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AWS Certified Solutions Architect – Associate SAA-C03 Exam Questions and Answers

Exam Question 1

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?

- A. Amazon EFS
- B. Amazon FSx
- C. Amazon S3
- D. AWS Storage Gateway

Correct Answer

- B. Amazon FSx

Exam Question 2

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?

- A. Implement code in microservice 1 to send data to an Amazon S3 bucket. Use S3 event notifications to invoke microservice 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Correct Answer

- 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.

Exam Question 3

A company captures clickstream data from multiple websites and analyzes it using batch processing. The data is loaded nightly into Amazon Redshift and is consumed by business

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Amazon SAA-C03 (Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03)) certification exam is one of the most popular exams in the IT industry. It is designed for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their knowledge and skills in designing and deploying scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on Amazon Web Services (AWS) infrastructure. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification is highly valued by employers and can help you advance your career in the cloud computing industry.

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Architect - Associate

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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q637-Q642):

NEW QUESTION # 637

A company wants to use the AWS Cloud to make an existing application highly available and resilient. The current version of the application resides in the company's data center. The application recently experienced data loss after a database server crashed because of an unexpected power outage.

The company needs a solution that avoids any single points of failure. The solution must give the application the ability to scale to meet user demand.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy the application servers by using Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. Use an Amazon RDS DB instance in a Multi-AZ configuration.
- B. Deploy the application servers by using Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. Deploy the primary and secondary database servers on EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones. Use Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) Multi-Attach to create shared storage between the instances.
- C. Deploy the application servers by using Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group in a single Availability Zone. Deploy the database on an EC2 instance. Enable EC2 Auto Recovery.
- D. Deploy the application servers by using Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. Use an Amazon RDS DB instance with a read replica in a single Availability Zone. Promote the read replica to replace the primary DB instance if the primary DB instance fails.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Deploy the application servers by using Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones. Use an Amazon RDS DB instance in a Multi-AZ configuration. To make an existing application highly available and resilient while avoiding any single points of failure and giving the application the ability to scale to meet user demand, the best solution would be to deploy the application servers using Amazon EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones and use an Amazon RDS DB instance in a Multi-AZ configuration. By using an Amazon RDS DB instance in a Multi-AZ configuration, the database is automatically replicated across multiple Availability Zones, ensuring that the database is highly available and can withstand the failure of a single Availability Zone. This provides fault tolerance and avoids any single points of failure.

NEW QUESTION # 638

A company is running a media store across multiple Amazon EC2 instances distributed across multiple Availability Zones in a single VPC. The company wants a high-performing solution to share data between all the EC2 instances, and prefers to keep the data within the VPC only.

What should a solutions architect recommend?

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket and call the service APIs from each instance's application.
- B. Create an Amazon S3 bucket and configure all instances to access it as a mounted volume.
- C. Configure an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system and mount it across all instances.
- D. Configure an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume and mount it across all instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Elastic File System (EFS) is a managed file storage service that can be mounted across multiple EC2 instances. It provides a scalable and high-performing solution to share data among instances within a VPC.

High Performance: EFS provides scalable performance for workloads that require high throughput and IOPS. It is particularly well-suited for applications that need to share data across multiple instances.

Ease of Use: EFS can be easily mounted on multiple instances across different Availability Zones, providing a shared file system accessible to all the instances within the VPC.

Security: EFS can be configured to ensure that data remains within the VPC, and it supports encryption at rest and in transit.

Why Not Other Options?:

Option A (Amazon S3 bucket with APIs): While S3 is excellent for object storage, it is not a file system and does not provide the low-latency access required for shared data between instances.

Option B (S3 bucket as a mounted volume): S3 is not designed to be mounted as a file system, and this approach would introduce unnecessary complexity and latency.

Option C (EBS volume shared across instances): EBS volumes cannot be attached to multiple instances simultaneously. It is not designed to be shared across instances like EFS.

AWS References:

Amazon EFS- Overview of Amazon EFS and its features.

Best Practices for Amazon EFS- Recommendations for using EFS with multiple instances.

NEW QUESTION # 639

An IAM user made several configuration changes to AWS resources in their company's account during a production deployment last week. A solutions architect learned that a couple of security group rules are not configured as desired. The solutions architect wants to confirm which IAM user was responsible for making changes.

Which service should the solutions architect use to find the desired information?

