

NEW QUESTION # 482

A company produces batch data that comes from different databases. The company also produces live stream data from network sensors and application APIs. The company needs to consolidate all the data into one place for business analytics. The company needs to process the incoming data and then stage the data in different Amazon S3 buckets. Teams will later run one-time queries and import the data into a business intelligence tool to show key performance indicators (KPIs).

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead? (Choose two.)

- A. Create custom AWS Lambda functions to move the individual records from the databases to an Amazon Redshift cluster
- B. Use blueprints in AWS Lake Formation to identify the data that can be ingested into a data lake. Use AWS Glue to crawl the source, extract the data and load the data into Amazon S3 in Apache Parquet format
- C. Use an AWS Glue extract, transform, and load (ETL) job to convert the data into JSON format. Load the data into multiple Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service) clusters
- D. Use Amazon Athena for one-time queries. Use Amazon QuickSight to create dashboards for KPIs
- E. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for one-time queries. Use Amazon QuickSight to create dashboards for KPIs

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Explanation

Amazon Athena is the best choice for running one-time queries on streaming data. Although Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics provides an easy and familiar standard SQL language to analyze streaming data in real-time, it is designed for continuous queries rather than one-time queries[1]. On the other hand, Amazon Athena is a serverless interactive query service that allows querying data in Amazon S3 using SQL. It is optimized for ad-hoc querying and is ideal for running one-time queries on streaming data[2]. AWS Lake Formation uses as a central place to have all your data for analytics purposes (E). Athena integrates perfectly with S3 and can make queries (A).

NEW QUESTION # 483

A company deploys an application on five Amazon EC2 instances. An Application Load Balancer (ALB) distributes traffic to the instances by using a target group. The average CPU usage on each of the instances is below 10% most of the time. With occasional surges to 65%.

A solution architect needs to implement a solution to automate the scalability of the application. The solution must optimize the cost of the architecture and must ensure that the application has enough CPU resources when surges occur.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an EC2 Auto Scaling. Select the existing ALB as the load balancer and the existing target group. Set the minimum instances to 2, the desired capacity to 3, and the maximum instances to 6. Add the EC2 instances to the Scaling group.
- B. Create an EC2 Auto Scaling. Select the existing ALB as the load balancer and the existing target group as the target group. Set a target tracking scaling policy that is based on the ASGAverageCPUUtilization metric. Set the minimum instances to 2, the desired capacity to 3, the desired capacity to 3, the maximum instances to 6, and the target value to 50%. Add the EC2 instances to the Auto Scaling group.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that enters the ALARM state when the CPUUtilization metric is less than 20%. Create an AWS Lambda function that the CloudWatch alarm invokes to terminate one of the EC2 instances in the ALB target group.
- D. Create two Amazon CloudWatch alarms. Configure the first CloudWatch alarm to enter the ALARM state when the average CPUUtilization metric is below 20%. Configure the second CloudWatch alarm to enter the ALARM state when the average CPUUtilization metric is above 50%. Configure the alarms to publish to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to send an email message. After receiving the message, log in to decrease or increase the number of EC2 instances that are running.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 484

[Design Resilient Architectures]

A company serves a dynamic website from a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The website needs to support multiple languages to serve customers around the world. The website's architecture is running in the us-west-1 Region and is exhibiting high request latency for users that are located in other parts of the world. The website needs to serve requests quickly and efficiently regardless of a user's location. However, the company does not want to recreate the existing architecture across multiple Regions. What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Replace the existing architecture with a website that is served from an Amazon S3 bucket. Configure an Amazon CloudFront distribution with the S3 bucket as the origin. Set the cache behavior settings to cache based on the Accept-Language request header.
- B. Launch an EC2 instance in each additional Region and configure NGINX to act as a cache server for that Region. Put all

- the EC2 instances and the ALB behind an Amazon Route 53 record set with a geolocation routing policy
- C. Create an Amazon API Gateway API that is integrated with the ALB Configure the API to use the HTTP integration type Set up an API Gateway stage to enable the API cache based on the Accept-Language request header
- D. **Configure an Amazon CloudFront distribution with the ALB as the origin Set the cache behavior settings to cache based on the Accept-Language request header**

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/header-caching.html> Configuring caching based on the language of the viewer: If you want CloudFront to cache different versions of your objects based on the language specified in the request, configure CloudFront to forward the Accept-Language header to your origin.

NEW QUESTION # 485

A company needs to retain application logs files for a critical application for 10 years. The application team regularly accesses logs from the past month for troubleshooting, but logs older than 1 month are rarely accessed. The application generates more than 10 TB of logs per month.

Which storage option meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Store the logs in Amazon CloudWatch Logs Use AWS Backup to move logs more than 1 month old to S3 Glacier Deep Archive
- B. Store the logs in Amazon S3 Use AWS Backup to move logs more than 1 month old to S3 Glacier Deep Archive
- C. Store the logs in Amazon CloudWatch Logs Use Amazon S3 Lifecycle policies to move logs more than 1 month old to S3 Glacier Deep Archive
- D. **Store the logs in Amazon S3 Use S3 Lifecycle policies to move logs more than 1 month old to S3 Glacier Deep Archive**

Answer: D

Explanation:

You need S3 to be able to archive the logs after one month. Cannot do that with CloudWatch Logs.

NEW QUESTION # 486

A company is hosting a web application on AWS using a single Amazon EC2 instance that stores user-uploaded documents in an Amazon EBS volume. For better scalability and availability, the company duplicated the architecture and created a second EC2 instance and EBS volume in another Availability Zone placing both behind an Application Load Balancer. After completing this change, users reported that, each time they refreshed the website, they could see one subset of their documents or the other, but never all of the documents at the same time.

What should a solutions architect propose to ensure users see all of their documents at once?

- A. Configure the Application Load Balancer to send the request to both servers Return each document from the correct server.
- B. Copy the data so both EBS volumes contain all the documents.
- C. Configure the Application Load Balancer to direct a user to the server with the documents
- D. **Copy the data from both EBS volumes to Amazon EFS Modify the application to save new documents to Amazon EFS**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/efs/latest/ug/how-it-works.html#how-it-works-ec2>

NEW QUESTION # 487

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