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Amazon SAA-C03 Certification Exam is a comprehensive exam that requires a thorough understanding of AWS services and the ability to apply that knowledge to real-world scenarios. Candidates who pass the exam demonstrate their ability to design and deploy AWS infrastructure, including compute, storage, networking, and security services. They also demonstrate their capability to optimize AWS services for performance, cost, and scalability.

>> SAA-C03 Hot Spot Questions <<

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### Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q297-Q302):

#### NEW QUESTION # 297

A company's web application consists of an Amazon API Gateway API in front of an AWS Lambda function and an Amazon DynamoDB database. The Lambda function handles the business logic, and the DynamoDB table hosts the data. The application uses Amazon Cognito user pools to identify the individual users of the application. A solutions architect needs to update the application so that only users who have a subscription can access premium content.

- A. Implement API usage plans and API keys to limit the access of users who do not have a subscription.
- B. Apply fine-grained IAM permissions to the premium content in the DynamoDB table
- C. Enable API caching and throttling on the API Gateway API
- D. Set up AWS WAF on the API Gateway API Create a rule to filter users who have a subscription

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

This option is the most efficient because it uses API usage plans and API keys, which are features of Amazon API Gateway that allow you to control who can access your API and how much and how fast they can access it<sup>1</sup>. It also implements API usage plans and API keys to limit the access of users who do not have a subscription, which enables you to create different tiers of access for your API and charge users accordingly.

This solution meets the requirement of updating the application so that only users who have a subscription can access premium content. Option A is less efficient because it uses API caching and throttling on the API Gateway API, which are features of Amazon API Gateway that allow you to improve the performance and availability of your API and protect your backend systems from traffic spikes<sup>2</sup>. However, this does not provide a way to limit the access of users who do not have a subscription. Option B is less efficient because it uses AWS WAF on the API Gateway API, which is a web application firewall service that helps protect your web applications or APIs against common web exploits that may affect availability, compromise security, or consume excessive resources<sup>3</sup>. However, this does not provide a way to limit the access of users who do not have a subscription. Option C is less efficient because it uses fine-grained IAM permissions to the premium content in the DynamoDB table, which are permissions that allow you to control access to specific items or attributes within a table<sup>4</sup>. However, this does not provide a way to limit the access of users who do not have a subscription at the API level.

#### NEW QUESTION # 298

A company recently deployed a new auditing system to centralize information about operating system versions patching and installed software for Amazon EC2 instances. A solutions architect must ensure all instances provisioned through EC2 Auto Scaling groups successfully send reports to the auditing system as soon as they are launched and terminated Which solution achieves these goals MOST efficiently?

- A. Run a custom script on the instance operating system to send data to the audit system Configure the script to be invoked by the EC2 Auto Scaling group when the instance starts and is terminated
- B. Use an EC2 Auto Scaling launch configuration to run a custom script through user data to send data to the audit system when instances are launched and terminated
- C. Use a scheduled AWS Lambda function and run a script remotely on all EC2 instances to send data to the audit system
- D. Use EC2 Auto Scaling lifecycle hooks to run a custom script to send data to the audit system when instances are launched and terminated

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling offers the ability to add lifecycle hooks to your Auto Scaling groups. These hooks let you create

solutions that are aware of events in the Auto Scaling instance lifecycle, and then perform a custom action on instances when the corresponding lifecycle event occurs. (<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/lifecycle-hooks.html>)

### NEW QUESTION # 299

A company is designing a tightly coupled high performance computing (HPC) environment in the AWS Cloud. The company needs to include features that will optimize the HPC environment for networking and storage.

Which combination of solutions will meet these requirements? (Select TWO )

- **A. Create an Amazon FSx for Lustre file system. Configure the file system with scratch storage.**
- **B. Launch Amazon EC2 instances. Attach an Elastic Fabric Adapter (EFA) to the instances.**
- C. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution. Configure the viewer protocol policy to be HTTP and HTTPS.
- D. Create an accelerator in AWS Global Accelerator. Configure custom routing for the accelerator.
- E. Create an AWS Elastic Beanstalk deployment to manage the environment.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

These two solutions will optimize the HPC environment for networking and storage. Amazon FSx for Lustre is a fully managed service that provides cost-effective, high-performance, scalable storage for compute workloads. It is built on the world's most popular high-performance file system, Lustre, which is designed for applications that require fast storage, such as HPC and machine learning. By configuring the file system with scratch storage, you can achieve sub-millisecond latencies, up to hundreds of GBs/s of throughput, and millions of IOPS. Scratch file systems are ideal for temporary storage and shorter-term processing of data.

Data is not replicated and does not persist if a file server fails. For more information, see Amazon FSx for Lustre.

Elastic Fabric Adapter (EFA) is a network interface for Amazon EC2 instances that enables customers to run applications requiring high levels of inter-node communications at scale on AWS. Its custom-built operating system (OS) bypass hardware interface enhances the performance of inter-instance communications, which is critical to scaling HPC and machine learning applications. EFA provides a low-latency, low-jitter channel for inter-instance communications, enabling your tightly-coupled HPC or distributed machine learning applications to scale to thousands of cores. EFA uses libfabric interface and libfabric APIs for communications, which are supported by most HPC programming models. For more information, see Elastic Fabric Adapter.

