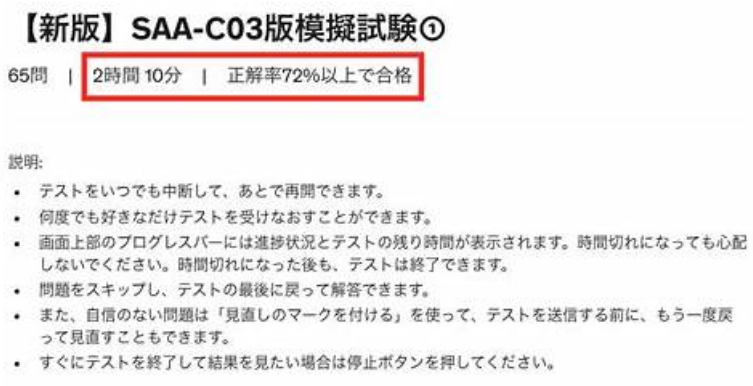
SAA-C03模擬試験最新版、SAA-C03専門試験



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SAA-C03トレーニング資料を用意しました。これらは、保証期間中の専門的な練習資料です。参考のために許容できる価格に加えて、3つのバージョンのすべての資料は、10年以上にわたってこの分野の専門家によって編集されています。さらに、一連の利点があります。したがって、SAA-C03の実際のテストの重要性は言うまでもありません。今すぐご注文いただいた場合、1年間無料の更新をお送りします。これらのサプリメントはすべて、SAA-C03模擬試験にも役立ちます。

Amazon SAA-C03認定試験は、クラウドコンピューティングとAWSでのキャリアを前進させようとしている専門家向けに設計されています。 Solutions Architects、開発者、およびAWSプラットフォームで安全で非常に利用可能なアプリケーションを設計および展開する専門知識と知識を実証したいと考えているIT専門家に最適です。この試験では、AWSサービス、セキュリティ、ネットワーキング、データベース、ストレージなど、幅広いトピックをカバーしています。

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>> SAA-C03模擬試験最新版 <<

Amazon SAA-C03専門試験、SAA-C03日本語学習内容

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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate 認定 SAA-C03 試験問題 (Q263-Q268):

質問 # 263
A large insurance company has an AWS account that contains three VPCs (DEV, UAT and PROD) in the same region. UAT is peered to both PROD and DEV using a VPC peering connection. All VPCs have non-overlapping CIDR blocks. The company wants to push minor code releases from Dev to Prod to speed up time to market.
Which of the following options helps the company accomplish this?

- A. Create a new entry to PROD in the DEV route table using the VPC peering connection as the target.
- B. Do nothing. Since these two VPCs are already connected via UAT, they already have a connection to each other.
- C. Create a new VPC peering connection between PROD and DEV with the appropriate routes.

- D. Change the DEV and PROD VPCs to have overlapping CIDR blocks to be able to connect them.

正解：C

解説：
A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them privately. Instances in either VPC can communicate with each other as if they are within the same network. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, with a VPC in another AWS account, or with a VPC in a different AWS Region.
AWS uses the existing infrastructure of a VPC to create a VPC peering connection; it is neither a gateway nor a VPN connection and does not rely on a separate piece of physical hardware. There is no single point of failure for communication or a bandwidth bottleneck.
Creating a new entry to PROD in the DEV route table using the VPC peering connection as the target is incorrect because even if you configure the route tables, the two VPCs will still be disconnected until you set up a VPC peering connection between them.
Changing the DEV and PROD VPCs to have overlapping CIDR blocks to be able to connect them is incorrect because you cannot peer two VPCs with overlapping CIDR blocks.
The option that says: Do nothing. Since these two VPCs are already connected via UAT, they already have a connection to each other is incorrect as transitive VPC peering is not allowed hence, even though DEV and PROD are both connected in UAT, these two VPCs do not have a direct connection to each other.
Explanation:
Reference:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpc-peering.html Check out these Amazon VPC and VPC Peering Cheat Sheets:
https://tutorialsdojo.com/amazon-vpc/
https://tutorialsdojo.com/vpc-peering/
Here is a quick introduction to VPC Peering:
https://youtu.be/i1A1eH8vLtk

