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Amazon (AWS) Certification Details

AWS Solutions Architect Associate (SAA-C03)

Prior Certification Not Required	Exam Validity 3 Years	Exam Fee \$150 USD
Exam Duration 130 minutes	No. of Questions 60-70	Passing Marks 70-75%
Recommended Experience At least 1 year of hands-on experience designing secure, high-performing, cost-effective, and scalable systems on AWS.		Exam Format Multiple Choice & Multiple Select
Languages English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Simplified Chinese, and Spanish		

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The AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C02) exam is a certification exam offered by Amazon Web Services (AWS). AWS-Solutions-Architect-Associate Exam is designed for individuals who have experience in designing distributed applications and systems on the AWS platform. AWS-Solutions-Architect-Associate exam is intended to validate the candidate's knowledge and skills in implementing and managing AWS services and tools, including basic architecture principles, security, and scalability.

How much AWS Solutions Associate Cost

The exam fee for the AWS Solutions associate Associate certification exam is \$150, and you can also take a preparation exam that costs \$20. Whereas, for the professional level examination, the fee is \$300. For more information related to exam price, please visit the official website AWS Website as the cost of exams may be subjected to vary county-wise.

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The AWS-Solutions-Architect-Associate Exam is an entry-level certification exam that is ideal for IT professionals who are looking to build a career in cloud computing or want to advance their existing skills in AWS. AWS-Solutions-Architect-Associate exam is intended for individuals who have at least one year of experience designing and deploying scalable and highly available systems on AWS. Candidates are expected to have a basic understanding of AWS services, such as EC2, S3, RDS, and VPC, as well as experience with designing and deploying applications on AWS.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) Sample

Questions (Q574-Q579):

NEW QUESTION # 574

A company is building a new application that uses multiple serverless architecture components. The application architecture includes an Amazon API Gateway REST API and AWS Lambda functions to manage incoming requests. The company needs a service to send messages that the REST API receives to multiple target Lambda functions for processing. The service must filter messages so each target Lambda function receives only the messages the function needs. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Send the requests from the REST API to Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK). Configure Amazon MSK to publish the messages to the target Lambda functions.
- B. Send the requests from the REST API to multiple Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues. Configure the target Lambda functions to poll the SQS queues.
- C. Send the requests from the REST API to a set of Amazon EC2 instances that are configured to process messages. Configure the instances to filter messages and to invoke the target Lambda functions.
- D. Send the requests from the REST API to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Subscribe multiple Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues to the SNS topic. Configure the target Lambda functions to poll the SQS queues.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 575

A company recently launched a new service that involves medical images. The company scans the images and sends them from its on-premises data center through an AWS Direct Connect connection to Amazon EC2 instances. After processing is complete, the images are stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. A company requirement states that the EC2 instances cannot be accessible through the internet. The EC2 instances run in a private subnet, which has a default route back to the on-premises data center for outbound internet access. Usage of the new service is increasing rapidly. A solutions architect must recommend a solution that meets the company's requirements and reduces the Direct Connect charges. Which solution accomplishes these goals MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Configure a VPC endpoint for Amazon S3. Add an entry to the private subnet's route table for the S3 endpoint.
- B. Configure a NAT gateway in a public subnet. Configure the private subnet's route table to use the NAT gateway.
- C. Configure Amazon S3 as a file system mount point on the EC2 instances. Access Amazon S3 through the mount.
- D. Move the EC2 instances into a public subnet. Configure the public subnet route table to point to an internet gateway.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 576

Your system recently experienced down time during the troubleshooting process. You found that a new administrator mistakenly terminated several production EC2 instances.

Which of the following strategies will help prevent a similar situation in the future?

The administrator still must be able to:

- launch, start, stop, and terminate development resources.
- launch and start production instances.

- A. Leverage resource based tagging along with an IAM user, which can prevent specific users from terminating production EC2 resources.
- B. Leverage EC2 termination protection and multi-factor authentication, which together require users to authenticate before terminating EC2 instances.
- C. Create an IAM user, which is not allowed to terminate instances by leveraging production EC2 termination protection.
- D. Create an IAM user and apply an IAM role which prevents users from terminating production EC2 instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Working with volumes

When an API action requires a caller to specify multiple resources, you must create a policy statement that allows users to access all required resources. If you need to use a Condition element with one or more of these resources, you must create multiple statements as shown in this example.

