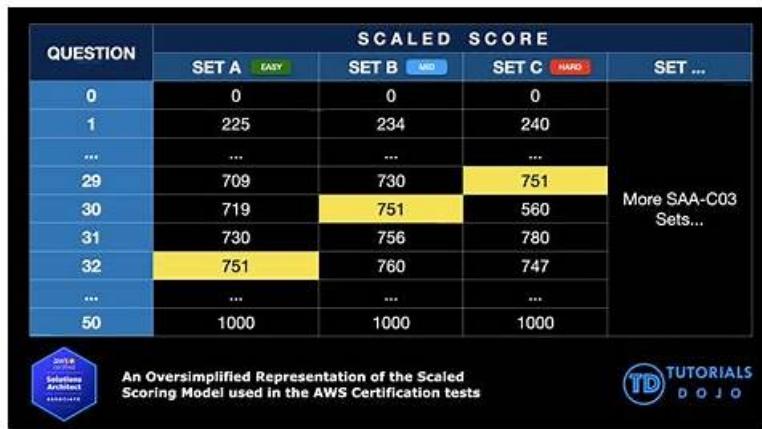


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The Amazon SAA-C03 exam consists of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions, and the candidate has 130 minutes to complete the test. SAA-C03 exam fee is \$150, and the certification is valid for three years. Passing the SAA-C03 Exam is a significant achievement and can lead to better career opportunities in the cloud computing industry.

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Amazon SAA-C03 exam is a certification test that validates the skills and knowledge required to design and deploy scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. SAA-C03 exam is intended for individuals who are looking to become AWS Certified Solutions Architects. The SAA-C03 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including AWS infrastructure, security, networking, and storage services.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q604-Q609):

NEW QUESTION # 604

A company uses Amazon RDS (or PostgreSQL) to run its applications in the us-east-1 Region. The company also uses machine learning (ML) models to forecast annual revenue based on neat real-time reports. The reports are generated by using the same RDS

for PostgreSQL database. The database performance slows during business hours. The company needs to improve database performance.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Use AWS Data Migration Service (AWS DMS) to logically replicate data to a new database. Configure the reports to be generated from the new database.
- B. Create a cross-Region read replica. Configure the reports to be generated from the read replica.
- C. Activate Multi-AZ DB instance deployment for RDS for PostgreSQL. Configure the reports to be generated from the standby database.
- D. Create a read replica in us-east-1. Configure the reports to be generated from the read replica.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To improve the performance of the primary RDS PostgreSQL database during business hours and reduce the load, the best solution is to create a read replica in the same region (us-east-1). This will offload the read-heavy operations (like generating reports) to the replica, reducing the burden on the primary instance, which improves overall performance. Additionally, read replicas provide near real-time replication, making them ideal for real-time reporting use cases.

- * Option A (cross-Region read replica): This adds unnecessary latency for real-time reporting and increased costs due to cross-region data transfer.
- * Option B (Multi-AZ): Multi-AZ deployments are for high availability and disaster recovery but won't offload the read traffic, as the standby database cannot serve read requests.
- * Option C (AWS DMS replication): This adds complexity and is not as cost-effective as using an RDS read replica for the same region.

AWS References:

- * Amazon RDS Read Replicas
- * Amazon RDS Performance Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 605

[Design Secure Architectures]

A company runs an application on Amazon EC2 Instances in a private subnet. The application needs to store and retrieve data in Amazon S3 buckets. According to regulatory requirements, the data must not travel across the public internet.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Deploy a NAT gateway to access the S3 buckets.
- B. Deploy AWS Storage Gateway to access the S3 buckets.
- C. Deploy an S3 gateway endpoint to access the S3 buckets.
- D. Deploy an S3 interface endpoint to access the S3 buckets.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Understanding the Requirement: The application running in a private subnet needs to store and retrieve data from S3 without data traveling over the public internet.

Analysis of Options:

NAT Gateway: Allows private subnets to access the internet but incurs additional costs and still routes traffic through the public internet.

AWS Storage Gateway: Provides hybrid cloud storage solutions but is not the most cost-effective for direct S3 access from within the VPC.

S3 Interface Endpoint: Provides private access to S3 but is generally used for specific use cases where more granular control is required, which might be overkill and more expensive.

