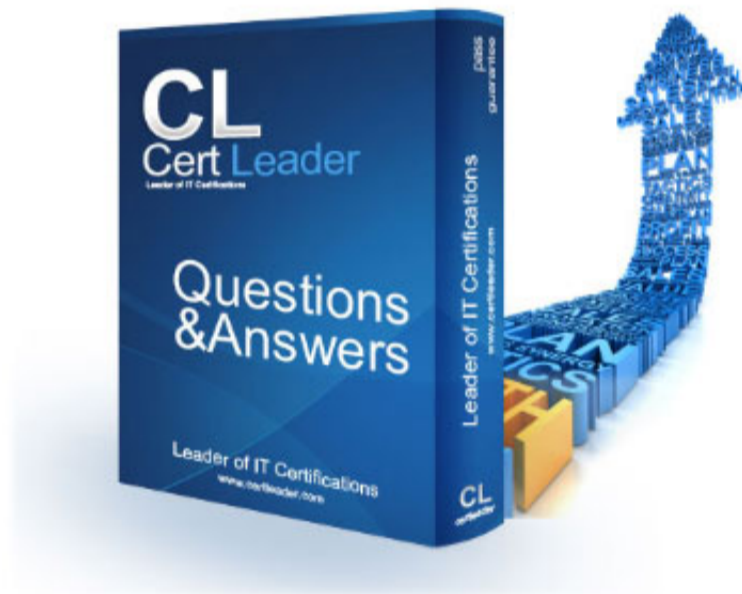


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NEW QUESTION 1

A developer has written the following IAM policy to provide access to an Amazon S3 bucket:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject",
        "s3:PutObject"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": "s3:*",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/secrets*"
    }
  ]
}
```

Which access does the policy allow regarding the s3:GetObject and s3:PutObject actions?

- A. Access on all buckets except the “DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET” bucket
- B. Access on all buckets that start with “DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET” except the “DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/secrets” bucket
- C. Access on all objects in the “DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET” bucket along with access to all S3 actions for objects in the “DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET” bucket that start with “secrets”
- D. Access on all objects in the “DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET” bucket except on objects that start with “secrets”

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

A developer is creating an application that includes an Amazon API Gateway REST API in the us-east-2 Region. The developer wants to use Amazon CloudFront and a custom domain name for the API. The developer has acquired an SSL/TLS certificate for the domain from a third-party provider.

How should the developer configure the custom domain for the application?

- A. Import the SSL/TLS certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the same Region as the AP
- B. Create a DNS A record for the custom domain.
- C. Import the SSL/TLS certificate into CloudFront
- D. Create a DNS CNAME record for the custom domain.
- E. Import the SSL/TLS certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the same Region as the API. Create a DNS CNAME record for the custom domain.
- F. Import the SSL/TLS certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the us-east-1 Region
- G. Create a DNS CNAME record for the custom domain.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

An ecommerce company is using an AWS Lambda function behind Amazon API Gateway as its application tier. To process orders during checkout, the application calls a POST API from the frontend. The POST API invokes the Lambda function asynchronously. In rare situations, the application has not processed orders. The Lambda application logs show no errors or failures.

What should a developer do to solve this problem?

- A. Inspect the frontend logs for API failure
- B. Call the POST API manually by using the requests from the log file.
- C. Create and inspect the Lambda dead-letter queue
- D. Troubleshoot the failed function
- E. Reprocess the events.
- F. Inspect the Lambda logs in Amazon CloudWatch for possible error
- G. Fix the errors.
- H. Make sure that caching is disabled for the POST API in API Gateway.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4

A developer is using an AWS Lambda function to generate avatars for profile pictures that are uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket. The Lambda function is automatically invoked for profile pictures that are saved under the /original/ S3 prefix. The developer notices that some pictures cause the Lambda function to time out. The developer wants to implement a fallback mechanism by using another Lambda function that resizes the profile picture.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Set the image resize Lambda function as a destination of the avatar generator Lambda function for the events that fail processing.
