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## Understanding functional and technical aspects of AWS Solutions Architect Professional Exam Design for Organizational Complexity

The following will be discussed in **AWS SOLUTIONS ARCHITECT PROFESSIONAL exam dumps**:

- Determine cross-account authentication and access strategy for complex organizations (for example, an organization with varying compliance requirements, multiple business units, and varying scalability requirements)
- Determine how to design a multi-account AWS environment for complex organizations (for example, an organization with varying compliance requirements, multiple business units, and varying scalability requirements)
- Determine how to design networks for complex organizations (for example, an organization with varying compliance requirements, multiple business units, and varying scalability requirements)

The AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional Exam is a comprehensive test that covers a wide range of topics, including advanced networking, security, database architecture, cloud migration, and more. AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional exam is designed to be challenging, and it requires a deep understanding of AWS services, as well as the ability to design and deploy complex systems in the cloud.

Amazon AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional (AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional) Certification Exam is designed to test the skills and knowledge of experienced cloud solution architects. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional certification exam is considered one of the most prestigious and valuable certifications in the IT industry because it demonstrates a deep understanding of AWS cloud solutions and the ability to design and deploy complex cloud systems.

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## Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional Sample Questions (Q376-Q381):

### NEW QUESTION # 376

A company has an application that uses Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. The Quality Assurance (QA) department needs to launch a large number of short-lived environments to test the application. The application environments are currently launched by the Manager of the department using an AWS CloudFormation template. To launch the stack, the Manager uses a role with permission to use CloudFormation, EC2 and Auto Scaling APIs. The Manager wants to allow testers to launch their own environments, but does not want to grant broad permission to each user. Which set up would achieve these goals?

- A. Upload the AWS CloudFormation template to Amazon S3. Give users in the QA department permission to assume the Manager's role and add a policy that restricts the permissions to the template and the resources it creates. Train users to launch the template from the CloudFormation console.
- **B. Create an AWS Service Catalog product from the environment template. Add a launch constraint to the product with the existing role. Give users in the QA department permission to use AWS Service Catalog APIs only. Train users to launch the templates from the AWS Service Catalog console.**
- C. Create an AWS Elastic Beanstalk application from the environment template. Give users in the QA department permission to use Elastic Beanstalk permissions only. Train users to launch Elastic beanstalk environments with the Elastic Beanstalk CLI, passing the existing role to the environment as a service role.
- D. Upload the AWS CloudFormation template to Amazon S3. Give users in the QA department permission to use CloudFormation and S3 APIs, with conditions that restrict the permission to the template and the resources it creates. Train users to launch the template from the CloudFormation console.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/mt/how-to-launch-secure-and-governed-aws-resources-with-aws-cloudformation->

### NEW QUESTION # 377

How does in-memory caching improve the performance of applications in ElastiCache?

- **A. It improves application performance by storing critical pieces of data in memory for low-latency access.**
- B. It improves application performance by deleting the requests that do not contain frequently accessed data.
- C. It improves application performance by using a part of instance RAM for caching important data.
- D. It improves application performance by implementing good database indexing strategies.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In Amazon ElastiCache, in-memory caching improves application performance by storing critical pieces of data in memory for low-latency access. Cached information may include the results of I/O-intensive database queries or the results of computationally intensive calculations.

<http://aws.amazon.com/elasticache/faqs/#g4>

### NEW QUESTION # 378

A company is moving a business-critical, multi-tier application to AWS. The architecture consists of a desktop client application and server infrastructure. The server infrastructure resides in an on-premises data center that frequently fails to maintain the application uptime SLA of 99.95%. A Solutions Architect must re-architect the application to ensure that it can meet or exceed the SLA. The application contains a PostgreSQL database running on a single virtual machine. The business logic and presentation layers are load balanced between multiple virtual machines. Remote users complain about slow load times while using this latency-sensitive application.

Which of the following will meet the availability requirements with little change to the application while improving user experience and minimizing costs?

- A. Migrate the database to an Amazon Redshift cluster with at least two nodes. Combine and host the application and presentation layers in automatically scaled Amazon ECS containers behind an Application Load Balancer. Use Amazon CloudFront to improve the user experience.
- B. Migrate the database to an Amazon RDS PostgreSQL Multi-AZ configuration. Host the application and presentation layers in automatically scaled AWS Fargate containers behind a Network Load Balancer. Use Amazon ElastiCache to improve the user experience.
- C. Migrate the database to a PostgreSQL database in Amazon EC2. Host the application and presentation layers in automatically scaled Amazon ECS containers behind an Application Load Balancer. Allocate an Amazon WorkSpaces WorkSpace for each end user to improve the user experience.
- **D. Migrate the database to an Amazon RDS Aurora PostgreSQL configuration. Host the application and presentation layers in an Auto Scaling configuration on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. Use Amazon AppStream 2.0 to improve the user experience.**

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 379

Your website is serving on-demand training videos to your workforce. Videos are uploaded monthly in high resolution MP4 format. Your workforce is distributed globally often on the move and using company-provided tablets that require the HTTP Live Streaming (HLS) protocol to watch a video. Your company has no video transcoding expertise and it required you may need to pay for a consultant. How do you implement the most cost-efficient architecture without compromising high availability and quality of video delivery'?

- A. A video transcoding pipeline running on EC2 using SQS to distribute tasks and Auto Scaling to adjust the number of nodes depending on the length of the queue. EBS volumes to host videos and EBS snapshots to incrementally backup original files after a few days. CloudFront to serve HLS transcoded videos from EC2.
- B. A video transcoding pipeline running on EC2 using SQS to distribute tasks and Auto Scaling to adjust the number of nodes depending on the length of the queue. S3 to host videos with Lifecycle Management to archive all files to Glacier after a few days. CloudFront to serve HLS transcoded videos from Glacier.
- C. Elastic Transcoder to transcode original high-resolution MP4 videos to HLS. EBS volumes to host videos and EBS snapshots to incrementally backup original files after a few days. CloudFront to serve HLS transcoded videos from EC2.
- **D. Elastic Transcoder to transcode original high-resolution MP4 videos to HLS. S3 to host videos with Lifecycle Management to archive original files to Glacier after a few days. CloudFront to serve HLS transcoded videos from S3.**

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 380

For Amazon EC2 issues, while troubleshooting AWS CloudFormation, you need to view the cloud-init and cfn logs for more information. Identify a directory to which these logs are published.

- A. /var/log/ec2
- **B. /var/log/**
- C. /var/opt/log/ec2
- D. /var/log/lastlog

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

When you use AWS CloudFormation, you might encounter issues when you create, update, or delete AWS CloudFormation stacks.

For Amazon EC2 issues, view the cloud-init and cfn logs. These logs are published on the Amazon EC2 instance in the /var/log/ directory. These logs capture processes and command outputs while AWS CloudFormation is setting up your instance. For

You can also configure your AWS CloudFormation template so that the logs are published to Amazon CloudWatch, which displays logs in the AWS Management Console so you don't have to connect to your Amazon EC2 instance.

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/troubleshooting.html>

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