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AWS-Solutions-Associate 認證考試是一個絕佳機會，適合想要擴大他們在 AWS 中知識和技能的 IT 專業人士參加。此認證證明候選人在各種 AWS 服務方面的知識和技能，使其在職場上更具市場競爭力和吸引力。認證考試提供多種語言版本，通過考試的候選人將被認為 AWS 認證解決方案架構師-副手專業人士。

AWS 認證的解決方案架構師-中級證書對雲端運算專業人員的職業發展至關重要。這是一個全球公認的證書，能證明個人在設計、部署和管理 AWS 基礎應用方面的專業知識。該認證還驗證了考生對 AWS 服務、安全和合規性的認識。

>> AWS-Solutions-Associate考試 <<

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獲得 AWS 認證解決方案架構師 - 副認證（SAA-C02）可以開啟新的就業機會，並展示您在 AWS 上設計和佈署可擴展系統方面的專業知識。這項認證被全球僱主認可，可以幫助您在競爭激烈的就業市場中脫穎而出。此外，擁

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最新的 AWS Certified Solutions Architect AWS-Solutions-Associate 免費考試真題 (Q387-Q392):

問題 #387

In AWS, which security aspects are the customer's responsibility? Choose 4 answers

- A. Encryption of EBS (Elastic Block Storage) volumes
- B. Patch management on the EC2 instance's operating system
- C. Life-cycle management of IAM credentials
- D. Security Group and ACL (Access Control List) settings
- E. Decommissioning storage devices
- F. Controlling physical access to compute resources

答案: A,B,C,D

解題說明:

Refere http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf

問題 #388

A Solutions Architect needs to deploy a node.js-based web application that is highly available and scales automatically. The Marketing team needs to roll back on application releases quickly, and they need to have an operational dashboard. The Marketing team does not want to manage deployment of OS patches to the Linux servers.

Use of which AWS service will satisfy these requirements?

- A. Amazon EC2 Container Service
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- C. Amazon API Gateway
- D. Amazon EC2

答案: B

解題說明:

<https://aws.amazon.com/getting-started/projects/deploy-nodejs-web-app/>

問題 #389

You have deployed a web application targeting a global audience across multiple AWS Regions under the domain name.example.com. You decide to use Route53 Latency-Based Routing to serve web requests to users from the region closest to the user. To provide business continuity in the event of server downtime you configure weighted record sets associated with two web servers in separate Availability Zones per region. Dunning a DR test you notice that when you disable all web servers in one of the regions Route53 does not automatically direct all users to the other region. What could be happening? {Choose 2 answers}

- A. Latency resource record sets cannot be used in combination with weighted resource record sets.
- B. You did not set "Evaluate Target Health" to "Yes" on the latency alias resource record set associated with example.com in the region where you disabled the servers.
- C. One of the two working web servers in the other region did not pass its HTTP health check.
- D. You did not setup an HTTP health check for one or more of the weighted resource record sets associated with the disabled web servers.
- E. The value of the weight associated with the latency alias resource record set in the region with the disabled servers is higher than the weight for the other region.

答案: B,D

解題說明:

How Health Checks Work in Complex Amazon Route 53 Configurations

Checking the health of resources in complex configurations works much the same way as in simple configurations. However, in complex configurations, you use a combination of alias resource record sets (including weighted alias, latency alias, and failover alias) and nonalias resource record sets to build a decision tree that gives you greater control over how Amazon Route 53 responds to

requests.

For more information, see [How Health Checks Work in Simple Amazon Route 53 Configurations](#).

For example, you might use latency alias resource record sets to select a region close to a user and use weighted resource record sets for two or more resources within each region to protect against the failure of a single endpoint or an Availability Zone. The following diagram shows this configuration.

Here's how Amazon EC2 and Amazon Route 53 are configured:

You have Amazon EC2 instances in two regions, us-east-1 and ap-southeast-2. You want Amazon Route 53 to respond to queries by using the resource record sets in the region that provides the lowest latency for your customers, so you create a latency alias resource record set for each region.

(You create the latency alias resource record sets after you create resource record sets for the individual Amazon EC2 instances.)

Within each region, you have two Amazon EC2 instances. You create a weighted resource record set for each instance. The name and the type are the same for both of the weighted resource record sets in each region.

When you have multiple resources in a region, you can create weighted or failover resource record sets for your resources. You can also create even more complex configurations by creating weighted alias or failover alias resource record sets that, in turn, refer to multiple resources.

Each weighted resource record set has an associated health check. The IP address for each health check matches the IP address for the corresponding resource record set. This isn't required, but it's the most common configuration.

For both latency alias resource record sets, you set the value of Evaluate Target Health to Yes.

You use the Evaluate Target Health setting for each latency alias resource record set to make Amazon Route 53 evaluate the health of the alias targets-the weighted resource record sets-and respond accordingly.

The preceding diagram illustrates the following sequence of events:

Amazon Route 53 receives a query for example.com. Based on the latency for the user making the request, Amazon Route 53 selects the latency alias resource record set for the us-east-1 region.

Amazon Route 53 selects a weighted resource record set based on weight. Evaluate Target Health is Yes for the latency alias resource record set, so Amazon Route 53 checks the health of the selected weighted resource record set.

