

AWS-Solutions-Associate 최고 덤프 데모 100% 시험 패스 인증 덤프



2026 PassTIP 최신 AWS-Solutions-Associate PDF 버전 시험 문제집과 AWS-Solutions-Associate 시험 문제 및 답변 무료 공유: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1uZp73llkNf8oGYa1vsfDab-MmNxPNgcE>

PassTIP에서 출시한 Amazon인증 AWS-Solutions-Associate 덤프는 Amazon인증 AWS-Solutions-Associate 시험에 대비하여 IT 전문가들이 제작한 최신 버전 공부 자료로서 시험 패스율이 100%입니다. PassTIP는 고품질 Amazon인증 AWS-Solutions-Associate 덤프를 가장 친근한 가격으로 미래의 IT 전문가들께 제공해드립니다. PassTIP의 소원대로 멋진 IT 전문가도 거듭나세요.

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Certification과 같은 AWS 인증은 기술 업계에서 수요가 높습니다. 그들은 AWS 서비스에 대한 개인의 숙련도를 보여주고 클라우드 컴퓨팅 전문가로서의 경력을 발전시키는 데 도움이 될 수 있습니다. AWS-Solutions-Architect 관련 시험은 개인이 AWS에 대한 전문 지식을 검증하고 경력 전망을 향상시키는 도전 적이지만 보람 있는 방법입니다.

>> AWS-Solutions-Associate 최고 덤프 데모 <<

AWS-Solutions-Associate 최신 덤프 데모 - AWS-Solutions-Associate Dump

우리 PassTIP 사이트에서 제공되는 Amazon인증 AWS-Solutions-Associate 시험 덤프의 일부분인 데모 즉 문제와 답을 다 운받으셔서 체험해보면 우리 PassTIP에 믿음이 갈 것입니다. 우리 PassTIP의 제품을 구매하신다고 하면 우리는 최선을 다하여 여러분들한테 최고의 버전을 제공함으로 한번에 Amazon인증 AWS-Solutions-Associate 시험을 패스하도록 하겠습니다. IT 시험이라고 모두 무조건 외우고 장악하고 많은 시간을 투자해야만 된다는 사상을 깨게 될 것입니다.

최신 AWS Certified Solutions Architect AWS-Solutions-Associate 무료 샘플 문제 (Q596-Q601):

질문 # 596

Can you specify the security group that you created for a VPC when you launch an instance in EC2-Classic?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. No, you can specify the security group created for EC2-Classic to a non-VPC based instance only.
- D. No, you can specify the security group created for EC2-Classic when you launch a VPC instance.

정답: A

설명:

If you're using EC2-Classic, you must use security groups created specifically for EC2-Classic. When you launch an instance in EC2-Classic, you must specify a security group in the same region as the instance.

You can't specify a security group that you created for a VPC when you launch an instance in EC2-Classic.

Reference:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-network-security.html#ec2-classic-security-groups>

질문 # 597

What is the maximum response time for a Business level Premium Support case?

- A. 120 seconds
- B. 12 hours
- C. 1 hour
- D. 10 minutes

정답: C

질문 # 598

A company is building a serverless application that processes large volumes of data from a mobile app. A Lambda function processes the data and stores it in DynamoDB. The company must ensure the application can recover from failures and continue processing without losing records.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the Lambda function with a dead-letter queue (DLQ) using SQS. Retry failed records from the DLQ with exponential backoff.
- B. Use Amazon OpenSearch Service to store failed records. Configure Lambda to retry failed records from OpenSearch. Use EventBridge for orchestration.
- C. Configure the Lambda function to read records from Amazon Data Firehose. Replay Firehose records in case of failures.
- D. Use Amazon SNS to store failed records. Configure Lambda to retry records from SNS. Use API Gateway to orchestrate retries.

정답: A

설명:

AWS documentation states that when Lambda processes events, a dead-letter queue (DLQ) using Amazon SQS is the correct mechanism to capture failed invocations for later reprocessing.

SQS provides durable buffering and decoupling, allowing records to be retried safely without loss.

Kinesis Firehose (Option B) does not support SQL replays or arbitrary replay control. SNS (Option D) is not a durable store.

OpenSearch (Option C) is not intended for durable retry queues.

질문 # 599

You have been asked to build a database warehouse using Amazon Redshift. You know a little about it, including that it is a SQL data warehouse solution, and uses industry standard ODBC and JDBC connections and PostgreSQL drivers. However you are not sure about what sort of storage it uses for database tables. What sort of storage does Amazon Redshift use for database tables?