質問 # 264
[Design Secure Architectures]
A company uses an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group to host an API. The EC2 instances are in a target group that is associated with an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company stores data in an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL database.
The API has a weekly maintenance window. The company must ensure that the API returns a static maintenance response during the weekly maintenance window.
Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a listener rule on the ALB to return a maintenance response when the path on a request matches a wildcard. Set the rule priority to one. Perform the maintenance. When the maintenance window is finished, delete the listener rule.
- B. Create a table in Aurora PostgreSQL that has fields to contain keys and values. Create a key for a maintenance flag. Set the flag when the maintenance window starts. Configure the API to query the table for the maintenance flag and to return a maintenance response if the flag is set. Reset the flag when the maintenance window is finished.
- C. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic Subscribe the EC2 instances to the topic Publish a message to the topic when the maintenance window starts. Configure the API to return a maintenance response if the instances receive the maintenance start message from the topic. Publish another message to the topic when the maintenance window finshes to restore normal operation.
- D. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Subscribe the EC2 instances to the queue. Publish a message to the queue when the maintenance window starts. Configure the API to return a maintenance message if the instances receive a maintenance start message from the queue. Publish another message to the queue when the maintenance window is finished to restore normal operation.

正解：A

解説：
Creating a listener rule on theApplication Load Balancer (ALB)to return a maintenance response during the maintenance window is the most straightforward solution with the least operational overhead. The rule can be configured to match all incoming requests and return a custom response, and it can be easily removed once maintenance is complete.
Option A (Aurora table flag): This adds unnecessary complexity for a temporary maintenance response.
Option B and D (SQS or SNS): These options introduce more components than needed for a simple maintenance message.
AWS Reference:
ALB Listener Rules

質問 # 265
A company is developing a rating system for its ecommerce web application. The company needs a solution to save ratings that users submit in an Amazon DynamoDB table.
The company wants to ensure that developers do not need to interact directly with the DynamoDB table. The solution must be scalable and reusable.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create an Amazon API Gateway REST API Define a resource and create a new POST method Choose AWS as the integration type, and select DynamoDB as the service. Set the action to PutItem.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Lambda function to interact with the DynamoDB table by using the put-item method from Boto3. Invoke the Lambda function from the web application.
- C. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Create an AWS Lambda function, and set the function as a target group in the ALB. Invoke the Lambda function by using the put_item method through the ALB.
- D. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue and an AWS Lambda function that has an SQS trigger type. Instruct the developers to add customer ratings to the SQS queue as JSON messages. Configure the Lambda function to fetch the ratings from the queue and store the ratings in DynamoDB.

正解：A

解説：
Amazon API Gatewayprovides a scalable and reusable solution for interacting with DynamoDB without requiring direct access by developers. By setting up a REST API with a POST methodthat integrates with DynamoDB'sPutItemaction, developers can submit data (such as user ratings) to the DynamoDB table through API Gateway, without having to directly interact with the database. This solution is serverless and minimizes operational overhead.
Option A: Using ALB with Lambda adds complexity and is less efficient for this use case.
Option B: While using Lambda is possible, API Gateway provides a more scalable, reusable interface.
Option C: SQS with Lambda introduces unnecessary components for a simple put operation.
AWS Reference:
Amazon API Gateway with DynamoDB

