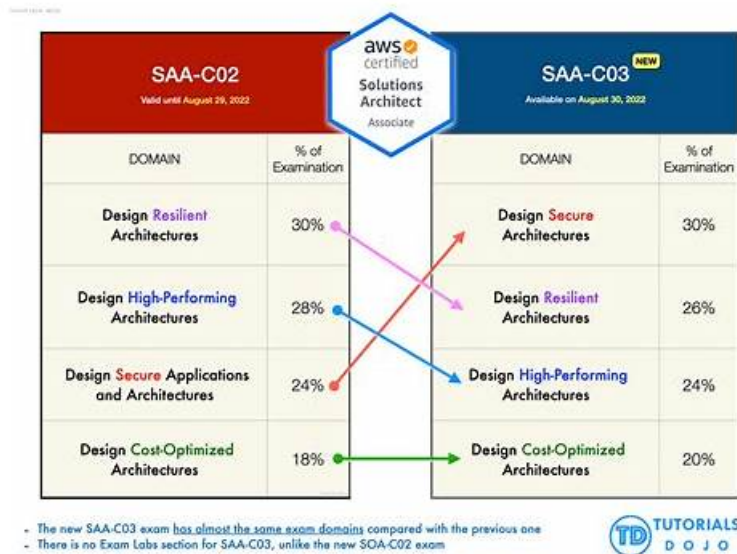


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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

A company's web application that is hosted in the AWS Cloud recently increased in popularity. The web application currently exists on a single Amazon EC2 instance in a single public subnet. The web application has not been able to meet the demand of the increased web traffic.

The company needs a solution that will provide high availability and scalability to meet the increased user demand without rewriting the web application.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Replace the EC2 instance with a larger compute optimized instance.
- B. Configure a NAT gateway in a public subnet to handle web requests.
- C. Configure an Application Load Balancer in a public subnet to distribute web traffic
- D. Configure Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling with multiple Availability Zones in private subnets.
- E. Replace the EC2 instance with a larger memory optimized instance.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

These two steps will meet the requirements because they will provide high availability and scalability for the web application without rewriting it. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling allows you to automatically adjust the number of EC2 instances in response to changes in demand. By configuring Auto Scaling with multiple Availability Zones in private subnets, you can ensure that your web application is distributed across isolated and fault-tolerant locations, and that your instances are not directly exposed to the internet. An Application Load Balancer operates at the application layer and distributes incoming web traffic across multiple targets, such as EC2 instances, containers, or Lambda functions. By configuring an Application Load Balancer in a public subnet, you can enable your web application to handle requests from the internet and route them to the appropriate targets in the private subnets.

References:

What is Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling?

What is an Application Load Balancer?

NEW QUESTION # 31

A company containerized a Windows job that runs on .NET 6 Framework under a Windows container. The company wants to run this job in the AWS Cloud. The job runs every 10 minutes. The job's runtime varies between 1 minute and 3 minutes.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function based on the container image of the job. Configure Amazon EventBridge to invoke the function every 10 minutes.
- B. Use Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) on AWS Fargate to run the job. Create a standalone task based on the container image of the job. Use Windows task scheduler to run the job every 10 minutes.
- C. Use AWS Batch to create a job that uses AWS Fargate resources. Configure the job scheduling to run every 10 minutes.
- D. Use Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) on AWS Fargate to run the job. Create a scheduled task based on the container image of the job to run every 10 minutes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Lambda supports container images as a packaging format for functions. You can use existing container development workflows to package and deploy Lambda functions as container images of up to 10 GB in size. You can also use familiar tools such as Docker CLI to build, test, and push your container images to Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR). You can then create an AWS Lambda function based on the container image of your job and configure Amazon EventBridge to invoke the function every 10 minutes using a cron expression. This solution will be cost-effective as you only pay for the compute time you consume when your function runs. Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/images-create.html>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eventbridge/latest/userguide/run-lambda-schedule.html>

NEW QUESTION # 32

A company collects temperature, humidity, and atmospheric pressure data in cities across multiple continents.

The average volume of data collected per site each day is 500 GB. Each site has a high-speed internet connection. The company's weather forecasting applications are based in a single Region and analyze the data daily.

