

Amazon SAA-C03 Fragen und Antworten, AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Prüfungsfragen



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Fast2test hat vielen IT-Zertifizierungskandidaten geholfen. Und Fast2test bekommt gute Bewertung von den Kandidaten. Die Erfolgsquote von Fast2test Prüfungsfragen erreicht 100%, was auch die Tatsache von vielen Kandidaten geprüft werden. Wenn Sie sich sehr müde für die Vorbereitung der Amazon SAA-C03 Zertifizierungsprüfung fühlen, können Sie die SAA-C03 Prüfungsunterlagen nicht ignorieren. Das ist ein Werkzeug für die hocheffektive Vorbereitung der Amazon SAA-C03 Prüfung. Es kann Ihre Effektivität am größten Teil erhöhen.

Die SAA-C03 Zertifizierungsprüfung ist ein wertvolles Asset für Fachleute, die ihre Karrieremöglichkeiten verbessern und ihre Expertise in AWS-Cloud-Computing demonstrieren möchten. Die Zertifizierung ist weltweit anerkannt und dient als Benchmark für Arbeitgeber, um die Fähigkeiten und Kenntnisse der Kandidaten in AWS-Services und -Lösungen zu bewerten. Die SAA-C03 Zertifizierung ist der erste Schritt im AWS- Zertifizierungspfad und ist eine Voraussetzung für die Zertifizierungsprüfungen auf professioneller Ebene. Die Zertifizierung bietet dem Kandidaten einen Wettbewerbsvorteil und eröffnet neue Arbeitsmöglichkeiten in der Cloud-Computing-Branche.

Die Amazon SAA-C03-Zertifizierungsprüfung deckt eine breite Palette von Themen ab, darunter AWS-Kerndienste, Sicherheit, Netzwerk, Datenbanken, Speicher, Bereitstellung und Management. Das Bestehen dieser Prüfung zeigt die Fähigkeit einer Person, skalierbare, hoch verfügbare und fehlertolerante Systeme auf AWS zu entwerfen und bereitzustellen. Diese Zertifizierung wird von vielen Organisationen anerkannt und ist ein wertvolles Gut für IT -Fachkräfte, die ihre Karriere im Cloud -Computing vorantreiben möchten.

>> SAA-C03 Antworten <<

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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate SAA-C03 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q518-Q523):

518. Frage

A company is designing a serverless application to process a large number of events within an AWS account.

The application saves the events to a data warehouse for further analysis. The application sends incoming events to an Amazon SQS queue. Traffic between the application and the SQS queue must not use public IP addresses.

- A. Create a VPC endpoint for Amazon SQS. Set the queue policy to deny all access except from the VPC endpoint.
- B. Configure server-side encryption with SQS-managed keys (SSE-SQS).
- C. Configure VPC Flow Logs to detect SQS traffic that leaves the VPC.
- D. Configure AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to generate temporary credentials for resources that access the queue.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Amazon SQS supports Interface VPC endpoints (AWS PrivateLink), enabling private connectivity from your VPC to SQS without using public IPs, traversing the public Internet, or requiring NAT/IGW. You can restrict access by attaching a queue resource policy that allows only the specific VPC endpoint and denies all other principals/paths, enforcing that all traffic stays on the AWS network. SSE-SQS (B) encrypts data at rest but does not influence network pathing. STS temporary credentials (C) handle authentication/authorization, not routing. VPC Flow Logs (D) are monitoring/visibility and do not prevent public egress. Creating an SQS VPC endpoint and tightening the queue policy satisfies the requirement of no public IP usage while maintaining secure, private access from serverless components in VPC subnets.

References: Amazon SQS - VPC endpoints (PrivateLink) and endpoint policies; Amazon SQS queue policies and condition keys; Security best practices for private access.

519. Frage

A company currently stores 5 TB of data in on-premises block storage systems. The company's current storage solution provides limited space for additional data. The company runs applications on premises that must be able to retrieve frequently accessed data with low latency. The company requires a cloud-based storage solution.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the MOST operational efficiency?

- A. Use an AWS Storage Gateway Tape Gateway. Integrate Tape Gateway with the on-premises applications to store virtual tapes in Amazon S3.
- B. Use Amazon S3 File Gateway. Integrate S3 File Gateway with the on-premises applications to store and directly retrieve files by using the SMB file system.
- C. Use an AWS Storage Gateway Volume Gateway with stored volumes as iSCSI targets.
- **D. Use an AWS Storage Gateway Volume Gateway with cached volumes as iSCSI targets.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The company needs a cloud-based storage solution for frequently accessed data with low latency, while retaining their current on-premises infrastructure for some data storage. AWS Storage Gateway's Volume Gateway with cached volumes is the most appropriate solution for this scenario.

Detailed Explanation:

AWS Storage Gateway - Volume Gateway (Cached Volumes):

Volume Gateway with cached volumes allows you to store frequently accessed data in the AWS Cloud while keeping the most recently accessed data cached locally on-premises. This ensures low-latency access to active data while providing scalability for the rest of the data in the cloud.

The cached volume option stores the primary data in Amazon S3 but caches frequently accessed data locally, ensuring fast access. This configuration is well-suited for applications that require fast access to frequently used data but can tolerate cloud-based storage for the rest.

Since the company is facing limited on-premises storage, cached volumes provide an ideal solution, as they reduce the need for additional on-premises storage infrastructure.

