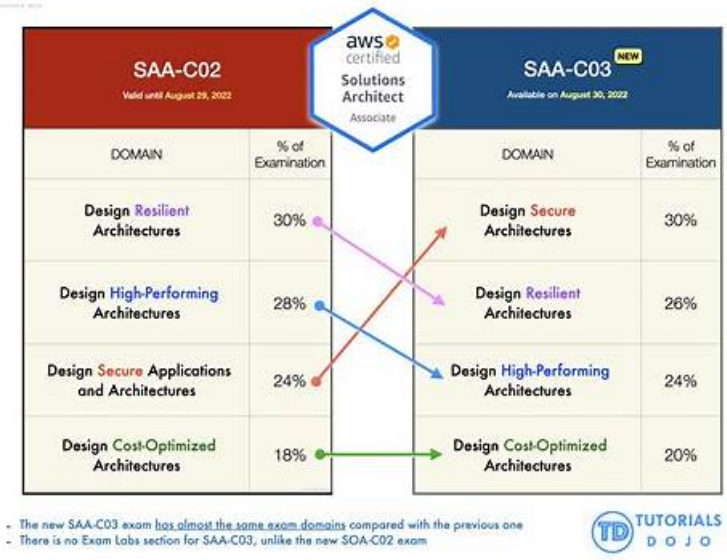
SAA-C03 Vorbereitungsfragen & SAA-C03 Testengine



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Wollen Sie Amazon SAA-C03 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen und auch die SAA-C03 Zertifizierung besitzen? Wir ITZert können Ihren Erfolg gewährleisten. Es ist sehr wichtig, die entsprechenden Kenntnisse der SAA-C03 Prüfung vorzubereiten. Und es ist auch sehr wichtig, das geeignete hocheffektive Gerät zu benutzen. Amazon SAA-C03 Dumps von ITZert sind unbedingt das beste Lerngerät, das geeignet für Sie ist. Sie können auch unglaubliche Ergebnisse von diesen hocheffektiven Dumps gefunden. Fürchten Sie sich Misserfolg der Amazon SAA-C03 Prüfungen, klicken Sie bitte ITZert und Informieren Sie sich.

Manchmal muss man mit große Menge von Prüfungsaufgaben üben, um eine wichtige Prüfung zu bestehen. Die Amazon SAA-C03 von uns hat diese Forderung gut erfüllt. Und mit den fachlichen Erklärungen können Sie besser die Antworten verstehen. Die Demo der Amazon SAA-C03 von unterschiedlichen Versionen werden von uns gratis angeboten. Probieren Sie mal und wählen Sie die geeignete Version für Sie! Mit unserer gemeinsamen Arbeit werden Sie bestimmt die Amazon SAA-C03 Prüfung erfolgreich bestehen!

>> SAA-C03 Vorbereitungsfragen <<

Amazon SAA-C03 Testengine & SAA-C03 Prüfungsvorbereitung

Jeder hat seinen eigenen Lebensplan. Wenn Sie andere Wahle treffen, bekommen Sie sicher etwas Anderes. So ist die Wahl serh wichtig. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur Amazon SAA-C03 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ITZert ist eine beste Methode, die den IT-Fachleuten helfen, ihr Ziel zu erreichen. Sie enthalten Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur Amazon SAA-C03 Zertifizierung. Und sie sind den echten Prüfungen ähnlich. Es ist wirklich die besten Schulungsunterlagen.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate SAA-C03 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q238-Q243):

238. Frage
A hospital is designing a new application that gathers symptoms from patients. The hospital has decided to use Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SOS) and Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) in the architecture.
A solutions architect is reviewing the infrastructure design Data must be encrypted at test and in transit. Only authorized personnel of the hospital should be able to access the data.
Which combination of steps should the solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Turn on server-side encryption on the SOS components by using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key Apply a key pokey to restrict key usage to a set of authorized principals. Set a condition in the queue pokey to allow only encrypted connections over TLS.

- B. Turn on server-side encryption on the SOS components by using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key. Apply an 1AM pokey to restrict key usage to a set of authorized principals. Set a condition in the queue pokey to allow only encrypted connections over TLS
- C. Turn on server-side encryption on the SQS components Update tie default key policy to restrict key usage to a set of authorized principals.
- D. Turn on server-side encryption on the SNS components by using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key Apply a key policy to restrict key usage to a set of authorized principals.
- E. Turn on encryption on the SNS components Update the default key policy to restrict key usage to a set of authorized principals. Set a condition in the topic pokey to allow only encrypted connections over TLS.