- B. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue
- C. Set the SQS queue as a destination with an on failure condition for the avatar generator Lambda function
- D. Configure the image resize Lambda function to poll from the SQS queue.
- E. Create an AWS Step Functions state machine that invokes the avatar generator Lambda function and uses the image resize Lambda function as a fallback
- F. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that matches events from the S3 bucket to invoke the state machine.

- G. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic
- H. Set the SNS topic as a destination with an on failure condition for the avatar generator Lambda function
- I. Subscribe the image resize Lambda function to the SNS topic.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

A company needs to harden its container images before the images are in a running state. The company's application uses Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) as an image registry. Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) for compute, and an AWS CodePipeline pipeline that orchestrates a continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) workflow.

Dynamic application security testing occurs in the final stage of the pipeline after a new image is deployed to a development namespace in the EKS cluster. A developer needs to place an analysis stage before this

deployment to analyze the container image earlier in the CI/CD pipeline.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Build the container image and run the docker scan command locally
- B. Mitigate any findings before pushing changes to the source code repository
- C. Write a pre-commit hook that enforces the use of this workflow before commit.
- D. Create a new CodePipeline stage that occurs after the container image is built
- E. Configure ECR basic image scanning to scan on image push
- F. Use an AWS Lambda function as the action provider
- G. Configure the Lambda function to check the scan results and to fail the pipeline if there are findings.
- H. Create a new CodePipeline stage that occurs after source code has been retrieved from its repository. Run a security scanner on the latest revision of the source code
- I. Fail the pipeline if there are findings.
- J. Add an action to the deployment stage of the pipeline so that the action occurs before the deployment to the EKS cluster
- K. Configure ECR basic image scanning to scan on image push
- L. Use an AWS Lambda function as the action provider
- M. Configure the Lambda function to check the scan results and to fail the pipeline if there are findings.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

An application is using Amazon Cognito user pools and identity pools for secure access. A developer wants to integrate the user-specific file upload and download features in the application with Amazon S3. The developer must ensure that the files are saved and retrieved in a secure manner and that users can access only their own files. The file sizes range from 3 KB to 300 MB.

Which option will meet these requirements with the HIGHEST level of security?

- A. Use S3 Event Notifications to validate the file upload and download requests and update the user interface (UI).
- B. Save the details of the uploaded files in a separate Amazon DynamoDB table
- C. Filter the list of files in the user interface (UI) by comparing the current user ID with the user ID associated with the file in the table.
- D. Use Amazon API Gateway and an AWS Lambda function to upload and download file
- E. Validate each request in the Lambda function before performing the requested operation.
- F. Use an IAM policy within the Amazon Cognito identity pool to restrict users to use their own folders in Amazon S3.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7

A developer is working on a serverless application that needs to process any changes to an Amazon DynamoDB table with an AWS Lambda function.

How should the developer configure the Lambda function to detect changes to the DynamoDB table?

- A. Create an Amazon Kinesis data stream, and attach it to the DynamoDB table
- B. Create a trigger to connect the data stream to the Lambda function.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the Lambda function on a regular schedule
- D. Connect to the DynamoDB table from the Lambda function to detect changes.
- E. Enable DynamoDB Streams on the table
- F. Create a trigger to connect the DynamoDB stream to the Lambda function.
- G. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream, and attach it to the DynamoDB table. Configure the delivery stream destination as the Lambda function.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

A developer is building a new application on AWS. The application uses an AWS Lambda function that retrieves information from an Amazon DynamoDB table. The developer hard-coded the DynamoDB table name into the Lambda function code. The table name might change over time. The developer does not want to modify the Lambda code if the table name changes.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST efficiently?

- A. Create a Lambda environment variable to store the table name
- B. Use the standard method for the programming language to retrieve the variable.
- C. Store the table name in a file
- D. Store the file in the /tmp folder
- E. Use the SDK for the programming language to retrieve the table name.
