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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q230-Q235):

NEW QUESTION # 230
A company developed a web application and deployed it on a fleet of EC2 instances that uses Amazon SQS. The requests are saved as messages in the SQS queue, which is configured with the maximum message retention period. However, after thirteen days of operation, the web application suddenly crashed and there are 10,000 unprocessed messages that are still waiting in the queue. Since they developed the application, they can easily resolve the issue but they need to send a communication to the users on the issue.
What information should they provide and what will happen to the unprocessed messages?

- A. Tell the users that the application will be operational shortly and all received requests will be processed after the web application is restarted.
- B. Tell the users that unfortunately, they have to resubmit all the requests again.

- C. Tell the users that unfortunately, they have to resubmit all of the requests since the queue would not be able to process the 10,000 messages together.
- D. Tell the users that the application will be operational shortly however, requests sent over three days ago will need to be resubmitted.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Amazon SQS, you can configure the message retention period to a value from 1 minute to 14 days.
The default is 4 days. Once the message retention limit is reached, your messages are automatically deleted.
A single Amazon SQS message queue can contain an unlimited number of messages. However, there is a 120,000 limit for the number of inflight messages for a standard queue and 20,000 for a FIFO queue.
Messages are inflight after they have been received from the queue by a consuming component, but have not yet been deleted from the queue.
In this scenario, it is stated that the SQS queue is configured with the maximum message retention period. The maximum message retention in SQS is 14 days that is why the option that says: Tell the users that the application will be operational shortly and all received requests will be processed after the web application is restarted is the correct answer i.e. there will be no missing messages.
The options that say: Tell the users that unfortunately, they have to resubmit all the requests again and Tell the users that the application will be operational shortly, however, requests sent over three days ago will need to be resubmitted are incorrect as there are no missing messages in the queue thus, there is no need to resubmit any previous requests.
The option that says: Tell the users that unfortunately, they have to resubmit all of the requests since the queue would not be able to process the 10,000 messages together is incorrect as the queue can contain an unlimited number of messages, not just 10,000 messages.
Reference:
https://aws.amazon.com/sqs/
Check out this Amazon SQS Cheat Sheet:
https://tutorialsdojo.com/amazon-sqs/

NEW QUESTION # 231
A media company has a multi-account AWS environment in the us-east-1 Region. The company has an Amazon Simple Notification Service {Amazon SNS) topic in a production account that publishes performance metrics. The company has an AWS Lambda function in an administrator account to process and analyze log data.
The Lambda function that is in the administrator account must be invoked by messages from the SNS topic that is in the production account when significant metrics tM* reported.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Store performance metrics in an Amazon S3 bucket in the production account. Use Amazon Athena to analyze the metrics from the administrator account.
- B. Use an Amazon EventBridge rule in the production account to capture the SNS topic notifications. Configure the EventBridge rule to forward notifications to the Lambda function that is in the administrator account.
- C. Create an IAM policy for the SNS topic that allows the Lambda function to subscribe to the topic.
- D. Create an IAM resource policy for the Lambda function that allows Amazon SNS to invoke the function. Implement an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue in the administrator account to buffer messages from the SNS topic that is in the production account. Configure the SOS queue to invoke the Lambda function.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Requirement Analysis: The Lambda function in the administrator account needs to process messages from an SNS topic in the production account.
IAM Policy for SNS Topic: Allows the Lambda function to subscribe and be invoked by the SNS topic.
SQS Queue for Buffering: Using an SQS queue provides reliable message delivery and buffering between SNS and Lambda, ensuring all messages are processed.
Implementation:
Create an SQS queue in the administrator account.
Set an IAM policy to allow the Lambda function to subscribe to and be invoked by the SNS topic.
Configure the SNS topic to send messages to the SQS queue.
Set up the SQS queue to trigger the Lambda function.
Conclusion: This solution ensures reliable message delivery and processing with appropriate permissions.
Reference

Amazon SNS: Amazon SNS Documentation
Amazon SQS: Amazon SQS Documentation
AWS Lambda: AWS Lambda Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 232
A company wants to migrate its on-premises data center to AWS. According to the company's compliance requirements, the company can use only the ap-northeast-3 Region. Company administrators are not permitted to connect VPCs to the internet.
Which solutions will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Use rules in AWS WAF to prevent internet access. Deny access to all AWS Regions except ap- northeast-3 in the AWS account settings.
- B. Use AWS Config to activate managed rules to detect and alert for internet gateways and to detect and alert for new resources deployed outside of ap-northeast-3.
- C. Use AWS Control Tower to implement data residency guardrails to deny internet access and deny access to all AWS Regions except ap-northeast-3.
- D. Use AWS Organizations to configure service control policies (SCPS) that prevent VPCs from gaining internet access. Deny access to all AWS Regions except ap-northeast-3.
- E. Create an outbound rule for the network ACL in each VPC to deny all traffic from 0.0.0.0/0. Create an IAM policy for each user to prevent the use of any AWS Region other than ap-northeast-3.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps_examples_vpc.html#example_vpc_2

NEW QUESTION # 233
A company wants to deploy an AWS Lambda function that will read and write objects to Amazon S3 bucket. The Lambda function must be connected to the company's VPC. The company must deploy the Lambda function only to private subnets in the VPC. The Lambda function must not be allowed to access the internet.
Which solutions will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Attach an Elastic IP address to the NAT gateway.
- B. Create an interface VPC endpoint for the S3 bucket.
- C. Create a gateway VPC endpoint for the S3 bucket.
- D. Create a private NAT gateway to access the S3 bucket.
- E. Create a public NAT gateway to access the S3 bucket.