- A. InnoDB Tables
- B. NDB CLUSTER Storage
- C. NDB data storage
- D. Columnar data storage

정답: D

설명:

Amazon Redshift achieves efficient storage and optimum query performance through a combination of massively parallel processing, columnar data storage, and very efficient, targeted data compression encoding schemes.

Columnar storage for database tables is an important factor in optimizing analytic query performance because it drastically reduces the overall disk I/O requirements and reduces the amount of data you need to load from disk.

Reference: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/c_columnar_storage_disk_mem_mgmt.html

질문 # 600

A company runs an application on a large fleet of Amazon EC2 instances. The application reads and write entries into an Amazon DynamoDB table. The size of the DynamoDB table continuously grows, but the application needs only data from the last 30 days. The company needs a solution that minimizes cost and development effort.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Extend the application to add an attribute that has a value of the current timestamp plus 30 days to each new item that is created in the table. Configure DynamoDB to use the attribute as the TTL attribute.
- B. Use an EC2 instance that runs a monitoring application from AWS Marketplace. Configure the monitoring application to use Amazon DynamoDB Streams to store the timestamp when a new item is created in the table. Use a script that runs on the EC2 instance to delete items that have a timestamp that is older than 30 days.
- C. Configure Amazon DynamoDB Streams to invoke an AWS Lambda function when a new item is created in the table. Configure the Lambda function to delete items in the table that are older than 30 days.
- D. Use an AWS CloudFormation template to deploy the complete solution. Redeploy the CloudFormation stack every 30 days, and delete the original stack.

정답: A

설명:

Explanation

Amazon DynamoDB Time to Live (TTL) allows you to define a per-item timestamp to determine when an item is no longer needed. Shortly after the date and time of the specified timestamp, DynamoDB deletes the item from your table without consuming any write throughput. TTL is provided at no extra cost as a means to reduce stored data volumes by retaining only the items that remain current for your workload's needs.

TTL is useful if you store items that lose relevance after a specific time. The following are example TTL use cases:

Remove user or sensor data after one year of inactivity in an application.

Archive expired items to an Amazon S3 data lake via Amazon DynamoDB Streams and AWS Lambda.

Retain sensitive data for a certain amount of time according to contractual or regulatory obligations.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/TTL.html>

질문 # 601

.....

Amazon인증 AWS-Solutions-Associate 시험은 최근 제일 인기있는 인증시험입니다. IT업계에 종사하시는 분들은 자격증 취득으로 자신의 가치를 업그레이드할 수 있습니다. Amazon인증 AWS-Solutions-Associate 시험은 유용한 IT자격증을 취득할 수 있는 시험중의 한과목입니다. PassTIP에서 제공해드리는 Amazon인증 AWS-Solutions-Associate 덤프는 여러분들이 한방에 시험에서 통과하도록 도와드립니다. 덤프를 공부하는 과정은 IT지식을 더 많이 배워가는 과정입니다. 시험대비뿐만 아니라 많은 지식을 배워드릴 수 있는 덤프를 PassTIP에서 제공해드립니다. PassTIP 덤프는 선택하시면 성공을 선택한것입니다.

AWS-Solutions-Associate 최신 덤프 데모 : <https://www.passtip.net/AWS-Solutions-Associate-pass-exam.html>

Amazon AWS-Solutions-Associate 덤프에 있는 문제와 답만 기억하시면 시험을 쉽게 패스하여 자격증을 취득할 수 있습니다. Amazon AWS-Solutions-Associate 시험덤프는 ITExamDump 의 IT전문가들이 자신만의 경험과 끊임없는 노력으로 최고의 Amazon AWS-Solutions-Associate 학습가이드를 작성해 여러분들이 시험에서 한방에 패스하도록 최선을 다하고 있습니다. Amazon AWS-Solutions-Associate 최고덤프 데모 덤프비용 환불에 관하여, 그 답은 PassTIP AWS-Solutions-Associate 최신 덤프 데모에서 찾을 수 있습니다. AWS-Solutions-Associate 시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하면 취직, 연봉협상, 승진, 이직 등에 큰 도움이 될 수 있습니다.

한 박자 늦게 도착한 운망이 자지러지는 소리를 내거나 말거나, 천천히 뒤를 둔 지함이 히죽 웃었다. 운망, 손님이

