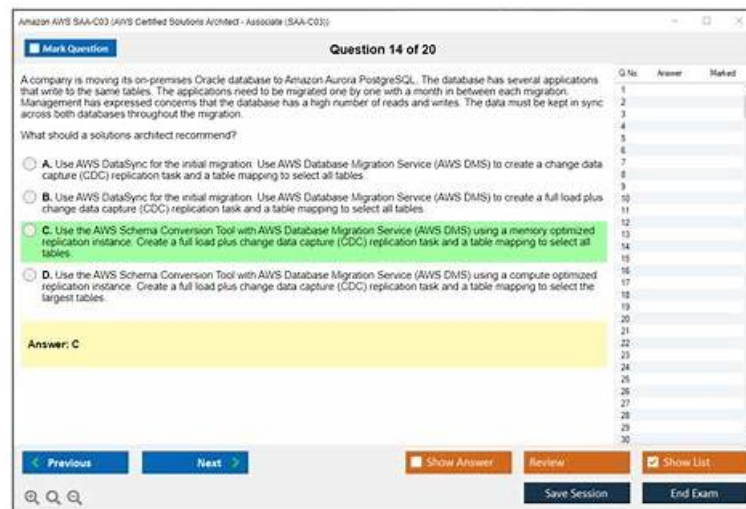


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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q475-Q480):

NEW QUESTION # 475

A company runs a global web application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The application stores data in Amazon Aurora. The company needs to create a disaster recovery solution and can tolerate up to 30 minutes of downtime and potential data loss. The solution does not need to handle the load when the primary infrastructure is healthy. What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Host a scaled-down deployment of the application in a second AWS Region. Use Amazon Route 53 to configure active-active failover. Create an Aurora Replica in the second Region.
- B. Deploy the application with the required infrastructure elements in place. Use Amazon Route 53 to configure active-passive failover. Create an Aurora Replica in a second AWS Region.
- C. Back up data with AWS Backup. Use the backup to create the required infrastructure in a second AWS Region. Use Amazon Route 53 to configure active-passive failover. Create an Aurora second primary instance in the second Region.
- D. Replicate the primary infrastructure in a second AWS Region. Use Amazon Route 53 to configure active-active failover.

Create an Aurora database that is restored from the latest snapshot

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/dns-failover-types.html>

NEW QUESTION # 476

A company needs to ensure that an IAM group that contains database administrators can perform operations only within Amazon RDS. The company must ensure that the members of the IAM group cannot access any other AWS services.

- A. Create an IAM policy with a statement that includes the Effect "Allow" and the Action "rds:". Include a permissions boundary that has the Effect "Allow" and the Action "rds:". Attach the IAM policy to the IAM group.
- B. Create an IAM policy that includes a statement that has the Effect "Allow" and the Action "rds:". Attach the IAM policy to the IAM group.
- C. Create an IAM policy that includes two statements. Configure the first statement to have the Effect "Allow" and the Action "rds:". Configure the second statement to have the Effect "Deny" and the Action "". Attach the IAM policy to the IAM group.
- **D. Create an IAM policy that includes a statement that has the Effect "Deny" and the NotAction "rds:". Attach the IAM policy to the IAM group.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To enforce that IAM users can only access Amazon RDS and no other AWS services, the recommended approach is to use a Deny statement with NotAction. This ensures that all actions are denied except RDS actions. Options A and B do not fully achieve the restriction: A only allows RDS but does not explicitly deny access to other services if another policy grants access; B's explicit Deny for "*" would override all other permissions, including the intended RDS Allow, which would result in no access at all. Option D with permissions boundaries still allows other attached policies to grant access outside RDS. Therefore, C is the correct approach to enforce RDS-only access.

References: * IAM JSON Policy Elements - Effect, Action, NotAction, and Deny * AWS Well-Architected Framework - Security Pillar: Least privilege

NEW QUESTION # 477

A company has a serverless web application that is comprised of AWS Lambda functions. The application experiences spikes in traffic that cause increased latency because of cold starts. The company wants to improve the application's ability to handle traffic spikes and to minimize latency. The solution must optimize costs during periods when traffic is low.

