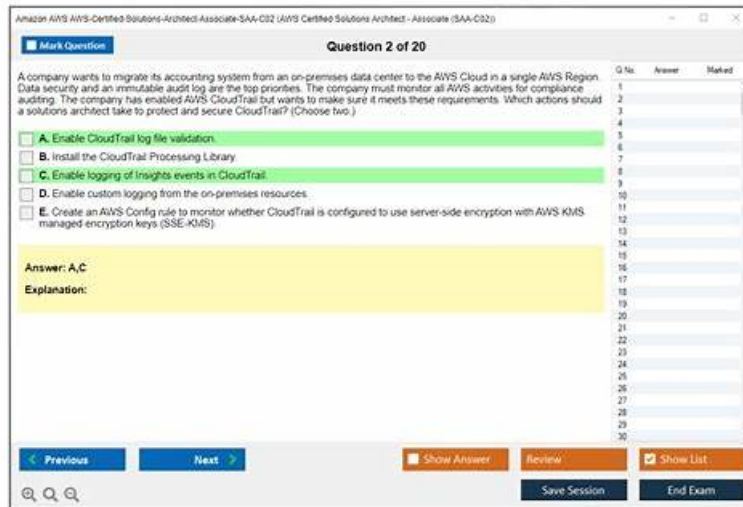


# Valid AWS-Solutions-Associate Test Guide, Latest AWS-Solutions-Associate Test Online



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The AWS-Solutions-Associate certification exam is designed to test an individual's knowledge of AWS services and their ability to design and deploy solutions that meet specific business requirements. AWS-Solutions-Associate exam consists of multiple-choice questions and is divided into several sections that cover different aspects of AWS architecture and design. To prepare for the exam, candidates are recommended to have at least one year of experience in designing and deploying AWS-based applications, as well as a solid understanding of AWS services and their use cases. Successful candidates will not only validate their expertise in AWS architecture and design but will also gain access to a wide range of job opportunities in the cloud computing industry.

Amazon AWS-Solutions-Associate (AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C02)) certification exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge and skills in designing and deploying scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on AWS. It is an associate-level certification that is ideal for individuals who want to demonstrate their expertise in cloud computing and gain recognition as an AWS Solutions Architect. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) certification exam is based on the latest AWS SAA-C02 exam blueprint, which includes updated content and focuses on the latest AWS services and best practices.

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To earn the AWS-Solutions-Associate Certification, candidates must pass a rigorous exam that covers a wide range of topics related to AWS cloud computing. This includes the basics of AWS architecture, designing and deploying scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems, data storage and management, security and compliance, and troubleshooting.

## Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) Sample Questions (Q345-Q350):

### NEW QUESTION # 345

A company has data stored in an on-premises data center that is used by several on-premises applications. The company wants to maintain its existing application environment and be able to use AWS services for data analytics and future visualizations. Which storage service should a solutions architect recommend?

- A. Amazon Redshift
- B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- C. AWS Storage Gateway for files
- D. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 346

A corporate web application is deployed within an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and is connected to the corporate data center via an IPsec VPN. The application must authenticate against the on-premises LDAP server. After authentication, each logged-in user can only access an Amazon Simple Storage Space (S3) keystore specific to that user. Which two approaches can satisfy these objectives? (Choose 2 answers)

- A. Develop an identity broker that authenticates against IAM security Token service to assume a IAM role in order to get temporary AWS security credentials. The application calls the identity broker to get AWS temporary security credentials with access to the appropriate S3 bucket.
- B. Develop an identity broker that authenticates against LDAP and then calls IAM Security Token Service to get IAM federated user credentials. The application calls the identity broker to get IAM federated user credentials with access to the appropriate S3 bucket.
- C. The application authenticates against IAM Security Token Service using the LDAP credentials. The application uses those temporary AWS security credentials to access the appropriate S3 bucket.
- D. The application authenticates against LDAP. The application then calls the AWS identity and Access Management (IAM) Security service to log in to IAM using the LDAP credentials. The application can use the IAM temporary credentials to access the appropriate S3 bucket.
- E. The application authenticates against LDAP and retrieves the name of an IAM role associated with the user. The application then calls the IAM Security Token Service to assume that IAM role. The application can use the temporary credentials to access the appropriate S3 bucket.

**Answer: B,E**

### NEW QUESTION # 347

A web application runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The application allows users to create custom reports of historical weather data. Generating a report can take up to 5 minutes. These long-running requests use many of the available incoming connections, making the system unresponsive to other users. How can a solutions architect make the system more responsive?

- A. Publish the reports to Amazon S3 and use Amazon CloudFront for downloading to the user.
- B. Update the client-side application code to increase its request timeout to 5 minutes.
- C. Use Amazon SQS with AWS Lambda to generate reports.
- D. Increase the idle timeout on the Application Load Balancer to 5 minutes.

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 348

A solutions architect is designing an application that helps users fill out and submit registration forms. The solutions architect plans to use a two-tier architecture that includes a web application server tier and a worker tier. The application needs to process submitted forms quickly. The application needs to process each form exactly once. The solution must ensure that no data is lost.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Use an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queue between the web application server tier and the worker tier to store and forward form data.**
- B. Use an AWS Step Functions workflow. Create a synchronous workflow between the web application server tier and the worker tier that stores and forwards form data.
- C. Use an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue between the web application server tier and the worker tier to store and forward form data.
- D. Use an Amazon API Gateway HTTP API between the web application server tier and the worker tier to store and forward form data.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

To process each form exactly once and ensure no data is lost, using an Amazon SQS FIFO (First-In-First-Out) queue is the most appropriate solution. SQS FIFO queues guarantee that messages are processed in the exact order they are sent and ensure that each message is processed exactly once. This ensures data consistency and reliability, both of which are crucial for processing user-submitted forms without data loss.

