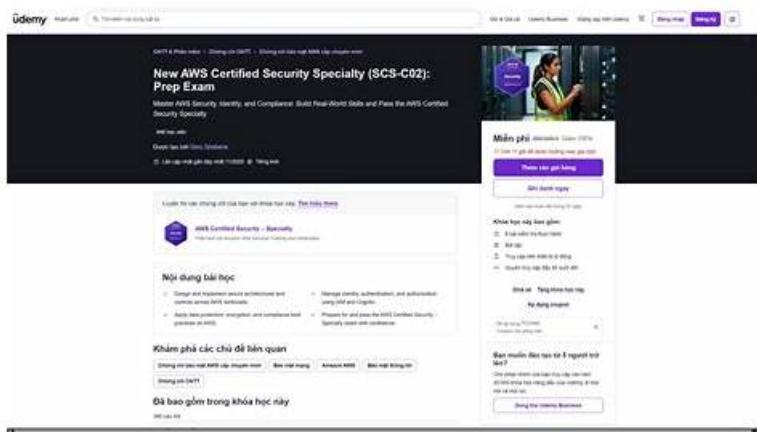


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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q304-Q309):

NEW QUESTION # 304

A company is migrating its on-premises IoT platform to AWS. The platform consists of the following components:

- A MongoDB cluster as a data store for all collected and processed IoT data.
- An application that uses Message Queuing Telemetry Transport (MQTT)

to connect to IoT devices every 5 minutes to collect data.

- An application that runs jobs periodically to generate reports from the IoT data. The jobs take 120-600 seconds to finish running.
- A web application that runs on a web server. End users use the web application to generate reports that are accessible to the general public.

The company needs to migrate the platform to AWS to reduce operational overhead while maintaining performance.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

(Choose three.)

- A. Migrate the MongoDB cluster to Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility).
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function. Program the Lambda function to connect to the IoT devices, process the data, and write the data to the data store. Configure a Lambda layer to temporarily store messages for processing.
- C. Create AWS Step Functions state machines with AWS Lambda tasks to prepare the reports and to write the reports to Amazon S3. Configure an Amazon CloudFront distribution that has an S3 origin to serve the reports
- D. Migrate the MongoDB cluster to Amazon EC2 instances.
- E. Connect the IoT devices to AWS IoT Core to publish messages. Create an AWS IoT rule that runs when a message is received. Configure the rule to call an AWS Lambda function. Program the Lambda function to parse, transform, and store device message data to the data store.
- F. Configure an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster with Amazon EC2 instances to prepare the reports. Create an ingress controller on the EKS cluster to serve the reports.

Answer: A,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 305

An environmental company is deploying sensors in major cities throughout a country to measure air quality. The sensors connect to AWS IoT Core to ingest timeseries data readings. The company stores the data in Amazon DynamoDB.

For business continuity, the company must have the ability to ingest and store data in two AWS Regions.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a domain configuration for AWS IoT Core in each Region. Create an Amazon Route 53 latency-based routing policy. Use AWS IoT Core data endpoints in both Regions as values. Migrate the data to Amazon MemoryDB for Redis and configure cross-Region replication.
- B. Create an Amazon Route 53 latency-based routing policy. Use AWS IoT Core data endpoints in both Regions as values. Configure DynamoDB streams and cross-Region data replication.
- C. Create a domain configuration for AWS IoT Core in each Region. Create an Amazon Route 53 health check that evaluates domain configuration health. Create a failover routing policy with values for the domain name from the AWS IoT Core domain configurations. Update the DynamoDB table to a global table.
- D. Create an Amazon Route 53 alias failover routing policy with values for AWS IoT Core data endpoints in both Regions. Migrate data to Amazon Aurora global tables.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/solutions/implementations/disaster-recovery-for-aws-iot/>

NEW QUESTION # 306

A company is running a web application in a VPC. The web application runs on a group of Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The ALB is using AWS WAF.

