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If you prepare well in advance, you'll be stress-free on the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) AWS-Solutions-Associate exam day and thus perform well. Candidates can know where they stand by attempting the Amazon AWS-Solutions-Associate practice test. It can save you lots of time and money. The question on the Amazon AWS-Solutions-Associate Practice Test is quite similar to the Amazon AWS-Solutions-Associate questions that get asked on the AWS-Solutions-Associate exam day.

The AWS Certified Solutions Architect – Associate (SAA-C02) exam is a certification offered by Amazon Web Services (AWS) for individuals who want to demonstrate their knowledge and skills in designing and deploying scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on AWS. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) certification is intended for solutions architects with at least one year of experience designing available, cost-efficient, fault-tolerant, and scalable distributed systems on AWS.

Topics of AWS Solutions Associate

Competitors should know the test themes before they start arrangement. Since it will help them in hitting the center. **AMAZON AWS SOLUTIONS ASSOCIATE exam dumps pdf** will incorporate the accompanying themes:

- Design a multi-tier associate solution
- Design highly available and/or fault-tolerant associates
- Design decoupling mechanisms using AWS services
- Choose appropriate resilient storage

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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) Sample Questions (Q346-Q351):

NEW QUESTION # 346

A company needs to provide customers with secure access to its data. The company processes customer data and stores the results in an Amazon S3 bucket.

All the data is subject to strong regulations and security requirements. The data must be encrypted at rest.

Each customer must be able to access only their data from their AWS account. Company employees must not be able to access the data.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Provision a separate AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key for each customer. Encrypt the data server-side. In the S3 bucket policy, deny decryption of data for all principals except an IAM role that the customer provides.
- B. Provision an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate for each customer. Encrypt the data client-side. In the public certificate policy, deny access to the certificate for all principals except an IAM role that the customer provides.
- **C. Provision a separate AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key for each customer. Encrypt the data server-side. In each KMS key policy, deny decryption of data for all principals except an IAM role that the customer provides.**
- D. Provision an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate for each customer. Encrypt the data client-side. In the private certificate policy, deny access to the certificate for all principals except an IAM role that the customer provides.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct solution is to provision a separate AWS KMS key for each customer and encrypt the data server-side. This way, the company can use the S3 encryption feature to protect the data at rest and delegate the control of the encryption keys to the customers. The customers can then use their own IAM roles to access and decrypt their data. The company employees will not be able to access the data because they are not authorized by the KMS key policies. The other options are incorrect because: Option A and D are using ACM certificates to encrypt the data client-side. This is not a recommended practice for S3 encryption because it adds complexity and overhead to the encryption process. Moreover, the company will have to manage the certificates and their policies for each customer, which is not scalable and secure.

Option B is using a separate KMS key for each customer, but it is using the S3 bucket policy to control the decryption access. This is not a secure solution because the bucket policy applies to the entire bucket, not to individual objects. Therefore, the customers will be able to access and decrypt each other's data if they have the permission to list the bucket contents. The bucket policy also overrides the KMS key policy, which means the company employees can access the data if they have the permission to use the KMS key.

References:

S3 encryption

KMS key policies

ACM certificates

NEW QUESTION # 347

A company is designing an application. The application uses an AWS Lambda function to receive information through Amazon API Gateway and to store the information in an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL database.

During the proof-of-concept stage, the company has to increase the Lambda quotas significantly to handle the high volumes of data that the company needs to load into the database. A solutions architect must recommend a new design to improve scalability and minimize the configuration effort.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Set up two Lambda functions. Configure one function to receive the information. Configure the other function to load the information into the database. Integrate the Lambda functions by using an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.**
- B. Set up two Lambda functions. Configure one function to receive the information. Configure the other function to load the information into the database. Integrate the Lambda functions by using Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
- C. Change the platform from Aurora to Amazon DynamoDB. Provision a DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cluster. Use the DAX client SDK to point the existing DynamoDB API calls at the DAX cluster.
- D. Refactor the Lambda function code to Apache Tomcat code that runs on Amazon EC2 instances. Connect the database by using native Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) drivers.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

bottlenecks can be avoided with queues (SQS).

NEW QUESTION # 348

A Solutions Architect is designing the storage layer for a production relational database. The database will run on Amazon EC2. The database is accessed by an application that performs intensive reads and writes, so the database requires the LOWEST random I/O latency. Which data storage method fulfills the above requirements?

- **A. Stripe data across multiple Amazon EBS volumes using RAID 0.**
- B. Store data in a filesystem backed by Amazon Elastic File System (EFS).
- C. Store data in Amazon S3 and use a third-party solution to expose Amazon S3 as a filesystem to the database server.
- D. Store data in Amazon Dynamo DB and emulate relational database semantics.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 349

You have multiple Amazon EC2 instances running in a cluster across multiple Availability Zones within the same region. What combination of the following should be used to ensure the highest network performance (packets per second), lowest latency, and lowest jitter? Choose 3 answers

- **A. Enhanced networking**
- **B. Amazon Linux**
- C. Amazon PV AMI
- **D. Amazon EC2 placement groups**
- E. Amazon HVM AMI
- F. Amazon VPC

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 350

A solutions architect is creating a new Amazon CloudFront distribution for an application. Some of the information submitted by users is sensitive. The application uses HTTPS but needs another layer of security.

The sensitive information should be protected throughout the entire application stack, and access to the information should be restricted to certain applications.

Which action should the solutions architect take?

- A. Configure a CloudFront field-level encryption profile.
- **B. Configure a CloudFront signed URL**

- Answer: B**

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