Q3.A company has a multi-tier application that runs six front-end web servers in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group in a single Availability  Zone behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). A solutions architect needs to modify the infrastructure to be highly available without modifying the application.   
 Which architecture should the solutions architect choose that provides high availability?   
 中文翻译:一家公司拥有一个多层应用程序，该应用程序在应用程序负载平衡器（ALB）后面的单个可用区中的一个Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling组中运行六个前端Web服务器。解决方案架构师需要将基础结构修改为高度可用，而无需修改应用程序。   
 解决方案架构师应选择哪种架构来提供高可用性?

* A.Create an Auto Scaling group that uses three instances across each of two Regions   
  中文翻译:A.创建一个Auto Scaling组，该组在两个区域中的每个区域使用三个实例
* B.Modify the Auto Scaling group to use three instances across each of two Availability Zones   
  中文翻译: B.修改Auto Scaling组以在两个可用区中的每个可用区中使用三个实例
* C.Create an Auto Scaling template that can be used to quickly create more instances in another Region   
  中文翻译: C.创建一个Auto Scaling模板，该模板可用于在另一个Region中快速创建更多实例
* D.Change the ALB in front of the Amazon EC2 instances in a round-robin configuration to balance traffic to the web tier   
  中文翻译: D.在循环配置中更改Amazon EC2实例前面的ALB以平衡到Web层的流量

Answer:B **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第1部分

Q4.A company runs an internal browser-based application The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer.   
 The instances run in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones.The Auto Scaling group scales up to 20 instances during work hours, but scales down to 2 instances overnight Staff are complaining that the application is very slow when the day begins, although it runs well by mid- morning.   
 How should the scaling be changed to address the staff complaints and keep costs to a minimum ?   
 中文翻译: 公司运行基于内部浏览器的应用程序该应用程序在Application Load Balancer后面的Amazon EC2实例上运行。   
 实例在多个可用区中的Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling组中运行。 Auto Scaling组在工作时间内最多可扩展20个实例，而在一夜之间最多可扩展到2个实例。   
 工作人员抱怨说，尽管一天早晨运行良好，但该应用程序在一天开始时运行非常缓慢。   
 应该如何改变规模，以解决员工的抱怨并将成本降至最低?

* A.  
   Implement a scheduled action that sets the desired capacity to 20 shortly before the office opens  
  中文翻译: A.实施一项计划的行动，以在办公室开业前不久将所需的容量设置为20
* B.Implement a step scaling action triggered at a lower CPU threshold, and decrease the cooldown period   
  中文翻译: B.执行以较低的CPU阈值触发的逐步扩展操作，并缩短冷却时间
* C.Implement a target tracking action triggered at a lower CPU threshold and decrease the cooldown period   
  中文翻译: C.实施在较低的CPU阈值下触发的目标跟踪操作，并缩短冷却时间
* D.Implement a scheduled action that sets the minimum and maximum capacity to 20 shortly before the office opens   
  中文翻译: D.实施一项计划内的行动，在办事处开业前不久将最小和最大容量设置为20

Answer:A **Explanation/Reference:**

scheduled action 计划行动（提前准备好资源选择计划行动）。这道题就选a，请不要质疑。 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/asg-purchase-options.html



Section: 第1部分

Q5.A solutions architect is designing a solution to access a catalog of images and provide users with the ability to submit requests to customize images.   
 Image customization parameters will be in any request sent to an AWS API Gateway API.The customized image will be generated on demand, and users will receive a link they can click to view or download their customized image.   
 The solution must be highly available for viewing and customizing images What is the MOST cost- effective solution to meet these requirements ?   
 中文翻译: 解决方案架构师正在设计一种解决方案，以访问图像目录并为用户提供提交自定义图像请求的能力。   
 图像定制参数将存在于发送到AWS API Gateway API的任何请求中。定制图像将按需生成，用户将获得一个链接，他们可以单击以查看或下载其定制图像。   
 该解决方案必须高度可用以查看和自定义图像，满足这些要求的最经济有效的解决方案是什么?

* A.Use Amazon EC2 instances to manipulate the original image into the requested customization.  
  Store the original and manipulated images in Amazon S3.  
  Configure an Elastic Load Balancer in front of the EC2 instances.   
  中文翻译: A.使用Amazon EC2实例将原始图像处理为请求的自定义。  
  将原始和经过处理的图像存储在Amazon S3中。  
  在EC2实例之前配置Elastic Load Balancer。
* B.Use AWS Lambda to manipulate the original image to the requested customization.  
  Store the original and manipulated images in Amazon S3.  
  Configure an Amazon CloudFront distribution with the S3 bucket as the ongin.   
  中文翻译: B.使用AWS Lambda将原始图像处理为请求的自定义。  
  将原始和经过处理的图像存储在Amazon S3中。  
  使用S3存储桶作为ongin配置Amazon CloudFront分配。
* C.Use AWS Lambda to manipulate the original image to the requested customization.  
  Store the original images in Amazon S3 and the manipulated images in Amazon DynamoDB.  
  Configure an Elastic Load Balancer in front of the Amazon EC2 instances.   
  中文翻译: C.使用AWS Lambda将原始图像处理为请求的自定义。将原始图像存储在Amazon S3中，将经过处理的图像存储在Amazon DynamoDB中。  
  在Amazon EC2实例前面配置Elastic Load Balancer。
* D.Use Amazon EC2 instances to manipulate the original image into the requested customization.  
  Store the original images in Amazon S3 and the manipulated images in Amazon DynamoDB.  
  Configure an Amazon CloudFront distribution with the S3 bucket as the origin.   
  中文翻译: D.使用Amazon EC2实例将原始图像处理为请求的自定义。  
  将原始图像存储在Amazon S3中，将经过处理的图像存储在Amazon DynamoDB中。  
  使用S3存储桶作为源配置Amazon CloudFront分配。

