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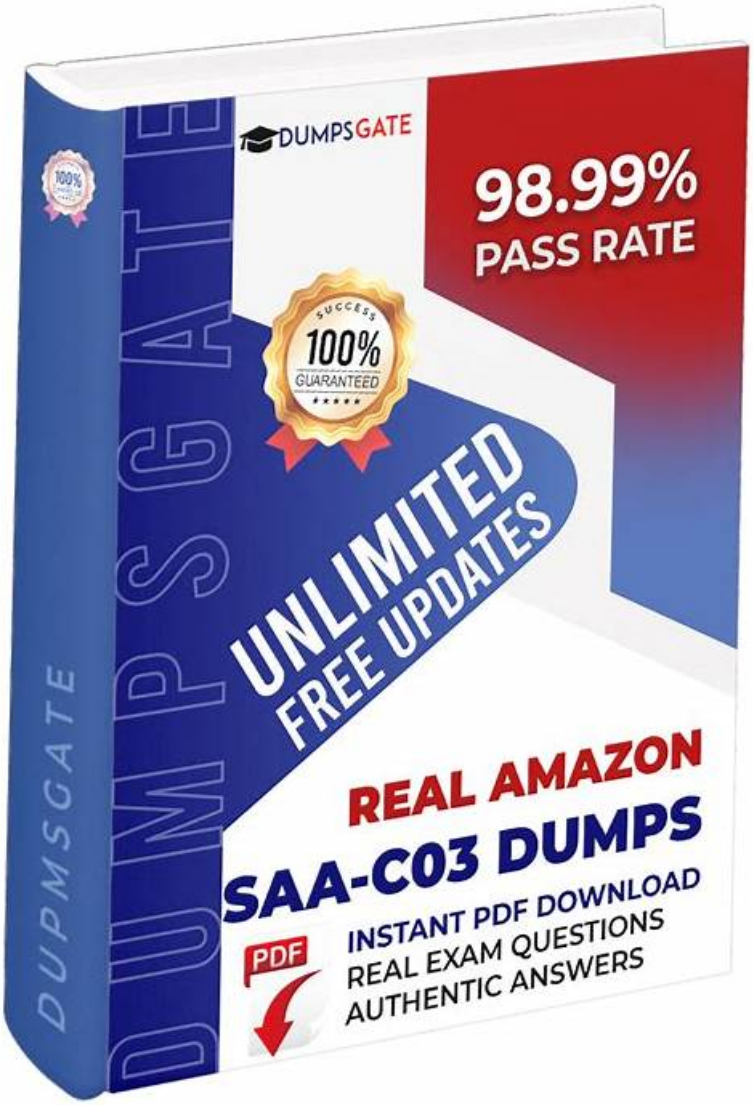

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Keeping in view different preparation styles of Amazon SAA-C03 test applicant Real4Prep has designed three easy-to-use formats for its product. Each format has a pool of AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) actual questions which have been compiled under the guidance of thousands of professionals worldwide. Questions in this product will appear in the Amazon SAA-C03 final test.

Amazon SAA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Design Resilient Architectures: This section of the exam measures skills of Infrastructure Architects and Solutions Architects and covers the design of resilient architectures that ensure business continuity. Learners study scalable and loosely coupled architectures, highly available and fault tolerant architectures, and disaster recovery strategies. The content addresses API creation and management, caching strategies, microservices design principles, event driven architectures, horizontal and vertical scaling, load balancing concepts, serverless technologies and patterns, container orchestration, AWS global infrastructure, distributed design patterns, failover strategies, and service quotas and throttling. The material focuses on designing event driven and multi tier architectures, determining scaling strategies, achieving loose coupling, implementing automation to ensure infrastructure integrity, mitigating single points of failure, and selecting appropriate disaster recovery strategies to meet business requirements.
Topic 2	• Design Cost Optimized Architectures: This section of the exam measures skills of Cloud Financial Analysts and Solutions Architects and covers the design of cost optimized architectures that maximize value while minimizing expenses. Learners study cost optimized storage solutions, compute solutions, database solutions, and network architectures. The content addresses AWS cost management service features and tools, storage access patterns and tiering, backup strategies, AWS purchasing options, distributed compute strategies, instance types and sizes, compute utilization optimization, scaling strategies, caching strategies, data retention policies, database capacity planning, load balancing concepts, NAT gateways, and network routing and peering. The material focuses on designing appropriate storage strategies, managing object lifecycles, determining cost effective compute and database services, selecting appropriate instance families and sizes, configuring appropriate network connections and routes, minimizing network transfer costs, and reviewing existing workloads for optimization opportunities.
Topic 3	• Design Secure Architectures: This section of the exam measures skills of Cloud Security Engineers and Solutions Architects and covers the design of secure architectures on AWS. Learners explore secure access to AWS resources, secure workloads and applications, and appropriate data security controls. The content addresses access controls and management across multiple accounts, AWS federated access and identity services, VPC architectures with security components, network segmentation strategies, application security integration, data access and governance, encryption and key management, and compliance requirements. The material focuses on applying AWS security best practices, designing flexible authorization models, implementing role based access control strategies, securing network connections, encrypting data at rest and in transit, and implementing data backup and protection policies.
Topic 4	• Design High Performing Architectures: This section of the exam measures skills of Performance Engineers and Solutions Architects and covers the design of high performing architectures that meet demanding workload requirements. Learners explore high performing and scalable storage solutions, elastic compute solutions, database solutions, network architectures, and data ingestion and transformation solutions. The content addresses hybrid storage solutions, compute services with appropriate use cases, distributed computing concepts, database capacity planning and replication, caching strategies, edge networking services, network architecture design, data analytics and visualization services, data transfer services, and streaming data services. The material focuses on determining storage configurations that meet performance demands, decoupling workloads for independent scaling, selecting appropriate compute and database options, creating network topologies for various architectures, building and securing data lakes, designing data streaming architectures, and implementing visualization strategies.

