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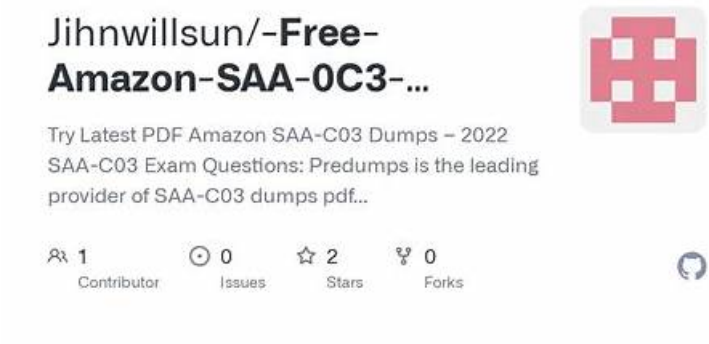

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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q282-Q287):

NEW QUESTION # 282
A company collects data from a large number of participants who use wearabledevices.The company stores the data in an Amazon DynamoDB table and uses applications to analyze the data. The data workload is constant and predictable. The company wants to stay at or below its forecasted budget for DynamoDB.
Whihc solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Use provisioned mode Specify the read capacity units (RCUs) and write capacity units (WCUs).
- B. Use provisioned mode and DynamoDB Standard-Infrequent Access (DynamoDB Standard-IA). Reserve capacity for the forecasted workload.
- C. Use on-demand mode. Set the read capacity unite (RCUs) and write capacity units (WCUs) high enough to accommodate changes in the workload.
- D. Use on-demand mode. Specify the read capacity units (RCUs) and write capacity units (WCUs) with reserved capacity.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This option is the most efficient because it uses provisioned mode, which is a read/write capacity mode for processing reads and writes on your tables that lets you specify how much read and write throughput you expect your application to perform1. It also

specifies the read capacity units (RCUs) and write capacity units (WCUs), which are the amount of data your application needs to read or write per second. It also meets the requirement of staying at or below its forecasted budget for DynamoDB, as provisioned mode has lower costs than on-demand mode for predictable workloads. This solution meets the requirement of collecting data from a large number of participants who use wearable devices with a constant and predictable data workload. Option A is less efficient because it uses provisioned mode and DynamoDB Standard-Infrequent Access (DynamoDB Standard-IA), which is a storage class for infrequently accessed items that require milliseconds latency2. However, this does not meet the requirement of collecting data from a large number of participants who use wearable devices with a constant and predictable data workload, as DynamoDB Standard-IA is more suitable for items that are accessed less frequently than once every 30 days. Option C is less efficient because it uses on-demand mode, which is a read/write capacity mode that lets you pay only for what you use by automatically adjusting your table's capacity in response to changing demand3. However, this does not meet the requirement of staying at or below its forecasted budget for DynamoDB, as on-demand mode has higher costs than provisioned mode for predictable workloads. Option D is less efficient because it uses on-demand mode and specifies the RCUs and WCUs with reserved capacity, which is a way to reserve read and write capacity for your tables in exchange for discounted hourly rates. However, this does not meet the requirement of staying at or below its forecasted budget for DynamoDB, as on-demand mode has higher costs than provisioned mode for predictable workloads. Also, specifying RCUs and WCUs with reserved capacity is not possible with on-demand mode, as it only applies to provisioned mode.

NEW QUESTION # 283
A company has an automobile sales website that stores its listings in a database on Amazon RDS When an automobile is sold the listing needs to be removed from the website and the data must be sent to multiple target systems.
Which design should a solutions architect recommend?

- A. Subscribe to an RDS event notification and send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic fanned out to multiple Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues Use AWS Lambda functions to update the targets
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function triggered when the database on Amazon RDS is updated to send the information to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queue for the targets to consume
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function triggered when the database on Amazon RDS is updated to send the information to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS> queue for the targets to consume
- D. Subscribe to an RDS event notification and send an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue fanned out to multiple Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topics Use AWS Lambda functions to update the targets

