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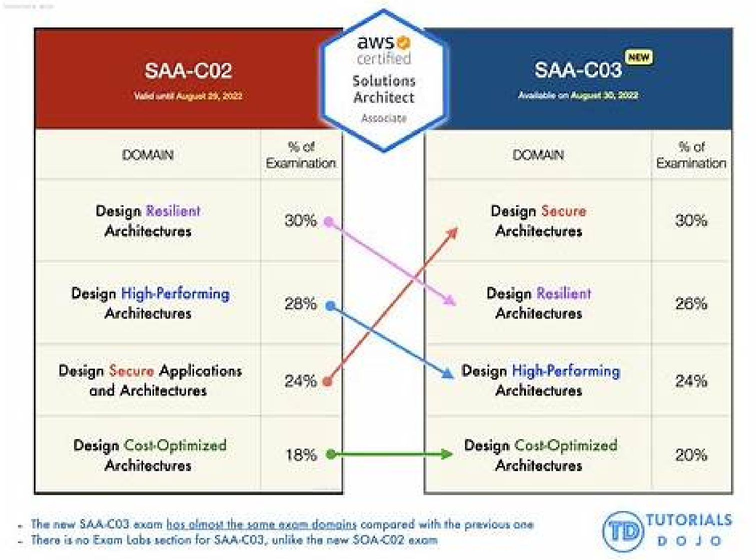

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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q706-Q711):

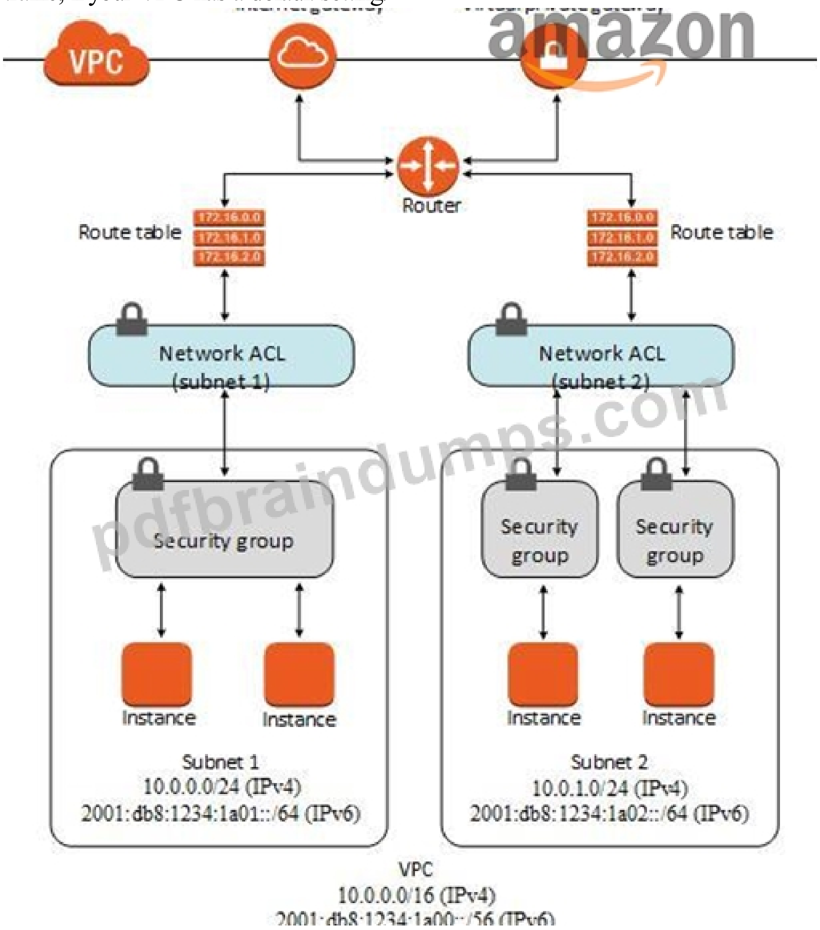
NEW QUESTION # 706
A startup launched a new FTP server using an On-Demand EC2 instance in a newly created VPC with default settings. The server should not be accessible publicly but only through the IP address 175.45.116.100 and nowhere else.
Which of the following is the most suitable way to implement this requirement?

- A. Protocol: TCP
- B. Port Range: 20 - 21
- C. Port Range: 20 - 21
- D. Create a new inbound rule in the security group of the EC2 instance with the following details:

- E. Source: 175.45.116.100/32
- F. Allow/Deny: ALLOW
- G. Protocol: UDP
- H. Create a new Network ACL inbound rule in the subnet of the EC2 instance with the following details:
- I. Protocol: UDP
- J. Allow/Deny: ALLOW
- K. Create a new Network ACL inbound rule in the subnet of the EC2 instance with the following details:
- L. Port Range: 20 - 21
- M. Source: 175.45.116.100/32
- N. Port Range: 20 - 21
- O. Create a new inbound rule in the security group of the EC2 instance with the following details:
- P. Source: 175.45.116.100/0
- Q. Source: 175.45.116.100/0
- R. Protocol: TCP