Answer:B **Explanation/Reference:**

AWS Lambda是一种计算服务，可让您运行代码而无需置备或管理服务器。 AWS Lambda仅在需要时执行您的代码，并自动扩展，从每天几个请求到每秒数千个。您只需为您消耗的计算时间付费-代码未运行时不收费。借助AWS Lambda，您几乎可以为任何类型的应用程序或后端服务运行代码-只需进行零管理即可。 AWS Lambda在高可用性计算基础架构上运行代码，并执行所有计算资源管理，包括服务器和操作系统维护，容量供应和自动扩展，代码监视和日志记录。您所需要做的就是以AWS Lambda支持的一种语言提供代码。  使用S3存储静态内容具有很多优势。但是，为了帮助您在有效管理成本的同时优化应用程序的性能和安全性，我们建议您还设置Amazon CloudFront与S3存储桶配合使用，以提供和保护内容。 CloudFront是一项内容交付网络（CDN）服务，可在全球范围内安全，大规模地提供静态和动态Web内容，视频流和API。通过设计，将数据从CloudFront传送出去比将数据直接从S3直接传送给您的用户更具成本效益。  CloudFront通过称为“边缘位置”的全球数据中心网络提供内容。使用边缘服务器缓存和提供内容可以通过提供更接近查看者所在位置的内容来提高性能。 CloudFront在全球各地都设有边缘服务器。  参考: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/welcome.html https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/amazon-s3-amazon-cloudfront-a-match-made-in-the-cloud/





Section: 第1部分

Q6.A bicycle sharing company is developing a multi-tier architecture to track the location of its bicycles during peak operating hours.   
 The company wants to use these data points in its existing analytics platform A solutions architect must determine the most viable multi - tier option to support this architecture.   
 The data points must be accessible from the REST API.   
 Which action meets these requirements for storing and retrieving location data ?   
 中文翻译: 一家自行车共享公司正在开发一种多层体系结构，以在高峰运营时间跟踪其自行车的位置。   
 该公司希望在其现有的分析平台中使用这些数据点。解决方案架构师必须确定最可行的多层选项来支持该体系结构。   
 数据点必须可从REST API访问。   
 哪项操作符合存储和检索位置数据的这些要求?

* A.  
   Use Amazon Athena with Amazon S3   
  中文翻译: A.将Amazon Athena与Amazon S3结合使用
* B.  
   Use Amazon API Gateway with AWS Lambda   
  中文翻译: B.将Amazon API Gateway与AWS Lambda一起使用
* C.  
   Use Amazon QuickSight with Amazon Redshift   
  中文翻译: C.将Amazon QuickSight与Amazon Redshift结合使用
* D.  
   Use Amazon API Gateway with Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics   
  中文翻译: D.将Amazon API Gateway与Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics结合使用

Answer:A **Explanation/Reference:**

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/amazon/view/24952-exam-aws-certified-solutions-architect-associate-saa-c02/ 公司希望复用现有分析平台，排除D;REST API。QuickSight是提供BI的，跟题干不搭边，排除C;API Gateway和Lambda都不能存数据，排除B;Athena支持REST API，S3可以存储数据，选A



Section: 第1部分

Q7.A solutions architect is deploying a distributed database on multiple Amazon EC2 instances. The database stores all data on multiple instances so it can withstand the loss of an instance. The database requires block storage with latency and throughput to support several million transactions per second per server.   
 Which storage solution should the solutions architect use?   
 中文翻译: 解决方案架构师正在多个Amazon EC2实例上部署分布式数据库。数据库将所有数据存储在多个实例上，因此它可以承受一个实例的丢失。数据库需要具有延迟和吞吐量的块存储，以支持每台服务器每秒几百万个事务。   
 解决方案架构师应使用哪种存储解决方案?

* A.Amazon EBS   
  中文翻译: A.亚马逊EBS
* B.Amazon EC2 instance store   
  中文翻译: B.Amazon EC2实例存储
* C.Amazon EFS   
  中文翻译: C.Amazon EFS
* D.Amazon S3   
  中文翻译: D.亚马逊S3

Answer:B **Explanation/Reference:**

这道题就选b，请不要质疑。EBS达不到几百万个IOPS。

Section: 第1部分

Q8.A solutions architect is designing a web application that will run on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB).The company strictly requires that the application be resilient against malicious internet activity and attacks, and protect against new common vulnerabilities and exposures.   
 What should the solutions architect recommend?   
 中文翻译: 解决方案架构师正在设计一个Web应用程序，该应用程序将在Application Load Balancer（ALB）之后的Amazon EC2实例上运行。该公司严格要求该应用程序具有抵御恶意Internet活动和攻击的能力，并防御新的常见漏洞和暴露。   
 解决方案架构师应该建议什么?

* A.Leverage Amazon CloudFront with the ALB endpoint as the origin   
  中文翻译: A.以ALB终端节点为源利用Amazon CloudFront
* B.Deploy an appropriate managed rule for AWS WAF and associate it with the ALB   
  中文翻译: B.为AWS WAF部署适当的托管规则并将其与ALB关联
* C.Subscribe to AWS Shield Advanced and ensure common vulnerabilities and exposures are blocked   
  中文翻译: C.订阅AWS Shield Advanced并确保阻止常见漏洞和披露
* D.Configure network ACLs and security groups to allow only ports 80 and 443 to access the EC2 instances   
  中文翻译: D.配置网络ACL和安全组以仅允许端口80和443访问EC2实例

Answer:B **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第2部分

Q9.A company has been storing analytics data in an Amazon RDS instance for the past few years. The company asked a solutions architect to find a solution that allows users to access this data using an API.   
 The expectation is that the application will experience periods of inactivity but could receive bursts of traffic within seconds.   
 Which solution should the solutions architect suggest?   
 中文翻译: 过去几年，一家公司一直将分析数据存储在Amazon RDS实例中。该公司要求解决方案架构师找到一种解决方案，该解决方案允许用户使用API访问此数据。   
 期望该应用程序将经历一段时间的不活动状态，但可能会在几秒钟内收到大量流量。   
 解决方案架构师应建议哪种解决方案?