Answer: A

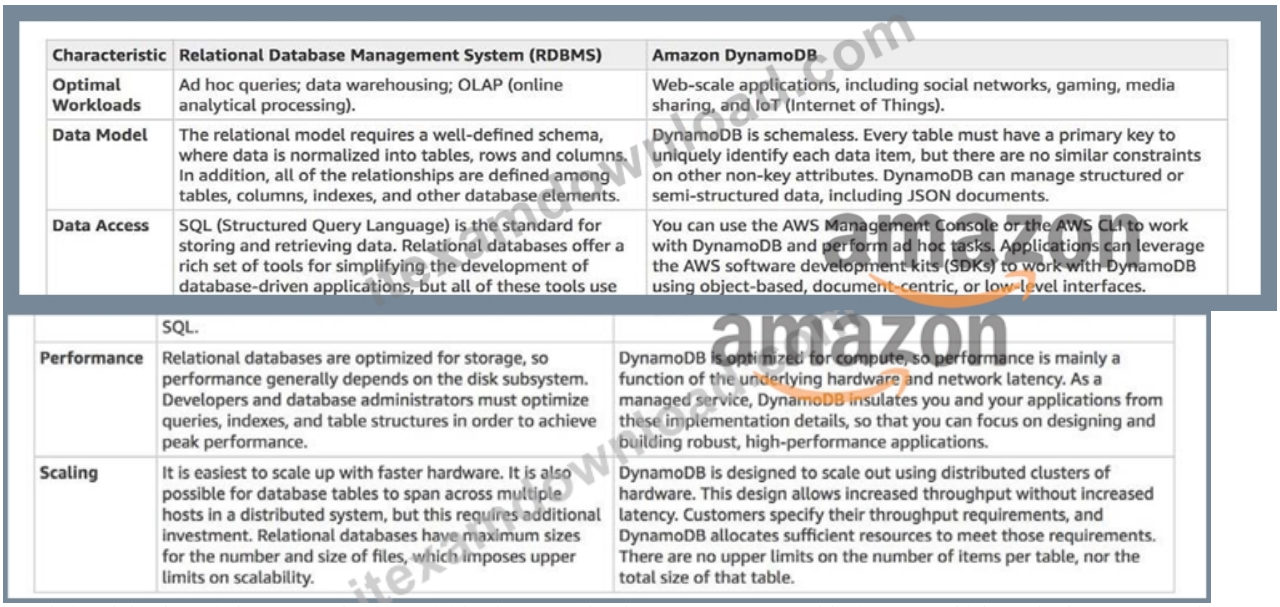
Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/services-rds.html https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest
/dg/with-sns.html

NEW QUESTION # 284
A company is in the process of migrating their applications to AWS. One of their systems requires a database that can scale globally and handle frequent schema changes. The application should not have any downtime or performance issues whenever there is a schema change in the database. It should also provide a low latency response to high-traffic queries.
Which is the most suitable database solution to use to achieve this requirement?

- A. An Amazon Aurora database with Read Replicas
- B. Amazon DynamoDB
- C. Redshift
- D. An Amazon RDS instance in Multi-AZ Deployments configuration

Answer: B

Explanation:
Before we proceed in answering this question, we must first be clear with the actual definition of a
"schema". Basically, the english definition of a schema is: a representation of a plan or theory in the form of an outline or model.
Just think of a schema as the "structure" or a "model" of your data in your database. Since the scenario requires that the schema, or the structure of your data, changes frequently, then you have to pick a database which provides a non-rigid and flexible way of adding or removing new types of data. This is a classic example of choosing between a relational database and non-relational (NoSQL) database.



Characteristic	Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)	Amazon DynamoDB
Optimal Workloads	Ad hoc queries; data warehousing; OLAP (online analytical processing).	Web-scale applications, including social networks, gaming, media sharing, and IoT (Internet of Things).
Data Model	The relational model requires a well-defined schema, where data is normalized into tables, rows and columns. In addition, all of the relationships are defined among tables, columns, indexes, and other database elements.	DynamoDB is schemaless. Every table must have a primary key to uniquely identify each data item, but there are no similar constraints on other non-key attributes. DynamoDB can manage structured or semi-structured data, including JSON documents.
Data Access	SQL (Structured Query Language) is the standard for storing and retrieving data. Relational databases offer a rich set of tools for simplifying the development of database-driven applications, but all of these tools use SQL.	You can use the AWS Management Console or the AWS CLI to work with DynamoDB and perform ad hoc tasks. Applications can leverage the AWS software development kits (SDKs) to work with DynamoDB using object-based, document-centric, or low-level interfaces.
Performance	Relational databases are optimized for storage, so performance generally depends on the disk subsystem. Developers and database administrators must optimize queries, indexes, and table structures in order to achieve peak performance.	DynamoDB is optimized for compute, so performance is mainly a function of the underlying hardware and network latency. As a managed service, DynamoDB insulates you and your applications from these implementation details, so that you can focus on designing and building robust, high-performance applications.
Scaling	It is easiest to scale up with faster hardware. It is also possible for database tables to span across multiple hosts in a distributed system, but this requires additional investment. Relational databases have maximum sizes for the number and size of files, which imposes upper limits on scalability.	DynamoDB is designed to scale out using distributed clusters of hardware. This design allows increased throughput without increased latency. Customers specify their throughput requirements, and DynamoDB allocates sufficient resources to meet those requirements. There are no upper limits on the number of items per table, nor the total size of that table.

