**QUESTION 83**

A solutions architect is designing a customer-facing application for a company.

The application's database will have a clearly defined access pattern throughout the year and will have a variable number of reads and writes that depend on the time of year.

The company must retain audit records for the database for 7 days.

The recovery point objective (RPO) must be less than 5 hours.

Which solution meets these requirements?

1. Use Amazon DynamoDB with auto scaling.

Use on-demand backups and Amazon DynamoDB Streams.

1. Use Amazon Redshift.

Configure concurrency scaling.

Activate audit logging.

Perform database snapshots every 4 hours.

1. Use Amazon RDS with Provisioned IOPS.

Activate the database auditing parameter.

Perform database snapshots every 5 hours.

1. Use Amazon Aurora MySQL with auto scaling.

Activate the database auditing parameter

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION 87**

A company has an event-driven application that invokes AWS Lambda functions up to 800 times each minute with varying runtimes.

The Lambda functions access data that is stored in an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB cluster.

The company is noticing connection timeouts as user activity increases.

The database shows no signs of being overloaded.

CPU, memory, and disk access metrics are all low.

Which solution will resolve this issue with the LEAST operational overhead?

1. Adjust the size of the Aurora MySQL nodes to handle more connections.

Configure retry logic in the Lambda functions for attempts to connect to the database.

1. Set up Amazon ElastiCache tor Redls to cache commonly read items from the database. Configure the Lambda functions to connect to ElastiCache for reads.

1. Add an Aurora Replica as a reader node.

Configure the Lambda functions to connect to the reader endpoint of the DB cluster rather than lo the writer endpoint.

1. Use Amazon RDS Proxy to create a proxy.

Set the DB cluster as the target database.

Configure the Lambda functions lo connect to the proxy rather than to the DB cluster.

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION 141**

A company hosts a data lake on AWS.

The data lake consists of data in Amazon S3 and Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL.

The company needs a reporting solution that provides data visualization and includes all the data sources within the data lake.

Only the company's management team should have full access to all the visualizations.

The rest of the company should have only limited access.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

1. Create an analysis in Amazon QuickSight.

Connect all the data sources and create new datasets.

Publish dashboards to visualize the data.

Share the dashboards with the appropriate IAM roles.

1. Create an analysis in Amazon OuickSight.

Connect all the data sources and create new datasets.

Publish dashboards to visualize the data.

Share the dashboards with the appropriate users and groups.

1. Create an AWS Glue table and crawler for the data in Amazon S3.

Create an AWS Glue extract, transform, and load (ETL) job to produce reports.

Publish the reports to Amazon S3.

Use S3 bucket policies to limit access to the reports.

1. Create an AWS Glue table and crawler for the data in Amazon S3.

Use Amazon Athena Federated Query to access data within Amazon RDS for PoslgreSQL.

Generate reports by using Amazon Athena.

Publish the reports to Amazon S3.

Use S3 bucket policies to limit access to the reports.

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION 163**

A company has an AWS Glue extract, transform and load (ETL) job that runs every day at the same time.

The job processes XML data that is in an Amazon S3 bucket.

New data is added to the S3 bucket every day.

A solutions architect notices that AWS Glue is processing all the data during each run.

What should the solutions architect do to prevent AWS Glue from reprocessing old data?

1. Edit the job to use job bookmarks.

1. Edit the job to delete data after the data is processed.
2. Edit the job by setting the NumberOfWorkers field to 1.
3. Use a FindMatches machine learning (ML) transform.

**Answer:** A