AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professionalソフトウエア & AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professionalテスト難易度

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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional 認定 AWS-Solutions-Architect-Professional 試験問題 (Q341-Q346):

質問 # 341
A company plans to move regulated and security-sensitive businesses to AWS. The Security team is developing a framework to validate the adoption of AWS best practice and industry- recognized compliance standards. The AWS Management Console is the preferred method for teams to provision resources.
Which strategies should a Solutions Architect use to meet the business requirements and continuously assess, audit, and monitor the configurations of AWS resources? (Choose two.)

- A. Use the Amazon CloudWatch Events near-real-time capabilities to monitor system events patterns, and trigger AWS Lambda functions to automatically revert non-authorized changes in AWS resources.
  Also, target Amazon SNS topics to enable notifications and improve the response time of incident responses.
- B. Use AWS Config rules to periodically audit changes to AWS resources and monitor the compliance of the configuration. Develop AWS Config custom rules using AWS Lambda to establish a test-driven development approach, and further automate the evaluation of configuration changes against the required controls.
- C. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent to collect all the AWS SDK logs. Search the log data using a pre- defined set of filter patterns that machines mutating API calls. Send notifications using Amazon CloudWatch alarms when unintended changes are performed. Archive log data by using a batch export to Amazon S3 and then Amazon Glacier for a long-term retention and auditability.
- D. Use AWS CloudTrail events to assess management activities of all AWS accounts. Ensure that CloudTrail is enabled in all accounts and available AWS services. Enable trails, encrypt CloudTrail event log files with an AWS KMS key, and monitor recorded activities with CloudWatch Logs.
- E. Use CloudTrail integration with Amazon SNS to automatically notify unauthorized API activities.
  Ensure that CloudTrail is enabled in all accounts and available AWS services. Evaluate the usage of Lambda functions to automatically revert non-authorized changes in AWS resources.

正解：A、D

質問 # 342
A software company hosts an application on AWS with resources in multiple AWS accounts and Regions The application runs on a group of Amazon EC2 instances m an application VPC located in the us-east-1 Region with an IPv4 CIDR block of 10.10.0.0/16. In a different AWS account, a shared services VPC is located in the us-east-2 Region with an IPv4 CIDR block of 10.10.10.0/24. When a cloud engineer uses AWS CloudFormation to attempt to peer the application VPC with the shared services VPC. an error message indicates a peering failure.
Which factors could cause this error? (Select TWO)

- A. The IPv4 CIDR ranges of the tv/o VPCs overlap
- B. One or both accounts do not have access to an internet gateway
- C. The VPCs are not in the same Region
- D. One of the VPCs was not shared through AWS Resource Access Manager.
- E. The IAM role in the peer accepter account does not have the correct permissions.

正解：A、C

質問 # 343
A company is moving a business-critical application onto AWS. It is a traditional three-tier web application using an Oracle database. Data must be encrypted in transit and at rest. The database hosts 12 TB of dat a. Network connectivity to the source Oracle database over the internal is allowed, and the company wants to reduce the operational costs by using AWS Managed Services where possible. All resources within the web and application tiers have been migrated. The database has a few tables and a simple schema using primary keys only; however, it contains many Binary Large Object (BLOB) fields. It was not possible to use the database's native replication tools because of licensing restrictions.
Which database migration solution will result in the LEAST amount of impact to the application's availability?

- A. Provision an Amazon RDS for Oracle instance. Host the RDS database within a virtual private cloud (VPC) subnet with internet access, and set up the RDS database as an encrypted Read Replica of the source database. Use SSL to encrypt the connection between the two databases. Monitor the replication performance by watching the RDS ReplicaLag metric. During the application maintenance window, shut down the on-premises database and switch over the application connection to the

RDS instance when there is no more replication lag. Promote the Read Replica into a standalone database instance.

- B. Use AWS DMS to load and replicate the dataset between the on-premises Oracle database and the replication instance hosted on AWS. Provision an Amazon RDS for Oracle instance with Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled and configure it as target for the replication instance. Create a customer-managed AWS KMS master key to set it as the encryption key for the replication instance. Use AWS DMS tasks to load the data into the target RDS instance. During the application maintenance window and after the load tasks reach the ongoing replication phase, switch the database connections to the new database.
- C. Provision an Amazon EC2 instance and install the same Oracle database software. Create a backup of the source database using the supported tools. During the application maintenance window, restore the backup into the Oracle database running in the EC2 instance. Set up an Amazon RDS for Oracle instance, and create an import job between the database hosted in AWS. Shut down the source database and switch over the database connections to the RDS instance when the job is complete.
- D. Create a compressed full database backup on the on-premises Oracle database during an application maintenance window. While the backup is being performed, provision a 10 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection to increase the transfer speed of the database backup files to Amazon S3, and shorten the maintenance window period. Use SSL/TLS to copy the files over the Direct Connect connection. When the backup files are successfully copied, start the maintenance window, and rise any of the Amazon RDS supported tools to import the data into a newly provisioned Amazon RDS for Oracle instance with encryption enabled. Wait until the data is fully loaded and switch over the database connections to the new database. Delete the Direct Connect connection to cut unnecessary charges.

