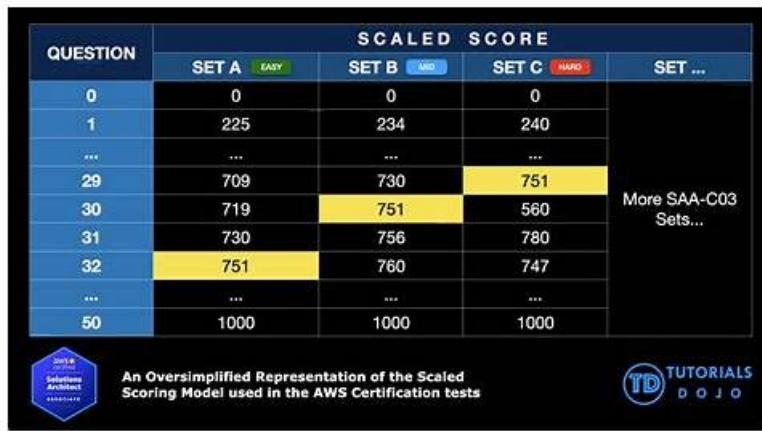


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The SAA-C03 Certification Exam is intended for professionals who have experience with AWS services and are familiar with cloud computing concepts. SAA-C03 exam tests the candidate's understanding of AWS core services, including Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3), Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS), Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS), Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), and AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).

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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q302-Q307):

NEW QUESTION # 302

A company is creating an application that runs on containers in a VPC. The application stores and accesses data in an Amazon S3 bucket. During the development phase, the application will store and access 1 TB of data in Amazon S3 each day. The company wants to minimize costs and wants to prevent traffic from traversing the internet whenever possible. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable S3 Transfer Acceleration for the S3 bucket.
- B. Create an interface endpoint for Amazon S3 in the VPC. Associate this endpoint with all route tables in the VPC.
- C. Enable S3 Intelligent-Tiering for the S3 bucket.
- D. Create a gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon S3. Associate this endpoint with all route tables in the VPC.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

A gateway VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 enables private connections between the VPC and Amazon S3 that do not require an internet gateway or NAT device. This minimizes costs and prevents traffic from traversing the internet. A gateway VPC endpoint uses a prefix list as the route target in a VPC route table to route traffic privately to Amazon S3. Associating the endpoint with all route tables in the VPC ensures that all subnets can access Amazon S3 through the endpoint.

Option A is incorrect because S3 Intelligent-Tiering is a storage class that optimizes storage costs by automatically moving objects between two access tiers based on changing access patterns. It does not affect the network traffic between the VPC and Amazon S3.

Option B is incorrect because S3 Transfer Acceleration is a feature that enables fast, easy, and secure transfers of files over long distances between clients and an S3 bucket. It does not prevent traffic from traversing the internet.

Option D is incorrect because an interface VPC endpoint for Amazon S3 is powered by AWS PrivateLink, which requires an elastic network interface (ENI) with a private IP address in each subnet. This adds complexity and cost to the solution. Moreover, an interface VPC endpoint does not support cross-Region access to Amazon S3. Reference URL: 1:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/privatelink/vpc-endpoints-s3.html> 2:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/storage-class-intro.html#sc-dynamic-data-access> 3:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/transfer-acceleration.html> :

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/architecture/choosing-your-vpc-endpoint-strategy-for-amazon-s3/>

NEW QUESTION # 303

A company runs an application on Microsoft SQL Server databases in an on-premises data center. The company wants to migrate to AWS and optimize costs for its infrastructure on AWS.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Migrate the databases to Amazon RDS for Microsoft SQL Server.
- B. Migrate the databases to a PostgreSQL database that runs on Amazon EC2 instances.
- C. Migrate the databases to Amazon EC2 instances that use SQL Server Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) provided by AWS.
- D. Migrate to Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL by using Babelfish for Aurora PostgreSQL.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL with Babelfish allows SQL Server applications to run directly on Aurora PostgreSQL with minimal code changes. Babelfish adds a SQL Server-compatible endpoint, significantly lowering costs compared to running licensed SQL Server instances on RDS or EC2.

AWS Documentation Extract:

"Babelfish for Aurora PostgreSQL enables Aurora to understand T-SQL and SQL Server wire protocol, allowing you to run SQL Server applications on Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL with lower costs." (Source: Babelfish for Aurora PostgreSQL documentation) A, D: SQL Server on EC2 or RDS incurs high Microsoft licensing costs.

C: Plain PostgreSQL would require more code refactoring than Babelfish.

Reference: AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Official Study Guide, Babelfish and Cost Optimization.

NEW QUESTION # 304

A company is storing sensitive user information in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company wants to provide secure access to this bucket from the application tier running on Amazon EC2 instances inside a VPC.

Which combination of steps should a solutions architect take to accomplish this? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure a VPC gateway endpoint for Amazon S3 within the VPC
- B. Create a bucket policy to make the objects to the S3 bucket public
- C. Create an IAM user with an S3 access policy and copy the IAM credentials to the EC2 instance
- D. Create a bucket policy that limits access to only the application tier running in the VPC

- E. Create a NAT instance and have the EC2 instances use the NAT instance to access the S3 bucket

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/s3-private-connection-no-authentication/>

NEW QUESTION # 305

A video game company is deploying a new gaming application to its global users. The company requires a solution that will provide near real-time reviews and rankings of the players.