* A.  
   Set up an Amazon API Gateway and use Amazon ECS.   
  中文翻译: A.设置一个Amazon API Gateway并使用Amazon ECS。
* B.  
   Set up an Amazon API Gateway and use AWS Elastic Beanstalk.   
  中文翻译: B.设置一个Amazon API Gateway并使用AWS Elastic Beanstalk。
* C.  
   Set up an Amazon API Gateway and use AWS Lambda functions   
  中文翻译: C.设置Amazon API Gateway并使用AWS Lambda函数
* D.  
   Set up an Amazon API Gateway and use Amazon EC2 with Auto Scaling   
  中文翻译: D.设置Amazon API Gateway并将Amazon EC2与Auto Scaling一起使用

Answer:C **Explanation/Reference:**

这个问题只是在要求您为规定的要求制定出最佳的计算服务。关键要求是计算服务应适用于需求范围很广的工作负载，从无请求到大流量突发。 AWS Lambda是一种理想的解决方案，因为您仅在发出请求时才付费，并且可以轻松扩展以适应大量流量。 Lambda与API Gateway和Amazon RDS均能很好地工作。 正确:“设置Amazon API Gateway并使用AWS Lambda函数”是正确的答案。 错误:“设置Amazon API Gateway并使用Amazon ECS”是不正确的，因为Lambda更适合此用例，因为流量模式是高度动态的。错误:“设置Amazon API网关并使用AWS Elastic Beanstalk”是不正确的，因为流量模式是高度动态的，因此Lambda更适合此用例。错误:“设置Amazon API Gateway并将Amazon EC2与Auto Scaling一起使用”是不正确的，因为Lambda更适合此用例，因为流量模式是高度动态的。 参考文献: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/invocation-scaling.html



Section: 第2部分

Q10.A company's web application is using multiple Linux Amazon EC2 instances and storing data on Amazon EBS volumes.   
 The company is looking for a solution to increase the resiliency of the application in case of a failure and to provide storage that complies with atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability(ACID).What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?   
 中文翻译: 公司的Web应用程序正在使用多个Linux Amazon EC2实例，并将数据存储在Amazon EBS卷上。该公司正在寻找一种解决方案，以在出现故障的情况下提高应用程序的弹性，并提供符合原子性，一致性，隔离性和耐用性（ACID）的存储。解决方案架构师应该怎么做才能满足这些要求?

* A.Launch the application on EC2 instances in each Availability Zone.  
   Attach EBS volumes to each EC2 instance.   
  中文翻译: A.在每个可用区中的EC2实例上启动应用程序。 将EBS卷附加到每个EC2实例。
* B.Create an Application Load Balancer with Auto Scaling groups across multiple Availability Zones.  
   Mount an instance store on each EC2 instance.   
  中文翻译: B.使用跨多个可用区的Auto Scaling组创建一个Application Load Balancer。  
   在每个EC2实例上安装一个实例存储。
* C.Create an Application Load Balancer with Auto Scaling groups across multiple Availability Zones.  
   Store data on Amazon EFS and mount a target on each instance.   
  中文翻译: C.使用跨多个可用区的Auto Scaling组创建一个Application Load Balancer。  
   将数据存储在Amazon EFS上，并在每个实例上安装一个目标。
* D.Create an Application Load Balancer with Auto Scaling groups across multiple Availability Zones.  
   Store data using Amazon S3 One Zone - Infrequent Access(S3 One Zone - IA).   
  中文翻译: D.使用跨多个可用区的Auto Scaling组创建一个Application Load Balancer。  
   使用Amazon S3一区不频繁访问（S3 One Zone - IA）存储数据。

Answer:C **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第2部分

Q11.A company has an application that calls AWS Lambda functions. A recent code review found database credentials stored in the source code. The database credentials need to be removed from the Lambda source code. The credentials must then be securely stored and rotated on an ongoing basis to meet security policy requirements.   
 What should a solutions architect recommend to meet these requirements?   
 中文翻译: 公司拥有一个调用AWS Lambda函数的应用程序。最近的代码审查发现源代码中存储了数据库凭据。需要从Lambda源代码中删除数据库凭据。然后必须安全地存储凭据并不断对其进行轮换以满足安全策略要求。   
 解决方案架构师应建议哪些以满足这些要求?

* A.  
   Store the password in AWS CloudHSM.  
    Associate the Lambda function with a role that can retrieve the password from CloudHSM given its key ID.   
  中文翻译: A.将密码存储在AWS CloudHSM中。  
    将Lambda函数与一个角色相关联，该角色可以根据给定的密钥ID从CloudHSM检索密码。
* B.  
   Store the password in AWS Secrets Manager.  
    Associate the Lambda function with a role that can retrieve the password from Secrets Manager given its secret ID.   
  中文翻译: B.将密码存储在AWS Secrets Manager中。  
    将Lambda函数与一个角色相关联，该角色可以从Secrets Manager中获取给定其秘密ID的密码。
* C.  
   Move the database password to an environment variable associated with the Lambda function.  
    Retrieve the password from the environment variable upon execution.   
  中文翻译: C.将数据库密码移至与Lambda函数关联的环境变量。  
    执行时从环境变量中检索密码。
* D.  
   Store the password in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS).  
    Associate the Lambda function with a role that can retrieve the password from AWS KMS given its key ID.   
  中文翻译:  D.将密码存储在AWS Key Management Service（AWS KMS）中。  
    将Lambda函数与一个角色相关联，该角色可以根据给定的密钥ID从AWS KMS检索密码。

Answer:B **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第2部分

Q12.A company hosts a static website within an Amazon S3 bucket. A solutions architect needs to ensure that data can be recovered in case of accidental deletion.Which action will accomplish this?   
 一家公司在amazons3存储桶中托管一个静态网站。解决方案架构师需要确保在意外删除时可以恢复数据。 哪项行动能达到这个目的？

* A.  
   Enable Amazon S3 versioning  
    
    
   启用Amazon S3版本控制
* B.  
   Enable Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering.  
    
    
   启用Amazon S3智能分层。
* C.  
   Enable an Amazon S3 lifecycle policy  
    
    
   启用Amazon S3生命周期策略
* D.  
   Enable Amazon S3 cross-Region replication.  
    
    
   启用Amazon S3跨区域复制。

Answer:A **Explanation/Reference:**

Object versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same Amazon S3 bucket. Versioning provides the ability to recover from both unintended user actions and application failures. You can use versioning to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your Amazon S3 bucket. CORRECT: "Enable Amazon S3 versioning" is the correct answer.

Section: 第2部分

Q13.A company is managing health records on-premises. The company must keep these records indefinitely, disable any modifications to the records once they are stored, and granularly audit access at all levels.The chief technology officer(CTO) is concerned because there are already millions of records not being used by any application, and the current infrastructure is running out of space.The CTO has requested a solutions architect design a solution to move existing data and support future records. Which services can the solutions architect recommend to meet these requirements?   
 中文翻译:一家公司正在本地管理健康记录。公司必须无限期地保留这些记录，一旦存储了记录就禁止对记录进行任何修改，并仔细审核各个级别的访问权限。   
 首席技术官（CTO）担心，因为已经有数百万条记录未被任何应用程序使用，并且当前的基础架构空间不足。 CTO已要求解决方案架构师设计一种解决方案，以移动现有数据并支持将来的记录。解决方案架构师可以推荐哪些服务来满足这些要求?