- F. Create a file to store the table name
- G. Zip the file and upload the file to the Lambda layer
- H. Use the SDK for the programming language to retrieve the table name.
- I. Create a global variable that is outside the handler in the Lambda function to store the table name.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

A company is using an AWS Lambda function to process records from an Amazon Kinesis data stream. The company recently observed slow processing of the records. A developer notices that the iterator age metric for the function is increasing and that the Lambda run duration is constantly above normal. Which actions should the developer take to increase the processing speed? (Choose two.)

- A. Increase the number of shards of the Kinesis data stream.
- B. Decrease the timeout of the Lambda function.
- C. Increase the memory that is allocated to the Lambda function.
- D. Decrease the number of shards of the Kinesis data stream.
- E. Increase the timeout of the Lambda function.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 10

A developer is creating an application that will store personal health information (PHI). The PHI needs to be encrypted at all times. An encrypted Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance is storing the data. The developer wants to increase the performance of the application by caching frequently accessed data while adding the ability to sort or rank the cached datasets. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis instance
- B. Enable encryption of data in transit and at rest
- C. Store frequently accessed data in the cache.
- D. Create an Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached instance
- E. Enable encryption of data in transit and at rest. Store frequently accessed data in the cache.
- F. Create an Amazon RDS for MySQL read replica
- G. Connect to the read replica by using SSL
- H. Configure the read replica to store frequently accessed data.
- I. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table and a DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cluster for the table
- J. Store frequently accessed data in the DynamoDB table.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

A company has an application that uses Amazon Cognito user pools as an identity provider. The company must secure access to user records. The company has set up multi-factor authentication (MFA). The company also wants to send a login activity notification by email every time a user logs in. What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets this requirement?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function that uses Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) to send the email notification
- B. Add an Amazon API Gateway API to invoke the function
- C. Call the API from the client side when login confirmation is received.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function that uses Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) to send the email notification
- E. Add an Amazon Cognito post authentication Lambda trigger for the function.
- F. Create an AWS Lambda function that uses Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) to send the email notification
- G. Create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log subscription filter to invoke the function based on the login status.
- H. Configure Amazon Cognito to stream all logs to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
- I. Create an AWS Lambda function to process the streamed logs and to send the email notification based on the login status of each user.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 11

A company is running a custom application on a set of on-premises Linux servers that are accessed using Amazon API Gateway. AWS X-Ray tracing has been enabled on the API test stage. How can a developer enable X-Ray tracing on the on-premises servers with the LEAST amount of configuration?

- A. Install and run the X-Ray SDK on the on-premises servers to capture and relay the data to the X-Ray service.
- B. Install and run the X-Ray daemon on the on-premises servers to capture and relay the data to the X-Ray service.
- C. Capture incoming requests on-premises and configure an AWS Lambda function to pull, process, and relay relevant data to X-Ray using the PutTraceSegments API call.
- D. Capture incoming requests on-premises and configure an AWS Lambda function to pull, process, and relay relevant data to X-Ray using the PutTelemetryRecords API call.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 14

A developer has an application that makes batch requests directly to Amazon DynamoDB by using the BatchGetItem low-level API operation. The responses frequently return values in the UnprocessedKeys element. Which actions should the developer take to increase the resiliency of the application when the batch response includes values in UnprocessedKeys? (Choose two.)

- A. Retry the batch operation immediately.
- B. Retry the batch operation with exponential backoff and randomized delay.
- C. Update the application to use an AWS software development kit (AWS SDK) to make the requests.
- D. Increase the provisioned read capacity of the DynamoDB tables that the operation accesses.
- E. Increase the provisioned write capacity of the DynamoDB tables that the operation accesses.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 15

A company has deployed an application on AWS Elastic Beanstalk. The company has configured the Auto Scaling group that is associated with the Elastic Beanstalk environment to have five Amazon EC2 instances. If the capacity is fewer than four EC2 instances during the deployment, application performance degrades. The company is using the all-at-once deployment policy. What is the MOST cost-effective way to solve the deployment issue?

