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Amazon SAA-C03 exam is intended for professionals who want to validate their expertise in designing and implementing AWS solutions. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification is ideal for solutions architects, developers, and system engineers who work with AWS on a regular basis. SAA-C03 exam requires candidates to have a solid understanding of AWS services and their use cases, as well as best practices for designing and deploying AWS solutions.

The SAA-C03 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including AWS services, security, networking, databases, and deployment. SAA-C03 exam consists of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions, and candidates are given 130 minutes to complete it. The passing score for the exam is 720 out of 1000, and the exam fee is \$150.

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The SAA-C03 Certification Exam is an excellent way to demonstrate one's expertise in AWS solutions architecture. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification provides IT professionals with the knowledge and skills required to design and deploy scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on AWS. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification is also a valuable asset for those looking to advance their career in the field of cloud computing.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q112-Q117):

NEW QUESTION # 112

A business's backup data totals 700 terabytes (TB) and is kept in network attached storage (NAS) at its data center. This backup data must be available in the event of occasional regulatory inquiries and preserved for a period of seven years. The organization has chosen to relocate its backup data from its on-premises data center to Amazon Web Services (AWS). Within one month, the migration must be completed. The company's public internet connection provides 500 Mbps of dedicated capacity for data transport.

What should a solutions architect do to ensure that data is migrated and stored at the LOWEST possible cost?

- A. Deploy a VPN connection between the data center and Amazon VPC. Use the AWS CLI to copy the data from on-premises to Amazon S3 Glacier.
- B. Use AWS DataSync to transfer the data and deploy a DataSync agent on premises. Use the DataSync task to copy files from the on-premises NAS storage to Amazon S3 Glacier.
- C. Provision a 500 Mbps AWS Direct Connect connection and transfer the data to Amazon S3. Use a lifecycle policy to transition the files to Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive.
- D. Order AWS Snowball devices to transfer the data. Use a lifecycle policy to transition the files to Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://www.omnicalculator.com/other/data-transfer>

NEW QUESTION # 113

A company has a dynamic web app written in MEAN stack that is going to be launched in the next month.

There is a probability that the traffic will be quite high in the first couple of weeks.

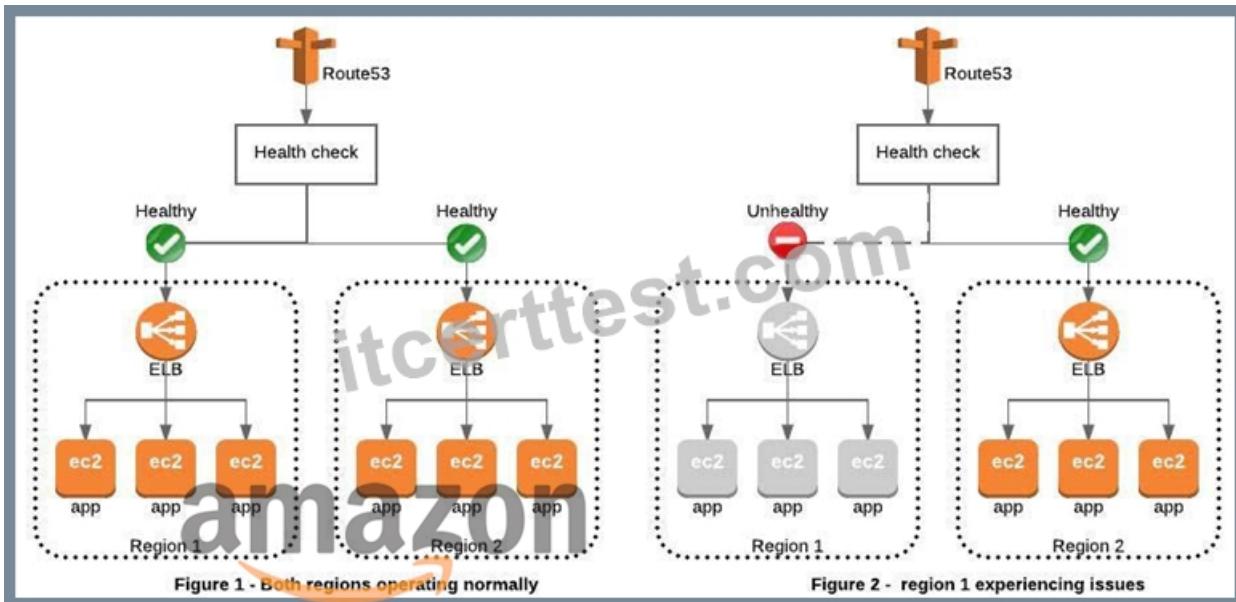
In the event of a load failure, how can you set up DNS failover to a static website?

- A. Add more servers in case the application fails.
- B. Enable failover to an application hosted in an on-premises data center.
- C. Duplicate the exact application architecture in another region and configure DNS weight-based routing.
- D. Use Route 53 with the failover option to a static S3 website bucket or CloudFront distribution.

Answer: D

Explanation:

For this scenario, using Route 53 with the failover option to a static S3 website bucket or CloudFront distribution is correct. You can create a new Route 53 with the failover option to a static S3 website bucket or CloudFront distribution as an alternative.