正解：B

解説：
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/oracle-database-encryption-options-on-amazon-rds/
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Appendix.Oracle.Options.AdvSecurity.htm1(DMS in transit encryption) https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_Security.html

質問 #344
A company is deploying a new web-based application and needs a storage solution for the Linux application servers. The company wants to create a single location for updates to application data for all instances. The active dataset will be up to 100 GB in size. A solutions architect has determined that peak operations will occur for 3 hours daily and will require a total of 225 MiBps of read throughput.
The solutions architect must design a Multi-AZ solution that makes a copy of the data available in another AWS Region for disaster recovery (DR). The DR copy has an RPO of less than 1 hour.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy an Amazon FSx for OpenZFS file system in both the production Region and the DR Region.
  Create an AWS DataSync scheduled task to replicate the
  data from the production file system to the DR file system every 10 minutes.
- B. Deploy a new Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) Multi-AZ file system. Configure the file system for 75 MiBps of provisioned throughput. Implement replication to a file system in the DR Region.
- C. Deploy a General Purpose SSD (gp3) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume with 225 MiBps of throughput. Enable Multi-Attach for the EBS volume. Use AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery to replicate the EBS volume to the DR Region.
- D. Deploy a new Amazon FSx for Lustre file system. Configure Bursting Throughput mode for the file system. Use AWS Backup to back up the file system to the DR Region.

正解：B

解説：
The company should deploy a new Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) Multi-AZ file system. The company should configure the file system for 75 MiBps of provisioned throughput. The company should implement replication to a file system in the DR Region. This solution will meet the requirements because Amazon EFS is a serverless, fully elastic file storage service that lets you share file data without provisioning or managing storage capacity and performance. Amazon EFS is built to scale on demand to petabytes without disrupting applications, growing and shrinking automatically as you add and remove files1. By deploying a new Amazon EFS Multi-AZ file system, the company can create a single location for updates to application data for all instances. A Multi-AZ file system replicates data across multiple Availability Zones (AZs) within a Region, providing high availability and durability2. By configuring the file system for 75 MiBps of provisioned throughput, the company can ensure that it meets the peak operations requirement of 225 MiBps of read throughput. Provisioned throughput is a feature that enables you to specify a level of throughput that the file system can drive independent of the file system's size or burst credit balance3. By implementing replication to

a file system in the DR Region, the company can make a copy of the data available in another AWS Region for disaster recovery. Replication is a feature that enables you to replicate data from one EFS file system to another EFS file system across AWS Regions. The replication process has an RPO of less than 1 hour.

The other options are not correct because:

Deploying a new Amazon FSx for Lustre file system would not provide a single location for updates to application data for all instances. Amazon FSx for Lustre is a fully managed service that provides cost-effective, high-performance storage for compute workloads. However, it does not support concurrent write access from multiple instances. Using AWS Backup to back up the file system to the DR Region would not provide real-time replication of data. AWS Backup is a service that enables you to centralize and automate data protection across AWS services. However, it does not support continuous data replication or cross-Region disaster recovery.

Deploying a General Purpose SSD (gp3) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume with 225 MiBps of throughput would not provide a single location for updates to application data for all instances. Amazon EBS is a service that provides persistent block storage volumes for use with Amazon EC2 instances. However, it does not support concurrent access from multiple instances, unless Multi-Attach is enabled. Enabling Multi-Attach for the EBS volume would not provide Multi-AZ resilience or cross-Region replication. Multi-Attach is a feature that enables you to attach an EBS volume to multiple EC2 instances within the same Availability Zone. Using AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery to replicate the EBS volume to the DR Region would not provide real-time replication of data.

AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery (AWS DRS) is a service that enables you to orchestrate and automate disaster recovery workflows across AWS Regions. However, it does not support continuous data replication or sub-hour RPOs.

Deploying an Amazon FSx for OpenZFS file system in both the production Region and the DR Region would not be as simple or cost-effective as using Amazon EFS. Amazon FSx for OpenZFS is a fully managed service that provides high-performance storage with strong data consistency and advanced data management features for Linux workloads. However, it requires more configuration and management than Amazon EFS, which is serverless and fully elastic. Creating an AWS DataSync scheduled task to replicate the data from the production file system to the DR file system every 10 minutes would not provide real-time replication of data. AWS DataSync is a service that enables you to transfer data between on-premises storage and AWS services, or between AWS services. However, it does not support continuous data replication or sub-minute RPOs.

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https://docs.aws.amazon.com/efs/latest/ug/replication.html

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https://aws.amazon.com/ebs/

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-volumes-multi.html

質問 # 345

A company hosts a static website within an Amazon S3 bucket. A solutions architect needs to ensure that data can be recovered in case of accidental deletion.

Which action will accomplish this?

- A. Enable Amazon S3 cross-Region replication.
- B. Enable Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering.
- C. Enable Amazon S3 versioning.
- D. Enable an Amazon S3 lifecycle policy.

正解：C

解説：

Data can be recover if versioning enable, also it provide a extra protection like file delete,MFA delete. MFA.

Delete only works for CLI or API interaction, not in the AWS Management Console. Also, you cannot make version DELETE actions with MFA using IAM user credentials. You must use your root AWS account.

Object Versioning

Use Amazon S3 Versioning to keep multiple versions of an object in one bucket. For example, you could store my-image.jpg (version 111111) and my-image.jpg (version 222222) in a single bucket. S3 Versioning protects you from the consequences of unintended overwrites and deletions. You can also use it to archive objects so that you have access to previous versions.

You must explicitly enable S3 Versioning on your bucket. By default, S3 Versioning is disabled. Regardless of whether you have enabled Versioning, each object in your bucket has a version ID. If you have not enabled Versioning, Amazon S3 sets the value of the version ID to null. If S3 Versioning is enabled, Amazon S3 assigns a version ID value for the object. This value distinguishes it from other versions of the same key.

質問＃346

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