Antwort: A,D

239. Frage
A company needs to use its on-premises LDAP directory service to authenticate its users to the AWS Management Console. The directory service is not compatible with Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML).
Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Enable AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) between AWS and the on-premises LDAP.
- B. Create an IAM policy that uses AWS credentials, and integrate the policy into LDAP.
- C. Develop an on-premises custom identity broker application or process that uses AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to get short-lived credentials.
- D. Set up a process that rotates the I AM credentials whenever LDAP credentials are updated.

Antwort: A

Begründung:
The solution that meets the requirements is to develop an on-premises custom identity broker application or process that uses AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to get short-lived credentials. This solution allows the company to use its existing LDAP directory service to authenticate its users to the AWS Management Console, without requiring SAML compatibility.The custom identity broker application or process can act as a proxy between the LDAP directory service and AWS STS, and can request temporary security credentials for the users based on their LDAP attributes and roles. The users can then use these credentials to access the AWS Management Console via a sign-in URL generated by the identity broker. This solution also enhances security by using short-lived credentials that expire after a specified duration.
The other solutions do not meet the requirements because they either require SAML compatibility or do not provide access to the AWS Management Console. Enabling AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) between AWS and the on-premises LDAP would require the LDAP directory service to support SAML 2.0, which is not the case for this scenario. Creating an IAM policy that uses AWS credentials and integrating the policy into LDAP would not provide access to the AWS Management Console, but only to the AWSAPIs. Setting up a process that rotates the IAM credentials whenever LDAP credentials are updated would also not provide access to the AWS Management Console, but only to the AWS CLI. Therefore, these solutions are not suitable for the given requirements.

240. Frage
A company has an API that receives real-time data from a fleet of monitoring devices. The API stores this data in an Amazon RDS DB instance for later analysis. The amount of data that the monitoring devices send to the API fluctuates. During periods of heavy traffic, the API often returns timeout errors.
After an inspection of the logs, the company determines that the database is not capable of processing the volume of write traffic that comes from the API. A solutions architect must minimize the number of connections to the database and must ensure that data is not lost during periods of heavy traffic.

- A. Increase the size of the DB instance to an instance type that has more available memory.
- B. Modify the API to write incoming data to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
  Use an AWS Lambda function that Amazon SQS invokes to write data from the queue to the database.
- C. Modify the DB instance to be a Multi-AZ DB instance. Configure the application to write to all active RDS DB instances.
- D. Modify the API to write incoming data to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Use an AWS Lambda function that Amazon SNS invokes to write data from the topic to the database.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Using Amazon SQS decouples the API from the database, allowing the system to handle write bursts without data loss. The queue buffers incoming requests, and AWS Lambda processes them asynchronously, writing to the RDS instance at a sustainable rate.
From AWS Documentation:
"Amazon SQS acts as a buffer between components that produce and consume data, allowing each to operate independently. You can use AWS Lambda to process messages from SQS and write them to other services such as Amazon RDS." (Source: Amazon SQS Developer Guide) Why C is correct:
* SQS absorbs write surges and ensures durable message retention.
* Lambda scales automatically with message volume and reduces DB connections.
* Prevents timeout errors by smoothing traffic spikes.
Why others are incorrect:
* A: Scaling RDS vertically doesn't address connection spikes.
* B: Multi-AZ is for availability, not write throughput.
* D: SNS is for fan-out message delivery, not queue-based buffering.
References:
Amazon SQS Developer Guide - "Decoupling Applications with Message Queues" AWS Lambda Developer Guide - "Using Lambda with SQS" AWS Well-Architected Framework - Performance Efficiency and Reliability Pillars

241. Frage
A multinational manufacturing company has multiple accounts in AWS to separate their various departments such as finance, human resources, engineering and many others. There is a requirement to ensure that certain access to services and actions are properly controlled to comply with the security policy of the company.
As the Solutions Architect, which is the most suitable way to set up the multi-account AWS environment of the company?