* A.  
   Use AWS DataSync to move existing data to AWS.  
    Use Amazon S3 to store existing and new data.  
    Enable Amazon S3 object lock and enable AWS CloudTrail with data events.   
  中文翻译: A.使用AWS DataSync将现有数据移至AWS。  
    使用Amazon S3存储现有数据和新数据。  
          启用Amazon S3对象锁定，并为AWS CloudTrail启用数据事件。
* B.  
   Use AWS Storage Gateway to move existing data to AWS.  
    Use Amazon S3 to store existing and new data.  
    Enable Amazon S3 object lock and enable AWS CloudTrail with management events.   
  中文翻译: B.使用AWS Storage Gateway将现有数据移至AWS。  
    使用Amazon S3存储现有数据和新数据。  
          启用Amazon S3对象锁定，并通过管理事件启用AWS CloudTrail。
* C.Use AWS DataSync to move existing data to AWS.  
   Use Amazon S3 to store existing and new data.  
   Enable Amazon S3 object lock and enable AWS CloudTrail with management events.   
  中文翻译:C.使用AWS DataSync将现有数据移至AWS。  
   使用Amazon S3存储现有数据和新数据。  
   启用Amazon S3对象锁定，并通过管理事件启用AWS CloudTrail。
* D.Use AWS Storage Gateway to move existing data to AWS.  
   Use Amazon Elastic Block Store(Amazon EBS) to store existing and new data.  
   Enable Amazon S3 object lock and enable Amazon S3 server access logging.   
  中文翻译: D.使用AWS Storage Gateway将现有数据移至AWS。  
   使用Amazon Elastic Block Store（Amazon EBS）存储现有数据和新数据。  
   启用Amazon S3对象锁定并启用Amazon S3服务器访问日志记录。

Answer:A **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第3部分

Q14.A company currently operates a web application backed by an Amazon RDS MySQL database. It has automated backups that are run daily and are not encrypted. A security audit requires future backups to be encrypted and the unencrypted backups to be destroyed. The company will make at least one encrypted backup before destroying the old backups What should be done to enable encryption for future backups?   
 中文翻译: 一家公司当前正在运行由Amazon RDS MySQL数据库支持的Web应用程序。它具有每天运行且未加密的自动备份。安全审核要求对将来的备份进行加密，而将未加密的备份销毁。在销毁旧备份之前，公司将至少进行一次加密备份，应如何做才能为以后的备份启用加密?

* A.  
   Enable default encryption for the Amazon S3 bucket where backups are stored   
  中文翻译: A.为存储备份的Amazon S3存储桶启用默认加密
* B.  
   Modify the backup section of the database configuration to toggle the Enable encryption check box.   
  中文翻译: B.修改数据库配置的备份部分以切换“启用加密”复选框。
* C.  
   Create a snapshot of the database.  
    Copy it to an encrypted snapshot.  
    Restore the database from the encrypted snapshot.   
  中文翻译: C.创建数据库快照。将其复制到加密的快照。  
    从加密的快照还原数据库。
* D.  
   Enable an encrypted read replica on RDS for MySQL.  
    Promote the encrypted read replica to primary.  
    Remove the original database instance.   
  中文翻译: D.在MySQL的RDS上启用加密的只读副本。  
    将加密的只读副本提升为主数据库。  
          删除原始数据库实例。

Answer:C **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第3部分

Q15.A client reports that they want see an audit log of any changes made to AWS resources in their account. What can the client do to achieve this?   
 中文翻译: 客户端报告他们希望查看其帐户中对AWS资源进行的任何更改的审核日志。客户可以做些什么来实现这一目标?

* A.  
   Set up Amazon CloudWatch monitors on services they own   
  中文翻译: A.在他们拥有的服务上设置Amazon CloudWatch监视器
* B.  
   Enable AWS CloudTrail logs to be delivered to an Amazon S3 bucket   
  中文翻译: B.启用将AWS CloudTrail日志传递到Amazon S3存储桶
* C.  
   Use Amazon CloudWatch Events to parse logs   
  中文翻译: C.使用Amazon CloudWatch Events解析日志
* D.  
   Use AWS OpsWorks to manage their resources   
  中文翻译:  D.使用AWS OpsWorks来管理其资源

Answer:B **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第3部分

Q16.An application running in a private subnet accesses an Amazon DynamoDB table. There is a security requirement that the data never leave the AWS network.   
 How should this requirement be met?   
 中文翻译: 在专用子网中运行的应用程序访问Amazon DynamoDB表。有一个安全要求，即数据永远都不会离开AWS网络。   
 应如何满足此要求?

* A.Configure a network ACL on DynamoDB to limit traffic to the private subnet   
  中文翻译: A.在DynamoDB上配置网络ACL以将流量限制到专用子网
* B.Enable DynamoDB encryption at rest using an AWS KMS key   
  中文翻译: B.使用AWS KMS密钥启用静态DynamoDB加密
* C.Add a NAT gateway and configure the route table on the private subnet   
  中文翻译: C.添加一个NAT网关并在专用子网上配置路由表
* D.Create a VPC endpoint for DynamoDB and configure the endpoint policy   
  中文翻译: D.为DynamoDB创建一个VPC端点并配置端点策略

Answer:D **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第3部分

Q17.A three-tier application is being created to host small news articles. The application is expected to serve millions of users. When breaking news occurs, the site must handle very large spikes in traffic without significantly impacting database performance.   
 Which design meets these requirements while minimizing costs?   
 中文翻译: 正在创建一个三层应用程序来托管小新闻文章。该应用程序有望为数百万用户提供服务。发生突发新闻时，该站点必须处理非常大的流量峰值，而又不会显着影响数据库性能。   
 哪种设计可以在最小化成本的同时满足这些要求?

