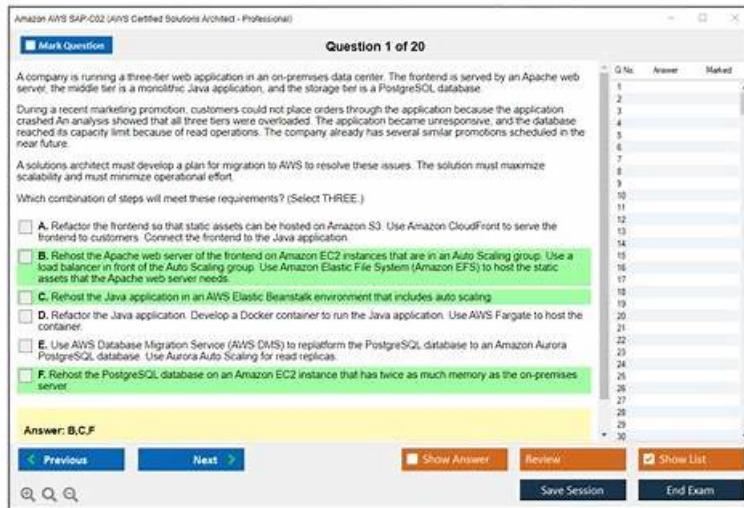


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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Sample Questions (Q517-Q522):

NEW QUESTION # 517

A company processes environmental data

a. The company has set up sensors to provide a continuous stream of data from different areas in a city. The data is available in JSON format.

The company wants to use an AWS solution to send the data to a database that does not require fixed schemas for storage. The data must be sent in real time.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to send the data to Amazon Redshift.
- B. Use Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK) to send the data to Amazon Aurora.
- **C. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to send the data to Amazon DynamoDB**
- D. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to send the data to Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra).

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 518

A company is running an Apache Hadoop cluster on Amazon EC2 instances. The Hadoop cluster stores approximately 100 TB of data for weekly operational reports and allows occasional access for data scientists to retrieve data. The company needs to reduce the cost and operational complexity for storing and serving this data.

Which solution meets these requirements in the MOST cost-effective manner?

- A. Move the Hadoop cluster from EC2 instances to Amazon EMR. Allow data access patterns to remain the same.
- B. Migrate the data to Amazon DynamoDB and modify the reports to fetch data from DynamoDB. Allow the data scientists to access the data directly in DynamoDB.
- **C. Move the data to Amazon S3 and use Amazon Athena to query the data for reports. Allow the data scientists to access the data directly in Amazon S3.**
- D. Write a script that resizes the EC2 instances to a smaller instance type during downtime and resizes the instances to a larger instance type before the reports are created.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

"The company needs to reduce the cost and operational complexity for storing and serving this data. Which solution meets these requirements in the MOST cost-effective manner?" EMR storage is ephemeral. The company has 100TB that need to persist, they would have to use EMRFS to backup to S3 anyway.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ManagementGuide/emr-plan-storage.html>

100TB

EBS - 8.109\$

S3 - 2.355\$

You have saved 5.752\$

This amount can be used for Athena. BTW. we don't know indexes, amount of data that is scanned. What we know is that it will be: "occasional access for data scientists to retrieve data"

NEW QUESTION # 519

A company is serving files to its customers through an SFTP server that is accessible over the internet. The SFTP server is running on a single Amazon EC2 instance with an Elastic IP address attached. Customers connect to the SFTP server through its Elastic IP address and use SSH for authentication. The EC2 instance also has an attached security group that allows access from all customer IP addresses.

A solutions architect must implement a solution to improve availability, minimize the complexity of infrastructure management, and minimize the disruption to customers who access files. The solution must not change the way customers connect.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Disassociate the Elastic IP address from the EC2 instance. Create a new Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system to be used for SFTP file hosting. Create an AWS Fargate task definition to run an SFTP server. Specify the EFS file system as a mount in the task definition. Create a Fargate service by using the task definition, and place a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in front of the service. When configuring the service, attach the security group with customer IP addresses to the tasks that run the SFTP server. Associate the Elastic IP address with the NLB. Sync all files from the SFTP server to the S3 bucket.
- B. Disassociate the Elastic IP address from the EC2 instance. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to be used for SFTP file hosting. Create an AWS Transfer Family server. Configure the Transfer Family server with a VPC-hosted, internet-facing endpoint. Associate the SFTP Elastic IP address with the new endpoint. Attach the security group with customer IP addresses to the new endpoint. Point the Transfer Family server to the S3 bucket. Sync all files from the SFTP server to the S3 bucket.
- C. Disassociate the Elastic IP address from the EC2 instance. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to be used for SFTP file hosting.