- A. Set up a common IAM policy that can be applied across all AWS accounts.
- B. Connect all departments by setting up a cross-account access to each of the AWS accounts of the company. Create and attach IAM policies to your resources based on their respective departments to control access.
- C. Use AWS Organizations and Service Control Policies to control services on each account.
- D. Provide access to externally authenticated users via Identity Federation. Set up an IAM role to specify permissions for users from each department whose identity is federated from your organization or a third-party identity provider.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
Using AWS Organizations and Service Control Policies to control services on each account is the correct answer. Refer to the diagram below:
AWS Organizations offers policy-based management for multiple AWS accounts. With Organizations, you can create groups of accounts, automate account creation, apply and manage policies for those groups. Organizations enables you to centrally manage policies across multiple accounts, without requiring custom scripts and manual processes. It allows you to create Service Control Policies (SCPs) that centrally control AWS service use across multiple AWS accounts.
Setting up a common IAM policy that can be applied across all AWS accounts is incorrect because it is not possible to create a common IAM policy for multiple AWS accounts.
The option that says: Connect all departments by setting up a cross-account access to each of the AWS accounts of the company. Create and attach IAM policies to your resources based on their respective departments to control access is incorrect because although you can set up cross-account access to each department, this entails a lot of configuration compared with using AWS Organizations and Service Control Policies (SCPs). Cross-account access would be a more suitable choice if you only have two accounts to manage, but not for multiple accounts.
The option that says: Provide access to externally authenticated users via Identity Federation. Set up an IAM role to specify permissions for users from each department whose identity is federated from your organization or a third-party identity provider is incorrect as this option is focused on the Identity Federation authentication set up for your AWS accounts but not the IAM policy management for multiple AWS accounts. A combination of AWS Organizations and Service Control Policies (SCPs) is a better choice compared to this option.
Explanation:
Reference:
https://aws.amazon.com/organizations/
Check out this AWS Organizations Cheat Sheet: https://tutorialsdojo.com/aws-organizations/ Service Control Policies (SCP) vs IAM Policies: https://tutorialsdojo.com/service-control-policies-scp-vs-iam- policies/ Comparison of AWS Services Cheat Sheets: https://tutorialsdojo.com/comparison-of-aws-services/

242. Frage
A company has an application that is running on Amazon EC2 instances A solutions architect has standardized the company on a particular instance family and various instance sizes based on the current needs of the company.
The company wants to maximize cost savings for the application over the next 3 years. The company needs to be able to change the instance family and sizes in the next 6 months based on application popularity and usage Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Zonal Reserved Instances
- B. Standard Reserved Instances
- C. Compute Savings Plan
- D. EC2 Instance Savings Plan

Antwort: C

Begründung:
* Understanding the Requirement: The company wants to maximize cost savings for their application over the next three years, with the flexibility to change the instance family and sizes within the next six months based on application popularity and usage.
* Analysis of Options:
* Compute Savings Plan: This plan offers the most flexibility, allowing the company to change instance families, sizes, and regions. It applies to EC2, AWS Fargate, and AWS Lambda, offering significant cost savings with this flexibility.
* EC2 Instance Savings Plan: This plan is less flexible than the Compute Savings Plan, as it only applies to EC2 instances and allows changes within a specific instance family.
* Zonal Reserved Instances: These provide a discount on EC2 instances but are tied to a specific availability zone and instance type, offering the least flexibility.
* Standard Reserved Instances: These offer discounts on EC2 instances but with more restrictions compared to Savings Plans, particularly when changing instance types and families.
* Best Option for Flexibility and Savings:
* The Compute Savings Plan is the most cost-effective solution because it allows the company to maintain flexibility while still achieving significant cost savings. This is critical for adapting to changing application demands without being locked into specific instance types or families.
References:
* AWS Savings Plans
* EC2 Instance Types

243. Frage
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Natürlich kennen Sie viele verschiedene Unterlagen, wenn Sie die Prüfungsunterlagen zur Amazon SAA-C03 Zertifizierung suchen. Aber Sie können laut Umfrage oder dem persönlichen Probieren finden, dass Prüfungsunterlagen von ITZert für Sie am besten geeignet sind. Die Zertifizierungsfragen zur Amazon SAA-C03 Zertifizierung von ITZert werden für die Prüfungsteilnehmer, die sich nicht genug Zeit auf die Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten, speziell konzipiert. Damit können Sie viel Zeit sparen, Und diese SAA-C03 Prüfungsunterlagen können Ihnen versprechen, diese Prüfung einmalig zu bestehen. Außerdem sind die Prüfungsfragen von ITZert immer die neuesten und die aktualisiersten. Wenn sich die Prüfungsinhalte verändern, bietet ITZert Ihnen die neuesten Informationen.

SAA-C03 Testengine: https://www.itzert.com/SAA-C03_valid-braindumps.html

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Urplötzlich schießt der Bulle aus der Tiefe SAA-C03 Testengine empor, kommt unmit- telbar vor dem Dreimaster an die Oberfläche und prallt erneut gegen die Essex, Und erst die Linden und dann die SAA-C03 Testengine Tiergartenstraße hinunter flog die Droschke, und nun hielt sie vor der neuen Wohnung.

SAA-C03 Torrent Anleitung - SAA-C03 Studienführer & SAA-C03 wirkliche Prüfung

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Ich benutzte die ITZert Amazon SAA-C03-Prüfung Schulungsunterlagen, und habe die Amazon SAA-C03 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestanden, Fragen Sie uns jederzeit, wenn Sie an unserem AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate VCE 2016 interessiert sind.

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