Answer: M

Explanation:
The FTP protocol uses TCP via ports 20 and 21. This should be configured in your security groups or in your Network ACL inbound rules. As required by the scenario, you should only allow the individual IP of the client and not the entire network. Therefore, in the Source, the proper CIDR notation should be used.
The /32 denotes one IP address and the /0 refers to the entire network.
It is stated in the scenario that you launched the EC2 instances in a newly created VPC with default settings. Your VPC automatically comes with a modifiable default network ACL. By default, it allows all inbound and outbound IPv4 traffic and, if applicable, IPv6 traffic. Hence, you actually don't need to explicitly add inbound rules to your Network ACL to allow inbound traffic, if your VPC has a default setting.



The below option is incorrect:
Create a new inbound rule in the security group of the EC2 instance with the following details:
Protocol: UDP
Port Range: 20 - 21
Source: 175.45.116.100/32
Although the configuration of the Security Group is valid, the provided Protocol is incorrect. Take note that FTP uses TCP and not

UDP.
The below option is also incorrect:
Create a new Network ACL inbound rule in the subnet of the EC2 instance with the following details:
Protocol: TCP
Port Range: 20 - 21
Source: 175.45.116.100/0
Allow/Deny: ALLOW
Although setting up an inbound Network ACL is valid, the source is invalid since it must be an IPv4 or IPv6 CIDR block. In the provided IP address, the /0 refers to the entire network and not a specific IP address. In addition, it is stated in the scenario that the newly created VPC has default settings and by default, the Network ACL allows all traffic. This means that there is actually no need to configure your Network ACL.
Likewise, the below option is also incorrect:
Create a new Network ACL inbound rule in the subnet of the EC2 instance with the following details:
Protocol: UDP
Port Range: 20 - 21
Source: 175.45.116.100/0
Allow/Deny: ALLOW
Just like in the above, the source is also invalid. Take note that FTP uses TCP and not UDP, which is one of the reasons why this option is wrong. In addition, it is stated in the scenario that the newly created VPC has default settings and by default, the Network ACL allows all traffic. This means that there is actually no need to configure your Network ACL.
References:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_SecurityGroups.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/vpc-network-acls.html Check out this Amazon VPC Cheat Sheet:
https://tutorialsdojo.com/amazon-vpc/

NEW QUESTION # 707
A company is migrating some of its applications to AWS. The company wants to migrate and modernize the applications quickly after it finalizes networking and security strategies. The company has set up an AWS Direct Connect connection in a central network account.
The company expects to have hundreds of AWS accounts and VPCs in the near future. The corporate network must be able to access the resources on AWS seamlessly and also must be able to communicate with all the VPCs. The company also wants to route its cloud resources to the internet through its on-premises data center.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. Provision an internet gateway. Attach the internet gateway to subnets. Allow internet traffic through the gateway.
- B. Share the transit gateway with other accounts. Attach VPCs to the transit gateway.
- C. Create a Direct Connect gateway and a transit gateway in the central network account. Attach the transit gateway to the Direct Connect gateway by using a transit VIF.
- D. Provision VPC peering as necessary.
- E. Provision only private subnets. Open the necessary route on the transit gateway and customer gateway to allow outbound internet traffic from AWS to flow through NAT services that run in the data center.
- F. Create a Direct Connect gateway in the central account. In each of the accounts, create an association proposal by using the Direct Connect gateway and the account ID for every virtual private gateway.

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:
For a large-scale multi-account AWS environment with many VPCs and centralized Direct Connect, AWS recommends using a Transit Gateway (TGW) architecture combined with a Direct Connect gateway (DXGW). This setup allows scalable, centralized connectivity between on-premises and multiple VPCs across accounts.
* Step B: Creating a Direct Connect gateway and Transit Gateway in a central network account and connecting them via a transit VIF enables the on-premises network to access all connected VPCs.
* Step D: Sharing the transit gateway with other accounts via AWS Resource Access Manager (RAM) allows the central TGW to attach VPCs in multiple accounts, simplifying multi-account connectivity.
* Step F: To route cloud resources' internet traffic back through the on-premises data center (for centralized egress), provisioning only private subnets and routing outbound internet traffic through NAT or firewall services in the data center is necessary. This requires configuring transit gateway and customer gateway routes appropriately.
Option A is partially correct in the use of Direct Connect gateway but association proposals are not scalable for hundreds of VPCs and accounts compared to transit gateway. Option C (internet gateway) is irrelevant here as traffic egress is required via on-premises data center, not directly to the internet. Option E (VPC peering) is not scalable for hundreds of VPCs.