- A. Change the Auto Scaling group to six desired instances.
- B. Change the deployment policy to traffic splittin
- C. Specify an evaluation time of 1 hour.
- D. Change the deployment policy to rolling with additional batc
- E. Specify a batch size of 1.
- F. Change the deployment policy to rollin
- G. Specify a batch size of 2.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 19

A developer is designing an AWS Lambda function that creates temporary files that are less than 10 MB during invocation. The temporary files will be accessed and modified multiple times during invocation. The developer has no need to save or retrieve these files in the future. Where should the temporary files be stored?

- A. the /tmp directory
- B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
- D. Amazon S3

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 23

A developer is writing an AWS Lambda function. The developer wants to log key events that occur while the Lambda function runs. The developer wants to include a unique identifier to associate the events with a specific function invocation. The developer adds the following code to the Lambda function:

```
function handler(event, context) {  
  
}
```

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Obtain the request identifier from the AWS request ID field in the context objec
- B. Configure the application to write logs to standard output.
- C. Obtain the request identifier from the AWS request ID field in the event objec
- D. Configure the application to write logs to a file.
- E. Obtain the request identifier from the AWS request ID field in the event objec
- F. Configure the application to write logs to standard output.
- G. Obtain the request identifier from the AWS request ID field in the context objec
- H. Configure the application to write logs to a file.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 25

A developer is testing a new file storage application that uses an Amazon CloudFront distribution to serve content from an Amazon S3 bucket. The distribution accesses the S3 bucket by using an origin access identity (OAI). The S3 bucket's permissions explicitly deny access to all other users. The application prompts users to authenticate on a login page and then uses signed cookies to allow users to access their personal storage directories. The developer has configured the distribution to use its default cache behavior with restricted viewer access and has set the origin to point to the S3 bucket. However, when the developer tries to navigate to the login page, the developer receives a 403 Forbidden error. The developer needs to implement a solution to allow unauthenticated access to the login page. The solution also must keep all private content secure. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Add a second cache behavior to the distribution with the same origin as the default cache behavio
- B. Set the path pattern for the second cache behavior to the path of the login page, and make viewer access unrestrict
- C. Keep the default cache behavior's settings unchanged.
- D. Add a second cache behavior to the distribution with the same origin as the default cache behavio
- E. Set the path pattern for the second cache behavior to *, and make viewer access restricte
- F. Change the default cache behavior's path pattern to the path of the login page, and make viewer access unrestricted.
- G. Add a second origin as a failover origin to the default cache behavio
- H. Point the failover origin to the S3 bucke
- I. Set the path pattern for the primary origin to *, and make viewer access restricte
- J. Set the path pattern for the failover origin to the path of the login page, and make viewer access unrestricted.
- K. Add a bucket policy to the S3 bucket to allow read acces
- L. Set the resource on the policy to the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the login page object in the S3 bucke
- M. Add a CloudFront function to the default cache behavior to redirect unauthorized requests to the login page's S3 URL.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 30

A company receives food orders from multiple partners. The company has a microservices application that uses Amazon API Gateway APIs with AWS Lambda integration. Each partner sends orders by calling a customized API that is exposed through API Gateway. The API call invokes a shared Lambda function to process the orders. Partners need to be notified after the Lambda function processes the orders. Each partner must receive updates for only the partner's own orders. The company

wants to add new partners in the future with the fewest code changes possible.
Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST scalable way?

- A. Create a different Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for each partner
- B. Configure the Lambda function to publish messages for each partner to the partner's SNS topic.
- C. Create a different Lambda function for each partner
- D. Configure the Lambda function to notify each partner's service endpoint directly.
- E. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic
- F. Configure the Lambda function to publish messages with specific attributes to the SNS topic
- G. Subscribe each partner to the SNS topic
- H. Apply the appropriate filter policy to the topic subscriptions.
