

# AWS-Solutions-Architect-Associate Exam Dumps | High-quality Free AWS-Solutions-Architect-Associate Download Pdf: AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) 100% Pass

## Amazon Data Engineer

You have an Orders table with some columns:

The App UI has optional filters on all these columns.

Requirement:

- If a filter is selected → apply it
- If not selected → return all data

Constraints:

- Write **ONLY ONE** SQL query
- **✗ No JOIN, ✗ No Subquery, ✗ No CTE, ✗ No Dynamic SQL**

💡 Question:

How will you write a single highly optimized SQL query to support this?

### Input

OrderID	Product	CustomerName	PaymentType	ProductCategory	OrderDate
1	iPhone	Rahul	Credit Card	Electronics	2025-01-10
2	Headphones	Amit	UPI	Electronics	2025-01-10
3	Office Chair	Neha	Debit Card	Furniture	2025-01-11
4	MacBook	Rahul	Credit Card	Electronics	2025-01-12
5	Dining Table	Priya	Net Banking	Furniture	2025-01-12
6	iPhone	Amit	UPI	Electronics	2025-01-13

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Amazon AWS-Solutions-Architect-Associate (AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C02)) Exam is designed to test the technical expertise of individuals in designing and deploying scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is ideal for individuals who are seeking to become certified AWS Solutions Architects and want to demonstrate their skills and knowledge in the field. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) certification is a validation of an individual's ability to design and deploy AWS systems for their organizations.

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## Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) Sample Questions (Q326-Q331):

### NEW QUESTION # 326

An insurance company stores all documents related to annual policies for the duration of the policies. The documents are created once and then stored until they are required typically at the end of the policy. A document must be capable of being retrieved immediately. The company is now moving their document management to the AWS Cloud.

Which service should a Solutions Architect recommend as a cost-effective solution that meets the company's requirements?

- A. Amazon S3 Standard
- B. Amazon RDS MySQL
- C. Amazon Glacier
- D. Amazon S3 Standard-infrequent Access

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 327

Your startup wants to implement an order fulfillment process for selling a personalized gadget that needs an average of 3-4 days to produce with some orders taking up to 6 months you expect 10 orders per day on your first day. 1000 orders per day after 6 months and 10,000 orders after 12 months.

Orders coming in are checked for consistency then dispatched to your manufacturing plant for production quality control packaging shipment and payment processing. If the product does not meet the quality standards at any stage of the process employees may force the process to repeat a step. Customers are notified via email about order status and any critical issues with their orders such as payment failure.

Your case architecture includes AWS Elastic Beanstalk for your website with an RDS MySQL instance for customer data and orders.

How can you implement the order fulfillment process while making sure that the emails are delivered reliably?

- A. Use SWF with an Auto Scaling group of activity workers and a decider instance in another Auto Scaling group with min/max=1. Use the decider instance to send emails to customers.
- B. Add a business process management application to your Elastic Beanstalk app servers and re-use the RDS database for tracking order status. Use one of the Elastic Beanstalk instances to send emails to customers.
- C. Use SWF with an Auto Scaling group of activity workers and a decider instance in another Auto Scaling group with min/max=1. Use SES to send emails to customers.
- D. Use an SQS queue to manage all process tasks. Use an Auto Scaling group of EC2 instances that poll the tasks and execute them. Use SES to send emails to customers.

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 328

Making your snapshot public shares all snapshot data with everyone. Can the snapshots with AWS Marketplace product codes be made public?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 329

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

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.

### NEW QUESTION # 330

A company is planning to use Amazon S3 to store images uploaded by its users. The images must be encrypted at rest in Amazon S3. The company does not want to spend time managing and rotating the keys, but it does want to control who can access those keys. What should a solutions architect use to accomplish this?

- A. Server-Side Encryption with Amazon S3-Managed Keys (SSE-S3)
- B. Server-Side Encryption with keys stored in an S3 bucket
- C. Server-Side Encryption with Customer-Provided Keys (SSE-C)
- **D. Server-Side Encryption with AWS KMS-Managed Keys (SSE-KMS)**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

Link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/serv-side-encryption.html>

"Server-Side Encryption with Customer Master Keys (CMKs) Stored in AWS Key Management Service (SSE-KMS) is similar to SSE-S3, but with some additional benefits and charges for using this service. There are separate permissions for the use of a CMK that provides added protection against unauthorized access of your objects in Amazon S3. SSE-KMS also provides you with an audit trail that shows when your CMK was used and by whom." Server-Side Encryption: Using SSE-KMS You can protect data at rest in Amazon S3 by using three different modes of server-side encryption: SSE-S3, SSE-C, or SSE-KMS.

SSE-S3 requires that Amazon S3 manage the data and master encryption keys. For more information about SSE-S3, see Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption with Amazon S3-Managed Encryption Keys (SSE-S3).

SSE-C requires that you manage the encryption key. For more information about SSE-C, see Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption with Customer-Provided Encryption Keys (SSE-C).

SSE-KMS requires that AWS manage the data key but you manage the customer master key (CMK) in AWS KMS.

The remainder of this topic discusses how to protect data by using server-side encryption with AWS KMS-managed keys (SSE-KMS).

You can request encryption and select a CMK by using the Amazon S3 console or API. In the console, check the appropriate box to perform encryption and select your CMK from the list. For the Amazon S3 API, specify encryption and choose your CMK by setting the appropriate headers in a GET or PUT request.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-s3.html#sse>