What is the FASTEST way to aggregate data from all of these global sites?

- A. Upload site data to an Amazon S3 bucket in the closest AWS Region. Use S3 cross-Region replication to copy objects to

the destination bucket.

- B. Schedule AWS Snowball jobs daily to transfer data to the closest AWS Region. Use S3 cross-Region replication to copy objects to the destination bucket.
- **C. Enable Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration on the destination bucket. Use multipart uploads to directly upload site data to the destination bucket.**
- D. Upload the data to an Amazon EC2 instance in the closest Region. Store the data in an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume. Once a day take an EBS snapshot and copy it to the centralized Region. Restore the EBS volume in the centralized Region and run an analysis on the data daily.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

You might want to use Transfer Acceleration on a bucket for various reasons, including the following:

You have customers that upload to a centralized bucket from all over the world.

You transfer gigabytes to terabytes of data on a regular basis across continents.

You are unable to utilize all of your available bandwidth over the Internet when uploading to Amazon S3.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/transfer-acceleration.html>

[https://aws.amazon.com/s3/transfer-acceleration/#:~:text=S3%20Transfer%20Acceleration%20\(S3TA\)%20reduc](https://aws.amazon.com/s3/transfer-acceleration/#:~:text=S3%20Transfer%20Acceleration%20(S3TA)%20reduc)

"Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration can speed up content transfers to and from Amazon S3 by as much as 50-500% for long-distance transfer of larger objects. Customers who have either web or mobile applications with widespread users or applications hosted far away from their S3 bucket can experience long and variable upload and download speeds over the Internet"

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/mpuoverview.html>

"Improved throughput - You can upload parts in parallel to improve throughput."

NEW QUESTION # 33

[Design Cost-Optimized Architectures]

A company runs its Infrastructure on AWS and has a registered base of 700,000 users for res document management application. The company intends to create a product that converts large pdf files to jpg Imago files. The .pdf files average 5 MB in size. The company needs to store the original files and the converted files. A solutions architect must design a scalable solution to accommodate demand that will grow rapidly over time.

Which solution meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Upload the pdf files to an AWS Elastic Beanstalk application that includes Amazon EC2 instances. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) storage and an Auto Scaling group. Use a program in the EC2 instances to convert the files to jpg format. Save the .pdf files and the .jpg files in the EBS store.
- B. Upload the .pdf files to an AWS Elastic Beanstalk application that includes Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) storage, and an Auto Scaling group. Use a program in the EC2 instances to convert the file to jpg format. Save the pdf files and the jpg files in the EBS store.
- C. Save the pdf files to Amazon DynamoDB. Use the DynamoDB Streams feature to invoke an AWS Lambda function to convert the files to jpg format and store them back in DynamoDB.
- **D. Save the pdf files to Amazon S3. Configure an S3 PUT event to invoke an AWS Lambda function to convert the files to jpg format and store them back in Amazon S3.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Elastic BeanStalk is expensive, and DocumentDB has a 400KB max to upload files. So Lambda and S3 should be the one.

NEW QUESTION # 34

A company seeks a storage solution for its application. The solution must be highly available and scalable. The solution also must function as a file system, be mountable by multiple Linux instances in AWS and on premises through native protocols, and have no minimum size requirements. The company has set up a Site-to-Site VPN for access from its on-premises network to its VPC.

Which storage solution meets these requirements?

- A. Amazon FSx Multi-AZ deployments
- B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) with a single mount target and multiple access points
- **C. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) with multiple mount targets**

- D. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) Multi-Attach volumes

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

Amazon EFS is a fully managed file system that can be mounted by multiple Linux instances in AWS and on premises through native protocols such as NFS and SMB. Amazon EFS has no minimum size requirements and can scale up and down automatically as files are added and removed. Amazon EFS also supports high availability and durability by allowing multiple mount targets in different Availability Zones within a region.

Amazon EFS meets all the requirements of the question, while the other options do not. References:

* <https://aws.amazon.com/efs/>

* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/performance-efficiency-pillar/storage-architecture-select>

* <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/storage/from-on-premises-to-aws-hybrid-cloud-architecture-for-network-file-storage/>

NEW QUESTION # 35

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