

AWS-Solutions-Architect-Associate Valid Braindumps & Printable AWS-Solutions-Architect-Associate PDF



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The AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C02) certification is designed for individuals who are looking to validate their knowledge and expertise in designing and deploying scalable systems on Amazon Web Services (AWS). AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) certification is highly sought after by IT professionals who work with AWS and want to demonstrate their skills to potential employers. The AWS-Solutions-Associate exam is the official certification exam for this certification.

The AWS-Solutions-Architect-Associate Certification Exam is designed for individuals who have a minimum of one year of experience designing and deploying highly available, cost-effective, and scalable distributed systems on the AWS platform. AWS-Solutions-Architect-Associate exam tests candidates on their ability to design, deploy, and manage AWS services and infrastructures, including compute, storage, networking, security, and database services.

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The AWS-Solutions-Architect-Associate Certification is based on the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C02) exam, which was released in March 2020. The new exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge of the latest AWS services, best practices, and architecture patterns. It includes new topics such as serverless computing, containerization, high-performance computing, and more. The new exam also emphasizes hands-on experience and practical skills, making it more challenging and rewarding for candidates who pass the exam.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) Sample Questions (Q644-Q649):

NEW QUESTION # 644

A development team stores its Amazon RDS MySQL DB instance user name and password credentials in a configuration file. The configuration file is stored as plaintext on the root device volume of the team's Amazon EC2 instance. When the team's application needs to reach the database, it reads the file and loads the credentials into the code. The team has modified the permissions of the configuration file so that only the application can read its content. A solutions architect must design a more secure solution. What should the solutions architect do to meet this requirement?

- A. Create an IAM role with permission to access the database. Attach this IAM role to the EC2 instance.
- **B. Move the configuration file to an EC2 instance store, and create an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) of the instance. Launch new instances from this AMI.**
- C. Store the configuration file in Amazon S3. Grant the application access to read the configuration file.
- D. Enable SSL connections on the database instance. Alter the database user to require SSL when logging in.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 645

A company has deployed an internal API in a VPC behind an internet-facing Application Load Balancer (ALB). An application that consumes the API as a client is deployed in a VPC in a second account. The application is deployed in private subnets behind a NAT gateway. When requests to the client application increase, the NAT gateway costs are higher than expected. Which combination of architectural changes will reduce the NAT gateway costs? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure a ClassicLink connection for the API to the client VPC. Access the API by using the ClassicLink address.
- **B. Configure a VPC peering connection between the two VPCs.**
- C. Replace the internet-facing ALB with an internal ALB. Access the API by using the ALB's private DNS address.
- **D. Configure an AWS Resource Access Manager connection between the two accounts. Access the API by using the ALB's private DNS address.**
- E. Configure an AWS Direct Connect connection between the two VPCs.

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 646

An image hosting company uploads its large assets to Amazon S3 Standard buckets. The company uses multipart upload in parallel by using S3 APIs and overwrites if the same object is uploaded again. For the first 30 days after upload, the objects will be accessed frequently. The objects will be used less frequently after 30 days, but the access patterns for each object will be inconsistent. The company must optimize its S3 storage costs while maintaining high availability and resiliency of stored assets.

Which combination of actions should a solutions architect recommend to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- **A. Move assets to S3 Intelligent-Tiering after 30 days.**
- **B. Configure an S3 Lifecycle policy to clean up incomplete multipart uploads.**
- C. Configure an S3 Lifecycle policy to clean up expired object delete markers.
- D. Move assets to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) after 30 days.
- E. Move assets to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 30 days.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

S3 Intelligent-Tiering is a storage class that automatically moves data to the most cost-effective access tier based on access

frequency, without performance impact, retrieval fees, or operational overhead¹. It is ideal for data with unknown or changing access patterns, such as the company's assets. By moving assets to S3 Intelligent-Tiering after 30 days, the company can optimize its storage costs while maintaining high availability and resilience of stored assets.

S3 Lifecycle is a feature that enables you to manage your objects so that they are stored cost effectively throughout their lifecycle². You can create lifecycle rules to define actions that Amazon S3 applies to a group of objects. One of the actions is to abort incomplete multipart uploads that can occur when an upload is interrupted. By configuring an S3 Lifecycle policy to clean up incomplete multipart uploads, the company can reduce its storage costs and avoid paying for parts that are not used.

Option C is incorrect because expired object delete markers are automatically deleted by Amazon S3 and do not incur any storage costs³. Therefore, configuring an S3 Lifecycle policy to clean up expired object delete markers will not have any effect on the company's storage costs.

Option D is incorrect because S3 Standard-IA is a storage class for data that is accessed less frequently, but requires rapid access when needed¹. It has a lower storage cost than S3 Standard, but it has a higher retrieval cost and a minimum storage duration charge of 30 days. Therefore, moving assets to S3 Standard-IA after 30 days may not optimize the company's storage costs if the assets are still accessed occasionally.

Option E is incorrect because S3 One Zone-IA is a storage class for data that is accessed less frequently, but requires rapid access when needed¹. It has a lower storage cost than S3 Standard-IA, but it stores data in only one Availability Zone and has less resilience than other storage classes. It also has a higher retrieval cost and a minimum storage duration charge of 30 days. Therefore, moving assets to S3 One Zone-IA after 30 days may not optimize the company's storage costs if the assets are still accessed occasionally or require high availability. Reference URL: ¹<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/storage-class-intro>.

²<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/object-lifecycle-mgmt.html> ³<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/delete-or-empty-bucket.html#delete-bucket-considerations> :

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/mpuoverview.html> : <https://aws.amazon.com/certification/certified-solutions-architect-associate/>

NEW QUESTION # 647

Does an AWS Direct Connect location provide access to Amazon Web Services in the region it is associated with as well as access to other US regions?

- A. Yes, it provides access.
- B. No, it provides access only to the region it is associated with.
- C. Yes, it provides access but only when there's just one Availability Zone in the region.
- D. No, it provides access only to the US regions other than the region it is associated with.

Answer: A

Explanation:

An AWS Direct Connect location provides access to Amazon Web Services in the region it is associated with, as well as access to other US regions. For example, you can provision a single connection to any AWS Direct Connect location in the US and use it to access public AWS services in all US Regions and AWS GovCloud (US).

Reference: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>

NEW QUESTION # 648

A company serves content to its subscribers across the world using an application running on AWS. The application has several Amazon EC2 instances in a private subnet behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Due to a recent change in copyright restrictions, the chief information officer (CIO) wants to block access for certain countries.

Which action will meet these requirements?

- A. Use ALB listener rules to return access denied responses to incoming traffic from blocked countries
- B. Modify the security group for EC2 instances to deny incoming traffic from blocked countries
- C. Use Amazon CloudFront to serve the application and deny access to blocked countries
- D. Modify the ALB security group to deny incoming traffic from blocked countries

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 649

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