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points. Candidates who pass the exam will receive a digital badge that can be shared on their social media profiles and a certificate that verifies their AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate status.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) Sample Questions (Q232-Q237):

NEW QUESTION # 232

A company has thousands of edge devices that collectively generate 1 TB of status alerts each day. Each alert is approximately 2 KB in size. A solutions architect needs to implement a solution to ingest and store the alerts for future analysis.

The company wants a highly available solution. However, the company needs to minimize costs and does not want to manage additional infrastructure. Additionally, the company wants to keep 14 days of data available for immediate analysis and archive any data older than 14 days.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to ingest the alerts. Configure the Kinesis Data Firehose stream to deliver the alerts to an Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) cluster. Set up the Amazon ES cluster to take manual snapshots every day and delete data from the cluster that is older than 14 days.
- **B. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to ingest the alerts. Configure the Kinesis Data Firehose stream to deliver the alerts to an Amazon S3 bucket. Set up an S3 Lifecycle configuration to transition data to Amazon S3 Glacier after 14 days.**
- C. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue to ingest the alerts and set the message retention period to 14 days. Configure consumers to poll the SQS queue, check the age of the message, and analyze the message data as needed. If the message is 14 days old, the consumer should copy the message to an Amazon S3 bucket and delete the message from the SQS queue.
- D. Launch Amazon EC2 instances across two Availability Zones and place them behind an Elastic Load Balancer to ingest the alerts. Create a script on the EC2 instances that will store the alerts in an Amazon S3 bucket. Set up an S3 Lifecycle configuration to transition data to Amazon S3 Glacier after 14 days.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/data-firehose/features/?nc=sn&loc=2#:~:text=into%20Amazon%20S3%2C%20>

NEW QUESTION # 233

A company has an AWS account used for software engineering. The AWS account has access to the company's on-premises data center through a pair of AWS Direct Connect connections. All non-VPC traffic routes to the virtual private gateway.

A development team recently created an AWS Lambda function through the console. The development team needs to allow the function to access a database that runs in a private subnet in the company's data center.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Update the route tables in the VPC to allow the Lambda function to access the on-premises data center through Direct Connect.
- B. Set up a VPN connection from AWS to the data center. Route the traffic from the Lambda function through the VPN.
- **C. Configure the Lambda function to run in the VPC with the appropriate security group.**
- D. Create an Elastic IP address. Configure the Lambda function to send traffic through the Elastic IP address without an elastic network interface.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/configuration-vpc.html#vpc-managing-eni>

NEW QUESTION # 234

You are responsible for a web application that consists of an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer in front of an Auto Scaling group of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instances. For a recent deployment of a new version of the application, a new Amazon Machine Image (AMI) was created, and the Auto Scaling group was updated with a new launch configuration that refers to

this new AMI. During the deployment, you received complaints from users that the website was responding with errors. All instances passed the ELB health checks.

What should you do in order to avoid errors for future deployments? (Choose two.)

- A. Add an Elastic Load Balancing health check to the Auto Scaling group. Set a short period for the health checks to operate as soon as possible in order to prevent premature registration of the instance to the load balancer.
- B. Increase the Elastic Load Balancing Unhealthy Threshold to a higher value to prevent an unhealthy instance from going into service behind the load balancer.
- C. Set the Elastic Load Balancing health check configuration to target a part of the application that fully tests application health and returns an error if the tests fail.
- D. Create a new launch configuration that refers to the new AMI, and associate it with the group. Double the size of the group, wait for the new instances to become healthy, and reduce back to the original size. If new instances do not become healthy, associate the previous launch configuration.
- E. Enable EC2 instance CloudWatch alerts to change the launch configuration's AMI to the previous one. Gradually terminate instances that are using the new AMI.

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 235

You have an Amazon EC2 instance in a VPC that is in a stopped state. Which of the following actions can you perform on this instance?

- A. Disable detailed monitoring
- B. Attach to an Auto Scaling group
- C. Change security groups
- D. Detach the network interface

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 236

A company plans to use Amazon ElastiCache for its multi-tier web application. A solutions architect creates a Cache VPC for the ElastiCache cluster and an App VPC for the application's Amazon EC2 instances. Both VPCs are in the us-east-1 Region. The solutions architect must implement a solution to provide the application's EC2 instances with access to the ElastiCache cluster. Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create a Transit VPC. Update the VPC route tables in the Cache VPC and the App VPC to route traffic through the Transit VPC. Configure an inbound rule for the Transit VPC's security group to allow inbound connection from the application's security group.
- B. Create a Transit VPC. Update the VPC route tables in the Cache VPC and the App VPC to route traffic through the Transit VPC. Configure an inbound rule for the ElastiCache cluster's security group to allow inbound connection from the application's security group.
- C. Create a peering connection between the VPCs. Add a route table entry for the peering connection in both VPCs. Configure an inbound rule for the peering connection's security group to allow inbound connection from the application's security group.
- D. Create a peering connection between the VPCs. Add a route table entry for the peering connection in both VPCs. Configure an inbound rule for the ElastiCache cluster's security group to allow inbound connection from the application's security group.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Creating a peering connection between the VPCs allows the application's EC2 instances to communicate with the ElastiCache cluster directly and efficiently. This is the most cost-effective solution as it does not involve creating additional resources such as a Transit VPC, and it does not incur additional costs for traffic passing through the Transit VPC. Additionally, it is also more secure as it allows you to configure a more restrictive security group rule to allow inbound connection from only the application's security group.

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