Duplicating the exact application architecture in another region and configuring DNS weight-based routing is incorrect because running a duplicate system is not a cost-effective solution. Remember that you are trying to build a failover mechanism for your web app, not a distributed setup.

Enabling failover to an application hosted in an on-premises data center is incorrect. Although you can set up failover to your on-premises data center, you are not maximizing the AWS environment such as using Route 53 failover.

Adding more servers in case the application fails is incorrect because this is not the best way to handle a failover event. If you add more servers only in case the application fails, then there would be a period of downtime in which your application is unavailable. Since there are no running servers on that period, your application will be unavailable for a certain period of time until your new server is up and running.

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/fail-over-s3-r53/>

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/dns-failover.html>

Check out this Amazon Route 53 Cheat Sheet:

<https://tutorialsdojo.com/amazon-route-53/>

NEW QUESTION # 114

A company seeks a storage solution for its application. The solution must be highly available and scalable. The solution also must function as a file system, be mountable by multiple Linux instances in AWS and on-premises through native protocols, and have no minimum size requirements. The company has set up a Site-to-Site VPN for access from its on-premises network to its VPC. Which storage solution meets these requirements?

- A. Amazon FSx Multi-AZ deployments
- B. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) Multi-Attach volumes
- **C. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) with multiple mount targets**
- D. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) with a single mount target and multiple access points

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

Amazon EFS is a fully managed file system that can be mounted by multiple Linux instances in AWS and on-premises through native protocols such as NFS and SMB. Amazon EFS has no minimum size requirements and can scale up and down automatically as files are added and removed. Amazon EFS also supports high availability and durability by allowing multiple mount targets in different Availability Zones within a region.

Amazon EFS meets all the requirements of the question, while the other options do not. References:

* <https://aws.amazon.com/efs/>

* <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/performance-efficiency-pillar/storage-architecture-selecting-a-storage-solution.html>

* <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/storage/from-on-premises-to-aws-hybrid-cloud-architecture-for-network-file-system/>

NEW QUESTION # 115

A media company runs an application on multiple Amazon EC2 instances that requires high storage input/output operations per second (IOPS).

To achieve the necessary performance, a solutions architect wants to stripe multiple Amazon EBS volumes together and attach the volumes to EC2 instances. The solutions architect wants to receive a notification when IOPS are over-provisioned.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Adjust the IOPS of each EBS volume daily based on Amazon CloudWatch metrics for IOPS utilization.
- B. Deploy the application on an EC2 instance type that supports the highest possible IOPS.
- C. **Create a custom AWS Config rule to monitor the provisioned IOPS for the EBS volumes that are attached to the EC2 instances and to send notifications.**
- D. Configure auto scaling for the EBS volumes to automatically increase or decrease IOPS based on the EC2 instance CPU utilization metric.

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Config allows for creation of custom rules to monitor EBS configurations. Combined with CloudWatch metrics and Amazon SNS, custom rules can track over-provisioned IOPS and send alerts when thresholds are breached, allowing proactive cost and performance management.

Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 116

A company has an application that provides marketing services to stores. The services are based on previous purchases by store customers. The stores upload transaction data to the company through SFTP, and the data is processed and analyzed to generate new marketing offers. Some of the files can exceed 200 GB in size.

Recently, the company discovered that some of the stores have uploaded files that contain personally identifiable information (PII) that should not have been included. The company wants administrators to be alerted if PII is shared again. The company also wants to automate remediation.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort?

- A. **Use an Amazon S3 bucket as a secure transfer point. Use Amazon Macie to scan the objects in the bucket. If objects contain PII, Use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to trigger a notification to the administrators to remove the objects that contain PII.**
- B. Use an Amazon S3 bucket as a secure transfer point. Use Amazon Inspector to scan the objects in the bucket. If objects contain PII, trigger an S3 Lifecycle policy to remove the objects that contain PII.
- C. Implement custom scanning algorithms in an AWS Lambda function. Trigger the function when objects are loaded into the bucket. If objects contain PII, use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to trigger a notification to the administrators to remove the objects that contain PII.
- D. Implement custom scanning algorithms in an AWS Lambda function. Trigger the function when objects are loaded into the bucket. If objects contain PII, use Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) to trigger a notification to the administrators and trigger an S3 Lifecycle policy to remove the objects that contain PII.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of detecting and alerting the administrators when PII is shared and automating remediation with the least development effort, the best approach would be to use Amazon S3 bucket as a secure transfer point and scan the objects in the bucket with Amazon Macie. Amazon Macie is a fully managed data security and data privacy service that uses machine learning and pattern matching to discover and protect sensitive data stored in Amazon S3. It can be used to classify sensitive data, monitor access to sensitive data, and automate remediation actions.

In this scenario, after uploading the files to the Amazon S3 bucket, the objects can be scanned for PII by Amazon Macie, and if it detects any PII, it can trigger an Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) notification to alert the administrators to remove the objects containing PII. This approach requires the least development effort, as Amazon Macie already has pre-built data classification rules that can detect PII in various formats.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

References:

* Amazon Macie User Guide: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/macie/latest/userguide/what-is-macie.html>

* AWS Well-Architected Framework - Security Pillar: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/security-pillar/welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION # 117

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