- A. Create a recurring schedule in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler. Use the schedule to invoke the Lambda functions periodically to warm the functions.
- B. Configure provisioned concurrency for the Lambda functions. Set a fixed concurrency level to handle the maximum expected traffic.
- C. Launch Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. Add a scheduled scaling policy to launch additional EC2 instances during peak traffic periods.
- **D. Configure provisioned concurrency for the Lambda functions. Use AWS Application Auto Scaling to adjust the provisioned concurrency.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Key Requirements:

Handle traffic spikes efficiently and reduce latency caused by cold starts.

Optimize costs during low traffic periods.

Analysis of Options:

Option A:

Provisioned Concurrency: Reduces cold start latency by pre-warming Lambda environments for the required number of concurrent executions.

AWS Application Auto Scaling: Automatically adjusts provisioned concurrency based on demand, ensuring cost optimization by scaling down during low traffic.

Correct Approach: Provides a balance between performance during traffic spikes and cost optimization during idle periods.

Option B:

Using EC2 instances with Auto Scaling introduces unnecessary complexity for a serverless architecture. It requires additional management and does not address the issue of cold starts for Lambda.

Incorrect Approach: Contradicts the serverless design philosophy and increases operational overhead.

Option C:

Setting a fixed concurrency level ensures performance during spikes but does not optimize costs during low traffic. This approach would maintain provisioned instances unnecessarily.

Incorrect Approach: Lacks cost optimization.

Option D:

Using EventBridge Scheduler for periodic invocations may reduce cold starts but does not dynamically scale based on traffic demand. It also leads to unnecessary invocations during idle times.

Incorrect Approach: Suboptimal for high traffic fluctuations and cost control.

AWS Solution Architect References:

AWS Lambda Provisioned Concurrency

AWS Application Auto Scaling with Lambda

NEW QUESTION # 478

A solution architect needs to assign a new microservice for a company's application. Clients must be able to call an HTTPS endpoint to reach the microservice. The microservice also must use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) for authentication calls. The solution architect will write the logic for this microservice by using a single AWS Lambda function that is written in Go 1.x.

Which solution will deploy the function in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Create a Lambda function URL for the function. Specify AWS_IAM as the authentication type.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution. Deploy the function to CloudFront Functions. Specify AWS_IAM as the authentication type.
- C. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution. Deploy the function to Lambda@Edge. Integrate IAM authentication logic into the Lambda@Edge function.
- D. Create an Amazon API Gateway REST API. Configure the method to use the Lambda function. Enable IAM authentication on the API.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 479

A company needs to set up a centralized solution to audit API calls to AWS for workloads that run on AWS services and non AWS services. The company must store logs of the audits for 7 years.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Enable AWS CloudTrail for AWS services. Ingest non AWS services into CloudTrail to store the logs for 7 years
- B. Create new Amazon CloudWatch Logs groups. Send the audit data from non AWS services to the CloudWatch Logs groups. Enable AWS CloudTrail for workloads that run on AWS. Use CloudTrail to store the logs for 7 years.
- C. Set up a data lake in Amazon S3. Incorporate AWS CloudTrail logs and logs from non AWS services into the data lake. Use CloudTrail to store the logs for 7 years.
- D. Configure custom integrations for AWS CloudTrail Lake to collect and store CloudTrail events from AWS services and non AWS services. Use CloudTrail to store the logs for 7 years.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS CloudTrail Lake is a fully managed service that allows the collection, storage, and querying of CloudTrail events for both AWS and non-AWS services. CloudTrail Lake can be customized to collect logs from various sources, ensuring a centralized audit solution. It also supports long-term storage, so logs can be retained for 7 years, meeting the compliance requirement.

* Option A (Data Lake): Setting up a data lake in S3 introduces unnecessary operational complexity compared to CloudTrail Lake.

* Option C (Ingest non-AWS services into CloudTrail): CloudTrail Lake is better suited for this task with less operational overhead.

* Option D (CloudWatch Logs): While CloudWatch can store logs, CloudTrail Lake is specifically designed for API auditing and storage.

AWS References:

* AWS CloudTrail Lake

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