**QUESTION 12**

A company runs a shopping application that uses Amazon DynamoDB to store customer information.

In case of data corruption, a solutions architect needs to design a solution that meets a recovery point objective (RPO) of 15 minutes and a recovery time objective (RTO) of 1 hour.

What should the solutions architect recommend to meet these requirements?

1. Configure DynamoDB global tables.

For RPO recovery, point the application to a different AWS Region.

1. Configure DynamoDB point-in-time recovery.

For RPO recovery, restore to the desired point in time.

1. Export the DynamoDB data to Amazon S3 Glacier on a daily basis. For RPO recovery, import the data from S3 Glacier to DynamoDB.

1. Schedule Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) snapshots for the DynamoDB table every 15 minutes.

For RPO recovery, restore the DynamoDB table by using the EBS snapshot.

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION 19**

A company needs to keep user transaction data in an Amazon DynamoDB table.

The company must retain the data for 7 years.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

1. Use DynamoDB point-in-time recovery to back up the table continuously.

1. Use AWS Backup to create backup schedules and retention policies for the table.
2. Create an on-demand backup of the table by using the DynamoDB console.

Store the backup in an Amazon S3 bucket.

Set an S3 Lifecycle configuration for the S3 bucket.

1. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function.

Configure the Lambda function to back up the table and to store the backup in an Amazon S3 bucket.

Set an S3 Lifecycle configuration for the S3 bucket.

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION 20**

A company is planning to use an Amazon DynamoDB table for data storage.

The company is concerned about cost optimization.

The table will not be used on most mornings. In the evenings, the read and write traffic will often be unpredictable.

When traffic spikes occur, they will happen very quickly.

What should a solutions architect recommend?

1. Create a DynamoDB table in on-demand capacity mode.

1. Create a DynamoDB table with a global secondary index.
2. Create a DynamoDB table with provisioned capacity and auto scaling.
3. Create a DynamoDB table in provisioned capacity mode, and configure it as a global table.

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION 216**

An entertainment company is using Amazon DynamoDB to store media metadata.

The application is read intensive and experiencing delays.

The company does not have staff to handle additional operational overhead and needs to improve the performance efficiency of DynamoDB without reconfiguring the application.

What should a solutions architect recommend to meet this requirement?

1. Use Amazon ElastiCache for Redis.

1. Use Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX).
2. Replicate data by using DynamoDB global tables.
3. Use Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached with Auto Discovery enabled.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/dax/>

**QUESTION 223**

A company owns an asynchronous API that is used to ingest user requests and, based on the request type, dispatch requests to the appropriate microservice for processing.

The company is using Amazon API Gateway to deploy the API front end, and an AWS Lambda function that invokes Amazon DynamoDB to store user requests before dispatching them to the processing microservices.

The company provisioned as much DynamoDB throughput as its budget allows, but the company is still experiencing availability issues and is losing user requests.

What should a solutions architect do to address this issue without impacting existing users?

1. Add throttling on the API Gateway with server-side throttling limits.

1. Use DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) and Lambda to buffer writes to DynamoDB.
2. Create a secondary index in DynamoDB for the table with the user requests.
3. Use the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue and Lambda to buffer writes to DynamoDB.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

because all other options put some more charges to DynamoDB. But the company supplied as much as they can for DynamoDB. And it is async request and we need to have retry mechanism not to lose the customer data.