References:
AWS Transit Gateway Overview (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/tgw/what-is-transit-gateway.html) AWS Direct Connect Gateway (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/direct-connect- gateways.html) Centralized Egress Architecture with Transit Gateway (https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and- content-delivery/how-to-set-up-centralized-egress-with-transit-gateway/) AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability Pillar (https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/architecture /AWS_Well-Architected_Framework.pdf)

NEW QUESTION # 708
[Design Secure Architectures]
A company's application Is having performance issues The application staleful and needs to complete m-memory tasks on Amazon EC2 instances. The company used AWS CloudFormation to deploy infrastructure and used the M5 EC2 Instance family As traffic increased, the application performance degraded Users are reporting delays when the users attempt to access the application.
Which solution will resolve these issues in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Replace the EC2 Instances with T3 EC2 instances that run in an Auto Scaling group. Made the changes by using the AWS Management Console.
- B. Modify the CloudFormation templates. Replace the EC2 instances with R5 EC2 instances. Deploy the Amazon CloudWatch agent on the EC2 instances to generate custom application latency metrics for future capacity planning.
- C. Modify the CloudFormation templates. Replace the EC2 instances with R5 EC2 instances. Use Amazon CloudWatch built-in EC2 memory metrics to track the application performance for future capacity planning.
- D. Modify the CloudFormation templates to run the EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. Increase the desired capacity and the maximum capacity of the Auto Scaling group manually when an increase is necessary

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cloudwatch-memory-metrics-ec2/

NEW QUESTION # 709
[Design Resilient Architectures]
A company wants to deploy its containerized application workloads to a VPC across three Availability Zones. The company needs a solution that is highly available across Availability Zones. The solution must require minimal changes to the application.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS). Configure Amazon ECS Service Auto Scaling to use target tracking scaling. Set the minimum capacity to 3. Set the task placement strategy type to spread with an Availability Zone attribute.
- B. Use Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) self-managed nodes. Configure Application Auto Scaling to use target tracking scaling. Set the minimum capacity to 3.
- C. Use Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances. Launch three EC2 instances in a spread placement group. Configure an Auto Scaling group to use target tracking scaling. Set the minimum capacity to 3.
- D. Use an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Lambda function to connect to a VPC. Configure Application Auto Scaling to use Lambda as a scalable target. Set the minimum capacity to 3.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The company wants to deploy its containerized application workloads to a VPC across three Availability Zones, with high availability and minimal changes to the application. The solution that will meet these requirements with the least operational overhead is:
Use Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS). Amazon ECS is a fully managed container orchestration service that allows you to run and scale containerized applications on AWS. Amazon ECS eliminates the need for you to install, operate, and scale your own cluster management infrastructure. Amazon ECS also integrates with other AWS services, such as VPC, ELB, CloudFormation, CloudWatch, IAM, and more.
Configure Amazon ECS Service Auto Scaling to use target tracking scaling. Amazon ECS Service Auto Scaling allows you to automatically adjust the number of tasks in your service based on the demand or custom metrics. Target tracking scaling is a policy type that adjusts the number of tasks in your service to keep a specified metric at a target value. For example, you can use target tracking scaling to maintain a target CPU utilization or request count per task for your service.

Set the minimum capacity to 3. This ensures that your service always has at least three tasks running across three Availability Zones, providing high availability and fault tolerance for your application.
Set the task placement strategy type to spread with an Availability Zone attribute. This ensures that your tasks are evenly distributed across the Availability Zones in your cluster, maximizing the availability of your service.
This solution will provide high availability across Availability Zones, require minimal changes to the application, and reduce the operational overhead of managing your own cluster infrastructure.
Reference:
Amazon Elastic Container Service
AmazonECS Service Auto Scaling
Target Tracking Scaling Policies for Amazon ECS Services
Amazon ECS Task Placement Strategies

NEW QUESTION # 710
A company is developing an application to support customer demands. The company wants to deploy the application on multiple Amazon EC2 Nitro-based instances within the same Availability Zone. The company also wants to give the application the ability to write to multiple block storage volumes in multiple EC2 Nitro-based instances simultaneously to achieve higher application availability.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use General Purpose SSD (gp3) EBS volumes with Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) Multi-Attach.
- B. Use Throughput Optimized HDD (st1) EBS volumes with Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) Multi-Attach
- C. Use Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2) EBS volumes with Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) Multi-Attach.
- D. Use General Purpose SSD (gp2) EBS volumes with Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon E8S) Multi-Attach.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Understanding the Requirement: The application needs to write to multiple block storage volumes in multiple EC2 Nitro-based instances simultaneously to achieve higher availability.
* Analysis of Options:
* General Purpose SSD (gp3) with Multi-Attach: Supports Multi-Attach but does not provide the highest performance required for critical applications.
* Throughput Optimized HDD (st1) with Multi-Attach: Not suitable for applications requiring high performance and low latency.
* Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2) with Multi-Attach: Provides high performance and durability, suitable for applications requiring simultaneous writes and high availability.
* General Purpose SSD (gp2) with Multi-Attach: Similar to gp3 but with less flexibility and performance.
* Best Solution:
* Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2) with Multi-Attach: This solution ensures the highest performance and availability for the application by allowing multiple EC2 instances to attach to and write to the same EBS volume simultaneously.
References:
* Amazon EBS Multi-Attach
* Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2)

NEW QUESTION # 711
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