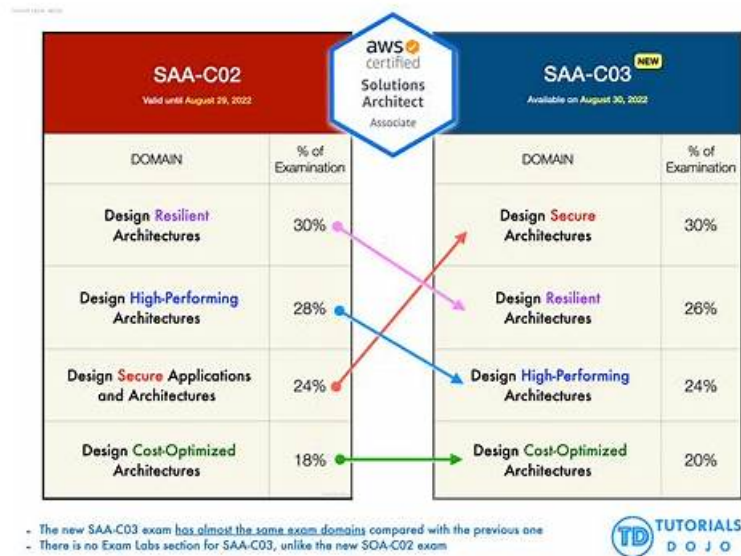# SAA-C03 Exam Format & Valid SAA-C03 Study Notes

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Amazon SAA-C03 Exam is a certification test designed for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in designing and deploying scalable, fault-tolerant systems on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. It is an associate-level certification exam that evaluates the candidate's understanding of AWS architecture, deployment, and management principles.

>> SAA-C03 Exam Format <<

Valid SAA-C03 Study Notes - New SAA-C03 Exam Answers

Amazon SAA-C03 exams play a significant role to verify skills, experience, and knowledge in a specific technology. Enrollment in the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate SAA-C03 is open to everyone. Upon completion of AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate SAA-C03 Exam Questions' particular criteria. Participants in the SAA-C03 Dumps come from all over the world and receive the credentials for the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate SAA-C03 Questions. They can quickly advance their careers in the fiercely competitive market and benefit from certification after earning the SAA-C03 Questions badge.

Amazon SAA-C03 certification is highly valued by employers, and it can significantly boost one's career prospects in the field of cloud computing. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification is recognized worldwide and can open up a range of job opportunities in various industries. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification also demonstrates one's commitment to continuous learning and professional development, which is highly valued by employers.

Amazon SAA-C03 exam is a highly sought-after certification for IT professionals looking to validate their expertise in AWS architecture and design. SAA-C03 Exam covers a broad range of topics, including AWS core services, security, database, and networking, and is updated regularly to reflect the latest AWS services and features. Candidates who pass the exam demonstrate their ability to design and deploy scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on AWS, making them highly valuable to employers globally.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q458-Q463):

NEW QUESTION # 458

A company has a new mobile app. Anywhere in the world, users can see local news on topics they choose. Users also can post photos and videos from inside the app.

Users access content often in the first minutes after the content is posted. New content quickly replaces older content, and then the older content disappears. The local nature of the news means that users consume 90% of the content within the AWS Region where it is uploaded.

Which solution will optimize the user experience by providing the LOWEST latency for content uploads?

- A. Upload and store content in Amazon S3 in the Region that is closest to the user. Use multiple distributions of Amazon CloudFront.
- B. Upload and store content in Amazon S3. Use Amazon CloudFront for the uploads.
- C. Upload and store content in Amazon S3. Use S3 Transfer Acceleration for the uploads.
- D. Upload content to Amazon EC2 instances in the Region that is closest to the user. Copy the data to Amazon S3.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most suitable solution for optimizing the user experience by providing the lowest latency for content uploads is to upload and store content in Amazon S3 and use S3 Transfer Acceleration for the uploads. This solution will enable the company to leverage the AWS global network and edge locations to speed up the data transfer between the users and the S3 buckets.