* A.  
   Use Auto Scaling groups to increase the number of Amazon EC2 instances delivering the web application   
  中文翻译:A.使用Auto Scaling组增加交付Web应用程序的Amazon EC2实例的数量
* B.  
   Use Auto Scaling groups to increase the size of the Amazon RDS instances delivering the database   
  中文翻译:B.使用Auto Scaling组增加交付数据库的Amazon RDS实例的大小
* C.  
   Use Amazon DynamoDB strongly consistent reads to adjust for the increase in traffic   
  中文翻译: C.使用Amazon DynamoDB高度一致的读取来调整流量的增长
* D.  
   Use Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) to cache read operations to the database   
  中文翻译:  D.使用Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator（DAX）将读取操作缓存到数据库

Answer:D **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第3部分

Q18.During a review of business applications, a Solutions Architect identifies a critical application with a relational database that was built by a business user and is running on the user's desktop.To reduce the risk of a business interruption, the Solutions Architect wants to migrate the application to a highly available, multi - tiered solution in AWS.   
 What should the Solutions Architect do to accomplish this with the LEAST amount of disruption to the business?   
 中文翻译: 在审查业务应用程序期间，解决方案架构师使用由业务用户构建并在用户桌面上运行的关系数据库来识别关键应用程序。为了降低业务中断的风险，解决方案架构师希望将应用程序迁移到AWS中的高可用性多层解决方案。   
 解决方案架构师应该怎么做才能对业务造成最少的破坏?

* A.  
   Create an import package of the application code for upload to AWS Lambda, and include a function to create another Lambda function to migrate data into an Amazon RDS database   
  中文翻译:A.创建应用程序代码的导入包以上传到AWS Lambda，并包括一个函数来创建另一个Lambda函数以将数据迁移到Amazon RDS数据库
* B.  
   Create an image of the user's desktop, migrate it to Amazon EC2 using VM Import, and place the EC2 instance in an Auto Scaling group   
  中文翻译: B.创建用户桌面的映像，使用VM Import将其迁移到Amazon EC2，并将EC2实例放置在Auto Scaling组中
* C.  
   Pre-stage new Amazon EC2 instances running the application code on AWS behind an Application Load Balancer and an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance   
  中文翻译:C.在Application Load Balancer和Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB实例后面的AWS上预先运行新的Amazon EC2实例
* D.  
   Use AWS DMS to migrate the backend database to an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance.  
  Migrate the application code to AWS Elastic Beanstalk   
  中文翻译:D.使用AWS DMS将后端数据库迁移到Amazon RDS Multi-AZ数据库实例。  
  将应用程序代码迁移到AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Answer:D **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第4部分

Q19.A company has thousands of files stored in an Amazon S3 bucket that has a well-defined access pattern. The files are accessed by an application multiple times a day for the first 30 days. Files are rarely accessed within the next 90 days. After that, the files are never accessed again. During the first 120 days, accessing these files should never take more than a few seconds.   
 Which lifecycle policy should be used for the S3 objects to minimize costs based on the access pattern?   
 中文翻译: 一家公司在具有明确定义的访问模式的Amazon S3存储桶中存储了数千个文件。在前30天中，应用程序每天多次访问文件。在接下来的90天内很少访问文件。之后，将不再访问文件。在最初的120天内，访问这些文件的时间绝不会超过几秒钟。应该为S3对象使用哪种生命周期策略，以根据访问模式将成本降至最低?

* A.Use Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) storage for the first 30 days. Then move the files to the GLACIER storage class for the next 90 days. Allow the data to expire after that.   
  中文翻译:A.前30天使用Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access（S3 Standard-IA）存储。然后在接下来的90天内将文件移至GLACIER存储类。之后，让数据过期。
* B.Use Amazon S3 Standard storage for the first 30 days. Then move the files to Amazon S3 Standard- Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) for the next 90 days. Allow the data to expire after that.   
  中文翻译: B.前30天使用Amazon S3 Standard存储。然后在接下来的90天内将文件移动到Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access（S3 Standard-IA）。之后，让数据过期。
* C.Use Amazon S3 Standard storage for first 30 days. Then move the files to the GLACIER storage class for the next 90 days. Allow the data to expire after that.   
  中文翻译: C.前30天使用Amazon S3 Standard存储。然后在接下来的90天内将文件移至GLACIER存储类。之后，让数据过期。
* D.Use Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) for the first 30 days. After that, move the data to the GLACIER storage class, where is will be deleted automatically.   
  中文翻译: D.前30天使用Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access（S3 Standard-IA）。之后，将数据移至GLACIER存储类，该类将被自动删除。

Answer:B **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第4部分

Q20.A company creates business-critical 3D images every night. The images are batch-processed every Friday and require an uninterrupted 48 hours to complete.What is the MOST cost-effective Amazon EC2 pricing model for this scenario?   
 中文翻译:公司每天晚上都会创建关键业务3D图像。图像在每个星期五进行批处理，并且需要48小时不间断地完成。   
 在这种情况下，最具成本效益的Amazon EC2定价模型是什么?

* A.  
   On-Demand Instances   
  中文翻译: A.按需实例
* B.  
   Scheduled Reserved Instances   
  中文翻译: B.预定的预留实例
* C.  
   Reserved Instances   
  中文翻译: C.预留实例
* D.Spot Instances   
  中文翻译: D.竞价型实例

Answer:B **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第4部分

Q21.An application generates audit logs of operational activities. Compliance requirements mandate that the application retain the logs for 5 years. How can these requirements be met?   
 中文翻译: 应用程序生成操作活动的审核日志。遵从性要求要求应用程序将日志保留5年。如何满足这些要求?

* A.  
   Save the logs in an Amazon S3 bucket and enable Multi-Factor Authentication Delete (MFA Delete) on the bucket.    
  中文翻译:A.将日志保存在Amazon S3存储桶中，并在存储桶上启用多因素身份验证删除（MFA Delete）。
* B.  
   Save the logs in an Amazon EFS volume and use Network File System version 4 (NFSv4) locking with the volume.    
  中文翻译: B.将日志保存在Amazon EFS卷中，并使用该卷的网络文件系统版本4（NFSv4）锁定。
* C.  
   Save the logs in an Amazon Glacier vault and use the Vault Lock feature.   
  中文翻译: C.将日志保存在Amazon Glacier保管库中，并使用保管库锁定功能。
* D.  
   Save the logs in an Amazon EBS volume and take monthly snapshots.   
  中文翻译:  D.将日志保存在Amazon EBS卷中，并每月拍摄一次快照。

Answer:C **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第4部分

Q22.A Solutions Architect is creating an application running in an Amazon VPC that needs to access AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Network security rules prohibit any route table entry with a 0.0.0.0/0 destination.   
 What infrastructure addition will allow access to the AWS service while meeting the requirements?   
 中文翻译: 解决方案架构师正在创建在Amazon VPC中运行的应用程序，该应用程序需要访问AWS Systems Manager参数存储。网络安全规则禁止任何目的地为0.0.0.0/0的路由表条目。   
 在满足要求的同时，哪些基础架构新增功能将允许访问AWS服务?

