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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional certification exam is a professional-level certification for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in designing and deploying scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on the AWS platform. AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional exam measures the candidate's capabilities in designing and deploying enterprise-grade applications, selecting and deploying appropriate AWS services based on requirements, and migrating complex applications to AWS.

To obtain this certification, candidates must pass the AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional Exam, which consists of 75 multiple-choice and multiple-answer questions. AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional exam is timed at 180 minutes and is offered in multiple languages. AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional exam covers a range of topics such as designing and deploying scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems, migrating complex multi-tier applications to AWS, and selecting the appropriate AWS services based on specific requirements.

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To be eligible for the AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional Exam, candidates must hold a current AWS Certified Solutions Architect – Associate certification and have at least two years of hands-on experience designing and deploying AWS cloud architecture. Candidates must also possess a deep understanding of AWS services, security, and compliance.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional Sample Questions (Q358-Q363):

NEW QUESTION # 358

To scale out the AWS resources using manual AutoScaling, which of the below mentioned parameters should the user change?

- A. Desired capacity
- B. Maximum capacity
- C. Current capacity
- D. Preferred capacity

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Manual Scaling as part of Auto Scaling allows the user to change the capacity of Auto Scaling group. The user can add / remove EC2 instances on the fly. To execute manual scaling, the user should modify the desired capacity. AutoScaling will adjust instances as per the requirements.

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/as-manual-scaling.html>

NEW QUESTION # 359

To scale out the AWS resources using manual AutoScaling, which of the below mentioned parameters should the user change?

- A. Desired capacity
- B. Maximum capacity
- C. Current capacity
- D. Preferred capacity

Answer: A

Explanation:

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The Manual Scaling as part of Auto Scaling allows the user to change the capacity of Auto Scaling group. The user can add / remove EC2 instances on the fly. To execute manual scaling, the user should modify the desired capacity. AutoScaling will adjust instances as per the requirements.

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AutoScaling/latest/DeveloperGuide/as-manual-scaling.html>

NEW QUESTION # 360

A company runs an application on AWS. The company curates data from several different sources. The company uses proprietary algorithms to perform data transformations and aggregations. After the company performs ETL processes, the company stores the results in Amazon Redshift tables. The company sells this data to other companies. The company downloads the data as files from the Amazon Redshift tables and transmits the files to several data customers by using FTP. The number of data customers has grown significantly. Management of the data customers has become difficult.

The company will use AWS Data Exchange to create a data product that the company can use to share data with customers. The company wants to confirm the identities of the customers before the company shares data.

The customers also need access to the most recent data when the company publishes the data.

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

- A. cluster. Configure subscription verification. Require the data customers to subscribe to the data product.
- B. **Configure subscription verification. Require the data customers to subscribe to the data product Publish the Amazon Redshift data to an Open Data on AWS Data Exchange. Require the customers to subscribe to the data product in AWS Data Exchange. In the AWS account of the company that produces the data, attach IAM resource-based policies to the Amazon Redshift tables to allow access only to verified AWS accounts.**
- C. Download the data from the Amazon Redshift tables to an Amazon S3 bucket periodically. Use AWS Data Exchange for S3 to share data with customers.

- D. Use AWS Data Exchange for APIs to share data with customers. Configure subscription verification In the AWS account of the company that produces the data, create an Amazon API Gateway Data API service integration with Amazon Redshift. Require the data customers to subscribe to the data product In the AWS account of the company that produces the data, create an AWS Data Exchange datashare by connecting AWS Data Exchange to the Redshift

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 361

A company has more than 10.000 sensors that send data to an on-premises Apache Kafka server by using the Message Queuing Telemetry Transport (MQTT) protocol. The on-premises Kafka server transforms the data and then stores the results as objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.

Recently, the Kafka server crashed. The company lost sensor data while the server was being restored. A solutions architect must create a new design on AWS that is highly available and scalable to prevent a similar occurrence.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Migrate the on-premises Kafka server to Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK). Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) that points to the Amazon MSK broker. Enable NLB health checks. Route the sensors to send the data to the NLB.
- B. Launch two Amazon EC2 instances to host the Kafka server in an active/standby configuration across two Availability Zones. Create a domain name in Amazon Route 53. Create a Route 53 failover policy. Route the sensors to send the data to the domain name.
- C. Deploy AWS IoT Core, and connect it to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream. Use an AWS Lambda function to handle data transformation. Route the sensors to send the data to AWS IoT Core.
- D. Deploy AWS IoT Core, and launch an Amazon EC2 instance to host the Kafka server. Configure AWS IoT Core to send the data to the EC2 instance. Route the sensors to send the data to AWS IoT Core.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Because MSK has Maximum number of client connections 1000 per second and the company has 10,000 sensors, the MSK likely will not be able to handle all connections

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/msk/latest/developerguide/limits.html>

NEW QUESTION # 362

Identify a true statement about using an IAM role to grant permissions to applications running on Amazon EC2 instances.

- A. When AWS credentials are rotated, you don't have to manage credentials and you don't have to worry about long-term security risks.
- B. When AWS credentials are rotated, developers have to update only the Amazon EC2 instance on which the password policy was applied and which uses their credentials.
- C. When AWS credentials are rotated, you must manage credentials and you should consider precautions for long-term security risks.
- D. When AWS credentials are rotated, developers have to update only the root Amazon EC2 instance that uses their credentials.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using IAM roles to grant permissions to applications that run on EC2 instances requires a bit of extra configuration. Because role credentials are temporary and rotated automatically, you don't have to manage credentials, and you don't have to worry about long-term security risks.

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/role-usecase-ec2app.html>

NEW QUESTION # 363

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