SAA-C03 Certification - Exam SAA-C03 Introduction

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Passing the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) exam requires the ability to manage time effectively. In addition to the Amazon SAA-C03 exam study materials, practice is essential to prepare for and pass the Amazon SAA-C03 Exam on the first try. It is critical to do self-assessment and learn time management skills.

Amazon SAA-C03 (Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate) Certification Exam is a highly sought-after certification in the field of cloud computing. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification is designed for professionals who wish to validate their expertise in designing and deploying scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on Amazon Web Services (AWS). SAA-C03 exam is intended for individuals who have experience with AWS and are looking to advance their skills and knowledge of the AWS platform.

Amazon SAA-C03 Certification is a valuable credential that demonstrates an individual's expertise in designing and deploying scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on AWS. Achieving this certification can help professionals advance their careers in cloud computing and increase their earning potential. Additionally, it can also help organizations identify qualified professionals who can help them design and deploy cloud-based solutions on AWS.

>> SAA-C03 Certification <<

Useful SAA-C03 Certification for Real Exam

You may have been learning and trying to get the SAA-C03 certification hard, and good result is naturally become our evaluation to one of the important indices for one level. You need to use our SAA-C03 exam questions to testify the knowledge so that you can get the SAA-C03 Test Prep to obtain the qualification certificate to show your all aspects of the comprehensive abilities, and the SAA-C03 exam guide can help you in a very short period of time to prove yourself perfectly and efficiently.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32
A company has an on-premises business application that generates hundreds of files each day. These files are stored on an SMB file share and require a low-latency connection to the application servers. A new company policy states all application-generated files must be copied to AWS. There is already a VPN connection to AWS.
The application development team does not have time to make the necessary code modifications to move the application to AWS
Which service should a solutions architect recommend to allow the application to copy files to AWS?

- A. AWS Storage Gateway
- B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- C. AWS Snowball
- D. Amazon FSx for Windows File Server

Answer: A

Explanation:
Understanding the Requirement: The company needs to copy files generated by an on-premises application to AWS without modifying the application code. The files are stored on an SMB file share and require a low-latency connection to the application servers.
Analysis of Options:
Amazon Elastic File System (EFS): EFS is designed for Linux-based workloads and does not natively support SMB file shares.
Amazon FSx for Windows File Server: FSx supports SMB file shares but would require changes to the application or additional infrastructure to connect on-premises systems.
AWS Snowball: Suitable for large data transfers but not for continuous, low-latency file copying.
AWS Storage Gateway: Provides a hybrid cloud storage solution, supporting SMB file shares and enabling seamless copying of files to AWS without requiring changes to the application.
Best Solution:
AWS Storage Gateway: This service meets the requirement for a low-latency, seamless file transfer solution from on-premises to AWS without modifying the application code.
Reference:
AWS Storage Gateway
Amazon FSx for Windows File Server

NEW QUESTION # 33
A company has a custom application with embedded credentials that retrieves information from an Amazon RDS MySQL DB instance. Management says the application must be made more secure with the least amount of programming effort.
What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create credentials on the RDS for MySQL database for the application user and store the credentials in AWS Secrets Manager. Configure the application to load the database credentials from Secrets Manager. Create an AWS Lambda function that rotates the credentials in Secret Manager.
- B. Create credentials on the RDS for MySQL database for the application user and store the credentials in AWS Secrets Manager. Configure the application to load the database credentials from Secrets Manager. Set up a credentials rotation schedule for the application user in the RDS for MySQL database using Secrets Manager.
- C. Create credentials on the RDS for MySQL database for the application user and store the credentials in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Configure the application to load the database credentials from Parameter Store. Set up a credentials rotation schedule for the application user in the RDS for MySQL database using Parameter Store.
- D. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer master keys (CMKs) to create keys. Configure the application to load the database credentials from AWS KMS. Enable automatic key rotation.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/rotate-amazon-rds-database-credentials-automatically-with-aws-secrets-m

NEW QUESTION # 34
A 4-year-old media company is using the AWS Organizations all features feature set fo organize its AWS accounts. According to he company's finance team, the billing information on the member accounts must not be accessible to anyone, including the root user of the member accounts.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Add all finance team users to an IAM group. Attach an AWS managed policy named Billing to the group.
- B. Create a service control policy (SCP) to deny access to the billing information. Attach the SCP to the root organizational unit (OU).
- C. Convert from the Organizations all features feature set to the Organizations consolidated billing feature set.
- D. Attach an identity-based policy to deny access to the billing information to all users, including the root user.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Service Control Policies (SCP): SCPs are an integral part of AWS Organizations and allow you to set fine- grained permissions on the organizational units (OUs) within your AWS Organization. SCPs provide central control over the maximum permissions that can

be granted to member accounts, including the root user.
Denying Access to Billing Information: By creating an SCP and attaching it to the root OU, you can explicitly deny access to billing information for all accounts within the organization. SCPs can be used to restrict access to various AWS services and actions, including billing-related services. Granular Control: SCPs enable you to define specific permissions and restrictions at the organizational unit level. By denying access to billing information at the root OU, you can ensure that no member accounts, including root users, have access to the billing information.

NEW QUESTION # 35
[Design Resilient Architectures]
A company hosts a database that runs on an Amazon RDS instance that is deployed to multiple Availability Zones. The company periodically runs a script against the database to report new entries that are added to the database. The script that runs against the database negatively affects the performance of a critical application. The company needs to improve application performance with minimal costs.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Add functionality to the script to identify the instance that has the fewest active connections. Configure the script to read from that instance to report the total new entries.
- B. Instruct the development team to manually export the new entries for the day in the database at the end of each day.
- C. Create a read replica of the database. Configure the script to query only the read replica to report the total new entries.
- D. Use Amazon ElastiCache to cache the common queries that the script runs against the database.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A read replica is a copy of the primary database that supports read-only queries. By creating a read replica, you can offload the read workload from the primary database and improve its performance. The script can query the read replica without affecting the critical application that uses the primary database. This solution also has the least operational overhead, as you do not need to modify the script, export the data manually, or manage a cache cluster. Reference:
Working with PostgreSQL, MySQL, and MariaDB Read Replicas
Amazon RDS Performance Insights

NEW QUESTION # 36
[Design Secure Architectures]
A company is launching a new application and will display application metrics on an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard. The company's product manager needs to access this dashboard periodically. The product manager does not have an AWS account. A solution architect must provide access to the product manager by following the principle of least privilege.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy a bastion server in a public subnet. When the product manager requires access to the dashboard, start the server and share the RDP credentials. On the bastion server, ensure that the browser is configured to open the dashboard URL with cached AWS credentials that have appropriate permissions to view the dashboard.
- B. Share the dashboard from the CloudWatch console. Enter the product manager's email address, and complete the sharing steps. Provide a shareable link for the dashboard to the product manager.
- C. Create an IAM user for the company's employees, Attach the View Only Access AWS managed policy to the IAM user. Share the new login credentials with the product manager. Ask the product manager to navigate to the CloudWatch console and locate the dashboard by name in the Dashboards section.
- D. Create an IAM user specifically for the product manager. Attach the CloudWatch Read Only Access managed policy to the user. Share the new login credential with the product manager. Share the browser URL of the correct dashboard with the product manager.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To provide the product manager access to the Amazon CloudWatch dashboard while following the principle of least privilege, a solution architect should create an IAM user specifically for the product manager and attach the CloudWatch Read Only Access managed policy to the user. This policy allows the user to view the dashboard without being able tomake any changes to it. The solution architect should then share the new login credential with the product manager and provide them with the browser URL of the correct dashboard.

NEW QUESTION # 37
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