

# 최신버전 AWS-Solutions-Associate 인기 공부자료 퍼펙트한 덤프는 PDF, 테스트 엔진, 온라인 세가지 버전으로 제공



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<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1RAUB53h2covUrQoSOk8u4zfBfMIVRm6>

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### 최신 AWS Certified Solutions Architect AWS-Solutions-Associate 무료 샘플 문제 (Q159-Q164):

#### 질문 # 159

An adventure company has launched a new feature on its mobile app. Users can use the feature to upload their hiking and rafting photos and videos anytime. The photos and videos are stored in Amazon S3 Standard storage in an S3 bucket and are served through Amazon CloudFront.

The company needs to optimize the cost of the storage. A solutions architect discovers that most of the uploaded photos and videos are accessed infrequently after 30 days. However, some of the uploaded photos and videos are accessed frequently after 30 days. The solutions architect needs to implement a solution that maintains millisecond retrieval availability of the photos and videos at the lowest possible cost.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure S3 Intelligent-Tiering on the S3 bucket.
- B. Replace Amazon S3 with an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system that is mounted on Amazon EC2 instances.
- C. Configure an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition image objects and video objects from S3 Standard to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 30 days.
- D. Add a Cache-Control: max-age header to the S3 image objects and S3 video objects. Set the header to 30 days.

정답: A

#### 설명:

Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering automatically moves objects between two access tiers based on changing access patterns. Objects not accessed for 30 days move to a lower-cost tier, but are still immediately available with millisecond retrieval. If objects become frequently accessed again, they are moved back to the frequent access tier. There are no retrieval charges and no impact on availability or performance. This storage class is specifically designed for unpredictable access patterns and cost optimization, requiring minimal management.

AWS Documentation Extract:

"S3 Intelligent-Tiering is the only storage class that automatically moves data between frequent and infrequent access tiers when access patterns change, with no retrieval charges and no impact on performance.

It is designed to optimize costs automatically when data access patterns are unpredictable." (Source: Amazon S3 documentation, Intelligent-Tiering storage class) B: Glacier Deep Archive is for archival, not for low-latency millisecond access.

C: EFS is not optimized for object storage or global CDN distribution.

D: Cache-Control only affects CloudFront or browser caching, not S3 storage cost.

Reference: AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Official Study Guide, S3 Storage Classes.

#### 질문 # 160

You require the ability to analyze a large amount of data, which is stored on Amazon S3 using Amazon Elastic Map Reduce. You are using the cc2.8xlarge instance type, whose CPUs are mostly idle during processing.

Which of the below would be the most cost efficient way to reduce the runtime of the job?

- A. Create more, smaller files on Amazon S3.
- B. Use smaller instances that have higher aggregate I/O performance.
- C. Create fewer, larger files on Amazon S3.
- D. Add additional cc2.8xlarge instances by introducing a task group.

정답: B

설명:  
Explanation

### 질문 # 161

You are designing a connectivity solution between on-premises infrastructure and Amazon VPC. Your server's on-premises will be communicating with your VPC instances. You will be establishing IPsec tunnels over the internet. You will be using VPN gateways and terminating the IPsec tunnels on AWS-supported customer gateways.

Which of the following objectives would you achieve by implementing an IPsec tunnel as outlined above? (Choose 4 answers)

- A. Peer identity authentication between VPN gateway and customer gateway
- B. End-to-end Identity authentication
- C. End-to-end protection of data in transit
- D. Data encryption across the Internet
- E. Protection of data in transit over the Internet
- F. Data integrity protection across the Internet

정답: A,D,E,F

### 질문 # 162

A company is building a serverless application to process orders from an ecommerce site. The application needs to handle bursts of traffic during peak usage hours and to maintain high availability. The orders must be processed asynchronously in the order the application receives them.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue to receive orders. Use AWS Batch jobs to process the orders.
- B. Use an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queue to receive orders. Use an AWS Lambda function to process the orders.
- C. Use an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to receive orders. Use an AWS Lambda function to process the orders.
- D. Use an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to receive orders. Use AWS Batch jobs to process the orders.

정답: B

설명:

Amazon SQS FIFO queues ensure that orders are processed in the exact order received and maintain message deduplication. AWS Lambda scales automatically, handling bursts and maintaining high availability in a cost-effective manner.

Option A and D: Amazon SNS does not guarantee ordered processing.

Option C: Standard SQS queues do not guarantee order.

AWS Documentation References:

Amazon SQS FIFO Queues

### 질문 # 163

A company runs a web application on Amazon EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones. The EC2 instances are in private subnets. A solutions architect implements an internet-facing Application Load Balancer (ALB) and specifies the EC2 instances as the target group. However, the internet traffic is not reaching the EC2 instances.

How should the solutions architect reconfigure the architecture to resolve this issue?

- A. Update the route tables for the EC2 instances' subnets to send 0.0.0.0/0 traffic through the internet gateway route. Add a rule to the EC2 instances' security groups to allow outbound traffic to 0.0.0.0/0.
- B. Move the EC2 instances to public subnets. Add a rule to the EC2 instances' security groups to allow outbound traffic to 0.0.0.0/0.
- C. Create public subnets in each Availability Zone. Associate the public subnets with the ALB. Update the route tables for the public subnets with a route to the private subnets.
- D. Replace the ALB with a Network Load Balancer. Configure a NAT gateway in a public subnet to allow internet traffic.