- I. Create one Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic
- J. Subscribe all partners to the SNS topic.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 34

A developer is creating a mobile app that calls a backend service by using an Amazon API Gateway REST API. For integration testing during the development phase, the developer wants to simulate different backend responses without invoking the backend service.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function
- B. Use API Gateway proxy integration to return constant HTTP responses.
- C. Create an Amazon EC2 instance that serves the backend REST API by using an AWS CloudFormation template.
- D. Customize the API Gateway stage to select a response type based on the request.
- E. Use a request mapping template to select the mock integration response.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 38

A company has an Amazon S3 bucket that contains sensitive data. The data must be encrypted in transit and at rest. The company encrypts the data in the S3 bucket by using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. A developer needs to grant several other AWS accounts the permission to use the S3 GetObject operation to retrieve the data from the S3 bucket.
How can the developer enforce that all requests to retrieve the data provide encryption in transit?

- A. Define a resource-based policy on the S3 bucket to deny access when a request meets the condition "aws:SecureTransport": "false".
- B. Define a resource-based policy on the S3 bucket to allow access when a request meets the condition "aws:SecureTransport": "false".
- C. Define a role-based policy on the other accounts' roles to deny access when a request meets the condition of "aws:SecureTransport": "false".
- D. Define a resource-based policy on the KMS key to deny access when a request meets the condition of "aws:SecureTransport": "false".

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 43

A company is building a scalable data management solution by using AWS services to improve the speed and agility of development. The solution will ingest large volumes of data from various sources and will process this data through multiple business rules and transformations.
The solution requires business rules to run in sequence and to handle reprocessing of data if errors occur when the business rules run. The company needs the solution to be scalable and to require the least possible maintenance.
Which AWS service should the company use to manage and automate the orchestration of the data flows to meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Batch
- B. AWS Step Functions
- C. AWS Glue
- D. AWS Lambda

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 47

A financial company must store original customer records for 10 years for legal reasons. A complete record contains personally identifiable information (PII). According to local regulations, PII is available to only certain people in the company and must not be shared with third parties. The company needs to make the records available to third-party organizations for statistical analysis without sharing the PII.
A developer wants to store the original immutable record in Amazon S3. Depending on who accesses the S3 document, the document should be returned as is or with all the PII removed. The developer has written an AWS Lambda function to remove the PII from the document. The function is named removePii.
What should the developer do so that the company can meet the PII requirements while maintaining only one copy of the document?

- A. Set up an S3 event notification that invokes the removePii function when an S3 GET request is made. Call Amazon S3 by using a GET request to access the object without PII.
- B. Set up an S3 event notification that invokes the removePii function when an S3 PUT request is made. Call Amazon S3 by using a PUT request to access the object without PII.
- C. Create an S3 Object Lambda access point from the S3 console
- D. Select the removePii function
- E. Use S3 Access Points to access the object without PII.
- F. Create an S3 access point from the S3 console
- G. Use the access point name to call the GetObjectLegalHold S3 API function
- H. Pass in the removePii function name to access the object without PII.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50

A development team wants to build a continuous integration/continuous delivery (CI/CD) pipeline. The team is using AWS CodePipeline to automate the code build and deployment. The team wants to store the program code to prepare for the CI/CD pipeline. Which AWS service should the team use to store the program code?

- A. AWS CodeDeploy
- B. AWS CodeArtifact
- C. AWS CodeCommit
- D. Amazon CodeGuru

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 55

A developer is creating an application that will be deployed on IoT devices. The application will send data to a RESTful API that is deployed as an AWS Lambda function. The application will assign each API request a unique identifier. The volume of API requests from the application can randomly increase at any given time of day.

During periods of request throttling, the application might need to retry requests. The API must be able to handle duplicate requests without inconsistencies or data loss.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance
- B. Store the unique identifier for each request in a database table
- C. Modify the Lambda function to check the table for the identifier before processing the request.
- D. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table
- E. Store the unique identifier for each request in the table
- F. Modify the Lambda function to check the table for the identifier before processing the request.
