SAA-C03완벽한시험자료100%합격보장가능한최신덤프

참고: Itcertkr에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 SAA-C03 시험 문제집이 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1iDxqRQ_ZSJLkAI8c5NF5gFo83KtqfZT8

Amazon SAA-C03시험은 Itcertkr 에서 출시한Amazon SAA-C03덤프로 도전하시면 됩니다. Amazon SAA-C03 덤프를 페펙트하게 공부하시면 시험을 한번에 패스할수 있습니다. 구매후 일년무료 업데이트 서비스를 제공해드리기에 Amazon SAA-C03시험문제가 변경되어도 업데이트된 덤프를 받으면 가장 최신시험에 대비할수 있습니다.

Amazon SAA-C03 시험은 AWS 솔루션 설계 및 구현에 대한 전문 지식을 검증하려는 전문가를위한 것입니다. 이 인증은 정기적으로 AWS와 함께 일하는 솔루션 아키텍트, 개발자 및 시스템 엔지니어에게 이상적입니다. 시험은 응시자가 AWS 서비스 및 사용 사례에 대한 확실한 이해뿐만 아니라 AWS 솔루션을 설계하고 배포하기위한 모범 사례를 강요해야합니다.

이 자격증은 전 세계적으로 인정되며 IT 전문가와 조직 모두에게 높은 가치가 부여됩니다. 이는 AWS 솔루션 아키텍처에 대한 전문 지식과 AWS에서 확장 가능하고 고가용성 및 장애 허용 시스템을 설계 및 배포할 수 있는 능력을 나타냅니다. AWS는 세계 최고의 클라우드 컴퓨팅 제공 업체 중 하나이며, 이 자격증은 진로를 발전시키고 수입 잠재력을 높이는 데 도움이 될 수 있습니다.

>> SAA-C03완벽한 시험자료 <<

퍼펙트한 SAA-C03완벽한 시험자료 덤프데모문제

Amazon 인증 SAA-C03시험에 도전해보려고 결정하셨다면 Itcertkr덤프공부가이드를추천해드립니다. Itcertkr덤프는 고객님께서 필요한것이 무엇인지 너무나도 잘 알고 있답니다. Itcertkr의 Amazon 인증 SAA-C03덤프는Amazon 인증 SAA-C03시험을 쉽게 만듭니다.

최신 AWS Certified Solutions Architect SAA-C03 무료샘플문제 (Q355-Q360):

질문 # 355
The following IAM policy is attached to an IAM group. This is the only policy applied to the group.

- A. Group members are permitted any Amazon EC2 action within the us-east-1 Region. Statements after the Allow permission are not applied.
- B. Group members are allowed the ec2:StopInstances and ec2:TerminateInstances permissions for the us-east-1 Region only when logged in with multi-factor authentication (MFA). Group members are permitted any other Amazon EC2 action within the us-east-1 Region.
- C. Group members are allowed the ec2:StopInstances and ec2:TerminateInstances permissions for all Regions when logged in with multi-factor authentication (MFA). Group members are permitted any other Amazon EC2 action.
- D. Group members are denied any Amazon EC2 permissions in the us-east-1 Region unless they are logged in with multi-factor authentication (MFA).

정답：B

설명:
This answer is correct because it reflects the effect of the IAM policy on the group members. The policy has two statements: one with an Allow effect and one with a Deny effect. The Allow statement grants permission to perform any EC2 action on any resource within the us-east-1 Region. The Deny statement overrides the Allow statement and denies permission to perform the ec2:StopInstances and ec2:TerminateInstances actions on any resource within the us-east-1 Region, unless the group member is logged in with MFA. Therefore, the group members can perform any EC2 action except stopping or terminating instances in the us-east-1 Region, unless they use MFA.

질문 # 356
A company hosts an application in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group. The company has observed that during periods of high demand, new instances take too long to join the Auto Scaling group and serve the increased demand. The company determines that the root cause of the issue is the long boot time of the instances in the Auto Scaling group. The company needs to reduce the time required to launch new instances to respond to demand.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Create a scheduled scaling action. Set the desired capacity equal to the maximum capacity of the Auto Scaling group.
- B. Increase the health check grace period for the Auto Scaling group by 50%.

- C. Create a warm pool for the Auto Scaling group. Use the default specification for the warm pool size.
- D. Increase the maximum capacity of the Auto Scaling group by 50%.

정답：C

질문 # 357
A company uses an organization in AWS Organizations to manage AWS accounts that contain applications.
The company sets up a dedicated monitoring member account in the organization. The company wants to query and visualize observability data across the accounts by using Amazon CloudWatch.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new IAM user in the monitoring account. Create cross-account IAM policies in each AWS account. Attach the IAM policies to the new IAM user.
- B. Set up service control policies (SCPs) to provide access to CloudWatch in the monitoring account under the Organizations root organizational unit (OU).
- C. Configure a new IAM user in the monitoring account. In each AWS account, configure an IAM policy to have access to query and visualize the CloudWatch data in the account. Attach the new IAM policy to the new IAM user.
- D. Enable CloudWatch cross-account observability for the monitoring account. Deploy an AWS CloudFormation template provided by the monitoring account in each AWS account to share the data with the monitoring account.

