**QUESTION 77**

A company wants to direct its users to a backup static error page if the company's primary website is unavailable.

The primary website's DNS records are hosted in Amazon Route 53.

The domain is pointing to an Application Load Balancer (ALB).

The company needs a solution that minimizes changes and infrastructure overhead.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

1. Update the Route 53 records to use a latency routing policy.

Add a static error page that is hosted in an Amazon S3 bucket to the records so that the traffic is sent to the most responsive endpoints.

1. Set up a Route 53 active-passive failover configuration.

Direct traffic to a static error page that is hosted in an Amazon S3 bucket when Route 53 health checks determine that the ALB endpoint is unhealthy.

1. Set up a Route 53 active-active configuration with the ALB and an Amazon EC2 instance that hosts a static error page as endpoints.

Configure Route 53 to send requests to the instance only if the health checks fail for the ALB.

1. Update the Route 53 records to use a multivalue answer routing policy.

Create a health check.

Direct traffic to the website if the health check passes.

Direct traffic to a static error page that is hosted in Amazon S3 if the health check does not pass.

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION 97**

A company hosts its web application on AWS using seven Amazon EC2 instances.

The company requires that the IP addresses of all healthy EC2 instances be returned in response to DNS queries.

Which policy should be used to meet this requirement?

1. Simple routing policy

1. Latency routing policy.
2. Multivalue routing policy.
3. Geolocation routing policy.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/multivalue-versus-simple-policies/>

"Use a multivalue answer routing policy to help distribute DNS responses across multiple resources.

For example, use multivalue answer routing when you want to associate your routing records with a Route 53 health check."

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-policy.html#routing-policymultivalue>

**QUESTION 112**

A global company hosts its web application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB).

The web application has static data and dynamic data.

The company stores its static data in an Amazon S3 bucket.

The company wants to improve performance and reduce latency for the static data and dynamic data.

The company is using its own domain name registered with Amazon Route 53.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

1. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution that has the S3 bucket and the ALB as origins.

Configure Route 53 to route traffic to the CloudFront distribution.

1. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution that has the ALB as an origin.

Create an AWS Global Accelerator standard accelerator that has the S3 bucket as an endpoint.

Configure Route 53 to route traffic to the CloudFront distribution.

1. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution that has the S3 bucket as an origin.

Create an AWS Global Accelerator standard accelerator that has the ALB and the CloudFront distribution as endpoints.

Create a custom domain name that points to the accelerator DNS name.

Use the custom domain name as an endpoint for the web application.

1. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution that has the ALB as an origin.

Create an AWS Global Accelerator standard accelerator that has the S3 bucket as an endpoint.

Create two domain names.

Point one domain name to the CloudFront DNS name for dynamic content.

Point the other domain name to the accelerator DNS name for static content.

Use the domain names as endpoints for the web application.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/52704816/how-to-properly-disable-cloudfront-caching-forapi-requests>

**QUESTION 129**

A company has registered its domain name with Amazon Route 53.

The company uses Amazon API Gateway in the ca-central-1 Region as a public interface for its backend microservice APIs.

Third-party services consume the APIs securely.

The company wants to design its API Gateway URL with the company's domain name and corresponding certificate so that the third-party services can use HTTPS.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

1. Create stage variables in API Gateway with Name="Endpoint-URL" and Value="Company Domain Name" to overwrite the default URL.

Import the public certificate associated with the company's domain name into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).

1. Create Route 53 DNS records with the company's domain name.

Point the alias record to the Regional API Gateway stage endpoint.

Import the public certificate associated with the company's domain name into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the us-east-1 Region.

1. Create a Regional API Gateway endpoint.

Associate the API Gateway endpoint with the company's domain name.

Import the public certificate associated with the company's domain name into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the same Region.

Attach the certificate to the API Gateway endpoint.

Configure Route 53 to route traffic to the API Gateway endpoint.

1. Create a Regional API Gateway endpoint.

Associate the API Gateway endpoint with the company's domain name.

Import the public certificate associated with the company's domain name into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the us-east-1 Region.

Attach the certificate to the API Gateway APIs.

Create Route 53 DNS records with the company's domain name.

Point an A record to the company's domain name.

**Answer:** D