The following policy allows users to attach volumes with the tag "volume_user=iam-user-name" to instances with the tag "department=dev", and to detach those volumes from those instances. If you attach this policy to an IAM group, the aws:username policy variable gives each IAM user in the group permission to attach or detach volumes from the instances with a tag named volume_user that has his or her IAM user name as a value.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
      "ec2:AttachVolume",
      "ec2:DetachVolume"
    ],
    "Resource": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:123456789012:instance/*",
    "Condition": {
      "StringEquals": {
        "ec2:ResourceTag/department": "dev"
      }
    }
  },
  {
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
      "ec2:AttachVolume",
      "ec2:DetachVolume"
    ],
    "Resource": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:123456789012:volume/*",
    "Condition": {
      "StringEquals": {
        "ec2:ResourceTag/volume_user": "${aws:username}"
      }
    }
  }
]
```

Launching instances (RunInstances)

The RunInstances API action launches one or more instances. RunInstances requires an AMI and creates an instance; and users can specify a key pair and security group in the request. Launching into EC2-VPC requires a subnet, and creates a network interface. Launching from an Amazon EBS-backed AMI creates a volume. Therefore, the user must have permission to use these Amazon EC2 resources. The caller can also configure the instance using optional parameters to Run Instances, such as the instance type and a subnet. You can create a policy statement that requires users to specify an optional parameter, or restricts users to particular values for a parameter. The examples in this section demonstrate some of the many possible ways that you can control the configuration of an instance that a user can launch.

Note that by default, users don't have permission to describe, start, stop, or terminate the resulting instances. One way to grant the users permission to manage the resulting instances is to create a specific tag for each instance, and then create a statement that enables them to manage instances with that tag.

For more information, see [2: Working with instances](#).

a. AMI

The following policy allows users to launch instances using only the AMIs that have the specified tag "department=dev", associated with them. The users can't launch instances using other AMIs because the Condition element of the first statement requires that users specify an AMI that has this tag. The users also can't launch into a subnet, as the policy does not grant permissions for the subnet and network interface resources. They can, however, launch into EC2-Classic. The second statement uses a wildcard to enable users to create instance resources, and requires users to specify the key pair project_keypair and the security group sg-1a2b3c4d. Users are still able to launch instances without a key pair.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
  },
  {
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": "ec2:RunInstances",
    "Resource": [
```

```

"arn:aws:ec2:region:image/ami-*"
],
"Condition": {
  "StringEquals": {
    "ec2:ResourceTag/department": "dev"
  }
},
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": "ec2:RunInstances",
  "Resource": [
    "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*",
    "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*",
    "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/project_keypair",
    "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/sg-1a2b3c4d"
  ]
}
]
}

```

Alternatively, the following policy allows users to launch instances using only the specified AMIs, ami-9e1670f7 and ami-45cf5c3c. The users can't launch an instance using other AMIs (unless another statement grants the users permission to do so), and the users can't launch an instance into a subnet.

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": "ec2:RunInstances",
    "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:image/ami-9e1670f7",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:image/ami-45cf5c3c",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/*"
    ]
  }
]
}

```

Alternatively, the following policy allows users to launch instances from all AMIs owned by Amazon.

The Condition element of the first statement tests whether ec2:Owner is amazon. The users can't launch an instance using other AMIs (unless another statement grants the users permission to do so).

The users are able to launch an instance into a subnet.

```

"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": "ec2:RunInstances",
  "Resource": [
    "arn:aws:ec2:region:image/ami-*"
  ],
  "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "ec2:Owner": "amazon"
    }
  }
},
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": "ec2:RunInstances",
  "Resource": [
    "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*",
    "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:subnet/*",

```

```

"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group*"
]
}
]
}

```

b. Instance type

The following policy allows users to launch instances using only the t2.micro or t2.small instance type, which you might do to control costs. The users can't launch larger instances because the Condition element of the first statement tests whether ec2:InstanceType is either t2.micro or t2.small.

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": "ec2:RunInstances",
    "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*"
    ],
    "Condition": {
      "StringEquals": {
        "ec2:InstanceType": ["t2.micro", "t2.small"]
      }
    }
  }],
  {
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": "ec2:RunInstances",
    "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:image/ami-*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:subnet/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group*"
    ]
  }
]
}

```

Alternatively, you can create a policy that denies users permission to launch any instances except t2.micro and t2.small instance types.

