

AWS-Solutions-Associate Latest Real Exam & AWS-Solutions-Associate Practice Exam Pdf



Amazon (AWS) Certification Details

AWS Solutions Architect Associate (SAA-C03)

 Prior Certification Not Required	 Exam Validity 3 Years	 Exam Fee \$150 USD
 Exam Duration 130 minutes	 No. of Questions 60-70	 Passing Marks 70-75%
 Recommended Experience At least 1 year of hands-on experience designing secure, high-performing, cost-effective, and scalable systems on AWS		 Exam Format Multiple Choice & Multiple Select
 Languages English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Simplified Chinese, and Spanish		

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The AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C02) exam is designed to test individuals' knowledge and skills in designing, deploying, and managing applications on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) certification is ideal for professionals who want to advance their careers in cloud computing and demonstrate their expertise in working with AWS. It is one of the most popular and recognized certifications in the cloud computing industry.

The AWS-Solutions-Architect-Associate (AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C02)) Certification Exam is a professional-level certification offered by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is designed to validate the skills and knowledge of individuals who want to become AWS certified solutions architects. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) certification exam is an excellent way to showcase your expertise in designing and deploying scalable and reliable AWS systems.

>> **AWS-Solutions-Associate Latest Real Exam** <<

AWS-Solutions-Associate Practice Exam Pdf, Standard AWS-Solutions-Associate Answers

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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) Sample Questions (Q572-Q577):

NEW QUESTION # 572

A solutions architect is designing a customer-facing application for a company. The application's database will have a clearly defined access pattern throughout the year and will have a variable number of reads and writes that depend on the time of year. The company must retain audit records for the database for 7 days. The recovery point objective (RPO) must be less than 5 hours. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Redshift. Configure concurrency scaling. Activate audit logging. Perform database snapshots every 4 hours.
- B. Use Amazon RDS with Provisioned IOPS. Activate the database auditing parameter. Perform database snapshots every 5 hours.
- C. Use Amazon DynamoDB with auto scaling. Use on-demand backups and Amazon DynamoDB Streams.
- **D. Use Amazon Aurora MySQL with auto scaling. Activate the database auditing parameter.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Aurora MySQL provides:

- * Continuous, incremental backups to Amazon S3 with point-in-time recovery (PITR), allowing recovery to any point within the retention window (typically up to 35 days). This easily achieves an RPO of less than 5 hours, often down to seconds.
- * Support for database auditing parameters so audit logs can be retained and managed (for example, in database logs or external log services) to meet the 7-day audit requirement.
- * Auto scaling (via read replicas, Aurora Serverless v2, or capacity management) to handle variable read/write demand throughout the year with minimal operational overhead.

Why others are less suitable:

- * A: DynamoDB is NoSQL and does not directly satisfy typical relational database + SQL audit requirements; Streams also only retain 24 hours, not 7 days, and on-demand backups do not inherently give an RPO < 5 hours without frequent scheduling.
- * B: Amazon Redshift is a data warehouse, not a primary transactional application database.
- * C: Snapshots every 5 hours give an RPO of up to 5 hours, not less than 5 hours, and rely on discrete snapshot points rather than continuous PITR.

NEW QUESTION # 573

A Solutions Architect must design a web application that will be hosted on AWS, allowing users to purchase access to premium shared content that is stored in an S3 bucket. Upon payment, content will be available for download for 14 days before the user is denied access.

Which of the following would be the LEAST complicated implementation?

- A. Use an S3 bucket and provide direct access to the file.
Design the application to track purchases in a DynamoDB table.
Configure a Lambda function to remove data that is older than 14 days based on a query to Amazon DynamoDB.
- B. Use an Amazon CloudFront distribution with an OAI.
Configure the distribution with an Amazon S3 origin to provide access to the file through signed URLs.
Design the application to set an expiration of 60 minutes for the URL, and recreate the URL as necessary.
- **C. Use an Amazon CloudFront distribution with an OAI.
Configure the distribution with an Amazon S3 origin to provide access to the file through signed URLs.
Design the application to set an expiration of 14 days for the URL.**
- D. Use an Amazon CloudFront distribution with an origin access identity (OAI).
Configure the distribution with an Amazon S3 origin to provide access to the file through signed URLs.
Design a Lambda function to remove data that is older than 14 days.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 574

A company has a popular gaming platform running on AWS. The application is sensitive to latency because latency can impact the user experience and introduce unfair advantages to some players. The application is deployed in every AWS Region. It runs on Amazon EC2 instances that are part of Auto Scaling groups configured behind Application Load Balancers (ALBs). A solutions architect needs to implement a mechanism to monitor the health of the application and redirect traffic to healthy endpoints.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Configure an Amazon DynamoDB database to serve as the data store for the application. Create a DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cluster to act as the in-memory cache for DynamoDB hosting the application data.
- **B. Configure an accelerator in AWS Global Accelerator. Add a listener for the port that the application listens on, and attach**

it to a Regional endpoint in each Region. Add the ALB as the endpoint.

- C. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution and specify the ALB as the origin server. Configure the cache behavior to use origin cache headers. Use AWS Lambda functions to optimize the traffic.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution and specify Amazon S3 as the origin server. Configure the cache behavior to use origin cache headers. Use AWS Lambda functions to optimize the traffic.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Global Accelerator directs traffic to the optimal healthy endpoint based on health checks, it can also route traffic to the closest healthy endpoint based on geographic location of the client. By configuring an accelerator and attaching it to a Regional endpoint in each Region, and adding the ALB as the endpoint, the solution will redirect traffic to healthy endpoints, improving the user experience by reducing latency and ensuring that the application is running optimally. This solution will ensure that traffic is directed to the closest healthy endpoint and will help to improve the overall user experience.

NEW QUESTION # 575

A company uses GPS trackers to document the migration patterns of thousands of sea turtles. The trackers check every 5 minutes to see if a turtle has moved more than 100 yards (91.4 meters). If a turtle has moved, its tracker sends the new coordinates to a web application running on three Amazon EC2 instances that are in multiple Availability Zones in one AWS Region.

Recently, the web application was overwhelmed while processing an unexpected volume of tracker data. Data was lost with no way to replay the events. A solutions architect must prevent this problem from happening again and needs a solution with the least operational overhead.

What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket to store the data. Configure the application to scan for new data in the bucket for processing.
- **B. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to store the incoming data. Configure the application to poll for new messages for processing.**
- C. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table to store transmitted location coordinates. Configure the application to query the table for new data for processing. Use TTL to remove data that has been processed.
- D. Create an Amazon API Gateway endpoint to handle transmitted location coordinates. Use an AWS Lambda function to process each item concurrently.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Requirement Analysis: The application was overwhelmed with unexpected data volume, leading to data loss and the need for a replay mechanism.

Amazon SQS Overview: SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that decouples and scales microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications.

Data Decoupling: By using an SQS queue, the application can store incoming tracker data reliably and process it asynchronously, preventing data loss.

Implementation:

Create an SQS queue.

Modify the web application to send incoming data to the SQS queue.

Configure the application instances to poll the SQS queue and process the messages.

Conclusion: This solution meets the requirements with minimal operational overhead, ensuring data is not lost and can be processed at the application's own pace.

References

Amazon SQS: Amazon SQS Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 576

Which of the following should be followed before connecting to Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) using AWS Direct Connect?

- A. Allocate a private IP address to your network in the 122.x.x.x range.
- **B. Create a virtual private gateway and attach it to your Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).**
- C. Provide a public Autonomous System Number (ASN) to identify your network on the Internet.
- D. Provide a public IP address for each Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) session.