The health check failed, so Amazon Route 53 chooses another weighted resource record set based on weight and checks its health. That resource record set also is unhealthy.

Amazon Route 53 backs out of that branch of the tree, looks for the latency alias resource record set with the next-best latency, and chooses the resource record set for ap-southeast-2.

Amazon Route 53 again selects a resource record set based on weight, and then checks the health of the selected resource record set. The health check passed, so Amazon Route 53 returns the applicable value in response to the query.

What Happens When You Associate a Health Check with an Alias Resource Record Set?

You can associate a health check with an alias resource record set instead of or in addition to setting the value of Evaluate Target Health to Yes. However, it's generally more useful if Amazon Route 53 responds to queries based on the health of the underlying resources- the HTTP servers, database servers, and other resources that your alias resource record sets refer to. For example, suppose the following configuration:

You assign a health check to a latency alias resource record set for which the alias target is a group of weighted resource record sets.

You set the value of Evaluate Target Health to Yes for the latency alias resource record set.

In this configuration, both of the following must be true before Amazon Route 53 will return the applicable value for a weighted resource record set:

The health check associated with the latency alias resource record set must pass.

At least one weighted resource record set must be considered healthy, either because it's associated with a health check that passes or because it's not associated with a health check. In the latter case, Amazon Route 53 always considers the weighted resource record set healthy.

If the health check for the latency alias resource record set fails, Amazon Route 53 stops responding to queries using any of the weighted resource record sets in the alias target, even if they're all healthy.

Amazon Route 53 doesn't know the status of the weighted resource record sets because it never looks past the failed health check on the alias resource record set.

What Happens When You Omit Health Checks?

In a complex configuration, it's important to associate health checks with all of the non-alias resource record sets. Let's return to the preceding example, but assume that a health check is missing on one of the weighted resource record sets in the us-east-1 region:

Here's what happens when you omit a health check on a non-alias resource record set in this configuration:

Amazon Route 53 receives a query for example.com. Based on the latency for the user making the request, Amazon Route 53 selects the latency alias resource record set for the us-east-1 region.

Amazon Route 53 looks up the alias target for the latency alias resource record set, and checks the status of the corresponding health checks. The health check for one weighted resource record set failed, so that resource record set is omitted from consideration.

The other weighted resource record set in the alias target for the us-east-1 region has no health check.

The corresponding resource might or might not be healthy, but without a health check, Amazon Route 53 has no way to know.

Amazon Route 53 assumes that the resource is healthy and returns the applicable value in response to the query.

What Happens When You Set Evaluate Target Health to No?

In general, you also want to set Evaluate Target Health to Yes for all of the alias resource record sets.

In the following example, all of the weighted resource record sets have associated health checks, but Evaluate Target Health is set to No for the latency alias resource record set for the us-east-1 region:

Here's what happens when you set Evaluate Target Health to No for an alias resource record set in this configuration:

Amazon Route 53 receives a query for example.com. Based on the latency for the user making the request, Amazon Route 53 selects the latency alias resource record set for the us-east-1 region.

Amazon Route 53 determines what the alias target is for the latency alias resource record set, and checks the corresponding health checks. They're both failing.

Because the value of Evaluate Target Health is No for the latency alias resource record set for the us-east-1 region, Amazon Route 53 must choose one resource record set in this branch instead of backing out of the branch and looking for a healthy resource record set in the ap-southeast-2 region.

問題 #390

A company wants to run a gaming application on Amazon EC2 instances that are part of an Auto Scaling group in the AWS Cloud. The application will transmit data by using UDP packets. The company wants to ensure that the application can scale out and in as traffic increases and decreases.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Attach a Network Load Balancer to the Auto Scaling group
- B. Deploy an Amazon Route 53 record set with a weighted policy to route traffic appropriately
- C. Deploy a NAT instance that is configured with port forwarding to the EC2 instances in the Auto Scaling group.
- D. Attach an Application Load Balancer to the Auto Scaling group.

答案： A

解題說明：

This solution meets the requirements of running a gaming application that transmits data by using UDP packets and scaling out and in as traffic increases and decreases. A Network Load Balancer can handle millions of requests per second while maintaining high throughput at ultra low latency, and it supports both TCP and UDP protocols. An Auto Scaling group can automatically adjust the number of EC2 instances based on the demand and the scaling policies.

Option B is incorrect because an Application Load Balancer does not support UDP protocol, only HTTP and HTTPS. Option C is incorrect because Amazon Route 53 is a DNS service that can route traffic based on different policies, but it does not provide load balancing or scaling capabilities. Option D is incorrect because a NAT instance is used to enable instances in a private subnet to connect to the internet or other AWS services, but it does not provide load balancing or scaling capabilities.

References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-udp-load-balancing-for-network-load-balancer/>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/AutoScalingGroup.html>

問題 #391

A Solutions Architect is designing a shared file system for a company. Multiple users will be accessing it at any given time. Different teams will have their own directories, and the company wants to secure files so that users can access only files owned by their team. How should the Solutions Architect design this?

- A. Use Amazon EFS and control permissions by using file-level permissions.
- B. Use Amazon EFS and control permissions by using security groups.
- C. Use AWS Storage Gateway and control permissions by using AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- D. Use Amazon S3 and control permissions by using ACLs.

答案： A

問題 #392

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