Amazon S3 is a storage service that provides scalable, durable, and highly available object storage for any type of data. Amazon S3 allows users to store and retrieve data from anywhere on the web, and offers various features such as encryption, versioning, lifecycle management, and replication1.

S3 Transfer Acceleration is a feature of Amazon S3 that helps users transfer data to and from S3 buckets more quickly. S3 Transfer Acceleration works by using optimized network paths and Amazon's backbone network to accelerate data transfer speeds. Users can enable S3 Transfer Acceleration for their buckets and use a distinct URL to access them, such as <bucket>.s3-accelerate.amazonaws.com2.

The other options are not correct because they either do not provide the lowest latency or are not suitable for the use case. Uploading and storing content in Amazon S3 and using Amazon CloudFront for the uploads is not correct because this solution is not designed for optimizing uploads, but rather for optimizing downloads. Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) that helps users distribute their content globally with low latency and high transfer speeds. CloudFront works by caching the content at edge locations around the world, so that users can access it quickly and easily from anywhere3. Uploading content to Amazon EC2 instances in the Region that is closest to the user and copying the data to Amazon S3 is not correct because this solution adds unnecessary complexity and cost to the process. Amazon EC2 is a computing service that provides scalable and secure virtual servers in the cloud. Users can launch, stop, or terminate EC2 instances as needed, and choose from various instance types, operating systems, and configurations4. Uploading and storing content in Amazon S3 in the Region that is closest to the user and using multiple distributions of Amazon CloudFront is not correct because this solution is not cost-effective or efficient for the use case. As mentioned above, Amazon CloudFront is a CDN that helps users distribute their content globally with low latency and high transfer speeds. However, creating multiple CloudFront distributions for each Region would incur additional charges and management overhead, and would not be necessary since 90% of the content is consumed within the same Region where it is uploaded3.
Reference:
What Is Amazon Simple Storage Service? - Amazon Simple Storage Service
Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration - Amazon Simple Storage Service
What Is Amazon CloudFront? - Amazon CloudFront
What Is Amazon EC2? - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud

NEW QUESTION # 459
A company has a distributed application in AWS that periodically processes large volumes of data across multiple instances. The Solutions Architect designed the application to recover gracefully from any instance failures. He is then required to launch the application in the most cost-effective way.

Which type of EC2 instance will meet this requirement?

- A. Reserved instances
- B. Spot Instances
- C. On-Demand instances
- D. Dedicated instances

Answer: B

Explanation:

You require an EC2 instance that is the most cost-effective among other types. In addition, the application it will host is designed to gracefully recover in case of instance failures.

In terms of cost-effectiveness, Spot and Reserved instances are the top options. And since the application can gracefully recover from instance failures, the Spot instance is the best option for this case as it is the cheapest type of EC2 instance. Remember that when you use Spot Instances, there will be interruptions. Amazon EC2 can interrupt your Spot Instance when the Spot price exceeds your maximum price, when the demand for Spot Instances rise, or when the supply of Spot Instances decreases. Hence, the correct answer is: Spot Instances.

Reserved instances is incorrect. Although you can also use reserved instances to save costs, it entails a commitment of 1-year or 3-year terms of usage. Since your processes only run periodically, you won't be able to maximize the discounted price of using reserved instances.

Dedicated instances and On-Demand instances are also incorrect because Dedicated and on-demand instances are not a cost-effective solution to use for your application.

Reference:

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/how-spot-instances-work.html Check out this Amazon EC2 Cheat Sheet: https://tutorialsdojo.com/amazon-elastic-compute-cloud-amazon-ec2/

Here is an in-depth look at Spot Instances:

https://youtu.be/PKvss-RgSjI

NEW QUESTION # 460

[Design Secure Architectures]

A company stores user data in AWS. The data is used continuously with peak usage during business hours. Access patterns vary, with some data not being used for months at a time. A solutions architect must choose a cost-effective solution that maintains the highest level of durability while maintaining high availability.

Which storage solution meets these requirements?

