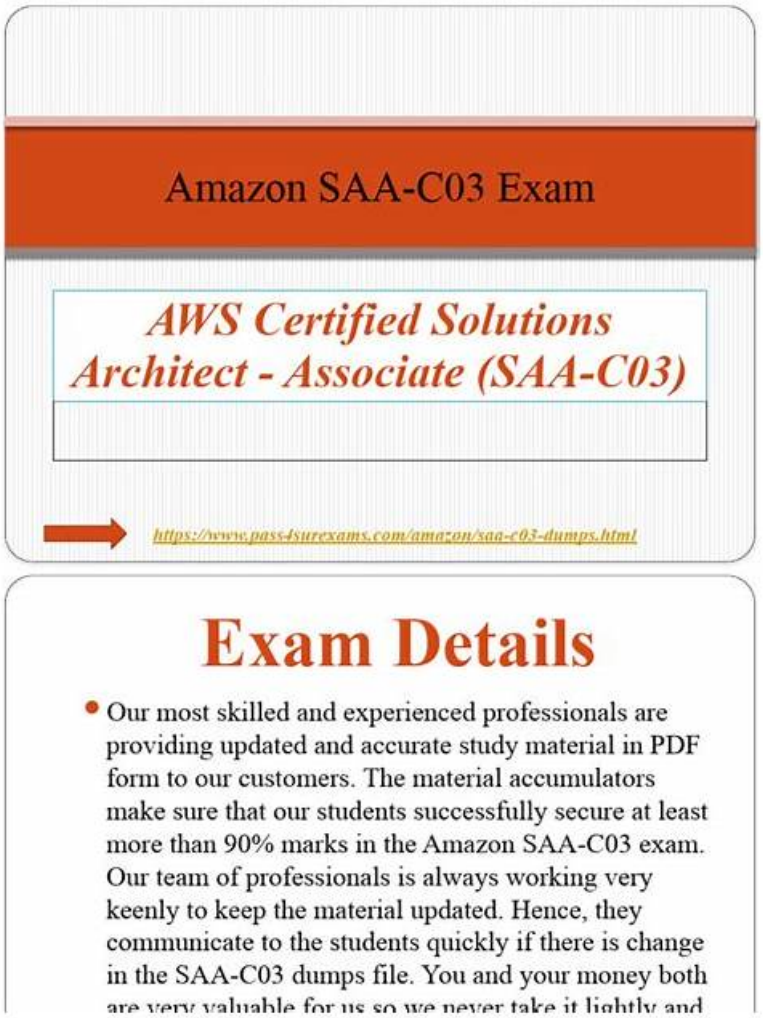
Amazon SAA-C03 Exam | SAA-C03日本語版復習指南 - 100％安全なショッピング体験



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>> SAA-C03日本語版復習指南 <<

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SAA-C03認定試験は、130分以内に完了する必要がある65の複数選択および複数回応答の質問で構成されていま

す。この試験では、AWSインフラストラクチャ、セキュリティ、ネットワーキング、データベース、ストレージ、コストの最適化など、さまざまなトピックについて説明しています。試験に合格するには、候補者は、AWSプラットフォームにスケーラブルで高度に利用可能な誤りシステムを設計および展開する能力を実証する必要があります。成功した候補者は、AWS認定ソリューションアーキテクト - アソシエイト認定を受け取ります。これは、グローバルに認識され、AWSプラットフォームでクラウドベースのソリューションの設計と展開に関する専門知識を実証します。

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate 認定 SAA-C03 試験問題 (Q56-Q61):

質問 # 56
[Design Secure Architectures]
A digital image processing company wants to migrate its on-premises monolithic application to the AWS Cloud. The company processes thousands of images and generates large files as part of the processing workflow.
The company needs a solution to manage the growing number of image processing jobs. The solution must also reduce the manual tasks in the image processing workflow. The company does not want to manage the underlying infrastructure of the solution.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Deploy a group of Amazon EC2 instances to process the images. Use AWS Step Functions to orchestrate the workflow. Store the processed files in an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume.
- B. Use Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) with Amazon EC2 Spot Instances to process the images. Configure Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) to orchestrate the workflow. Store the processed files in Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- C. Use AWS Batch jobs to process the images. Use AWS Step Functions to orchestrate the workflow. Store the processed files in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- D. Use AWS Lambda functions and Amazon EC2 Spot Instances lo process the images. Store the processed files in Amazon FSx.