정답：D

설명：
This solution meets the requirements because it allows the monitoring account to query and visualize observability data across the accounts by using CloudWatch. CloudWatch cross-account observability is a feature that enables a central monitoring account to view and interact with observability data shared by other accounts. To enable cross-account observability, the monitoring account needs to configure the types of data to be shared (metrics, logs, and traces) and the source accounts to be linked. The source accounts can be specified by account IDs, organization IDs, or organization paths. To share the data with the monitoring account, the source accounts need to deploy an AWS CloudFormation template provided by the monitoring account. This template creates an observability link resource that represents the link between the source account and the monitoring account. The template also creates a sink resource that represents an attachment point in the monitoring account. The source accounts can share theirobservability data with the sink in the monitoring account. The monitoring account can then use the CloudWatch console, API, or CLI to search, analyze, and correlate the observability data across the accounts. References: CloudWatch cross-account observability, Setting up CloudWatch cross-account observability, [Observability Access Manager API Reference]

질문 # 358
A company uses Amazon RDS with default backup settings for Its database tier The company needs to make a dally backup of the database to meet regulatory requirements. The company must retain the backups (or 30 days.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS Systems Manager Maintenance Windows to modify the RDS backup retention period.
- B. Write an AWS Lambda function to create an RDS snapshot every day.
- C. Modify the RDS database lo have a retention period of 30 days for automated backups.
- D. Create a manual snapshot every day by using the AWS CLI. Modify the RDS backup retention period.

정답：C

설명：
* Current Backup Settings: By default, Amazon RDS creates automated backups with a retention period of 7 days.
* Regulatory Requirements: The requirement is to retain daily backups for 30 days.
* Adjusting Retention Period: You can modify the RDS instance settings to increase the automated backup retention period to 30 days.
* Operational Overhead: This solution is the simplest as it leverages existing automated backups and requires minimal intervention.
* Implementation: The change can be made via the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or AWS SDKs.
References
* Amazon RDS Backups: Amazon RDS Documentation

질문 # 359
A pharmaceutical company is developing a new drug. The volume of data that the company generates has grown exponentially over the past few months. The company's researchers regularly require a subset of the entire dataset to be immediately available with minimal lag. However the entire dataset does not need to be accessed on a daily basis. All the data currently resides in on-premises storage arrays, and the company wants to reduce ongoing capital expenses.
Which storage solution should a solutions architect recommend to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection from the on-premises environment to AWS. Migrate data to an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system.
- B. Run AWS DataSync as a scheduled cron job to migrate the data to an Amazon S3 bucket on an ongoing basis.
- C. Deploy an AWS Storage Gateway volume gateway with cached volumes with an Amazon S3 bucket as the target storage. Migrate the data to the Storage Gateway appliance.
- D. Deploy an AWS Storage Gateway file gateway with an Amazon S3 bucket as the target storage Migrate the data to the Storage Gateway appliance.

정답：C

설명:
AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid cloud storage service that allows you to seamlessly integrate your on-premises applications with AWS cloud storage. Volume Gateway is a type of Storage Gateway that presents cloud-backed iSCSI block storage volumes to your on-premises applications. Volume Gateway operates in either cache mode or stored mode. In cache mode, your primary data is stored in Amazon S3, while retaining your frequently accessed data locally in the cache for low latency access. In stored mode, your primary data is stored locally and your entire dataset is available for low latency access on premises while also asynchronously getting backed up to Amazon S3.
For the pharmaceutical company's use case, cache mode is the most suitable option, as it meets the following requirements:
It reduces the need to scale the on-premises storage infrastructure, as most of the data is stored in Amazon S3, which is scalable, durable, and cost-effective.
It provides low latency access to the subset of the data that the researchers regularly require, as it is cached locally in the Storage Gateway appliance.
It does not require the entire dataset to be accessed on a daily basis, as it is stored in Amazon S3 and can be retrieved on demand.
It offers flexible data protection and recovery options, as it allows taking point-in-time copies of the volumes using AWS Backup, which are stored in AWS as Amazon EBS snapshots.
Therefore, the solutions architect should recommend deploying an AWS Storage Gateway volume gateway with cached volumes with an Amazon S3 bucket as the target storage and migrating the data to the Storage Gateway appliance.
References:
Volume Gateway | Amazon Web Services
How Volume Gateway works (architecture) - AWS Storage Gateway
AWS Storage Volume Gateway - Cached volumes - Stack Overflow

질문 # 360
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