AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Study Training Dumps Grasped the Core Knowledge of SAA-C03 Exam

2026 Latest Braindumpsqa SAA-C03 PDF Dumps and SAA-C03 Exam Engine Free Share: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Uqc1sYEDejBnvWhRvpVfiHhEX5B3Geor

We provide well-curated question answers for SAA-C03 at Braindumpsqa. We take 100% responsibility for validity of SAA-C03 questions dumps. If you are using our SAA-C03 Exam Dumps for SAA-C03, you will be able to pass the any SAA-C03 exam with high marks.

Amazon SAA-C03 (Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate) Certification Exam is a highly sought-after certification in the field of cloud computing. AWS has become one of the most widely used cloud computing platforms in the world, and the SAA-C03 certification is the ideal way to demonstrate one's expertise in AWS solutions architecture. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification validates the knowledge and skills required to design and deploy scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on AWS.

>> SAA-C03 Real Braindumps <<

SAA-C03 Dumps Torrent & SAA-C03 Practice Questions & SAA-C03 Exam Guide

If you still upset about your SAA-C03 certification exams and look for professional SAA-C03 learning guide materials on the internet purposelessly, it is a good way for candidates to choose our best SAA-C03 exam preparation materials which can help you consolidate of key knowledge effectively & quickly. Before purchasing we provide free PDF demo download for your reference. After purchasing our products, you can receive our products within 10 minutes and you have no need to spend too much time on your SAA-C03 Exams but obtain certification in short time.

To take the Amazon SAA-C03 exam, candidates must have a basic understanding of AWS services such as EC2, S3, RDS, and VPC. They must also have experience in designing and deploying solutions that use these services in a cost-effective and efficient manner. SAA-C03 Exam consists of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions, and it is timed at 130 minutes.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q661-Q666):

NEW QUESTION # 661
A development team uses multiple AWS accounts for its development, staging, and production environments.
Team members have been launching large Amazon EC2 instances that are underutilized. A solutions architect must prevent large instances from being launched in all accounts.
How can the solutions architect meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Update the 1AM policies to deny the launch of large EC2 instances. Apply the policies to all users.
- B. Create an organization in AWS Organizations in the management account with the default policy.Create a service control policy (SCP) that denies the launch of large EC2 Instances, and apply it to the AWS accounts.
- C. Create an (AM role in each account that denies the launch of large EC2 instances. Grant the developers 1AM group access to the role.
- D. Define a resource in AWS Resource Access Manager that prevents the launch of large EC2 instances.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Understanding the Requirement: The development team needs to prevent the launch of large EC2 instances across multiple AWS accounts used for development, staging, and production environments.
* Analysis of Options:
* IAM Policies: Would need to be applied individually to each user in every account, leading to significant operational overhead.
* AWS Resource Access Manager: Used for sharing resources, not for enforcing restrictions on resource creation.
* IAM Role in Each Account: Requires creating and managing roles in each account, leading to higher operational overhead compared to using a centralized approach.
* Service Control Policy (SCP) with AWS Organizations: Provides a centralized way to enforce policies across multiple AWS accounts, ensuring that large EC2 instances cannot be launched in any account.
* Best Solution:
* Service Control Policy (SCP) with AWS Organizations: This solution offers the least operational overhead by allowing centralized management and enforcement of policies across all accounts, effectively preventing the launch of large EC2 instances.
References:
* AWS Organizations and SCPs

NEW QUESTION # 662
A company uses an organization in AWS Organizations to manage a multi-account landing zone. The company requires all users who access AWS accounts in the organization to use a centralized identity system that follows the principle of least privilege for operational tasks. The company currently uses an external identity provider (IdP).
Which combination of solutions will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure a SAML identity provider in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) in each AWS account to establish a trust relationship with the company's external IdP.
- B. Enable AWS IAM Identity Center in the organization management account. Create user accounts and user groups.
- C. Assign each IAM user to an IAM role by using an inline IAM policy based on operational duties. Assign each role to the appropriate AWS account in the organization.
- D. Use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to create IAM users and IAM user groups in each AWS account.
- E. Create permission sets in AWS IAM Identity Center. Assign the appropriate permission sets to the IAM users and IAM user groups in the accounts.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
AWS recommends using AWS IAM Identity Center (formerly AWS SSO) for centralized authentication and access control across multiple accounts in an AWS Organization, especially when integrating with an external IdP.
From AWS Documentation:
"Use IAM Identity Center to provide centralized access to multiple AWS accounts or applications. You can integrate with an external IdP via SAML 2.0. Assign users permissions through permission sets that define the roles users can assume." (Source: AWS IAM Identity Center User Guide) Why B and E are correct:
* E enables centralized identity federation using IAM Identity Center with your external IdP.
* B uses permission sets to apply least-privilege access roles to users and groups across accounts, in alignment with the principle of

least privilege.
Why others are incorrect:
* Option A: IAM users in each account break centralized access model and are hard to manage at scale.
* Option C: Managing individual IAM roles and inline policies across accounts is not scalable.
* Option D: Per-account SAML providers are redundant when using IAM Identity Center, which provides centralized federation.
References:
AWS IAM Identity Center User Guide
AWS Well-Architected Framework - Security Pillar
AWS Organizations and Identity Center Integration Docs