- G. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table
- H. Store the unique identifier for each request in the table
- I. Modify the Lambda function to return a client error response when the function receives a duplicate request.
- J. Create an Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached instance
- K. Store the unique identifier for each request in the cache
- L. Modify the Lambda function to check the cache for the identifier before processing the request.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 56

A company is building a serverless application on AWS. The application uses an AWS Lambda function to process customer orders 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Lambda function calls an external vendor's HTTP API to process payments.

During load tests, a developer discovers that the external vendor payment processing API occasionally times out and returns errors. The company expects that some payment processing API calls will return errors.

The company wants the support team to receive notifications in near real time only when the payment processing external API error rate exceeds 5% of the total number of transactions in an hour. Developers need to use an existing Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic that is configured to notify the support team.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Write the results of payment processing API calls to Amazon CloudWatch
- B. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights to query the CloudWatch log
- C. Schedule the Lambda function to check the CloudWatch logs and notify the existing SNS topic.
- D. Publish custom metrics to CloudWatch that record the failures of the external payment processing API call
- E. Configure a CloudWatch alarm to notify the existing SNS topic when error rate exceeds the specified rate.
- F. Publish the results of the external payment processing API calls to a new Amazon SNS topic
- G. Subscribe the support team members to the new SNS topic.
- H. Write the results of the external payment processing API calls to Amazon S3. Schedule an Amazon Athena query to run at regular interval
- I. Configure Athena to send notifications to the existing SNS topic when the error rate exceeds the specified rate.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 60

An application that is hosted on an Amazon EC2 instance needs access to files that are stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. The application lists the objects that are stored in the S3 bucket and displays a table to the user. During testing, a developer discovers that the application does not show any objects in the list.

What is the MOST secure way to resolve this issue?

- A. Update the IAM instance profile that is attached to the EC2 instance to include the S3:* permission for the S3 bucket.
- B. Update the IAM instance profile that is attached to the EC2 instance to include the S3:ListBucket permission for the S3 bucket.
- C. Update the developer's user permissions to include the S3:ListBucket permission for the S3 bucket.
- D. Update the S3 bucket policy by including the S3:ListBucket permission and by setting the Principal element to specify the account number of the EC2 instance.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 61

A company is building a web application on AWS. When a customer sends a request, the application will generate reports and then make the reports available to the customer within one hour. Reports should be accessible to the customer for 8 hours. Some reports are larger than 1 MB. Each report is unique to the customer. The application should delete all reports that are older than 2 days.

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

- A. Generate the reports and then store the reports as Amazon DynamoDB items that have a specified TTL
- B. Generate a URL that retrieves the reports from DynamoDB
- C. Provide the URL to customers through the web application.
- D. Generate the reports and then store the reports in an Amazon S3 bucket that uses server-side encryption. Attach the reports to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) message

- E. Subscribe the customer to email notifications from Amazon SNS.
- F. Generate the reports and then store the reports in an Amazon S3 bucket that uses server-side encryption. Generate a presigned URL that contains an expiration date. Provide the URL to customers through the web application.
- G. Add S3 Lifecycle configuration rules to the S3 bucket to delete old reports.
- H. Generate the reports and then store the reports in an Amazon RDS database with a date stamp.
- I. Generate an URL that retrieves the reports from the RDS database.
- J. Provide the URL to customers through the web application.
- K. Schedule an hourly AWS Lambda function to delete database records that have expired date stamps.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 62

An application uses an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group. A developer notices that EC2 instances are taking a long time to become available during scale-out events. The UserData script is taking a long time to run.

The developer must implement a solution to decrease the time that elapses before an EC2 instance becomes available. The solution must make the most recent version of the application available at all times and must apply all available security updates. The solution also must minimize the number of images that are created. The images must be validated.

Which combination of steps should the developer take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Use EC2 Image Builder to create an Amazon Machine Image (AMI). Install all the patches and agents that are needed to manage and run the application.