A solutions architect must design a solution to provide fast access to the data. The solution must also ensure the data persists on disks in the event that the company restarts the application.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create Amazon EC2 instances in multiple AWS Regions. Store the player data on the EC2 instances. Configure Amazon Route 53 with geolocation records to direct users to the closest EC2 instance.
- B. Configure an Amazon CloudFront distribution with an Amazon S3 bucket as the origin. Store the player data in the S3 bucket.
- C. Deploy an Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached cluster. Store the player data in the ElastiCache cluster.
- D. Deploy an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis cluster. Store the player data in the ElastiCache cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Requirement Analysis: The application needs near real-time access to data, persistence, and minimal operational overhead.

* ElastiCache for Redis: Provides in-memory data storage with persistence, supporting fast access and durability.

* Operational Overhead: Managed service reduces the burden of setup, maintenance, and scaling.

* Implementation:

* Deploy an ElastiCache for Redis cluster.

* Configure Redis to persist data to disk using AOF (Append-Only File) or RDB (Redis Database Backup) snapshots.

* Conclusion: ElastiCache for Redis meets the requirements for fast access, data persistence, and low operational overhead.

References

* Amazon ElastiCache: ElastiCache for Redis Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 306

A Solutions Architect working for a startup is designing a High Performance Computing (HPC) application which is publicly accessible for their customers. The startup founders want to mitigate distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks on their application.

Which of the following options are not suitable to be implemented in this scenario? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use AWS Shield and AWS WAF.
- B. Add multiple Elastic Fabric Adapters (EFA) to each EC2 instance to increase the network bandwidth.
- C. Use an Application Load Balancer with Auto Scaling groups for your EC2 instances. Prevent direct Internet traffic to your Amazon RDS database by deploying it to a new private subnet.
- D. Use Dedicated EC2 instances to ensure that each instance has the maximum performance possible.
- E. Use an Amazon CloudFront service for distributing both static and dynamic content.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Take note that the question asks about the viable mitigation techniques that are NOT suitable to prevent Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack.

A Denial of Service (DoS) attack is an attack that can make your website or application unavailable to end users. To achieve this, attackers use a variety of techniques that consume network or other resources, disrupting access for legitimate end users.

To protect your system from DDoS attack, you can do the following:

- Use an Amazon CloudFront service for distributing both static and dynamic content.
- Use an Application Load Balancer with Auto Scaling groups for your EC2 instances then restrict direct Internet traffic to your Amazon RDS database by deploying to a private subnet.

- Set up alerts in Amazon CloudWatch to look for high Network In and CPU utilization metrics. Services that are available within AWS Regions, like Elastic Load Balancing and Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), allow you to build Distributed Denial of Service resiliency and scale to handle unexpected volumes of traffic within a given region. Services that are available in AWS edge locations, like Amazon CloudFront, AWS WAF, Amazon Route53, and Amazon API Gateway, allow you to take advantage of a global network of edge locations that can provide your application with greater fault tolerance and increased scale for managing larger volumes of traffic.

In addition, you can also use AWS Shield and AWS WAF to fortify your cloud network. AWS Shield is a managed DDoS protection service that is available in two tiers: Standard and Advanced. AWS Shield Standard applies always-on detection and inline mitigation techniques, such as deterministic packet filtering and priority-based traffic shaping, to minimize application downtime and latency.

AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits that could affect application availability, compromise security, or consume excessive resources. You can use AWS WAF to define customizable web security rules that control which traffic accesses your web applications. If you use AWS Shield Advanced, you can use AWS WAF at no extra cost for those protected resources and can engage the DRT to create WAF rules.

Using Dedicated EC2 instances to ensure that each instance has the maximum performance possible is not a viable mitigation technique because Dedicated EC2 instances are just an instance billing option.

Although it may ensure that each instance gives the maximum performance, that by itself is not enough to mitigate a DDoS attack. Adding multiple Elastic Fabric Adapters (EFA) to each EC2 instance to increase the network bandwidth is also not a viable option as this is mainly done for performance improvement, and not for DDoS attack mitigation. Moreover, you can attach only one EFA per EC2 instance. An Elastic Fabric Adapter (EFA) is a network device that you can attach to your Amazon EC2 instance to accelerate High-Performance Computing (HPC) and machine learning applications.

The following options are valid mitigation techniques that can be used to prevent DDoS:

- Use an Amazon CloudFront service for distributing both static and dynamic content.
- Use an Application Load Balancer with Auto Scaling groups for your EC2 instances. Prevent direct Internet traffic to your Amazon RDS database by deploying it to a new private subnet.
- Use AWS Shield and AWS WAF.

References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/answers/networking/aws-ddos-attack-mitigation/>

https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/DDoS_White_Paper_June2015.pdf

Best practices on DDoS Attack Mitigation:

<https://youtu.be/HnoZS5jj7pk/>

NEW QUESTION # 307

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