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 234
A retail website has intermittent, sporadic, and unpredictable transactional workloads throughout the day that are hard to predict. The website is currently hosted on-premises and is slated to be migrated to AWS. A new relational database is needed that autoscales capacity to meet the needs of the application's peak load and scales back down when the surge of activity is over.
Which of the following option is the MOST cost-effective and suitable database setup in this scenario?

- A. Launch a DynamoDB Global table with Auto Scaling enabled.
- B. Launch an Amazon Aurora Provisioned DB cluster with burstable performance DB instance class types.
- C. Launch an Amazon Aurora Serverless DB cluster then set the minimum and maximum capacity for the cluster.
- D. Launch an Amazon Redshift data warehouse cluster with Concurrency Scaling.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon Aurora Serverless is an on-demand, auto-scaling configuration for Amazon Aurora. An Aurora Serverless DB cluster is a DB cluster that automatically starts up, shuts down, and scales up or down its compute capacity based on your application's needs. Aurora Serverless provides a relatively simple, cost-effective option for infrequent, intermittent, sporadic or unpredictable workloads. It can provide this because it automatically starts up, scales compute capacity to match your application's usage and

shuts down when it's not in use.
Take note that a non-Serverless DB cluster for Aurora is called a provisioned DB cluster. Aurora Serverless clusters and provisioned clusters both have the same kind of high-capacity, distributed, and highly available storage volume.
When you work with Amazon Aurora without Aurora Serverless (provisioned DB clusters), you can choose your DB instance class size and create Aurora Replicas to increase read throughput. If your workload changes, you can modify the DB instance class size and change the number of Aurora Replicas. This model works well when the database workload is predictable, because you can adjust capacity manually based on the expected workload.
However, in some environments, workloads can be intermittent and unpredictable. There can be periods of heavy workloads that might last only a few minutes or hours, and also long periods of light activity, or even no activity. Some examples are retail websites with intermittent sales events, reporting databases that produce reports when needed, development and testing environments, and new applications with uncertain requirements. In these cases and many others, it can be difficult to configure the correct capacity at the right times. It can also result in higher costs when you pay for capacity that isn't used.
With Aurora Serverless , you can create a database endpoint without specifying the DB instance class size. You set the minimum and maximum capacity. With Aurora Serverless, the database endpoint connects to a proxy fleet that routes the workload to a fleet of resources that are automatically scaled.
Because of the proxy fleet, connections are continuous as Aurora Serverless scales the resources automatically based on the minimum and maximum capacity specifications. Database client applications don't need to change to use the proxy fleet. Aurora Serverless manages the connections automatically.
Scaling is rapid because it uses a pool of "warm" resources that are always ready to service requests.
Storage and processing are separate, so you can scale down to zero processing and pay only for storage.
Aurora Serverless introduces a new serverless DB engine mode for Aurora DB clusters. Non-Serverless DB clusters use the provisioned DB engine mode.
Hence, the correct answer is: Launch an Amazon Aurora Serverless DB cluster then set the minimum and maximum capacity for the cluster.
The option that says: Launch an Amazon Aurora Provisioned DB cluster with burstable performance DB instance class types is incorrect because an Aurora Provisioned DB cluster is not suitable for intermittent, sporadic, and unpredictable transactional workloads. This model works well when the database workload is predictable because you can adjust capacity manually based on the expected workload. A better database setup here is to use an Amazon Aurora Serverless cluster.
The option that says: Launch a DynamoDB Global table with Auto Scaling enabled is incorrect. Although it is using Auto Scaling, the scenario explicitly indicated that you need a relational database to handle your transactional workloads. DynamoDB is a NoSQL database and is not suitable for this use case.
Moreover, the use of a DynamoDB Global table is not warranted since this is primarily used if you need a fully managed, multi-region, and multi-master database that provides fast, local, read and write performance for massively scaled, global applications.
The option that says: Launch an Amazon Redshift data warehouse cluster with Concurrency Scaling is incorrect because this type of database is primarily used for online analytical processing (OLAP) and not for online transactional processing (OLTP). Concurrency Scaling is simply an Amazon Redshift feature that automatically and elastically scales query processing power of your Redshift cluster to provide consistently fast performance for hundreds of concurrent queries. References:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/aurora-serverless.how-it-works.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/aurora-serverless.html

NEW QUESTION # 235
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