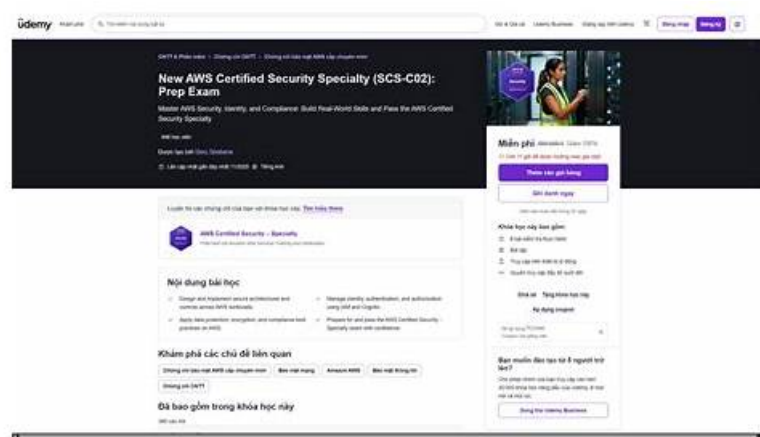


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Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q388-Q393):

NEW QUESTION # 388

An IAM role is attached to an Amazon EC2 instance that explicitly denies access to all Amazon S3 API actions. The EC2 instance credentials file specifies the IAM access key and secret access key, which allow full administrative access. Given that multiple modes of IAM access are present for this EC2 instance, which of the following is correct?

- A. The EC2 instance will only be able to list the S3 buckets.
- B. The EC2 instance will be able to perform all actions on any S3 bucket.
- C. The EC2 instance will only be able to list the contents of one S3 bucket at a time.
- D. The EC2 instance will not be able to perform any S3 action on any S3 bucket.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 389

A company hosts its application on AWS. The application runs on an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster that uses AWS Fargate. The cluster runs behind an Application Load Balancer. The application stores data in an Amazon Aurora database. A developer encrypts and manages database credentials inside the application. The company wants to use a more secure credential storage method and implement periodic credential rotation.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Migrate the credentials to AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Encrypt the parameter by using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. Turn on secret rotation. Use IAM policies and roles to grant Amazon ECS Fargate permissions to access to AWS Secrets Manager.
- B. Migrate the secret credentials to Amazon RDS parameter groups. Encrypt the parameter by using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. Turn on secret rotation. Use IAM policies and roles to grant AWS KMS permissions to access Amazon RDS.
- C. Migrate the credentials to AWS Secrets Manager. Encrypt the credentials by using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. Turn on secret rotation. Use IAM policies and roles to grant Amazon ECS Fargate permissions to access to AWS Secrets Manager by using keys.
- D. Migrate the credentials to ECS Fargate environment variables. Encrypt the credentials by using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. Turn on secret rotation. Use IAM policies and roles to grant Amazon ECS Fargate permissions to access to AWS Secrets Manager.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Secrets Management: AWS Secrets Manager is designed specifically for storing and managing sensitive credentials.

Built-in Rotation: Secrets Manager provides automatic secret rotation functionality, enhancing security posture significantly.

IAM Integration: IAM policies and roles grant fine-grained access to ECS Fargate, ensuring the principle of least privilege.

Reduced Overhead: This solution centralizes secrets management and automates rotation, reducing operational overhead compared to the other options.

Reference:

AWS Secrets Manager: <https://aws.amazon.com/secrets-manager/>

Secrets Manager Rotation: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/rotating-secrets.html> IAM for Secrets Manager: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/auth-and-access_iam-policies.html

NEW QUESTION # 390

A developer wants to store information about movies. Each movie has a title, release year, and genre. The movie information also can include additional properties about the cast and production crew. This additional information is inconsistent across movies. For example, one movie might have an assistant director, and another movie might have an animal trainer.

The developer needs to implement a solution to support the following use cases:

For a given title and release year, get all details about the movie that has that title and release year.

For a given title, get all details about all movies that have that title.

For a given genre, get all details about all movies in that genre.

Which data store configuration will meet these requirements?

- A. On an Amazon RDS DB instance, create a table that contains columns for title, release year, and genre. Configure the title as the primary key.
- B. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table. Configure the table with a primary key that consists of the title as the partition key and the release year as the sort key. Create a global secondary index that uses the genre as the partition key and the title as the sort key.
- C. On an Amazon RDS DB instance, create a table where the primary key is the title and all other data is encoded into JSON format as one additional column.
- D. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table. Configure the table with a primary key that consists of the genre as the partition key and the release year as the sort key. Create a global secondary index that uses the title as the partition key.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 391

A company stores its data in data tables in a series of Amazon S3 buckets. The company received an alert that customer credit card

information might have been exposed in a data table on one of the company's public applications. A developer needs to identify all potential exposures within the application environment. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Macie to run a job on the S3 buckets that contain the affected data. Filter the findings by using the SensitiveData:S3Object/Financial finding type.
- B. Use Amazon Athena to run a job on the S3 buckets that contain the affected data. Filter the findings by using the SensitiveData:S3Object/Financial finding type.
- C. Use Amazon Macie to run a job on the S3 buckets that contain the affected data. Filter the findings by using the SensitiveData:S3Object/Personal finding type.
- D. Use Amazon Athena to run a job on the S3 buckets that contain the affected data. Filter the findings by using the SensitiveData:S3Object/Personal finding type.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Requirement Summary:

- * Customer credit card data may be exposed
- * Data is stored in Amazon S3
- * Developer must identify all exposure risks

Tool to Use:

Amazon Macie is designed to:

- * Automatically scan S3 for sensitive data
- * Detect financial information, PII, credentials, etc.

Finding Type Mapping:

- * Credit card data maps to: SensitiveData:S3Object/Financial

Evaluate Options:

A). Athena + filtering

- * Athena is a query engine; it doesn't detect sensitive data automatically B). Macie + Financial finding type

- * Correct

- * Designed for this use case

C). Macie + Personal finding type

- * Personal maps to names, addresses, etc., not credit cards

D). Athena + Financial

- * Again, Athena can't classify data - it only queries structured data

- * Macie Overview: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/macie/latest/userguide/what-is-macie.html>

- * Finding Types: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/macie/latest/user/findings-types.html>

- * Financial finding type: SensitiveData:S3Object/Financial

NEW QUESTION # 392

A developer is trying get data from an Amazon DynamoDB table called demoman-table. The developer configured the AWS CLI to use a specific IAM user's credentials and ran the following command.

The command returned errors and no rows were returned.

What is the MOST likely cause of these issues?

- A. The command is incorrect; it should be rewritten to use put-item with a string argument
- B. The developer needs to log a ticket with AWS Support to enable access to the demoman-table
- C. The IAM user needs an associated policy with read access to demoman-table
- D. Amazon DynamoDB cannot be accessed from the AWS CLI and needs to be called via the REST API

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

This solution will most likely solve the issues because it will grant the IAM user the necessary permission to access the DynamoDB table using the AWS CLI command. The error message indicates that the IAM user does not have sufficient access rights to perform the scan operation on the table. Option A is not optimal because it will change the command to use put-item instead of scan, which will not achieve the desired result of getting data from the table. Option B is not optimal because it will involve contacting AWS Support, which may not be necessary or efficient for this issue. Option C is not optimal because it will state that DynamoDB cannot be accessed from the AWS CLI, which is incorrect as DynamoDB supports AWS CLI commands.

- [illegible]

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