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Amazon SAA-C03 Exam consists of multiple-choice questions and is proctored. SAA-C03 exam covers a wide range of topics, including AWS core services, security, networking, and pricing and billing. SAA-C03 exam is designed to be challenging, and candidates are encouraged to prepare thoroughly before taking the exam.

Earning the Amazon SAA-C03 certification can be a valuable asset for IT professionals who work with AWS. It validates their expertise in designing and deploying scalable and fault-tolerant systems on AWS, which can help them advance their career and increase their earning potential. Additionally, it can help organizations identify professionals who have the necessary skills to deploy and manage AWS solutions effectively.

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## Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q164-Q169):

### NEW QUESTION # 164

[Design High-Performing Architectures]

A solutions architect needs to implement a solution that can handle up to 5,000 messages per second. The solution must publish messages as events to multiple consumers. The messages are up to 500 KB in size. The message consumers need to have the ability to use multiple programming languages to consume the messages with minimal latency. The solution must retain published messages for more than 3 months. The solution must enforce strict ordering of the messages.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Ensure that consumers use Amazon Data Firehose to subscribe to the topic.

- B. Publish messages to an Amazon Kinesis Data Streams data stream. Enable enhanced fan-out. Ensure that consumers ingest the data stream by using dedicated throughput.
- C. Publish messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic. Ensure that consumers use an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queue to subscribe to the topic.
- D. Publish messages to Amazon EventBridge. Allow each consumer to create rules to deliver messages to the consumer's own target.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

- A . Kinesis Data Streams: Supports high throughput, strict ordering, multiple consumers, and data retention for 365 days.
- B . SNS + SQS FIFO: Can enforce ordering but lacks native support for 500 KB messages and retention requirements.
- C . EventBridge: Lacks strict ordering and message size compatibility.
- D . SNS + Firehose: Not designed for strict ordering or large message sizes.

### NEW QUESTION # 165

An ecommerce company is building a distributed application that involves several serverless functions and AWS services to complete order-processing tasks. These tasks require manual approvals as part of the workflow A solutions architect needs to design an architecture for the order-processing application The solution must be able to combine multiple AWS Lambda functions into responsive serverless applications The solution also must orchestrate data and services that run on Amazon EC2 instances, containers, or on-premises servers Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) to build the application
- B. Use AWS Lambda functions and Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) events to build the application
- C. Use AWS Step Functions to build the application.
- D. Integrate all the application components in an AWS Glue job

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Explanation

AWS Step Functions is a fully managed service that makes it easy to build applications by coordinating the components of distributed applications and microservices using visual workflows. With Step Functions, you can combine multiple AWS Lambda functions into responsive serverless applications and orchestrate data and services that run on Amazon EC2 instances, containers, or on-premises servers. Step Functions also allows for manual approvals as part of the workflow. This solution meets all the requirements with the least operational overhead.

[https://aws.amazon.com/step-functions/#:~:text=AWS%20Step%20Functions%20is%20a,machine%20learning%](https://aws.amazon.com/step-functions/#:~:text=AWS%20Step%20Functions%20is%20a,machine%20learning%20)

### NEW QUESTION # 166

A company's application receives requests from customers in JSON format. The company uses Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) to handle the requests.

After the application's most recent update, the company's customers reported that requests were being duplicated. A solutions architect discovers that the application is consuming messages from the SQS queue more than once.

What is the root cause of the issue?

- A. The visibility timeout is longer than the time it takes the application to process messages from the queue.
- B. The duplicated messages in the SQS queue contain unescaped Unicode characters.
- C. The message size exceeds the maximum of 256 KiB for each SQS message.
- D. The visibility timeout is shorter than the time it takes the application to process messages from the queue.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

If the SQS visibility timeout is set shorter than the time it takes for the application to process and delete the message, the message becomes visible to other consumers and can be processed again, resulting in duplicate processing. This is a common cause of duplicate messages when using SQS.

Reference Extract from AWS Documentation / Study Guide:

"If the visibility timeout for a message is set shorter than the time it takes to process the message, the message becomes visible again and can be received and processed again, resulting in duplicate processing." Source: AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Official

### NEW QUESTION # 167

A company is developing a social media application. The company anticipates rapid and unpredictable growth in users and data volume. The application needs to handle a continuous high volume of user requests. User requests include long-running processes that store large amounts of user-generated content and user profiles in a relational format. The processes must run in a specific order. The company requires an architecture that can scale resources to meet demand spikes without downtime or performance degradation. The company must ensure that the components of the application can evolve independently without affecting other parts of the system. Which combination of AWS services will meet these requirements?

- A. Use an AWS Elastic Beanstalk environment with auto scaling to deploy the application. Use Amazon RDS as the database. Use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to decouple message processing between components.
- B. Deploy the application on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) with the AWS Fargate launch type. Use Amazon RDS as the database. Use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to decouple message processing between components.
- **C. Deploy the application on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) with the AWS Fargate launch type. Use Amazon RDS as the database. Use Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) to decouple message processing between components.**
- D. Use Amazon DynamoDB as the database. Use AWS Lambda functions to implement the application. Configure Amazon DynamoDB Streams to invoke the Lambda functions. Use AWS Step Functions to manage workflows between services.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

ECS with Fargate: Allows containerized workloads to scale rapidly without managing underlying servers, handling unpredictable growth effectively.

RDS for Relational Data: Manages large relational datasets efficiently while supporting high availability.

SQS for Decoupling: Ensures message processing occurs in a specific order, decoupling application components and allowing independent evolution.

AWS ECS with Fargate Documentation, AWS SQS Documentation

### NEW QUESTION # 168

[Design Secure Architectures]

A company has an AWS Direct Connect connection from its on-premises location to an AWS account. The AWS account has 30 different VPCs in the same AWS Region. The VPCs use private virtual interfaces (VIFs). Each VPC has a CIDR block that does not overlap with other networks under the company's control. The company wants to centrally manage the networking architecture while still allowing each VPC to communicate with all other VPCs and on-premises networks. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A. Create a transit VPC. Connect the Direct Connect connection to the transit VPC. Create a peering connection between all other VPCs in the Region. Update the route tables.
- B. Create AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections from on-premises to each VPC. Ensure that both VPN tunnels are UP for each connection. Turn on the route propagation feature.
- **C. Create a transit gateway and associate the Direct Connect connection with a new transit VIF. Turn on the transit gateway's route propagation feature.**
- D. Create a Direct Connect gateway. Recreate the private VIFs to use the new gateway. Associate each VPC by creating new virtual private gateways.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

This solution meets the following requirements:

It is operationally efficient, as it only requires one transit gateway and one transit VIF to connect the Direct Connect connection to all the VPCs in the same AWS Region. The transit gateway acts as a regional network hub that simplifies the network management and reduces the number of VIFs and gateways needed.

It is scalable, as it can support up to 5000 attachments per transit gateway, which can include VPCs, VPNs, Direct Connect gateways, and peering connections. The transit gateway can also be connected to other transit gateways in different Regions or accounts using peering connections, enabling cross-Region and cross-account connectivity.

It is flexible, as it allows each VPC to communicate with all other VPCs and on-premises networks using dynamic routing protocols.