NEW QUESTION # 663
A company wants to create an application to store employee data in a hierarchical structured relationship. The company needs a minimum-latency response to high-traffic queries for the employee data and must protect any sensitive data. The company also needs to receive monthly email messages if any financial information is present in the employee data.
Which combination of steps should a solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure Amazon Macie for the AWS account Integrate Macie with Amazon EventBridge to send monthly notifications through an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) subscription.
- B. Use Amazon DynamoDB to store the employee data in hierarchies. Export the data to Amazon S3 every month.
- C. Configure Amazon fvlacie for the AWS account. Integrate Macie with Amazon EventBridge to send monthly events to AWS Lambda.
- D. Use Amazon Athena to analyze the employee data in Amazon S3. Integrate Athena with Amazon QuickSight to publish analysis dashboards and share the dashboards with users.
- E. Use Amazon Redshift to store the employee data in hierarchies. Unload the data to Amazon S3 every month.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Generally, for building a hierarchical relationship model, a graph database such as Amazon Neptune is a better choice. In some cases, however, DynamoDB is a better choice for hierarchical data modeling because of its flexibility, security, performance, and scale. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/prescriptive-guidance/latest
/dynamodb-hierarchical-data-model/introduction.html

NEW QUESTION # 664
A company hosts an application that allows authorized users to upload and download documents. The application uses Amazon EC2 instances and an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system.
The company plans to deploy the application into a second AWS Region. The company will launch a new EFS file system and a new set of EC2 instances in the second Region. A solutions architect must develop a highly available and fault-tolerant solution to establish two-way synchronization across the Regions.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set up EFS replication between the two EFS file systems. Set the new file system as the source. Set the original file system in the first Region as the destination. Turn off overwrite protection for the destination file system.
- B. Create an Amazon EFS VPC endpoint for the original EFS file system in the second Region. Mount both the original and the new EFS file system to the new set of EC2 instances in the second Region.
  Configure an rsync cron job to run every 5 minutes.
- C. Set up one AWS DataSync agent in each Region. Configure Amazon EFS VPC endpoints, EFS transfer locations, and EFS transfer tasks with opposite directions on the two DataSync agents.
- D. Mount the EFS file system in the second Region to the new set of EC2 instances in the second Region.
  Use AWS Transfer Family to establish SFTP access to the EFS file system in the original Region.Configure an rsync cron job to run every 5 minutes.

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS DataSync provides managed, incremental, parallelized transfers between EFS file systems across Regions, supporting scheduled or continuously running tasks with automatic change detection, encryption in transit, and integrity verification. You can configure two tasks in opposite directions (bi-directional) to achieve two-way synchronization with high availability using agents in each Region and EFS locations connected via VPC endpoints. Native EFS replication (B) is one-way (read-only target) and not

intended for active/active two-way sync. Options A and D rely on custom rsync and cross-Region mounts or SFTP, which introduce operational overhead, latency, and fail to provide resilient, managed synchronization. DataSync minimizes operational burden while delivering fault-tolerant, scalable, cross-Region EFS sync.
References: AWS DataSync - EFS-to-EFS transfers, scheduling, incremental sync; Amazon EFS - replication overview (one-way), multi-Region patterns; Well-Architected Reliability - use managed data transfer services.

NEW QUESTION # 665
A company needs to retain its AWS CloudTrail logs for 3 years. The company is enforcing CloudTrail across a set of AWS accounts by using AWS Organizations from the parent account. The CloudTrail target S3 bucket is configured with S3 Versioning enabled. An S3 Lifecycle policy is in place to delete current objects after 3 years.
After the fourth year of use of the S3 bucket, the S3 bucket metrics show that the number of objects has continued to rise. However, the number of new CloudTrail logs that are delivered to the S3 bucket has remained consistent.
Which solution will delete objects that are older than 3 years in the MOST cost-effective manner?

- A. Configure the S3 Lifecycle policy to delete previous versions as well as current versions.
- B. Configure the parent account as the owner of all objects that are delivered to the S3 bucket.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function to enumerate and delete objects from Amazon S3 that are older than 3 years.
- D. Configure the organization's centralized CloudTrail trail to expire objects after 3 years.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/best-practices-security.html#:~:text=The%20CloudTrail%20trail,time%20has%20passed.

NEW QUESTION # 666
.....

What's more, part of that Braindumpsqa SAA-C03 dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Uqc1sYEDejBnvWhRvpVfiHhEX5B3Geor