The other solutions are not suitable for optimizing the HPC environment for networking and storage. AWS Global Accelerator is a networking service that helps you improve the availability, performance, and security of your public applications by using the AWS global network. It provides two global static public IPs, deterministic routing, fast failover, and TCP termination at the edge for your application endpoints. However, it does not support OS-bypass capabilities or high-performance file systems that are required for HPC and machine learning applications. For more information, see AWS Global Accelerator.

Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) service that securely delivers data, videos, applications, and APIs to customers globally with low latency, high transfer speeds, all within a developer-friendly environment. CloudFront is integrated with AWS services such as Amazon S3, Amazon EC2, AWS Elemental Media Services, AWS Shield, AWS WAF, and AWS Lambda@Edge. However, CloudFront is not designed for HPC and machine learning applications that require high levels of inter-node communications and fast storage. For more information, see [Amazon CloudFront].

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is an easy-to-use service for deploying and scaling web applications and services developed with Java, .NET, PHP, Node.js, Python, Ruby, Go, and Docker on familiar servers such as Apache, Nginx, Passenger, and IIS. You can simply upload your code and Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the deployment, from capacity provisioning, load balancing, auto-scaling to application health monitoring.

However, Elastic Beanstalk is not optimized for HPC and machine learning applications that require OS-bypass capabilities and high-performance file systems. For more information, see [AWS Elastic Beanstalk].

References: Amazon FSx for Lustre, Elastic Fabric Adapter, AWS Global Accelerator, [Amazon CloudFront], [AWS Elastic Beanstalk].

### NEW QUESTION # 300

An e-commerce company stores inventory, order, and user information in multiple Amazon Redshift clusters. The Redshift clusters must comply with the company's security policies. The company must receive notifications about any security configuration violations. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set up Amazon Redshift Advisor in the company's AWS account to monitor cluster configurations. Configure Redshift Advisor to generate notifications for security items that the company must address.
- **B. Create an AWS Lambda function to check the Redshift clusters for any violation of the security configurations. Create an AWS Config custom rule to invoke the Lambda function when Redshift cluster security configurations are modified. Provide**

the compliance state of each Redshift cluster to AWS Config. Configure AWS Config to notify the company of any violations of the security policies.

- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that uses the Redshift clusters as the source. Create an AWS Lambda function to evaluate the Redshift cluster security configuration. Configure the Lambda function to notify the company of any violations of the security policies. Add the Lambda function as a target of the EventBridge rule.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to check the validity of the Redshift cluster security configurations. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes the Lambda function when Redshift clusters are created. Notify the company of any violations of security policies.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The company needs automatic monitoring and notifications for security violations in Amazon Redshift clusters.

Option A:

Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that uses the Redshift clusters as the source. Create an AWS Lambda function to evaluate the Redshift cluster security configuration. Configure the Lambda function to notify the company of any violations of the security policies.

Add the Lambda function as a target of the EventBridge rule.

EventBridge can trigger actions based on events.

However, it does not track changes in Redshift security configurations. Why not? AWS Config is better suited for compliance monitoring.

Option B:

Create an AWS Lambda function to check the validity of the Redshift cluster security configurations. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes the Lambda function when Redshift clusters are created. Notify the company of any violations of security policies.

This solution only checks security at cluster creation.

It does not detect changes that happen after the cluster is created.

Why not? Security policies need continuous monitoring.

Option C:

Set up Amazon Redshift Advisor in the company's AWS account to monitor cluster configurations. Configure Redshift Advisor to generate notifications for security items that the company must address.

Redshift Advisor provides performance tuning recommendations but does not monitor security settings.

Why not? It does not provide compliance checks.

Option D:

Create an AWS Lambda function to check the Redshift clusters for any violation of the security configurations. Create an AWS Config custom rule to invoke the Lambda function when Redshift cluster security configurations are modified. Provide the compliance state of each Redshift cluster to AWS Config. Configure AWS Config to notify the company of any violations of the security policies.

AWS Config tracks configuration changes in Redshift clusters. Custom AWS Config rules allow security compliance enforcement.

Lambda can perform custom security checks and notify the company. Why is this best? AWS Config is designed for compliance monitoring.

### NEW QUESTION # 301

A company has a website hosted on AWS. The website is behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) that is configured to handle HTTP and HTTPS separately. The company wants to forward all requests to the website so that the requests will use HTTPS.

What should a solutions architect do to meet this requirement?

- A. Create a rule that replaces the HTTP in the URL with HTTPS.
- **B. Create a listener rule on the ALB to redirect HTTP traffic to HTTPS.**
- C. Replace the ALB with a Network Load Balancer configured to use Server Name Indication (SNI).
- D. Update the ALB's network ACL to accept only HTTPS traffic.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/elb-redirect-http-to-https-using-alb/> How can I redirect HTTP requests to HTTPS using an Application Load Balancer? Last updated: 2020-10-30 I want to redirect HTTP requests to HTTPS using Application Load Balancer listener rules. How can I do this?

Resolution Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/elb-redirect-http-to-https-using-alb/>