* A.  
   VPC peering   
  中文翻译: A.VPC对等
* B.  
   NAT instance   
  中文翻译: B. NAT实例
* C.NAT gateway   
  中文翻译: C.NAT网关
* D.AWS PrivateLink   
  中文翻译: D.AWS PrivateLink

Answer:D **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第4部分

Q23.A photo-sharing website running on AWS allows users to generate thumbnail images of photos stored in Amazon S3. An Amazon DynamoDB table maintains the locations of photos, and thumbnails are easily re- created from the originals if they are accidentally deleted.   
 How should the thumbnail images be stored to ensure the LOWEST cost?   
 中文翻译: 在AWS上运行的照片共享网站允许用户生成存储在Amazon S3中的照片的缩略图。 Amazon DynamoDB表维护照片的位置，如果不小心删除了缩略图，则可以轻松地从原始照片重新创建缩略图。   
 缩略图应如何存储以确保最低成本?

* A.  
   Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) with cross-region replication   
  中文翻译: A.具有跨区域复制的Amazon S3标准不频繁访问（S3 Standard-IA）
* B.  
   Amazon S3   
  中文翻译: B.亚马逊S3
* C.  
   Amazon Glacier   
  中文翻译: C.亚马逊冰川
* D.  
   Amazon S3 with cross-region replication   
  中文翻译: D.具有跨区域复制的Amazon S3

Answer:B **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第5部分

Q24.A company's application runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer(ALB).The instances run in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones.On the first day of every month at midnight the application becomes much slower when the month - end financial calculation batch executes.   
 This causes the CPU utilization of the EC2 instances to immediately peak to 100 % which disrupts the application.   
 What should a solutions architect recommend to ensure the application is able to handle the workload and avoid downtime ?   
 中文翻译: 公司的应用程序在应用程序负载平衡器（ALB）后面的Amazon EC2实例上运行。实例在多个可用区中的Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling组中运行。每个月的第一天午夜，当月末财务计算批处理执行时，应用程序的运行速度将大大降低。   
 这导致EC2实例的CPU利用率立即达到100％的峰值，从而中断了应用程序。   
 解决方案架构师应建议什么以确保应用程序能够处理工作负载并避免停机?

* A.  
   Configure an Amazon CloudFront distribution in front of the ALB   
  中文翻译: A.在ALB之前配置Amazon CloudFront分配
* B.  
   Configure an EC2 Auto Scaling simple scaling policy based on CPU utilization   
  中文翻译: B.根据CPU使用率配置EC2自动扩展简单扩展策略
* C.  
   Configure an EC2 Auto Scaling scheduled scaling policy based on the monthly schedule.   
  中文翻译: C.根据月度计划配置EC2自动扩展计划的扩展策略。
* D.  
   Configure Amazon ElastiCache to remove some of the workload from the EC2 instances   
  中文翻译: D.配置Amazon ElastiCache以从EC2实例中删除一些工作负载

Answer:C **Explanation/Reference:**

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling的预定扩展  预定缩放比例允许您设置自己的缩放时间表。 例如，假设每周一次访问Web应用程序的流量在星期三开始增加，在星期四仍然保持高流量，而在星期五开始减少。 您可以根据Web应用程序的可预测流量模式来计划扩展操作。 缩放操作会根据时间和日期自动执行。 参考: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/schedule\_time.html



Section: 第5部分

Q25.A company is migrating from an on-premises infrastructure to the AWS Cloud. One of the company's applications stores files on a Windows file server farm that uses Distributed File System Replication(DFSR) to keep data in sync.   
 A solutions architect needs to replace the file server farm.   
 Which service should the solutions architect use?   
 中文翻译: 一家公司正在从内部部署基础架构迁移到AWS云。该公司的一个应用程序将文件存储在Windows文件服务器场中，该服务器场使用分布式文件系统复制（DFSR）保持数据同步。   
 解决方案架构师需要替换文件服务器场。   
 解决方案架构师应使用哪种服务?

* A.  
   Amazon EFS   
  中文翻译: A.Amazon EFS
* B.  
   Amazon FSx   
  中文翻译: B.亚马逊FSx
* C.  
   Amazon S3   
  中文翻译: C.亚马逊S3
* D.  
   AWS Storage Gateway   
  中文翻译: D.AWS Storage Gateway

Answer:B **Explanation/Reference:**

使用AWS DataSync将现有文件迁移到Windows文件服务器的Amazon FSx  我们建议使用AWS DataSync在Amazon FSx for Windows File Server文件系统之间传输数据。 DataSync是一种数据传输服务，可简化，自动化和加速本地存储系统和其他通过Internet或AWS Direct Connect在AWS存储服务之间的数据移动和复制。 DataSync可以传输文件系统数据和元数据，例如所有权，时间戳和访问权限。  参考: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/fsx/latest/WindowsGuide/migrate-files-to-fsx-datasync.html



Section: 第5部分

Q26.A company's website is used to sell products to the public.The site runs on Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer(ALB).   
 There is also an Amazon CloudFront distribution and AWS WAF is being used to protect against SQL injection attacks.   
 The ALB is the origin for the CloudFront distribution.   
 A recent review of security logs revealed an external malicious IP that needs to be blocked from accessing the website.   
 What should a solutions architect do to protect the application?   
 中文翻译: 公司的网站用于向公众销售产品。该站点在应用程序负载平衡器（ALB）后面的Auto Scaling 组中的Amazon EC2实例上运行。   
 还有一个Amazon CloudFront发行版，AWS WAF被用来防御SQL注入攻击。   
 ALB是CloudFront分发的来源。   
 最近对安全日志的审查显示，需要阻止外部恶意IP访问该网站。   
 解决方案架构师应该怎么做才能保护应用程序?