Why Not the Other Options?:

Option A (S3 File Gateway): S3 File Gateway provides a file-based interface (SMB/NFS) for storing data directly in S3. While it is great for file storage, the company's need for block-level storage with iSCSI targets makes Volume Gateway a better fit.

Option C (Volume Gateway - Stored Volumes): Stored volumes keep all the data on-premises and asynchronously back up to AWS. This would not address the company's storage limitations since they would still need substantial on-premises storage.

Option D (Tape Gateway): Tape Gateway is designed for archiving and backup, not for frequently accessed low-latency data.

AWS Reference:

AWS Storage Gateway - Volume Gateway

520. Frage

A company runs an on-premises application on a Kubernetes cluster. The company recently added millions of new customers. The company's existing on-premises infrastructure is unable to handle the large number of new customers. The company needs to migrate the on-premises application to the AWS Cloud.

The company will migrate to an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster. The company does not want to manage the underlying compute infrastructure for the new architecture on AWS.

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

- A. Use AWS Fargate to supply compute capacity. Create a Fargate profile. Use the Fargate profile to deploy the application.
- B. Use managed node groups to supply compute capacity. Deploy the application to the new EKS cluster.
- C. Use managed node groups with Karpenter to supply compute capacity. Deploy the application to the new EKS cluster.
- D. Use a self-managed node to supply compute capacity. Deploy the application to the new EKS cluster.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

AWS Fargate is a serverless compute engine for containers that works with Amazon EKS. With Fargate, you do not need to provision or manage EC2 instances or clusters. You simply define and deploy your pods, and Fargate automatically launches the required compute resources. This results in the lowest operational overhead because AWS manages the infrastructure. Fargate profiles allow you to specify which pods run on Fargate.

AWS Documentation Extract:

"AWS Fargate is a serverless, pay-as-you-go compute engine that lets you focus on building applications without managing servers. With Amazon EKS and Fargate, you only need to define your application's pods; Fargate provisions and manages the required compute resources for you." (Source: Amazon EKS documentation, AWS Fargate integration) Other options:

A: Self-managed nodes require you to manage EC2 instances.

B: Managed node groups reduce some overhead, but you are still responsible for patching and managing the EC2 instances.

D: Managed node groups with Karpenter automate scaling but do not remove the need to manage underlying instances.

521. Frage

A company is deploying a critical application by using Amazon RDS for MySQL. The application must be highly available and must recover automatically. The company needs to support interactive users (transactional queries) and batch reporting (analytical queries) with no more than a 4-hour lag. The analytical queries must not affect the performance of the transactional queries.

- A. Configure Amazon RDS for MySQL to use multiple read replicas across multiple Availability Zones. Point the transactional queries to the primary DB instance. Point the analytical queries to one of the replicas in a different Availability Zone.
- B. Configure Amazon RDS for MySQL as the primary database for the transactional queries with automated backups enabled. Configure automated backups. Each night, create a read-only database from the most recent snapshot to support the analytical queries. Terminate the previously created database.
- C. Configure Amazon RDS for MySQL in a Multi-AZ DB cluster deployment with two standby instances. Point the transactional queries to the primary DB instance. Point the analytical queries to the reader endpoint.
- D. Configure Amazon RDS for MySQL in a Multi-AZ DB instance deployment with one standby instance. Point the transactional queries to the primary DB instance. Point the analytical queries to a secondary DB instance that runs in a different Availability Zone.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Key Requirements:

High availability and automatic recovery.

Separate transactional and analytical queries with minimal performance impact.

Allow up to a 4-hour lag for analytical queries.

Analysis of Options:

Option A:

Multi-AZ deployments provide high availability but do not include read replicas for separating transactional and analytical queries.

Analytical queries on the secondary DB instance would impact the transactional workload.

Incorrect Approach: Does not meet the requirement of query separation.

Option B:

Multi-AZ DB clusters provide high availability and include a reader endpoint. However, these are better suited for Aurora and not RDS for MySQL.

Incorrect Approach: Not applicable to standard RDS for MySQL.

Option C:

Multiple read replicas allow separation of transactional and analytical workloads.

Queries can be pointed to a replica in a different AZ, ensuring no impact on transactional queries.

Correct Approach: Meets all requirements with high availability and query separation.

Option D:

Creating nightly snapshots and read-only databases adds significant operational overhead and does not support the 4-hour lag requirement.

Incorrect Approach: Not practical for dynamic query separation.

AWS Solution Architect Reference:

Amazon RDS Read Replicas

Multi-AZ Deployments

522. Frage

[Design Secure Architectures]

A developer is creating an ecommerce workflow in an AWS Step Functions state machine that includes an HTTP Task state. The task passes shipping information and order details to an endpoint.

The developer needs to test the workflow to confirm that the HTTP headers and body are correct and that the responses meet expectations.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Change the log level of the state machine to ALL. Run the state machine.**
- B. Use the data flow simulator to invoke only the HTTP Task. View the request and response data.
- C. Use the TestState API to invoke only the HTTP Task. Set the inspection level to TRACE.
- D. Use the TestState API to invoke the state machine. Set the inspection level to DEBUG.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

State Machine Testing with Logs:

Changing the log level to ALL enables capturing detailed request and response data. This helps verify HTTP headers, body, and responses.

Incorrect Options Analysis:

Option A and B: The TestState API is not a valid option for Step Functions.

Option C: A data flow simulator does not exist for AWS Step Functions.

Reference:

Step Functions Logging and Monitoring

523. Frage

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