- A. Amazon S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA)
- B. Amazon S3 Standard
- C. Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive
- D. Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering is the most cost-effective solution for this scenario, providing both high availability and durability while adjusting automatically to changing access patterns. It moves data across two access tiers: one optimized for frequent access and another for infrequent access, based on usage patterns. This tiering ensures that the company avoids paying for unused storage while also keeping frequently accessed data in a more accessible tier.

Key AWS references and benefits of S3 Intelligent-Tiering:

High Durability and Availability: Amazon S3 offers 99.999999999% durability and 99.9% availability for objects stored, ensuring data is always protected.

Automatic Tiering: Data is automatically moved between tiers based on access patterns, making it ideal for workloads with unpredictable or variable access patterns.

No Retrieval Fees: Unlike S3 One Zone-IA or Glacier, there are no retrieval fees, making this more cost-effective in scenarios where access patterns vary over time.

AWS Documentation: According to the AWS Well-Architected Framework under the Cost Optimization Pillar, S3 Intelligent-Tiering is recommended for storage when access patterns change over time, as it minimizes costs while maintaining availability.

NEW QUESTION # 461

A company hosts a web application in a VPC on AWS. A public Application Load Balancer (ALB) forwards connections from the internet to an Auto Scaling group of Amazon EC2 instances. The Auto Scaling group runs in private subnets across four Availability Zones.

The company stores data in an Amazon S3 bucket in the same Region. The EC2 instances use NAT gateways in each Availability Zone for outbound internet connectivity.

The company wants to optimize costs for its AWS architecture.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Reconfigure the Auto Scaling group and the ALB to use two Availability Zones instead of four. Do not change the desired count or scaling metrics for the Auto Scaling group to maintain application availability.

- B. Create a new, smaller VPC that still has sufficient IP address availability to run the application.
  Redeploy the application stack in the new VPC. Delete the existing VPC and its resources.
- C. Deploy an S3 interface endpoint to the VPC. Configure the EC2 instances to access the S3 bucket through the S3 interface endpoint.
- D. Deploy an S3 gateway endpoint to the VPC. Configure the EC2 instances to access the S3 bucket through the S3 gateway endpoint.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Using S3 gateway endpoints allows private and cost-free access to S3 without routing traffic through a NAT gateway. NAT gateway traffic incurs charges, especially when used across multiple Availability Zones.
By using an S3 gateway endpoint, EC2 instances in private subnets can access S3 directly without needing internet access, reducing both data transfer and NAT gateway costs.
Interface endpoints are more expensive and typically used for services like API Gateway or Systems Manager.

NEW QUESTION # 462
An ecommerce company runs an application that uses an Amazon DynamoDB table in a single AWS Region.
The company wants to deploy the application to a second Region. The company needs to support multi-active replication with low latency reads and writes to the existing DynamoDB table in both Regions.
Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Enable Amazon DynamoDB Streams for the existing table. Create a new table in the second Region.
  Create an AWS Lambda function in the first Region that reads data from the table in the first Region and writes the data to the new table in the second Region. Set a DynamoDB stream as the input trigger for the Lambda function.
- B. Enable Amazon DynamoDB Streams for the existing table. Create a new table in the second Region.
  Create a new application that uses the DynamoDB Streams Kinesis Adapter and the Amazon Kinesis Client Library (KCL).
  Configure the new application to read data from the DynamoDB table in the first Region and to write the data to the new table in the second Region.
- C. Convert the existing DynamoDB table to a global table. Choose the appropriate second Region to achieve active-active write capabilities in both Regions.
- D. Create a DynamoDB global secondary index (GSI) for the existing table. Create a new table in the second Region.
  Convert the existing DynamoDB table to a global table. Specify the new table as the secondary table.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Converting the existing DynamoDB table to a global table provides active-active replication and low-latency reads and writes in both Regions. DynamoDB global tables are specifically designed for multi-Region and multi-active use cases.
Option A: GSIs do not provide multi-Region replication or active-active capabilities.
Option B and D: Using DynamoDB Streams and custom replication is less operationally efficient than global tables and introduces additional complexity.
AWS Documentation References:
DynamoDB Global Tables

NEW QUESTION # 463
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