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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) Sample Questions (Q496-Q501):

NEW QUESTION # 496
A company is developing a public web application that needs to access multiple AWS services. The application will have hundreds of users who must log in to the application first before using the services.
The company needs to implement a secure and scalable method to grant the web application temporary access to the AWS resources.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an IAM user that has programmatic access keys for the AWS services. Store the access keys in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Retrieve the access keys from Parameter Store. Use the keys in the web application.
- B. Create an IAM role that has the access permissions the web application requires. Configure the web application to use AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to assume the IAM role. Use STS tokens to access the required AWS services.
- C. Use AWS IAM Identity Center to create a user pool that includes the application users. Assign access credentials to the web application users. Use the credentials to access the required AWS services.
- D. Create an IAM role for each AWS service that the application needs to access. Assign the roles directly to the instances that the web application runs on.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option Bis the correct solution because:
AWS Security Token Service (STS)allows the web application to request temporary security credentials that grant access to AWS resources. These temporary credentials are secure and short-lived, reducing the risk of misuse.
Using STS and IAM roles ensures scalability by enabling the application to dynamically assume roles with the required permissions for each AWS service.
Option A:Assigning IAM roles directly to instances is less flexible and would grant the same permissions to all applications on the instance, which is not ideal for a multi-service web application.Option C:AWS IAM Identity Center is used for managing single sign-on (SSO) for workforce users and is not designed for granting programmatic access to web applications.Option D:Storing long-term access keys, even in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store, is less secure and does not scale well compared to temporary credentials from STS.
AWS Documentation References:
AWS Security Token Service (STS)
IAM Roles for Temporary Credentials

NEW QUESTION # 497
A company is building an application in the AWS Cloud. The application will store data in Amazon S3 buckets in two AWS Regions. The company must use an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key to encrypt all data that is stored in the S3 buckets. The data in both S3 buckets must be encrypted and decrypted with the same KMS key. The data and the key must be stored in each of the two Regions.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a customer managed multi-Region KMS key. Create an S3 bucket in each Region. Configure replication between the S3 buckets. Configure the application to use the KMS key with client-side encryption.
- B. Create an S3 bucket in each Region Configure the S3 buckets to use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) Configure replication between the S3 buckets.
- C. Create a customer managed KMS key and an S3 bucket m each Region Configure the S3 buckets to use server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) Configure replication between the S3 buckets.
- D. Create a customer managed KMS key and an S3 bucket in each Region Configure the S3 buckets to use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) Configure replication between the S3 buckets.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 498
A 3-tier e-commerce web application is current deployed on-premises and will be migrated to AWS for greater scalability and elasticity The web server currently shares read-only data using a network distributed file system The app server tier uses a clustering mechanism for discovery and shared session state that depends on IP multicast The database tier uses shared-storage clustering to provide database fall over capability, and uses several read slaves for scaling Data on all servers and the distributed file system directory is backed up weekly to off-site tapes
Which AWS storage and database architecture meets the requirements of the application?

- A. Web servers, store read-only data in S3, and copy from S3 to root volume at boot time App servers snare state using a combination or DynamoDB and IP unicast Database use RDS with multi-AZ deployment and one or more Read Replicas Backup web and app servers backed up weekly via Mils database backed up via DB snapshots.
- B. Web servers, store read-only data in an EC2 NFS server, mount to each web server at boot time App servers share state using a combination of DynamoDB and IP multicast Database use RDS with multl-AZ deployment and one or more Read Replicas Backup web and app servers backed up weekly via Mils database backed up via DB snapshots
- C. Web servers store read-only data In S3 and copy from S3 to root volume at boot time App servers share state using a combination of DynamoDB and IP unicast Database use RDS with multi-AZ deployment Backup web and app servers backed up weekly via AM is. database backed up via DB snapshots
- D. Web servers store -read-only data in S3, and copy from S3 to root volume at boot time App servers share state using a combination of DynamoDB and IP unicast Database, use RDS with multi-AZ deployment and one or more read replicas Backup web servers app servers, and database backed up weekly to Glacier using snapshots.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 499
A company is planning to move its data to an Amazon S3 bucket. The data must be encrypted when it is stored in the S3 bucket. Additionally, the encryption key must be automatically rotated every year.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create an AWS Key Management Service {AWS KMS) customer managed key. Enable automatic key rotation. Set the S3 bucket's default encryption behavior to use the customer managed KMS key. Move the data to the S3 bucket.
- B. Encrypt the data with customer key material before moving the data to the S3 bucket. Create an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key without key material. Import the customer key material into the KMS key. Enable automatic key rotation.
- C. Create an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key. Set the S3 bucket's default encryption behavior to use the customer managed KMS key. Move the data to the S3 bucket.
  Manually rotate the KMS key every year.
- D. Move the data to the S3 bucket. Use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3). Use the built-in key rotation behavior of SSE-S3 encryption keys.