A relational database is known for having a rigid schema, with a lot of constraints and limits as to which (and what type of) data can be inserted or not. It is primarily used for scenarios where you have to support complex queries which fetch data across a number of tables. It is best for scenarios where you have complex table relationships but for use cases where you need to have a flexible schema, this is not a suitable database to use.
For NoSQL, it is not as rigid as a relational database because you can easily add or remove rows or elements in your table/collection entry. It also has a more flexible schema because it can store complex hierarchical data within a single item which, unlike a relational database, does not entail changing multiple related tables. Hence, the best answer to be used here is a NoSQL database, like DynamoDB.
When your business requires a low-latency response to high-traffic queries, taking advantage of a NoSQL system generally makes technical and economic sense.
Amazon DynamoDB helps solve the problems that limit the relational system scalability by avoiding them. In DynamoDB, you design your schema specifically to make the most common and important queries as fast and as inexpensive as possible. Your data structures are tailored to the specific requirements of your business use cases.
Remember that a relational database system does not scale well for the following reasons:
- It normalizes data and stores it on multiple tables that require multiple queries to write to disk.
- It generally incurs the performance costs of an ACID-compliant transaction system.
- It uses expensive joins to reassemble required views of query results.
For DynamoDB, it scales well due to these reasons:
- Its schema flexibility lets DynamoDB store complex hierarchical data within a single item. DynamoDB is not a totally schemaless database since the very definition of a schema is just the model or structure of your data.
- Composite key design lets it store related items close together on the same table.
An Amazon RDS instance in Multi-AZ Deployments configuration and an Amazon Aurora database with Read Replicas are incorrect because both of them are a type of relational database. Redshift is incorrect because it is primarily used for OLAP systems.
References:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/bp-general-nosql-design.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/bp-relational-modeling.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/SQLtoNoSQL.html Also check the AWS Certified Solutions Architect Official Study Guide: Associate Exam 1st Edition and turn to page 161 which talks about NoSQL Databases. Check out this Amazon DynamoDB Cheat Sheet:
https://tutorialsdojo.com/amazon-dynamodb
Tutorials Dojo's AWS Certified Solutions Architect Associate Exam Study Guide:
https://tutorialsdojo.com/aws-certified-solutions-architect-associate/

NEW QUESTION # 285
A company runs a self-managed Microsoft SOL Server on Amazon EC2 instances and Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS). Daily snapshots are taken of the EBS volumes.
Recently, all the company's EBS snapshots were accidentally deleted while running a snapshot cleaning script that deletes all expired EBS snapshots. A solutions architect needs to update the architecture to prevent data loss without retaining EBS snapshots indefinitely.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Copy EBS snapshots to Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA).
- B. Create a 7-day EBS snapshot retention rule in Recycle Bin and apply the rule for all snapshots.
- C. Change the 1AM policy of the user to deny EBS snapshot deletion.
- D. Copy the EBS snapshots to another AWS Region after completing the snapshots daily.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Requirement Analysis: The goal is to prevent accidental deletion of EBS snapshots while avoiding indefinite retention.
* Recycle Bin for EBS Snapshots: AWS Recycle Bin allows for retention rules that prevent immediate deletion of snapshots, providing a safety net against accidental deletions.
* Retention Rule: A 7-day retention rule ensures snapshots are not permanently deleted immediately, giving time to recover from accidental deletions.
* Implementation:
* Enable Recycle Bin in your AWS account.
* Create a retention rule that specifies a 7-day period for EBS snapshots.
* Apply this rule to all EBS snapshots.
* Conclusion: This solution provides an automated way to prevent data loss from accidental deletions with minimal development effort.
References
* AWS Recycle Bin: AWS Recycle Bin Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 286
A disaster response team is using drones to collect images of recent storm damage. The response team's laptops lack the storage and compute capacity to transfer the images and process the data.
While the team has Amazon EC2 instances for processing and Amazon S3 buckets for storage, network connectivity is intermittent and unreliable. The images need to be processed to evaluate the damage.
What should a solutions architect recommend?

- A. Use AWS Snowball Edge devices to process and store the images.
- B. Configure Amazon Data Firehose to create multiple delivery streams aimed separately at the S3 buckets for storage and the EC2 instances for processing images.
- C. Use AWS Storage Gateway pre-installed on a hardware appliance to cache the images locally for Amazon S3 to process the images when connectivity becomes available.
- D. Upload the images to Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) during intermittent connectivity to EC2 instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Amazon Web Services (AWS) Architect documents:
AWS Snowball Edge is specifically designed for use cases that involve limited or unreliable network connectivity. It enables data transfer and local compute processing at edge locations.
It comes in two options: Snowball Edge Storage Optimized and Snowball Edge Compute Optimized.
The Compute Optimized model allows the disaster response team to both store images locally and process data on the device using Amazon EC2-compatible compute resources.
This removes the need for constant network connectivity. After processing, the device can be shipped back to AWS, where data is uploaded to S3.
Other options fail due to:
SQS not being suitable for large binary image data (Option B)
Kinesis Data Firehose needing steady connectivity (Option C)
Storage Gateway is for hybrid cloud environments with ongoing connection, not rugged field use (Option D) Reference:
AWS Snowball Edge Overview
Snowball Edge Use Cases

NEW QUESTION # 287
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