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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q701-Q706):

NEW QUESTION # 701
A company has an application with a REST-based interface that allows data to be received in near- real time from a third-party vendor. Once received, the application processes and stores the data for further analysis. The application is running on Amazon EC2 instances. The third-party vendor has received many 503 Service Unavailable Errors when sending data to the application.
When the data volume spikes, the compute capacity reaches its maximum limit and the application is unable to process all requests.
Which design should a solutions architect recommend to provide a more scalable solution?

- A. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to ingest the data. Process the data using AWS Lambda functions.
- B. Repackage the application as a container. Deploy the application using Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) using the EC2 launch type with an Auto Scaling group.
- C. Use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to ingest the data. Put the EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer.
- D. Use Amazon API Gateway on top of the existing application. Create a usage plan with a quota limit for the third-party vendor.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon Kinesis Data Streams provides a highly scalable and durable service for ingesting real- time streaming data. By decoupling ingestion and processing, Kinesis can handle large spikes in traffic without service disruption. Lambda functions (or other consumers) can then process the data as it arrives, scaling automatically. This pattern avoids 503 errors due to compute saturation and delivers a resilient, serverless, and highly scalable architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 702
A company wants to configure its Amazon CloudFront distribution to use SSL/TLS certificates. The company does not want to use the default domain name for the distribution. Instead, the company wants to use a different domain name for the distribution.
Which solution will deploy the certificate with icurring any additional costs?

- A. Request an Amazon issued public certificate from AWS Certificate Manager (ACU) in the us-east-1 Region
- B. Request an Amazon issued public certificate from AWS Certificate Manager (ACU) in the us-west-1 Regon.
- C. Request an Amazon issued private certificate from AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the us-east-1 Region
- D. Request an Amazon issued private certificate from AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the us-west-1 Region.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This option is the most efficient because it requests an Amazon issued public certificate from AWS Certificate Manager (ACM), which is a service that lets you easily provision, manage, and deploy public and private SSL
/TLS certificates for use with AWS services and your internal connected resources1. It also requests the certificate in the us-east-1 Region, which is required for using an ACM certificate with CloudFront2. It also meets the requirement of deploying the certificate without incurring any additional costs, as ACM does not charge for certificates that are used with supported AWS services3. This solution meets the requirement of configuring its CloudFront distribution to use SSL/TLS certificates and using a different domain name for the distribution. Option A is less efficient because it requests an Amazon issued private certificate from ACM, which is a type of certificate that can be used only within your organization or virtual private cloud (VPC).
However, this does not meet the requirement of configuring its CloudFront distribution to use SSL/TLS certificates, as CloudFront requires a public certificate. It also requests the certificate in the us-east-1 Region, which is correct. Option B is less efficient because it requests an Amazon issued private certificate from ACM, which is incorrect for the same reason as option A. It also requests the certificate in the us-west-1 Region, which is incorrect as CloudFront requires a certificate in the us-east-1 Region.
Option D is less efficient because it requests an Amazon issued public certificate from ACM, which is correct. However, it requests the certificate in the us-west-1 Region, which is incorrect as CloudFront requires a certificate in the us-east-1 Region.

NEW QUESTION # 703
A company runs multiple applications on Amazon EC2 instances in a VPC. Application A runs in a private subnet that has a custom route table and network ACL. Application B runs in a second private subnet in the same VPC. The company needs to prevent Application A from sending traffic to Application B. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Add a deny outbound rule to the custom network ACL for the Application A subnet. Configure the rule to prevent Application A from sending traffic to IP addresses that are associated with the Application B subnet.
- B. Add a deny outbound rule to the custom network ACL for the Application B subnet. Configure the rule to prevent

Application B from sending traffic to IP addresses that are associated with the Application A subnet.

- C. Add a deny outbound rule to a security group that is associated with Application A. Configure the rule to prevent Application A from sending traffic to Application B.
- D. Add a deny outbound rule to a security group that is associated with Application B. Configure the rule to prevent Application B from sending traffic to Application A.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Security groups are stateful, but they cannot explicitly deny traffic - only allow.
Network ACLs are stateless and support explicit deny rules. To prevent Application A from sending traffic to Application B, configure a deny outbound rule in the network ACL of Application A's subnet to block traffic to Application B's subnet.
"Unlike security groups, network ACLs support both allow and deny rules, enabling you to explicitly block traffic." This is the correct method to block outbound traffic between subnets.

NEW QUESTION # 704
A company hosts a database that runs on an Amazon RDS instance that is deployed to multiple Availability Zones. The company periodically runs a script against the database to report new entries that are added to the database. The script that runs against the database negatively affects the performance of a critical application.
The company needs to improve application performance with minimal costs.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Add functionality to the script to identify the instance that has the fewest active connections. Configure the script to read from that instance to report the total new entries.
- B. Use Amazon ElastiCache to cache the common queries that the script runs against the database.
- C. Instruct the development team to manually export the new entries for the day in the database at the end of each day.
- D. Create a read replica of the database. Configure the script to query only the read replica to report the total new entries.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A read replica is a copy of the primary database that supports read-only queries. By creating a read replica, you can offload the read workload from the primary database and improve its performance. The script can query the read replica without affecting the critical application that uses the primary database. This solution also has the least operational overhead, as you do not need to modify the script, export the data manually, or manage a cache cluster. References:
Working with PostgreSQL, MySQL, and MariaDB Read Replicas
Amazon RDS Performance Insights

NEW QUESTION # 705
A company has resources across multiple AWS Regions and accounts. A newly hired solutions architect discovers a previous employee did not provide details about the resources invent