* A.Modify the network ACL on the CloudFront distribution to add a deny rule for the malicious IP address   
  中文翻译: A.修改CloudFront分发上的网络ACL以添加针对恶意IP地址的拒绝规则
* B.Modify the configuration of AWS WAF to add an IP match condition to block the malicious IP address   
  中文翻译: B.修改AWS WAF的配置以添加IP匹配条件以阻止恶意IP地址
* C.Modify the network ACL for the EC2 instances in the target groups behind the ALB to deny the malicious IP address   
  中文翻译: C.修改ALB后面目标组中EC2实例的网络ACL以拒绝恶意IP地址
* D.Modify the security groups for the EC2 instances in the target groups behind the ALB to deny the malicious IP address   
  中文翻译: D.修改ALB后面目标组中EC2实例的安全组以拒绝恶意IP地址

Answer:B **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第5部分

Q27.A marketing company is storing CSV files in an Amazon S3 bucket for statistical analysis. An application on an Amazon EC2 instance needs permission to efficiently process the CSV data stored in the S3 bucket.Which action will MOST securely grant the EC2 instance access to the S3 bucket?   
 中文翻译: 一家营销公司将CSV文件存储在Amazon S3存储桶中，以进行统计分析。 Amazon EC2实例上的应用程序需要权限才能有效处理S3存储桶中存储的CSV数据。   
 MOST将安全地授予EC2实例对S3存储桶的访问权限是什么?

* A.  
   Attach a resource-based policy to the S3 bucket   
  中文翻译: A.将基于资源的策略附加到S3存储桶
* B.Create an IAM user for the application with specific permissions to the S3 bucket   
  中文翻译: B.为具有S3存储桶特定权限的应用程序创建IAM用户
* C.Associate an IAM role with least privilege permissions to the EC2 instance profile   
  中文翻译: C.将IAM角色与对EC2实例配置文件的最小特权权限相关联
* D.Store AWS credentials directly on the EC2 instance for applications on the instance to use for API calls   
  中文翻译: D.将AWS凭证直接存储在EC2实例上，以供该实例上的应用程序用于API调用

Answer:C **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第5部分

Q28.A solutions architect is designing a solution where users will be directed to a backup static error page it the primary website is unavailable. The primary website's DNS records are hosted in Amazon Route 53 where their domain is pointing to an Application Load Balancer(ALB).  Which configuration should the solutions architect use to meet the company's needs while minimizing changes and infrastructure overhead?   
 中文翻译: 解决方案架构师正在设计一种解决方案，在该解决方案中，如果主网站不可用，用户将被定向到备份静态错误页面。   
 主网站的DNS记录托管在Amazon Route 53中，该站点的域指向应用程序负载平衡器（ALB）。   
 解决方案架构师应使用哪种配置来满足公司的需求，同时最大程度地减少更改和基础架构开销?

* A.Point a Route 53 alias record to an Amazon CloudFront distribution with the ALB as one of its origins.  
   Then, create custom error pages for the distribution.   
  中文翻译: A.将Route 53别名记录指向以ALB作为其起源之一的Amazon CloudFront分配。  
   然后，为分发创建自定义错误页面。
* B.Set up a Route 53 active-passive failover configuration.  
   Direct traffic to a static error page hosted within an Amazon S3 bucket when Route 53 health checks determine that the ALB endpoint is unhealthy.   
  中文翻译: B.设置Route 53主动-被动故障转移配置。  
   当Route 53运行状况检查确定ALB端点不健康时，将流量定向到Amazon S3存储桶中托管的静态错误页面。
* C.Update the Route 53 record to use a latency-based routing policy.  
   Add the backup static error page hosted within an Amazon S3 bucket to the record so the traffic is sent to the most responsive endpoints.   
  中文翻译: C.更新Route 53记录以使用基于延迟的路由策略。  
   将托管在Amazon S3存储桶中的备份静态错误页面添加到记录中，以便将流量发送到响应最快的终端节点。
* D.Set up a Route 53 active-active configuration with the ALB and an Amazon EC2 instance hosting a static error page as endpoints.  
   Route 53 will only send requests to the instance if the health checks fail for the ALB.   
  中文翻译: D.使用ALB和托管静态错误页面的Amazon EC2实例设置Route 53主动-主动配置作为端点。如果ALB的运行状况检查失败，则路由53仅将请求发送到实例。

Answer:B **Explanation/Reference:**

当您希望主要资源或资源组大部分时间都可用并且希望次要资源或资源组处于备用状态时（如果所有主要资源都不可用），请使用主动-被动故障转移配置。响应查询时，Route 53仅包括健康的主要资源。如果所有主要资源都不健康，则路由53开始响应DNS查询而仅包括健康的辅助资源。  要创建具有一个主记录和一个辅助记录的主动-被动故障转移配置，只需创建记录并为路由策略指定故障转移。当主要资源运行状况良好时，路由53使用主要记录来响应DNS查询。当主资源不正常时，路由53使用辅助记录来响应DNS查询。  Amazon Route 53如何避免级联故障  作为防止级联故障的第一道防线，每个请求路由算法（例如加权和故障转移）都有最后一种选择方式。在这种特殊模式下，当所有记录都被认为不健康时，Route 53算法将恢复为认为所有记录都健康。  例如，如果某个应用程序的所有实例在多台主机上都拒绝运行状况检查请求，则Route 53 DNS服务器将始终选择一个答案并返回，而不是不返回DNS答案或返回NXDOMAIN（不存在的域）响应。应用程序可以响应用户，但仍无法通过运行状况检查，因此可以提供一些保护以防止配置错误。  同样，如果应用程序过载，并且三个端点中的一个未通过其运行状况检查，因此将其排除在Route 53 DNS响应之外，则Route 53在其余两个端点之间分配响应。如果其余端点无法处理额外的负载而失败，则路由53还原为将请求分发到所有三个端点。  参考:https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/dns-failover-types.html https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/dns-failover-problems.html

Section: 第6部分

Q29.A solutions architect is designing the cloud architecture for a new application being deployed on AWS. The process should run in parallel while adding and removing application nodes as needed based on the number of jobs to be processed.   
 The processor application is stateless.   
 The solutions architect must ensure that the application is loosely coupled and the job items are durably stored.   
 Which design should the solutions architect use?   
 中文翻译: 解决方案架构师正在为正在AWS上部署的新应用程序设计云架构。该过程应并行运行，同时根据要处理的作业数根据需要添加和删除应用程序节点。   
 处理器应用程序是无状态的。   
 解决方案架构师必须确保应用程序松散耦合，并且持久存储作业项。   
 解决方案架构师应使用哪种设计?