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Action": "ec2:RunInstances",
    "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*"
    ],
    "Condition": {
      "StringNotEquals": {
        "ec2:InstanceType": ["t2.micro", "t2.small"]
      }
    }
  }],
  {
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": "ec2:RunInstances",
    "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:image/ami-*",

```

```

"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/* ",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:subnet/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*",
"arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/*"
]
}
]
}

```

c. Subnet

The following policy allows users to launch instances using only the specified subnet, subnet-12345678.

The group can't launch instances into any another subnet (unless another statement grants the users permission to do so). Users are still able to launch instances into EC2-Classic.

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": "ec2:RunInstances",
    "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:subnet/subnet-12345678",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:image/ami-*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/*"
    ]
  }
]
}

```

Alternatively, you could create a policy that denies users permission to launch an instance into any other subnet. The statement does this by denying permission to create a network interface, except where subnet subnet-12345678 is specified. This denial overrides any other policies that are created to allow launching instances into other subnets. Users are still able to launch instances into EC2-Classic.

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Action": "ec2:RunInstances",
    "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*"
    ],
    "Condition": {
      "ArnNotEquals": {
        "ec2:Subnet": "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:subnet/subnet-12345678"
      }
    }
  }
],
  {
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": "ec2:RunInstances",
    "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:image/ami-*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:network-interface/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:instance/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:subnet/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:volume/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:key-pair/*",
      "arn:aws:ec2:region:account:security-group/*"
    ]
  }
]
}

```

```
}  
]  
}
```

NEW QUESTION # 577

A company runs a web application that uses Amazon RDS for MySQL to store relational data. Data in the database does not change frequently.

A solutions architect notices that during peak usage times, the database has performance issues when it serves the data. The company wants to improve the performance of the database.

Which combination of steps will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Migrate the database to Amazon DynamoDB. Configure the application to use the DynamoDB database.
- **B. Create a read replica for the database. Redirect read traffic to the read replica.**
- C. Use the Amazon S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) storage class to store the data that changes infrequently.
- D. Integrate AWS WAF with the application.
- **E. Create an Amazon ElastiCache (Memcached) cluster. Configure the application and the database to integrate with the cluster.**

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

To improve read performance for a MySQL-based RDS database under load, you can:

* Use Read Replicas: Amazon RDS supports MySQL read replicas, which help offload read operations from the primary database, improving performance during high traffic.

* Use ElastiCache (Memcached): Adding an in-memory cache layer using Amazon ElastiCache reduces the load on the RDS instance by serving frequent queries directly from memory, especially when data is not updated often.

Option A (AWS WAF) is for web security, not database performance. Option D relates to storage optimization, not query latency.

Option E would require re-architecting from relational to NoSQL, which is unnecessary and disruptive.

NEW QUESTION # 578

A major customer has asked you to set up his AWS infrastructure so that it will be easy to recover in the case of a disaster of some sort. Which of the following is important when thinking about being able to quickly launch resources in AWS to ensure business continuity in case of a disaster?

- A. Create and maintain AMIs of key servers where fast recovery is required.
- **B. All items listed here are important when thinking about disaster recovery.**
- C. Ensure that you have all supporting custom software packages available in AWS.
- D. Regularly run your servers, test them, and apply any software updates and configuration changes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the event of a disaster to your AWS infrastructure you should be able to quickly launch resources in Amazon Web Services (AWS) to ensure business continuity.

The following are some key steps you should have in place for preparation:

- 1 . Set up Amazon EC2 instances to replicate or mirror data.
- 2 . Ensure that you have all supporting custom software packages available in AWS.
- 3 . Create and maintain AMIs of key servers where fast recovery is required.
- 4 . Regularly run these servers, test them, and apply any software updates and configuration changes.
- 5 . Consider automating the provisioning of AWS resources.

Reference: http://d36cz9buwrul1t.cloudfront.net/AWS_Disaster_Recovery.pdf

NEW QUESTION # 579

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