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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions

(Q495-Q500):

NEW QUESTION # 495
A company has a Windows-based application that must be migrated to AWS. The application requires the use of a shared Windows file system attached to multiple Amazon EC2 Windows instances that are deployed across multiple Availability Zones. What should a solutions architect do to meet this requirement?

- A. Configure an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume with the required size. Attach each EC2 instance to the volume. Mount the file system within the volume to each Windows instance.
- B. Configure AWS Storage Gateway in volume gateway mode. Mount the volume to each Windows instance.
- C. Configure a file system by using Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS). Mount the EFS file system to each Windows instance.
- D. Configure Amazon FSx for Windows File Server. Mount the Amazon FSx file system to each Windows instance.

Answer: D

Explanation:
This solution meets the requirement of migrating a Windows-based application that requires the use of a shared Windows file system attached to multiple Amazon EC2 Windows instances that are deployed across multiple Availability Zones. Amazon FSx for Windows File Server provides fully managed shared storage built on Windows Server, and delivers a wide range of data access, data management, and administrative capabilities. It supports the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol and can be mounted to EC2 Windows instances across multiple Availability Zones.
Option A is incorrect because AWS Storage Gateway in volume gateway mode provides cloud-backed storage volumes that can be mounted as iSCSI devices from on-premises application servers, but it does not support SMB protocol or EC2 Windows instances. Option C is incorrect because Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) provides a scalable and elastic NFS file system for Linux-based workloads, but it does not support SMB protocol or EC2 Windows instances. Option D is incorrect because Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) provides persistent block storage volumes for use with EC2 instances, but it does not support SMB protocol or attaching multiple instances to the same volume.
References:
https://aws.amazon.com/fsx/windows/
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/fsx/latest/WindowsGuide/using-file-shares.html

NEW QUESTION # 496
A company has several EC2 Reserved Instances in their account that need to be decommissioned and shut down since they are no longer used by the development team. However, the data is still required by the audit team for compliance purposes.
Which of the following steps can be taken in this scenario? (Select TWO.)

- A. You can opt to sell these EC2 instances on the AWS Reserved Instance Marketplace
- B. Convert the EC2 instance to On-Demand instances
- C. Take snapshots of the EBS volumes and terminate the EC2 instances.
- D. Stop all the running EC2 instances.
- E. Convert the EC2 instances to Spot instances with a persistent Spot request type.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) is a web service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. It is designed to make web-scale cloud computing easier for developers. Amazon EC2's simple web service interface allows you to obtain and configure capacity with minimal friction. It provides you with complete control of your computing resources and lets you run on Amazon's proven computing environment.
The first requirement as per the scenario is to decommission and shut down several EC2 Reserved Instances. However, it is also mentioned that the audit team still requires the data for compliance purposes. To fulfill the given requirements, you can first create a snapshot of the instance to save its data and then sell the instance to the Reserved Instance Marketplace.
The Reserved Instance Marketplace is a platform that supports the sale of third-party and AWS customers' unused Standard Reserved Instances, which vary in terms of length and pricing options. For example, you may want to sell Reserved Instances after moving instances to a new AWS region, changing to a new instance type, ending projects before the term expiration, when your business needs change, or if you have unneeded capacity.
Hence, the correct answers are:
- You can opt to sell these EC2 instances on the AWS Reserved Instance Marketplace.
- Take snapshots of the EBS volumes and terminate the EC2 instances.

The option that says: Convert the EC2 instance to On-Demand instances is incorrect because it's stated in the scenario that the development team no longer needs several EC2 Reserved Instances. By converting it to On-Demand instances, the company will still have instances running in their infrastructure and this will result in additional costs.
The option that says: Convert the EC2 instances to Spot instances with a persistent Spot request type is incorrect because the requirement in the scenario is to terminate or shut down several EC2 Reserved Instances. Converting the existing instances to Spot instances will not satisfy the given requirement. The option that says: Stop all the running EC2 instances is incorrect because doing so will still incur storage cost. Take note that the requirement in the scenario is to decommission and shut down several EC2 Reserved Instances. Therefore, this approach won't fulfill the given requirement. References:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ri-market-general.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ebs-creating-snapshot.html
Check out this Amazon EC2 Cheat Sheet:
https://tutorialsdojo.com/amazon-elastic-compute-cloud-amazon-ec2/
AWS Container Services Overview:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5QBgDX7O7pw

NEW QUESTION # 497
A company wants to restrict access to the content of one of its man web applications and to protect the content by using authorization techniques available on AWS. The company wants to implement a serverless architecture end an authentication solution for fewer tian 100 users. The solution needs to integrate with the main web application and serve web content globally. The solution must also scale as to company's user base grows while providing lowest login latency possible.