* A.  
   Create an Amazon SNS topic to send the jobs that need to be processed.  
    Create an Amazon Machine Image(AMI) that consists of the processor application.  
    Create a launch configuration that uses the AMI.  
    Create an Auto Scaling group using the launch configuration.  
    Set the scaling policy for the Auto Scaling group to add and remove nodes based on CPU usage   
  中文翻译: A.创建一个Amazon SNS主题以发送需要处理的作业。  
    创建一个由处理器应用程序组成的Amazon Machine Image（AMI）。  
      创建使用AMI的启动配置。  
   使用启动配置创建一个Auto Scaling组。  
     设置Auto Scaling组的缩放策略，以根据CPU使用情况添加和删除节点
* B.  
   Create an Amazon SQS queue to hold the jobs that need to be processed.  
    Create an Amazon Machine Image(AMI) that consists of the processor application.  
    Create a launch configuration that uses the AMI.  
    Create an Auto Scaling group using the launch configuration.Set the scaling policy for the Auto Scaling group to add and remove nodes based on network usage  
  中文翻译: B.创建一个Amazon SQS队列来保存需要处理的作业。  
   创建一个由处理器应用程序组成的Amazon Machine Image（AMI）。  
   创建使用AMI的启动配置。  
   使用启动配置创建一个Auto Scaling组。为Auto Scaling组设置缩放策略，以根据网络使用情况添加和删除节点
* C.  
   Create an Amazon SQS queue to hold the jobs that needs to be processed.  
    Create an Amazon Machine Image(AMI) that consists of the processor application.  
    Create a launch template that uses the AMI.  
    Create an Auto Scaling group using the launch template.  
    Set the scaling policy for the Auto Scaling group to add and remove nodes based on the number of items in the SQS queue   
  中文翻译: C.创建一个Amazon SQS队列来保存需要处理的作业。  
   创建一个由处理器应用程序组成的Amazon Machine Image（AMI）。  
    创建使用AMI的启动模板。  
   使用启动模板创建一个Auto Scaling组。  
     设置Auto Scaling组的缩放策略，以根据SQS队列中的项目数添加和删除节点
* D.  
   Create an Amazon SNS topic to send the jobs that need to be processed.  
    Create an Amazon Machine Image(AMI) that consists of the processor application.  
    Create a launch template that uses the AMI.  
    Create an Auto Scaling group using the launch template.Set the scaling policy for the Auto Scaling group to add and remove nodes based on the number of messages published to the SNS topic.  
  中文翻译:  D.创建一个Amazon SNS主题以发送需要处理的作业。  
   创建一个由处理器应用程序组成的Amazon Machine Image（AMI）。  
   创建使用AMI的启动模板。  
    使用启动模板创建一个Auto Scaling组。为Auto Scaling组设置缩放策略，以根据发布到SNS主题的消息数添加和删除节点。

Answer:C **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第6部分

Q30.A company has a legacy application that processes data in two parts. The second part of the process takes longer than the first, so the company has decided to rewrite the application as two microservices running on Amazon ECS that can scale independently. How should a solutions architect integrate the microservices?   
 中文翻译: 公司有一个遗留应用程序，该应用程序分两部分处理数据。该过程的第二部分需要比第一部分更长的时间，因此该公司决定将应用程序重写为在Amazon ECS上运行的两个可独立扩展的微服务。解决方案架构师应如何集成微服务?

* A.  
   Implement code in microservice 1 to send data to an Amazon S3 bucket.  
    Use S3 event notifications to invoke microservice 2.   
  中文翻译: A.在微服务1中实施代码以将数据发送到Amazon S3存储桶。  
    使用S3事件通知来调用微服务2。
* B.Implement code in microservice 1 to publish data to an Amazon SNS topic.  
   Implement code in microservice 2 to subscribe to this topic.   
  中文翻译: B.在微服务1中实施代码以将数据发布到Amazon SNS主题。  
   在微服务2中实现代码以订阅该主题。
* C.Implement code in microservice 1 to send data to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose.  
   Implement code in microservice 2 to read from Kinesis Data Firehose.   
  中文翻译: C.在微服务1中实施代码以将数据发送到Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose。  
   在微服务2中实现代码以从Kinesis Data Firehose读取。
* D.Implement code in microservice 1 to send data to an Amazon SQS queue.  
   Implement code in microservice 2 to process messages from the queue.   
  中文翻译: D.在微服务1中实施代码以将数据发送到Amazon SQS队列。  
   在微服务2中实现代码以处理来自队列的消息。

Answer:D **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第6部分

Q31.A solutions architect at an ecommerce company wants to back up application log data to Amazon S3. The solutions architect is unsure how frequently the logs will be accessed or which logs will be accessed the most.   
 The company wants to keep costs as low as possible by using the appropriate S3 storage class.Which S3 storage class should be implemented to meet these requirements?   
 中文翻译: 一家电子商务公司的解决方案架构师希望将应用程序日志数据备份到Amazon S3。解决方案架构师无法确定日志的访问频率或访问最多的日志。   
 该公司希望通过使用适当的S3存储类别来尽可能降低成本。应该实现哪种S3存储类别以满足这些要求?

* A.S3 Glacier   
  中文翻译: A.S3冰川
* B.S3 Intelligent-Tiering   
  中文翻译: B. S3智能分层
* C.S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA)   
  中文翻译: C. S3标准-不频繁访问（S3 Standard-IA）
* D.S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA)   
  中文翻译: D.S3一区不频繁访问（S3一区-IA）

Answer:B **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第6部分

Q32.A security team wants to limit access to specific services or actions in all of the team's AWS accounts.All accounts belong to a large organization in AWS Organizations.The solution must be scalable and there must be a single point where permissions can be maintained.   
 What should a solutions architect do to accomplish this?   
 中文翻译: 安全团队希望限制对团队所有AWS账户中特定服务或操作的访问。所有账户均属于AWS Organizations中的大型组织。该解决方案必须是可伸缩的，并且必须在单个点上可以维护权限。   
 解决方案架构师应该怎么做才能做到这一点?

* A.  
   Create an ACL to provide access to the services or actions.   
  中文翻译: A.创建一个ACL以提供对服务或操作的访问。
* B.  
   Create a security group to allow accounts and attach it to user groups   
  中文翻译: B.创建一个安全组以允许帐户并将其附加到用户组
* C.Create cross-account roles in each account to deny access to the services or actions.   
  中文翻译: C.在每个帐户中创建跨帐户角色以拒绝访问服务或操作。
* D.Create a service control policy in the root organizational unit to deny access to the services or actions   
  中文翻译: D.在根组织单位中创建服务控制策略以拒绝对服务或操作的访问

Answer:D **Explanation/Reference:**

Section: 第6部分