S3 Gateway Endpoint: Provides private, cost-effective access to S3 from within the VPC without routing traffic through the public internet.

Best Solution:

S3 Gateway Endpoint: This option meets the requirements for secure, private access to S3 from a private subnet most cost-effectively.

Reference:

Amazon VPC Endpoints
Gateway Endpoints

NEW QUESTION # 606

A solutions architect needs to implement a solution to reduce a company's storage costs. All the company's data is in the Amazon S3 Standard storage class. The company must keep all data for at least 25 years. Data from the most recent 2 years must be highly available and immediately retrievable.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set up an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition objects to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) immediately and to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 2 years.
- B. Use S3 Intelligent-Tiering. Activate the archiving option to ensure that data is archived in S3 Glacier Deep Archive.
- C. Set up an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition objects to S3 Glacier Deep Archive immediately.
- D. Set up an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition objects to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 2 years.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2018/04/announcing-s3-one-zone-infrequent-access-a-new-amazon-s3-storage-class/>

NEW QUESTION # 607

A company stores text files in Amazon S3. The text files include customer chat messages, date and time information, and customer personally identifiable information (PII).

The company needs a solution to provide samples of the conversations to an external service provider for quality control. The external service provider needs to randomly pick sample conversations up to the most recent conversation. The company must not share the customer PII with the external service provider. The solution must scale when the number of customer conversations increases.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a web application on an Amazon EC2 instance that presents a list of the files, redacts the PII from the files, and allows the external service provider to download new versions of the files that have the PII redacted.
- B. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table. Create an AWS Lambda function that reads only the data in the files that does not contain PII. Configure the Lambda function to store the non-PII data in the DynamoDB table when a new file is written to Amazon S3. Grant the external service provider access to the DynamoDB table.
- C. Create a batch process on an Amazon EC2 instance that regularly reads all new files, redacts the PII from the files, and writes the redacted files to a different S3 bucket. Instruct the external service provider to access the bucket that does not contain the PII.
- D. Create an Object Lambda Access Point. Create an AWS Lambda function that redacts the PII when the function reads the file. Instruct the external service provider to access the Object Lambda Access Point.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct solution is to create an Object Lambda Access Point and an AWS Lambda function that redacts the PII when the function reads the file. This way, the company can use the S3 Object Lambda feature to modify the S3 object content on the fly, without creating a copy or changing the original object. The external service provider can access the Object Lambda Access Point and get the redacted version of the file. This solution has the least operational overhead because it does not require any additional storage, processing, or synchronization. The solution also scales automatically with the number of customer conversations and the demand from the external service provider. The other options are incorrect because:

Option B is using a batch process on an EC2 instance to read, redact, and write the files to a different S3 bucket. This solution has more operational overhead because it requires managing the EC2 instance, the batch process, and the additional S3 bucket. It also introduces latency and inconsistency between the original and the redacted files.

Option C is using a web application on an EC2 instance to present, redact, and download the files. This solution has more operational overhead because it requires managing the EC2 instance, the web application, and the download process. It also exposes the original files to the web application, which increases the risk of leaking the PII.

Option D is using a DynamoDB table and a Lambda function to store the non-PII data from the files. This solution has more operational overhead because it requires managing the DynamoDB table, the Lambda function, and the data transformation. It also changes the format and the structure of the original files, which may affect the quality control process.

Reference:

S3 Object Lambda

Object Lambda Access Point

Lambda function

NEW QUESTION # 608

An Amazon EC2 administrator created the following policy associated with an IAM group containing several users

□ What is the effect of this policy?

- A. Users can terminate an EC2 instance with the IP address 10.100.100.1 in the us-east-1 Region
- B. Users cannot terminate an EC2 instance in the us-east-1 Region when the user's source IP is 10.100.100.254
- C. Users can terminate an EC2 instance in the us-east-1 Region when the user's source IP is 10.100.100.254.
- D. Users can terminate an EC2 instance in any AWS Region except us-east-1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

as the policy prevents anyone from doing any EC2 action on any region except us-east-1 and allows only users with source ip 10.100.100.0/24 to terminate instances. So user with source ip 10.100.100.254 can terminate instances in us-east-1 region.

NEW QUESTION # 609

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