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Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q233-Q238):

NEW QUESTION # 233

A mobile app stores blog posts in an Amazon DynamoDB table. Millions of posts are added every day and each post represents a single item in the table. The mobile app requires only recent posts. Any post that is older than 48 hours can be removed. What is the MOST cost-effective way to delete posts that are older than 48 hours?

- A. For each item add a new attribute of type String that has a timestamp that is set to the blog post creation time. Create a script to find old posts with a table scan and remove posts that are older than 48 hours by using the Batch Write item API operating. Place the script in a container image. Schedule an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) task on AWS Fargate that invokes the container every 5 minutes.
- B. For each item, add a new attribute of type Date that has a timestamp that is set to 48 hours after the blog post creation time. Create a global secondary index (GSI) that uses the new attribute as a sort key. Create an AWS Lambda function that references the GSI and removes expired items by using the Batch Write item API

- operation Schedule me function with an Amazon CloudWatch event every minute.
- C. For each item add a new attribute of type String that has a timestamp that is set to the blog post creation time. Create a script to find old posts with a table scan and remove posts that are older than 48 hours by using the Batch Write Item API operation. Schedule a cron job on an Amazon EC2 instance once an hour to start the script.
- D. For each item add a new attribute of type Number that has a timestamp that is set to 48 hours after the blog post creation time. Configure the DynamoDB table with a TTL that references the new attribute.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements by using the Time to Live (TTL) feature of DynamoDB, which enables automatically deleting items from a table after a certain time period. The developer can add a new attribute of type Number that has a timestamp that is set to 48 hours after the blog post creation time, which represents the expiration time of the item. The developer can configure the DynamoDB table with a TTL that references the new attribute, which instructs DynamoDB to delete the item when the current time is greater than or equal to the expiration time. This solution is also cost-effective as it does not incur any additional charges for deleting expired items. Option A is not optimal because it will create a script to find and remove old posts with a table scan and a batch write item API operation, which may consume more read and write capacity units and incur more costs. Option B is not optimal because it will use Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) and AWS Fargate to run the script, which may introduce additional costs and complexity for managing and scaling containers. Option C is not optimal because it will create a global secondary index (GSI) that uses the expiration time as a sort key, which may consume more storage space and incur more costs.

NEW QUESTION # 234

A developer is writing an application to analyze the traffic to a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances run behind a public Application Load Balancer (ALB). An HTTP server runs on each of the EC2 instances, logging all requests to a log file. The developer wants to capture the client public IP addresses. The developer analyzes the log files and notices only the IP address of the ALB.

What must the developer do to capture the client public IP addresses in the log file?

- A. Install the Amazon CloudWatch Logs agent on each EC2 instance. Configure the agent to write to the log file.
- B. Add an X-Forwarded-For header to the HTTP server log configuration file.
- C. Install the AWS X-Ray daemon on each EC2 instance. Configure the daemon to write to the log file.
- D. Add a Host header to the HTTP server log configuration file.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 235

A developer is preparing to deploy an AWS CloudFormation stack for an application from a template that includes an IAM user. The developer needs to configure the application's resources to retain the IAM user after successful creation. However, the developer also needs to configure the application to delete the IAM user if the stack rolls back.

- A. Update CloudFormation template with the following deletion policy:
`AWSTemplateFormatVersion: '2010-09-09'`
`Resources:`
`appUser:`
`Type: AWS::IAM::User`
`DeletionPolicy: RetainExceptOnCreate`
- B. Update the stack policy to include the following statements:


```
{
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Action": "Update:*",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Resource": "*",
    "Condition": {
      "StringEquals": {
        "ResourceType": "AWS::IAM::User"
      }
    }
  }]
}
```

- ```

 }
 }
}

```
- C. Update the CloudFormation service role to include the following policy:
 

```

{
 "Version": "2012-10-17",
 "Statement": [{
 "Effect": "Allow",
 "Action": ["cloudformation:UpdateTerminationProtection"],
 "Resource": "*"
 }]
}

```
  - D. Update CloudFormation template with the following deletion policy:  
 AWSTemplateFormatVersion: '2010-05-09'  
 Resources:  
 appUser:  
 Type: AWS::IAM::User  
 DeletionPolicy: Retain

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

- \* Why Option B is Correct: The RetainExceptOnCreate deletion policy ensures that the IAM user is retained after successful stack creation but is deleted if the stack creation fails or rolls back. This meets both requirements.
- \* Why Other Options are Incorrect:
- \* Option A: The Retain policy retains the resource regardless of stack status and does not delete the IAM user upon rollback.
- \* Option C: Updating the service role for termination protection does not address the specific deletion behavior for the IAM user.
- \* Option D: Stack policy controls updates, not resource deletion behavior during rollbacks.
- \* AWS Documentation References:
- \* CloudFormation DeletionPolicy Attribute

#### NEW QUESTION # 236

A developer is storing sensitive data generated by an application in Amazon S3. The developer wants to encrypt the data at rest. A company policy requires an audit trail of when the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key was used and by whom. Which encryption option will meet these requirements?

- A. Server-side encryption with self-managed keys
- B. Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3)
- **C. Server-side encryption with AWS KMS managed keys (SSE-KMS)**
- D. Server-side encryption with customer-provided keys (SSE-C)

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

KMS provides audit functionalities.

#### NEW QUESTION # 237

A team is developing an application that is deployed on Amazon EC2 instances. During testing, the team receives an error. The EC2 instances are unable to access an Amazon S3 bucket.

Which steps should the team take to troubleshoot this issue? (Select TWO.)

- A. Check the S3 Lifecycle policy to validate the permissions that are assigned to the S3 bucket.
- **B. Check whether the policy that is assigned to the IAM role that is attached to the EC2 instances grants access to Amazon S3.**
- **C. Check the S3 bucket policy to validate the access permissions for the S3 bucket.**
- D. Check whether the policy that is assigned to the IAM user that is attached to the EC2 instances grants access to Amazon S3.
- E. Check the security groups that are assigned to the EC2 instances. Make sure that a rule is not blocking the access to Amazon S3.

**Answer: B,C**

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