正解：C

解説：
For processing thousands of images and generating large files while minimizing manual tasks and operational overhead, usingAWS Batchis the best solution. AWS Batch allows you to run large-scale, parallel, and managed batch computing jobs without needing to manage the underlying infrastructure.
AWS Batch: Automates the image processing jobs, dynamically allocating the necessary resources based on the job requirements, which reduces operational overhead.
AWS Step Functions: Orchestrates the entire image processing workflow, ensuring that tasks are executed in the correct sequence, improving manageability.
Amazon S3: Stores the processed files, providing scalable and cost-effective storage.
Option A (ECS with EC2 Spot Instances): While cost-effective, managing ECS and Spot Instances involves more operational effort.
Option C (Lambda with EC2 Spot): Lambda functions have size and duration limitations, making them less suited for large image processing tasks.
Option D (EC2 with Step Functions): Managing EC2 instances involves more overhead than using AWS Batch.
AWS Reference:
AWS Batch
AWS Step Functions

質問 # 57
A company is planning to move its data to an Amazon S3 bucket. The data must be encrypted when it is stored in the S3 bucket. Additionally, the encryption key must be automatically rotated every year.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create an AWS Key Management Service {AWS KMS) customer managed key. Enable automatic key rotation. Set the S3 bucket's default encryption behavior to use the customer managed KMS key. Move the data to the S3 bucket.
- B. Create an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key. Set the S3 bucket's default encryption behavior to use the customer managed KMS key. Move the data to the S3 bucket. Manually rotate the KMS key every year.
- C. Move the data to the S3 bucket. Use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3). Use the built-in key rotation behavior of SSE-S3 encryption keys.

- D. Encrypt the data with customer key material before moving the data to the S3 bucket. Create an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key without key material. Import the customer key material into the KMS key. Enable automatic key rotation.

正解：A

解説：
SSE-S3 - is free and uses AWS owned CMKs (CMK = Customer Master Key). The encryption key is owned and managed by AWS, and is shared among many accounts. Its rotation is automatic with time that varies as shown in the table here. The time is not explicitly defined.
SSE-KMS - has two flavors:
AWS managed CMK. This is free CMK generated only for your account. You can only view it policies and audit usage, but not manage it. Rotation is automatic - once per 1095 days (3 years), Customer managed CMK. This uses your own key that you create and can manage. Rotation is not enabled by default. But if you enable it, it will be automatically rotated every 1 year. This variant can also use an imported key material by you. If you create such key with an imported material, there is no automated rotation. Only manual rotation.
SSE-C - customer provided key. The encryption key is fully managed by you outside of AWS. AWS will not rotate it.
This solution meets the requirements of moving data to an Amazon S3 bucket, encrypting the data when it is stored in the S3 bucket, and automatically rotating the encryption key every year with the least operational overhead. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a service that enables you to create and manage encryption keys for your data. A customer managed key is a symmetric encryption key that you create and manage in AWS KMS. You can enable automatic key rotation for a customer managed key, which means that AWS KMS generates new cryptographic material for the key every year. You can set the S3 bucket's default encryption behavior to use the customer managed KMS key, which means that any object that is uploaded to the bucket without specifying an encryption method will be encrypted with that key.
Option A is incorrect because using server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) does not allow you to control or manage the encryption keys. SSE-S3 uses a unique key for each object, and encrypts that key with a master key that is regularly rotated by S3. However, you cannot enable or disable key rotation for SSE-S3 keys, or specify the rotation interval.
Option C is incorrect because manually rotating the KMS key every year can increase the operational overhead and complexity, and it may not meet the requirement of rotating the key every year if you forget or delay the rotation process. Option D is incorrect because encrypting the data with customer key material before moving the data to the S3 bucket can increase the operational overhead and complexity, and it may not provide consistent encryption for all objects in the bucket. Creating a KMS key without key material and importing the customer key material into the KMS key can enable you to use your own source of random bits to generate your KMS keys, but it does not support automatic key rotation.
Reference:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/concepts.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/rotate-keys.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/bucket-encryption.html