Create an AWS Transfer Family server. Configure the Transfer Family server with a publicly accessible endpoint. Associate the SFTP Elastic IP address with the new endpoint. Point the Transfer Family server to the S3 bucket. Sync all files from the SFTP server to the S3 bucket.

- D. Disassociate the Elastic IP address from the EC2 instance. Create a multi-attach Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume to be used for SFTP file hosting. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) with the Elastic IP address attached. Create an Auto Scaling group with EC2 instances that run an SFTP server. Define in the Auto Scaling group that instances that are launched should attach the new multi-attach EBS volume. Configure the Auto Scaling group to automatically add instances behind the NLB. Configure the Auto Scaling group to use the security group that allows customer IP addresses for the EC2 instances that the Auto Scaling group launches. Sync all files from the SFTP server to the new multi-attach EBS volume.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/transfer/latest/userguide/create-server-in-vpc.html>

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/aws-sftp-endpoint-type/>

NEW QUESTION # 520

A software-as-a-service (SaaS) provider exposes APIs through an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The ALB connects to an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster that is deployed in the us-east-1 Region. The exposed APIs contain usage of a few non-standard REST methods: LINK, UNLINK, LOCK, and UNLOCK.

Users outside the United States are reporting long and inconsistent response times for these APIs. A solutions architect needs to resolve this problem with a solution that minimizes operational overhead.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Add an accelerator in AWS Global Accelerator. Configure the ALB as the origin.
- B. Add an Amazon CloudFront distribution. Configure the ALB as the origin.
- C. Add an Amazon API Gateway edge-optimized API endpoint to expose the APIs. Configure the ALB as the target.
- D. Deploy the APIs to two additional AWS Regions: eu-west-1 and ap-southeast-2. Add latency-based routing records in Amazon Route 53.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

Adding an accelerator in AWS Global Accelerator will enable improving the performance of the APIs for local and global users¹. AWS Global Accelerator is a service that uses the AWS global network to route traffic to the optimal regional endpoint based on health, client location, and policies¹. Configuring the ALB as the origin will enable connecting the accelerator to the ALB that exposes the APIs². AWS Global Accelerator supports non-standard REST methods such as LINK, UNLINK, LOCK, and UNLOCK³.

NEW QUESTION # 521

A data analytics company has an Amazon Redshift cluster that consists of several reserved nodes. The cluster is experiencing unexpected bursts of usage because a team of employees is compiling a deep audit analysis report. The queries to generate the report are complex read queries and are CPU intensive.

Business requirements dictate that the cluster must be able to service read and write queries at all times. A solutions architect must devise a solution that accommodates the bursts of usage.

Which solution meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Provision an Amazon EMR cluster. Offload the complex data processing tasks.
- B. Deploy an AWS Lambda function to add capacity to the Amazon Redshift cluster by using a classic resize operation when the cluster's CPU metrics in Amazon CloudWatch reach 80%.
- C. Turn on the Concurrency Scaling feature for the Amazon Redshift cluster.
- D. Deploy an AWS Lambda function to add capacity to the Amazon Redshift cluster by using an elastic resize operation when the cluster's CPU metrics in Amazon CloudWatch reach 80%.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The best solution is to deploy an AWS Lambda function to add capacity to the Amazon Redshift cluster by using an elastic resize operation when the cluster's CPU metrics in Amazon CloudWatch reach 80%. This solution will enable the cluster to scale up or down quickly by adding or removing nodes within minutes. This will improve the performance of the complex read queries and also reduce the cost by scaling down when the demand decreases. This solution is more cost-effective than using a classic resize operation, which takes longer and requires more downtime. It is also more suitable than using Amazon EMR, which is designed for big data processing rather than data warehousing. References: [Amazon Redshift Documentation](#), [Resizing clusters in Amazon Redshift](#), [\[Amazon EMR Documentation\]](#)

NEW QUESTION # 522

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