質問 # 266
A company has a three-tier web application that is deployed on AWS. The web servers are deployed in a public subnet in a VPC. The application servers and database servers are deployed in private subnets in the same VPC. The company has deployed a third-party virtual firewall appliance from AWS Marketplace in an inspection VPC. The appliance is configured with an IP interface that can accept IP packets.
A solutions architect needs to Integrate the web application with the appliance to inspect all traffic to the application before the traffic teaches the web server. Which solution will moot these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Deploy a transit gateway m the inspection VPC Configure route tables to route the incoming pockets through the transit gateway
- B. Create an Application Load Balancer in the public subnet of the application's VPC to route the traffic to the appliance for packet inspection
- C. Create a Network Load Balancer the public subnet of the application's VPC to route the traffic lo the appliance for packet inspection
- D. Deploy a Gateway Load Balancer in the inspection VPC Create a Gateway Load Balancer endpoint to receive the incoming packets and forward the packets to the appliance

正解：D

解説：
Explanation
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/scaling-network-traffic-inspection-using-aws-ga

質問 # 267
A company has an on-premises server that uses an Oracle database to process and store customer information The company wants to use an AWS database service to achieve higher availability and to improve application performance. The company also wants to offload reporting from its primary database system.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Use Amazon RDS in a Single-AZ deployment to create an Oracle database Create a read replica in the same zone as the primary DB instance. Direct the reporting functions to the read replica.
- B. Use Amazon RDS deployed in a Multi-AZ cluster deployment to create an Oracle database Direct the reporting functions to use the reader instance in the cluster deployment
- C. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to create an Amazon RDS DB instance in multiple AWS Regions Point the reporting functions toward a separate DB instance from the primary DB instance.
- D. Use Amazon RDS deployed in a Multi-AZ instance deployment to create an Amazon Aurora database. Direct the reporting functions to the reader instances.

正解： D

解説：
Amazon Aurora is a fully managed relational database that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL. It provides up to five times better performance than MySQL and up to three times better performance than PostgreSQL. It also provides high availability and durability by replicating data across multiple Availability Zones and continuously backing up data to Amazon S31. By using Amazon RDS deployed in a Multi-AZ instance deployment to create an Amazon Aurora database, the solution can achieve higher availability and improve application performance.
Amazon Aurora supports read replicas, which are separate instances that share the same underlying storage as the primary instance. Read replicas can be used to offload read-onlyqueries from the primary instance and improve performance. Read replicas can also beused for reporting functions2. By directing the reporting functions to the reader instances, the solution can offload reporting from its primary database system.
A). Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to create an Amazon RDS DB instance in multiple AWS Regions Point the reporting functions toward a separate DB instance from the pri-mary DB instance.
This solution will not meet the requirement of using an AWS database service, as AWS DMS is a service that helps users migrate databases to AWS, not a database service itself. It also involves creating multiple DB instances in different Regions, which may increase complexity and cost.
B). Use Amazon RDS in a Single-AZ deployment to create an Oracle database Create a read replica in the same zone as the primary DB instance. Direct the reporting functions to the read replica. This solution will not meet the requirement of achieving higher availability, as a Single-AZ deployment does not provide failover protection in case of an Availability Zone outage. It also involves using Oracle as the database engine, which may not provide better performance than Aurora.
C). Use Amazon RDS deployed in a Multi-AZ cluster deployment to create an Oracle database Di-rect the reporting functions to use the reader instance in the cluster deployment. This solution will not meet the requirement of improving application performance, as Oracle may not provide better performance than Aurora. It also involves using a cluster deployment, which is only supported for Aurora, not for Oracle.
Reference URL: https://aws.amazon.com/rds/aurora/

質問 # 268
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AmazonのSAA-C03認定試験は今IT業界の人気試験で多くのIT業界の専門の人士がITの関連の認証試験を取りたいです。Amazonの認証試験の合格書を取ってから更にあなたのIT業界での仕事にとても助けがあると思います。

SAA-C03専門試験: https://www.pass4test.jp/SAA-C03.html

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さらに、Pass4Test SAA-C03ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nah9mcaVPzZIp1w8IKeUfAHu7BYDGPWG