SQS acts as a buffer between the web application server and the worker tier, ensuring that submitted forms are stored reliably and forwarded to the worker tier for processing. This also decouples the application, improving its scalability and resilience.

Option B (API Gateway): API Gateway is better suited for API management rather than acting as a message queue for form processing.

Option C (SQS Standard Queue): While SQS Standard queues offer high throughput, they do not guarantee exactly-once processing or the strict ordering needed for this use case.

Option D (Step Functions): Step Functions are useful for orchestrating workflows but add unnecessary complexity for simple message queuing and form processing.

AWS References:

[Amazon SQS FIFO Queues](#)

[Decoupling Application Tiers Using Amazon SQS](#)

### NEW QUESTION # 349

You are looking to migrate your Development (Dev) and Test environments to AWS. You have decided to use separate AWS accounts to host each environment. You plan to link each account's bill to a Master AWS account using Consolidated Billing. To make sure you stay within budget, you would like to implement a way for administrators in the Master account to have access to stop, delete and/or terminate resources in both the Dev and Test accounts. Identify which option will allow you to achieve this goal.

- A. Link the accounts using Consolidated Billing. This will give IAM users in the Master account access to resources in the Dev and Test accounts.
- B. Create IAM users and a cross-account role in the Master account that grants full Admin permissions to the Dev and Test accounts.
- C. Create IAM users in the Master account with full Admin permissions. Create cross-account roles in the Dev and Test accounts that grant the Master account access to the resources in the account by inheriting permissions from the Master account.
- **D. Create IAM users in the Master account. Create cross-account roles in the Dev and Test accounts that have full Admin permissions and grant the Master account access.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Bucket Owner Granting Cross-account Permission to Objects It Does Not Own In this example scenario, you own a bucket and you have enabled other AWS accounts to upload objects.

That is, your bucket can have objects that other AWS accounts own.

Now, suppose as a bucket owner, you need to grant cross-account permission on objects, regardless of who the owner is, to a user in another account. For example, that user could be a billing application that needs to access object metadata. There are two core issues:

The bucket owner has no permissions on those objects created by other AWS accounts. So for the bucket owner to grant permissions on objects it does not own, the object owner, the AWS account that created the objects, must first grant permission to the bucket owner. The bucket owner can then delegate those permissions.

Bucket owner account can delegate permissions to users in its own account but it cannot delegate permissions to other AWS accounts, because cross-account delegation is not supported.

In this scenario, the bucket owner can create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role with permission to access objects, and grant another AWS account permission to assume the role temporarily enabling it to access objects in the bucket.  
Background: Cross-Account Permissions and Using IAM Roles

IAM roles enable several scenarios to delegate access to your resources, and cross-account access is one of the key scenarios. In this example, the bucket owner, Account A, uses an IAM role to temporarily delegate object access cross-account to users in another AWS account, Account C.

Each IAM role you create has two policies attached to it:

A trust policy identifying another AWS account that can assume the role.

An access policy defining what permissions—for example, s3:GetObject—are allowed when someone assumes the role. For a list of permissions you can specify in a policy, see [Specifying Permissions in a Policy](#).

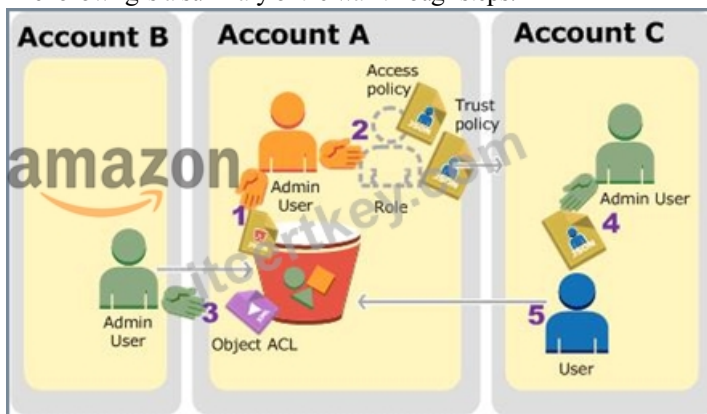
The AWS account identified in the trust policy then grants its user permission to assume the role. The user can then do the following to access objects:

Assume the role and, in response, get temporary security credentials.

Using the temporary security credentials, access the objects in the bucket.

For more information about IAM roles, go to [Roles \(Delegation and Federation\)](#) in IAM User Guide.

The following is a summary of the walkthrough steps:



Account A administrator user attaches a bucket policy granting Account B conditional permission to upload objects.

Account A administrator creates an IAM role, establishing trust with Account C, so users in that account can access Account A.

The access policy attached to the role limits what user in Account C can do when the user accesses Account A.

Account B administrator uploads an object to the bucket owned by Account A, granting full-control permission to the bucket owner.

Account C administrator creates a user and attaches a user policy that allows the user to assume the role.

User in Account C first assumes the role, which returns the user temporary security credentials.

Using those temporary credentials, the user then accesses objects in the bucket.

For this example, you need three accounts. The following table shows how we refer to these accounts and the administrator users in these accounts. Per IAM guidelines (see [About Using an Administrator User to Create Resources and Grant Permissions](#)) we do not use the account root credentials in this walkthrough. Instead, you create an administrator user in each account and use those credentials in creating resources and granting them permissions

AWS Account ID	Account Referred To As	Administrator User in the Account
1111-1111-1111	Account A	AccountAdmin
2222-2222-2222	Account B	AccountBadmin
3333-3333-3333	Account C	AccountCadmin

## NEW QUESTION # 350

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