Answer: A

Explanation:
SSE-S3 - is free and uses AWS owned CMKs (CMK = Customer Master Key). The encryption key is owned and managed by AWS, and is shared among many accounts. Its rotation is automatic with time that varies as shown in the table here. The time is not explicitly defined.
SSE-KMS - has two flavors:
AWS managed CMK. This is free CMK generated only for your account. You can only view it policies and audit usage, but not manage it. Rotation is automatic - once per 1095 days (3 years), Customer managed CMK. This uses your own key that you create and can manage. Rotation is not enabled by default. But if you enable it, it will be automatically rotated every 1 year. This variant can also use an imported key material by you. If you create such key with an imported material, there is no automated rotation. Only manual rotation.
SSE-C - customer provided key. The encryption key is fully managed by you outside of AWS. AWS will not rotate it.
This solution meets the requirements of moving data to an Amazon S3 bucket, encrypting the data when it is stored in the S3 bucket, and automatically rotating the encryption key every year with the least operational overhead. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a service that enables you to create and manage encryption keys for your data. A customer managed key is a symmetric encryption key that you create and manage in AWS KMS. You can enable automatic key rotation for a customer managed key, which means that AWS KMS generates new cryptographic material for the key every year. You can set the S3 bucket's default encryption behavior to use the customer managed KMS key, which means that any object that is uploaded to the bucket without specifying an encryption method will be encrypted with that key.
Option A is incorrect because using server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE- S3) does not allow

you to control or manage the encryption keys. SSE-S3 uses a unique key for each object, and encrypts that key with a master key that is regularly rotated by S3. However, you cannot enable or disable key rotation for SSE-S3 keys, or specify the rotation interval. Option C is incorrect because manually rotating the KMS key every year can increase the operational overhead and complexity, and it may not meet the requirement of rotating the key every year if you forget or delay the rotationprocess. Option D is incorrect because encrypting the data with customer key material before moving the data to the S3 bucket can increase the operational overhead and complexity, and it may not provide consistent encryption for all objects in the bucket. Creating a KMS key without key material and importing the customer key material into the KMS key can enable you to use your own source of random bits to generate your KMS keys, but it does not support automatic key rotation.
References:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/concepts.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/rotate-keys.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/bucket-encryption.html

NEW QUESTION # 500
Much of your company's data does not need to be accessed often, and can take several hours for retrieval time, so it's stored on Amazon Glacier. However someone within your organization has expressed concerns that his data is more sensitive than the other data, and is wondering whether the high level of encryption that he knows is on S3 is also used on the much cheaper Glacier service. Which of the following statements would be most applicable in regards to this concern?

- A. Amazon Glacier automatically encrypts the data using AES-128 a lesser encryption method than Amazon S3 but you can change it to AES-256 if you are willing to pay more.
- B. Amazon Glacier automatically encrypts the data using AES-256, the same as Amazon S3.
- C. There is no encryption on Amazon Glacier, that's why it is cheaper.
- D. Amazon Glacier automatically encrypts the data using AES-128 a lesser encryption method than Amazon S3.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Like Amazon S3, the Amazon Glacier service provides low-cost, secure, and durable storage. But where S3 is designed for rapid retrieval, Glacier is meant to be used as an archival service for data that is not accessed often, and for which retrieval times of several hours are suitable.
Amazon Glacier automatically encrypts the data using AES-256 and stores it durably in an immutable form. Amazon Glacier is designed to provide average annual durability of
99.999999999% for an archive. It stores each archive in multiple facilities and multiple devices.
Unlike traditional systems which can require laborious data verification and manual repair, Glacier performs regular, systematic data integrity checks, and is built to be automatically self-healing.
Reference: http://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS%20Security%20Whitepaper.pdf

NEW QUESTION # 501
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