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問題 #34
A developer has created an AWS Lambda function that is written in Python. The Lambda function reads data from objects in Amazon S3 and writes data to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
The function is successfully invoked from an S3 event notification when an object is created. However, the function fails when it attempts to write to the DynamoDB table.

What is the MOST likely cause of this issue?

- A. The DynamoDB table requires a global secondary index (GSI) to support writes.
- B. The Lambda function does not have IAM permissions to write to DynamoDB.
- C. The Lambda function's concurrency limit has been exceeded.
- D. The DynamoDB table is not running in the same Availability Zone as the Lambda function.

答案：B

解題說明：
Because the Lambda function is successfully triggered by the S3 event notification, the invocation path (S3 # Lambda) is working correctly. The failure occurs specifically when the function tries to write to DynamoDB, which strongly indicates an authorization problem rather than an invocation, scaling, or infrastructure issue.
In AWS, a Lambda function interacts with other services by using its execution role (an IAM role). AWS documentation explains that a Lambda function must have explicit IAM permissions to call downstream services such as DynamoDB. To write items, the role typically needs actions like dynamodb:PutItem (and sometimes dynamodb:UpdateItem, dynamodb:BatchWriteItem, depending on code behavior) on the target table resource ARN. If these permissions are missing or scoped incorrectly, DynamoDB returns an AccessDeniedException (or similar) and the function fails at the write step.
Option A is unlikely because exceeding concurrency would typically prevent invocation or cause throttling at the Lambda service level, not selectively fail only at DynamoDB write time after the function begins executing.
Option B is incorrect: DynamoDB does not require a GSI to support writes. GSIs are for alternate query access patterns, not mandatory for write operations.
Option D is incorrect because DynamoDB is a regional service, not tied to a single Availability Zone, and Lambda does not need to be "in the same AZ" to access it.
Therefore, the most likely cause is that the Lambda execution role lacks the necessary IAM permissions to perform DynamoDB write operations.

問題 #35
A developer is building an event-driven application that uses AWS Lambda functions and an Amazon SQS queue to handle Amazon S3 events and to perform additional processing. A parsing Lambda function implements business logic to parse each S3 event. The parsing function sends events on to an SQS queue. A processing Lambda function retrieves messages from the SQS queue and processes them.
During an isolated test, the developer observes that both Lambda functions work as expected for mock test events. However, when the test presents production S3 events to the functions, the developer observes that the number of messages in the SQS queue increases. The developer does not find any Amazon CloudWatch logs for the processing Lambda function when the processing function is presented with production S3 events. The developer does find logs for test events.
The developer must resolve these issues and ensure that the Lambda functions process production S3 events correctly.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the SQS queue as a trigger for the parsing Lambda function.
- B. Configure the SQS queue as a trigger for the processing Lambda function.
- C. Grant the processing Lambda function permissions to send logs to CloudWatch.
- D. Grant the processing Lambda function permissions to access the SQS queue.

答案：B

解題說明：
The symptoms point to a missing event source mapping between Amazon SQS and the processing Lambda function. The parsing function successfully sends messages to SQS (the queue depth increases), but the processing function is not running for production events-evidenced by no CloudWatch logs during those runs. If Lambda is not being invoked, it will not generate any logs. In an SQS-based architecture, Lambda does not "pull" messages from a queue unless the queue is configured as a Lambda trigger (an event source mapping). The event source mapping tells Lambda to poll the queue, batch messages, and invoke the function with those messages.
In isolated tests, the developer likely invoked the processing function manually with mock events (for example, via the Lambda console or sam local invoke), which would create logs. But in production, because the function is supposed to be driven by SQS, it must have an SQS trigger configured; otherwise, messages will accumulate indefinitely and the function will never execute.
Option C (grant permissions) is necessary in many cases, but it does not explain the absence of logs and growing queue depth by itself if the trigger is missing. With the standard SQS#Lambda integration, Lambda's service polls the queue using the function's execution role permissions (sqs:ReceiveMessage, sqs:
DeleteMessage, sqs:GetQueueAttributes, etc.), but the polling does not occur without the event source mapping. Option D is not the

root cause because the function isn't being invoked; and if it were invoked, AWS-managed logging typically works unless the execution role lacks logging permissions. Option B is incorrect because the parsing function is not supposed to be triggered by SQS; it produces messages to SQS.
Therefore, configuring the SQS queue as a trigger for the processing Lambda function (A) resolves the issue and ensures production S3 events flow through parsing to SQS and then into processing automatically.

問題 #36
A developer has built an application that inserts data into an Amazon DynamoDB table. The table is configured to use provisioned capacity. The application is deployed on a burstable nano Amazon EC2 instance. The application logs show that the application has been failing because of a ProvisionedThroughputExceededException error.
Which actions should the developer take to resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Change the capacity mode of the DynamoDB table from provisioned to on-demand.
- B. Reduce the frequency of requests to DynamoDB by implementing exponential backoff.
- C. Increase the frequency of requests to DynamoDB by decreasing the retry delay.
- D. Move the application to a larger EC2 instance.
- E. Increase the number of read capacity units (RCUs) that are provisioned for the DynamoDB table.

答案：A,B

問題 #37
A developer needs to retrieve all data from an Amazon DynamoDB table that matches a particular partition key.
Which solutions will meet this requirement in the MOST operationally efficient way? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use the GetItem API and a PartiQL statement to match on the key.
- B. Use the ExecuteStatement API and a filter expression to match on the key.
- C. Use the GetItem API with a request parameter for key that contains the partition key name and specific key value.
- D. Use the ExecuteStatement API and a PartiQL statement to match on the key.
- E. Use the Scan API and a filter expression to match on the key.

答案：C,D

問題 #38
A company runs an application on AWS The application stores data in an Amazon DynamoDB table Some queries are taking a long time to run These slow queries involve an attribute that is not the table's partition key or sort key The amount of data that the application stores in the DynamoDB table is expected to increase significantly. A developer must increase the performance of the queries.
Which solution will meet these requirements'?

- A. Perform a parallel scan operation by issuing individual scan requests in the parameters specify the segment for the scan requests and the total number of segments for the parallel scan.
- B. Turn on read capacity auto scaling for the DynamoDB table. Increase the maximum read capacity units (RCUs).
- C. Create a global secondary index (GSI). Set query attribute to be the partition key of the index
- D. Increase the page size for each request by setting the Limit parameter to be higher than the default value Configure the application to retry any request that exceeds the provisioned throughput.

答案：C

解題說明：
* Global Secondary Index (GSI): GSIs enable alternative query patterns on a DynamoDB table by using different partition and sort keys.
* Addressing Query Bottleneck: By making the slow-query attribute the GSI's partition key, you optimize queries on that attribute.
* Scalability: GSIs automatically scale to handle increasing data volumes.

問題 #39
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