- A. Use AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory for authentication Use Lambda@Edge for authorization Use AWS Elastic Beanstalk to serve the web application.
- B. Usa Amazon Cognito for authentication Use AWS Lambda tor authorization Use Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration 10 serve the web application globally.
- C. Use Amazon Cognito tor authentication. Use Lambda#Edge tor authorization Use Amazon CloudFront 10 serve the web application globally
- D. Use AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory tor authentication Use AWS Lambda for authorization Use an Application Load Balancer to serve the web application globally

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 498
A company operates an ecommerce website on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in an Auto Scaling group. The site is experiencing performance issues related to a high request rate from illegitimate external systems with changing IP addresses. The security team is worried about potential DDoS attacks against the website. The company must block the illegitimate incoming requests in a way that has a minimal impact on legitimate users.
What should a solutions architect recommend?

- A. Deploy AWS WAF, associate it with the ALB, and configure a rate-limiting rule.
- B. Deploy Amazon Inspector and associate it with the ALB.
- C. Deploy rules to the network ACLs associated with the ALB to block the incoming traffic.
- D. Deploy Amazon GuardDuty and enable rate-limiting protection when configuring GuardDuty.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This answer is correct because it meets the requirements of blocking the illegitimate incoming requests in a way that has a minimal impact on legitimate users. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect your web applications or APIs against common web exploits that may affect availability, compromise security, or consume excessive resources. AWS WAF gives you control over how traffic reaches your applications by enabling you to create security rules that block common attack patterns, such as SQL injection or cross-site scripting, and rules that filter out specific traffic patterns you define. You can associate AWS WAF with an ALB to protect the web application from malicious requests. You can configure a rate-limiting rule in AWS WAF to track the rate of requests for each originating IP address and block requests from an IP address that exceeds a certain limit within a five-minute period. This way, you can mitigate potential DDoS attacks and improve the performance of your website.
References:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/what-is-aws-waf.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/waf-rule-statement-type-rate-based.html

NEW QUESTION # 499
A company is migrating a legacy application from an on-premises data center to AWS. The application relies on hundreds of cron Jobs that run between 1 and 20 minutes on different recurring schedules throughout the day.
The company wants a solution to schedule and run the cron jobs on AWS with minimal refactoring. The solution must support running the cron jobs in response to an event in the future.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a container image for the cron jobs. Use Amazon EventBridge Scheduler to create a recurring schedule. Run the cron job tasks as AWS Lambda functions.
- B. Create a container image for the cron jobs. Use Amazon EventBridge Scheduler to create a recurring schedule Run the cron job tasks on AWS Fargate.
- C. Create a container image for the cron jobs. Use AWS Batch on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) with a scheduling policy to run the cron jobs.
- D. Create a container image for the cron jobs. Create a workflow in AWS Step Functions that uses a Wait state to run the cron jobs at a specified time. Use the RunTask action to run the cron job tasks on AWS Fargate.

Answer: B

Explanation:
This solution is the most suitable for running cron jobs on AWS with minimal refactoring, while also supporting the possibility of running jobs in response to future events.
* Container Image for Cron Jobs: By containerizing the cron jobs, you can package the environment and dependencies required to run the jobs, ensuring consistency and ease of deployment across different environments.
* Amazon EventBridge Scheduler: EventBridge Scheduler allows you to create a recurring schedule that can trigger tasks (like running your cron jobs) at specific times or intervals. It provides fine-grained control over scheduling and integrates seamlessly with AWS services.
* AWS Fargate: Fargate is a serverless compute engine for containers that removes the need to manage EC2 instances. It allows you to run containers without worrying about the underlying infrastructure.
Fargate is ideal for running jobs that can vary in duration, like cron jobs, as it scales automatically based on the task's requirements.
* Why Not Other Options?:
* Option A (Lambda): While AWS Lambda could handle short-running cron jobs, it has limitations in terms of execution duration (maximum of 15 minutes) and might not be suitable for jobs that run up to 20 minutes.
* Option B (AWS Batch on ECS): AWS Batch is more suitable for batch processing and workloads that require complex job dependencies or orchestration, which might be more than what is needed for simple cron jobs.
* Option D (Step Functions with Wait State): While Step Functions provide orchestration capabilities, this approach would introduce unnecessary complexity and overhead compared to the straightforward scheduling with EventBridge and running on Fargate.
AWS References:
* Amazon EventBridge Scheduler - Details on how to schedule tasks using Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
* AWS Fargate - Information on how to run containers in a serverless manner using AWS Fargate.

NEW QUESTION # 500
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