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## Amazon - SAA-C03 –High-quality Valid Torrent

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## Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q321-Q326):

### NEW QUESTION # 321

A company has an ordering application that stores customer information in Amazon RDS for MySQL. During regular business

hours, employees run one-time queries for reporting purposes. Timeouts are occurring during order processing because the reporting queries are taking a long time to run. The company needs to eliminate the timeouts without preventing employees from performing queries.

- A. Schedule the reporting queries for non-peak hours.
- **B. Create a read replica. Move reporting queries to the read replica.**
- C. Create a read replica. Distribute the ordering application to the primary DB instance and the read replica.
- D. Migrate the ordering application to Amazon DynamoDB with on-demand capacity.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed

Amazon RDS for MySQL supports the creation of read replicas, which are read-only copies of the primary database instance. By offloading read-heavy operations, such as reporting queries, to a read replica:

Performance Improvement: The primary DB instance is relieved from the additional load, reducing the likelihood of timeouts during order processing.

Data Consistency: Read replicas use asynchronous replication, ensuring that they have up-to-date data for accurate reporting.

Scalability: Multiple read replicas can be created to handle increased read traffic.

This approach allows employees to continue running necessary reports without impacting the performance of the ordering application.

### NEW QUESTION # 322

A company needs to ensure that an IAM group that contains database administrators can perform operations only within Amazon RDS. The company must ensure that the members of the IAM group cannot access any other AWS services. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- **A. Create an IAM policy that includes a statement that has the Effect "Deny" and the NotAction "rds:". Attach the IAM policy to the IAM group.**
- B. Create an IAM policy that includes two statements. Configure the first statement to have the Effect "Allow" and the Action "rds:". Configure the second statement to have the Effect "Deny" and the Action "rds:". Attach the IAM policy to the IAM group.
- C. Create an IAM policy with a statement that includes the Effect "Allow" and the Action "rds:". Include a permissions boundary that has the Effect "Allow" and the Action "rds:". Attach the IAM policy to the IAM group.
- D. Create an IAM policy that includes a statement that has the Effect "Allow" and the Action "rds:". Attach the IAM policy to the IAM group.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

To enforce that IAM users can only access Amazon RDS and no other AWS services, the recommended approach is to use a Deny statement with NotAction. This ensures that all actions are denied except RDS actions. Options A and B do not fully achieve the restriction: A only allows RDS but does not explicitly deny access to other services if another policy grants access; B's explicit Deny for "\*" would override all other permissions, including the intended RDS Allow, which would result in no access at all. Option D with permissions boundaries still allows other attached policies to grant access outside RDS. Therefore, C is the correct approach to enforce RDS-only access.

### NEW QUESTION # 323

A company has an automobile sales website that stores its listings in a database on Amazon RDS. When an automobile is sold the listing needs to be removed from the website and the data must be sent to multiple target systems.

Which design should a solutions architect recommend?

- A. Subscribe to an RDS event notification and send an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue fanned out to multiple Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topics. Use AWS Lambda functions to update the targets.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function triggered when the database on Amazon RDS is updated to send the information to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue for the targets to consume.
- **C. Subscribe to an RDS event notification and send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic fanned out to multiple Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues. Use AWS Lambda functions to update the targets.**
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function triggered when the database on Amazon RDS is updated to send the information to an

Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queue for the targets to consume

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/services-rds.html><https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/with-sns.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 324

[Design High-Performing Architectures]

A company is developing a two-tier web application on AWS. The company's developers have deployed the application on an Amazon EC2 instance that connects directly to a backend Amazon RDS database. The company must not hardcode database credentials in the application. The company must also implement a solution to automatically rotate the database credentials on a regular basis.

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

- A. Store the database credentials in the instance metadata. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rules to run a scheduled AWS Lambda function that updates the RDS credentials and instance metadata at the same time.
- B. Store the database credentials as encrypted parameters in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Turn on automatic rotation for the encrypted parameters. Attach the required permission to the EC2 role to grant access to the encrypted parameters.
- **C. Store the database credentials as a secret in AWS Secrets Manager. Turn on automatic rotation for the secret. Attach the required permission to the EC2 role to grant access to the secret.**
- D. Store the database credentials in a configuration file in an encrypted Amazon S3 bucket. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rules to run a scheduled AWS Lambda function that updates the RDS credentials and the credentials in the configuration file at the same time. Use S3 Versioning to ensure the ability to fall back to previous values.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/create\\_database\\_secret.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/create_database_secret.html)

### NEW QUESTION # 325

A company is migrating a distributed application to AWS. The application serves variable workloads. The legacy platform consists of a primary server that coordinates jobs across multiple compute nodes. The company wants to modernize the application with a solution that maximizes resiliency and scalability.

How should a solutions architect design the architecture to meet these requirements?

- A. Implement the primary server and the compute nodes with Amazon EC2 instances that are managed in an Auto Scaling group. Configure AWS CloudTrail as a destination for the logs. Configure EC2 Auto Scaling based on the load on the primary server.
- **B. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue as a destination for the jobs. Implement the compute nodes with Amazon EC2 instances that are managed in an Auto Scaling group. Configure EC2 Auto Scaling based on the size of the queue.**
- C. Implement the primary server and the compute nodes with Amazon EC2 instances that are managed in an Auto Scaling group. Configure Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) as a destination for the logs. Configure EC2 Auto Scaling based on the load on the compute nodes.
- D. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue as a destination for the jobs. Implement the compute nodes with Amazon EC2 instances that are managed in an Auto Scaling group. Configure EC2 Auto Scaling to use scheduled scaling.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

To maximize resiliency and scalability, the best solution is to use an Amazon SQS queue as a destination for the jobs. This decouples the primary server from the compute nodes, allowing them to scale independently.

This also helps to prevent job loss in the event of a failure. Using an Auto Scaling group of Amazon EC2 instances for the compute nodes allows for automatic scaling based on the workload. In this case, it's recommended to configure the Auto Scaling group based on the size of the Amazon SQS queue, which is a better indicator of the actual workload than the load on the primary server or



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