質問 # 58
[Design High-Performing Architectures]
A company has a static website that is hosted on Amazon CloudFront in front of Amazon S3. The static website uses a database backend. The company notices that the website does not reflect updates that have been made in the website's Git repository. The company checks the continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) pipeline between the Git repository and Amazon S3. The company verifies that the webhooks are configured properly and that the CI/CD pipeline Is sending messages that indicate successful deployments.
A solutions architect needs to implement a solution that displays the updates on the website.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Add an Application Load Balancer.
- B. Use AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) to validate the website's SSL certificate.
- C. Invalidate the CloudFront cache.
- D. Add Amazon ElastiCache for Redis or Memcached to the database layer of the web application.

正解：C

解説：
Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) service that caches copies of your content at edge locations around the world. This helps improve performance by serving content from the edge nearest to the user. However, when the content in Amazon S3 (your origin) is updated, those updates may not immediately reflect on the website if they are cached at the CloudFront edge locations.

The issue described in the question suggests that the CI/CD pipeline is functioning correctly, and updates are being deployed to S3. However, since CloudFront caches this content, the edge locations may still be serving outdated content, causing the updates to not be reflected on the website.
To resolve this issue, you need to invalidate the CloudFront cache. By invalidating the cache, CloudFront will remove the outdated content and retrieve the latest version from the S3 origin.
AWS documentation on this process:
CloudFront cache invalidation allows you to clear items from the cache so that CloudFront retrieves the latest version from the origin. You can create invalidation requests via the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or SDKs.
AWS CloudFront Documentation
Why the other options are incorrect:
A . Add an Application Load Balancer: ALBs are used to distribute incoming application traffic and are not relevant to caching or serving content from CloudFront.
B . Add Amazon ElastiCache for Redis or Memcached: This would help in caching database queries but has no relation to static website content hosted on CloudFront and S3.
D . Use AWS Certificate Manager (ACM): ACM is used for managing SSL/TLS certificates and is unrelated to the issue of content not being updated on CloudFront.

質問 # 59
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. Create a read replica. Distribute the ordering application to the primary DB instance and the read replica.
- B. Schedule the reporting queries for non-peak hours.
- C. Create a read replica. Move reporting queries to the read replica.
- D. Migrate the ordering application to Amazon DynamoDB with on-demand capacity.

正解：C

解説：
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.

質問 # 60
A company provides an API interface to customers so the customers can retrieve their financial information.
The company expects a larger number of requests during peak usage times of the year.
The company requires the API to respond consistently with low latency to ensure customer satisfaction. The company needs to provide a compute host for the API.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon API Gateway and AWS Lambda functions with reserved concurrency.
- B. Use an Application Load Balancer and an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster.
- C. Use an Application Load Balancer and Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS).
- D. Use Amazon API Gateway and AWS Lambda functions with provisioned concurrency.

正解：D

解説：
Amazon API Gateway is a fully managed service that makes it easy for developers to create, publish, maintain, monitor, and secure APIs at any scale. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. Lambda scales automatically based on the incoming requests, but it may take some time to initialize new instances of your function if there is a sudden increase in demand. This may result in high latency or cold starts for your API. To avoid this, you can use

provisioned concurrency, which ensures that your function is initialized and ready to respond at any time. Provisioned concurrency also helps you achieve consistent low latency for your API by reducing the impact of scaling on performance. References: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/latest/developerguide/http-api-develop- integrations-lambda.html https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/configuration-concurrency.html

質問 # 61

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