- B. Update the Auto Scaling group launch configuration to use the AMI.
- C. Use EC2 Image Builder to create an Amazon Machine Image (AMI). Install the latest version of the application and all the patches and agents that are needed to manage and run the application.
- D. Update the Auto Scaling group launch configuration to use the AMI.
- E. Set up AWS CodeDeploy to deploy the most recent version of the application at runtime.
- F. Set up AWS CodePipeline to deploy the most recent version of the application at runtime.
- G. Remove any commands that perform operating system patching from the UserData script.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 63

A company has a multi-node Windows legacy application that runs on premises. The application uses a network shared folder as a centralized configuration repository to store configuration files in .xml format. The company is migrating the application to Amazon EC2 instances. As part of the migration to AWS, a developer must identify a solution that provides high availability for the repository.

Which solution will meet this requirement MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Mount an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume onto one of the EC2 instances.
- B. Deploy a file system on the EBS volume.
- C. Use the host operating system to share a folder.
- D. Update the application code to read and write configuration files from the shared folder.
- E. Deploy a micro EC2 instance with an instance store volume.
- F. Use the host operating system to share a folder.
- G. Update the application code to read and write configuration files from the shared folder.
- H. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to host the repository.
- I. Migrate the existing .xml files to the S3 bucket. Update the application code to use the AWS SDK to read and write configuration files from Amazon S3.
- J. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to host the repository.
- K. Migrate the existing .xml files to the S3 bucket. Mount the S3 bucket to the EC2 instances as a local volume.
- L. Update the application code to read and write configuration files from the disk.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 66

A developer has a legacy application that is hosted on-premises. Other applications hosted on AWS depend on the on-premises application for proper functioning. In case of any application errors, the developer wants to be able to use Amazon CloudWatch to monitor and troubleshoot all applications from one place.

How can the developer accomplish this?

- A. Install an AWS SDK on the on-premises server to automatically send logs to CloudWatch.
- B. Download the CloudWatch agent to the on-premises server.
- C. Configure the agent to use IAM user credentials with permissions for CloudWatch.
- D. Upload log files from the on-premises server to Amazon S3 and have CloudWatch read the files.
- E. Upload log files from the on-premises server to an Amazon EC2 instance and have the instance forward the logs to CloudWatch.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 67

A company wants to share information with a third party. The third party has an HTTP API endpoint that the company can use to share the information. The company has the required API key to access the HTTP API.

The company needs a way to manage the API key by using code. The integration of the API key with the application code cannot affect application performance. Which solution will meet these requirements MOST securely?

- A. Store the API credentials in AWS Secrets Manager.
- B. Retrieve the API credentials at runtime by using the AWS SDK.
- C. Use the credentials to make the API call.
- D. Store the API credentials in a local code variable.
- E. Push the code to a secure Git repository.
- F. Use the local code variable at runtime to make the API call.
- G. Store the API credentials as an object in a private Amazon S3 bucket.
- H. Restrict access to the S3 object by using IAM policies.
- I. Retrieve the API credentials at runtime by using the AWS SDK.

- J. Use the credentials to make the API call.
- K. Store the API credentials in an Amazon DynamoDB tabl
- L. Restrict access to the table by using resource-based policie
- M. Retrieve the API credentials at runtime by using the AWS SD
- N. Use the credentials to make the API call.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 71

A developer is creating an AWS CloudFormation template to deploy Amazon EC2 instances across multiple AWS accounts. The developer must choose the EC2 instances from a list of approved instance types.

How can the developer incorporate the list of approved instance types in the CloudFormation template?

- A. Create a separate CloudFormation template for each EC2 instance type in the list.
- B. In the Resources section of the CloudFormation template, create resources for each EC2 instance type in the list.
- C. In the CloudFormation template, create a separate parameter for each EC2 instance type in the list.
- D. In the CloudFormation template, create a parameter with the list of EC2 instance types as AllowedValues.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 73

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