An external customer needs to connect to the web application. The company must provide IP addresses to all external customers. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Configure an Amazon CloudFront distribution. Set the ALB as the origin. Ping the distribution's DNS name to determine the distribution's public IP address. Provide the IP address to the customer.
- B. Create an AWS Global Accelerator standard accelerator. Specify the ALB as the accelerator's endpoint. Provide the accelerator's IP addresses to the customer.
- C. Replace the ALB with a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Assign an Elastic IP address to the NLB.
- D. Allocate an Elastic IP address. Assign the Elastic IP address to the ALB. Provide the Elastic IP address to the customer.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/global-accelerator/latest/dg/about-accelerators.alb-accelerator.html> Option A is wrong. AWS WAF does not support associating with NLB.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/waf-chapter.html> Option B is wrong. An ALB does not support an Elastic IP address. <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/features/>

NEW QUESTION # 307

A company runs an ecommerce web application on AWS. The web application is hosted as a static website on Amazon S3 with Amazon CloudFront for content delivery. An Amazon API Gateway API invokes AWS Lambda functions to handle user requests and order processing for the web application.

The Lambda functions store data in an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB cluster that uses On-Demand Instances. The DB cluster usage has been consistent in the past 12 months. Recently, the website has experienced SQL injection and web exploit attempts.

Customers also report that order processing time has increased during periods of peak usage. During these periods, the Lambda functions often have cold starts. As the company grows, the company needs to ensure scalability and low-latency access during traffic peaks. The company also must optimize the database costs and add protection against the SQL injection and web exploit attempts. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Increase the memory of the Lambda functions. Transition to Amazon Redshift for the database. Integrate Amazon Inspector with CloudFront to protect against the SQL injection and web exploit attempts.
- B. Use Lambda functions with provisioned concurrency for compute during peak periods. Use RDS Reserved Instances for the database. Integrate AWS WAF with CloudFront to protect against the SQL injection and web exploit attempts.
- C. Use Lambda functions with provisioned concurrency for compute during peak periods. Transition to Amazon Aurora Serverless for the database. Use CloudFront and subscribe to AWS Shield Advanced to protect against the SQL injection and web exploit attempts.
- D. Configure the Lambda functions to have an increased timeout value during peak periods. Use RDS Reserved Instances for the database. Use CloudFront and subscribe to AWS Shield Advanced to protect against the SQL injection and web exploit attempts.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option D best addresses all aspects of the problem:

* Provisioned Concurrency for Lambda ensures that the Lambda functions have pre-initialized execution environments ready, eliminating cold start delays and ensuring low-latency performance during traffic spikes.

* RDS Reserved Instances provide significant cost savings for workloads with consistent and predictable usage, which aligns with the company's usage patterns.

* AWS WAF integrated with CloudFront directly addresses the security concern by providing application layer protection against SQL injection and web exploit attempts.

This solution ensures scalability, performance consistency, cost savings, and security protection without introducing unnecessary complexity.

NEW QUESTION # 308

A company uses an on-premises data analytics platform. The system is highly available in a fully redundant configuration across 12 servers in the company's data center.

The system runs scheduled jobs, both hourly and daily, in addition to one-time requests from users. Scheduled jobs can take between 20 minutes and 2 hours to finish running and have tight SLAs. The scheduled jobs account for 65% of the system usage. User jobs typically finish running in less than 5 minutes and have no SLA.

The user jobs account for 35% of system usage. During system failures, scheduled jobs must continue to meet SLAs. However, user jobs can be delayed.

A solutions architect needs to move the system to Amazon EC2 instances and adopt a consumption-based model to reduce costs with no long-term commitments. The solution must maintain high availability and must not affect the SLAs.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Split the 12 instances across three Availability Zones in the chosen AWS Region. Run three instances in each Availability Zone as On-Demand Instances with Capacity Reservations. Run one instance in each Availability Zone as a Spot Instance.
- B. Split the 12 instances across three Availability Zones in the chosen AWS Region. In one of the Availability Zones, run all four instances as On-Demand Instances with Capacity Reservations. Run the remaining instances as Spot Instances.

- C. Split the 12 instances across three Availability Zones in the chosen AWS Region. Run two instances in each Availability Zone as On-Demand Instances with a Savings Plan. Run two instances in each Availability Zone as Spot Instances.
- D. Split the 12 instances across two Availability Zones in the chosen AWS Region. Run two instances in each Availability Zone as On-Demand Instances with Capacity Reservations. Run four instances in each Availability Zone as Spot Instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:

By splitting the 12 instances across three Availability Zones, the system can maintain high availability and availability of resources in case of a failure. Option D also uses a combination of On-Demand Instances with Capacity Reservations and Spot Instances, which allows for scheduled jobs to be run on the On-Demand instances with guaranteed capacity, while also taking advantage of the cost savings from Spot Instances for the user jobs which have lower SLA requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 309

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