- A. AWS Config
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. AWS CloudTrail
- D. Amazon GuardDuty

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 640

There is a technical requirement by a financial firm that does online credit card processing to have a secure application environment on AWS. They are trying to decide on whether to use KMS or CloudHSM.

Which of the following statements is right when it comes to CloudHSM and KMS?

- A. If you want a managed service for creating and controlling your encryption keys but don't want or need to operate your own HSM, consider using AWS CloudHSM.
- B. AWS CloudHSM should always be used for any payment transactions.
- C. No major difference. They both do the same thing.
- D. You should consider using AWS CloudHSM over AWS KMS if you require your keys stored in dedicated, third-party validated hardware security modules under your exclusive control.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a managed service that makes it easy for you to create and control the encryption keys used to encrypt your data. The master keys that you create in AWS KMS are protected by FIPS 140-2 validated cryptographic modules. AWS KMS is integrated with most other AWS services that encrypt your data with encryption keys that you manage. AWS KMS is also integrated with AWS CloudTrail to provide encryption key usage logs to help meet your auditing, regulatory and compliance needs.

By using AWS KMS, you gain more control over access to data you encrypt. You can use the key management and cryptographic features directly in your applications or through AWS services that are integrated with AWS KMS. Whether you are writing applications for AWS or using AWS services, AWS KMS enables you to maintain control over who can use your customer master keys and gain access to your encrypted data. AWS KMS is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, a service that delivers log files to an Amazon S3 bucket that you designate. By using CloudTrail you can monitor and investigate how and when your master keys have been used and by whom.

If you want a managed service for creating and controlling your encryption keys, but you don't want or need to operate your own HSM, consider using AWS Key Management Service.

Hence, the correct answer is: You should consider using AWS CloudHSM over AWS KMS if you require your keys stored in dedicated, third-party validated hardware security modules under your exclusive control.

The option that says: No major difference. They both do the same thing is incorrect because KMS and CloudHSM are two different

services. If you want a managed service for creating and controlling your encryption keys, without operating your own HSM, you have to consider using AWS Key Management Service.

The option that says: If you want a managed service for creating and controlling your encryption keys, but you don't want or need to operate your own HSM, consider using AWS CloudHSM is incorrect because you have to consider using AWS KMS if you want a managed service for creating and controlling your encryption keys, without operating your own HSM.

The option that says: AWS CloudHSM should always be used for any payment transactions is incorrect because this is not always the case. AWS CloudHSM is a cloud-based hardware security module (HSM) that enables you to easily generate and use your own encryption keys on the AWS Cloud. References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/overview.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/concepts.html#data-keys>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/latest/userguide/introduction.html> Check out this AWS Key Management Service Cheat Sheet: <https://tutorialsdojo.com/aws-key-management-service-aws-kms/>

NEW QUESTION # 641

[Design High-Performing Architectures]

An ecommerce company runs an application that uses an Amazon DynamoDB table in a single AWS Region. The company wants to deploy the application to a second Region. The company needs to support multi-active replication with low latency reads and writes to the existing DynamoDB table in both Regions.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Create a DynamoDB global secondary index (GSI) for the existing table. Create a new table in the second Region. Convert the existing DynamoDB table to a global table. Specify the new table as the secondary table.
- B. Enable Amazon DynamoDB Streams for the existing table. Create a new table in the second Region. Create an AWS Lambda function in the first Region that reads data from the table in the first Region and writes the data to the new table in the second Region. Set a DynamoDB stream as the input trigger for the Lambda function.
- C. Enable Amazon DynamoDB Streams for the existing table. Create a new table in the second Region. Create a new application that uses the DynamoDB Streams Kinesis Adapter and the Amazon Kinesis Client Library (KCL). Configure the new application to read data from the DynamoDB table in the first Region and to write the data to the new table in the second Region.
- D. Convert the existing DynamoDB table to a global table. Choose the appropriate second Region to achieve active-active write capabilities in both Regions.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Converting the existing DynamoDB table to a global table provides active-active replication and low-latency reads and writes in both Regions. DynamoDB global tables are specifically designed for multi-Region and multi-active use cases.

Option A: GSIs do not provide multi-Region replication or active-active capabilities.

Option B and D: Using DynamoDB Streams and custom replication is less operationally efficient than global tables and introduces additional complexity.

AWS Documentation Reference:

[DynamoDB Global Tables](#)

NEW QUESTION # 642

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