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Amazon SAA-C03 (Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03)) certification exam is a highly sought-after credential for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in designing and deploying scalable, fault-tolerant, and highly available systems on Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification exam is designed to test candidates' knowledge of AWS services, architectural principles, and best practices for building secure and reliable applications on the cloud.

Amazon SAA-C03 exam is a certification test designed for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in designing and deploying scalable, fault-tolerant systems on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. It is an associate-level certification exam that evaluates the candidate's understanding of AWS architecture, deployment, and management principles.

The Amazon SAA-C03 Exam consists of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions, which are designed to test your understanding of AWS services and how they are used to design and deploy solutions in the cloud. SAA-C03 exam is timed and lasts for 130 minutes. To pass the exam, you must achieve a minimum score of 720 out of 1000.

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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q420-Q425):

NEW QUESTION # 420
An ecommerce company has an application that collects order-related information from customers. The company uses one Amazon DynamoDB table to store customer home addresses, phone numbers, and email addresses. Customers can check out without creating an account. The application copies the customer information to a second DynamoDB table if a customer does create an account.
The company requires a solution to delete personally identifiable information (PII) for customers who did not create an account within 28 days.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Update the application to store PII in an Amazon S3 bucket. Create an S3 Lifecycle rule to expire the objects after 28 days. Move the data to DynamoDB when a user creates an account.
- B. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance. Configure a daily cron job to run on the instance. Configure the cron job to use AWS CLI commands to delete items from DynamoDB.
- C. Use a createdAt timestamp to set TTL for data in the first DynamoDB table to 28 days.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to delete items from the first DynamoDB table that have a delivery date more than 28 days in the past. Use a scheduled Amazon EventBridge rule to run the Lambda function every day.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation (AWS Docs):
DynamoDB has a built-in feature called Time to Live (TTL) which automatically deletes expired items without manual intervention. This requires adding a timestamp attribute and setting a TTL on the table. This is the lowest operational overhead approach.
"You can use DynamoDB TTL to automatically delete items after a specified time, reducing storage costs and administrative overhead."
- DynamoDB TTL

NEW QUESTION # 421
A company is building a cloud-based application on AWS that will handle sensitive customer dat a. The application uses Amazon RDS for the database. Amazon S3 for object storage, and S3 Event Notifications that invoke AWS Lambda for serverless processing.
The company uses AWS 1AM Identity Center to manage user credentials. The development, testing, and operations teams need secure access to Amazon RDS and Amazon S3 while ensuring the confidentiality of sensitive customer data. The solution must comply with the principle of least privilege.
Which solution meets these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use 1AM roles with least privilege to grant all the teams access. Assign 1AM roles to each team with customized 1AM policies defining specific permission for Amazon RDS and S3 object access based on team responsibilities.
- B. Create individual 1AM users for each member in all the teams with role-based permissions. Assign the 1AM roles with predefined policies for RDS and S3 access to each user based on user needs. Implement 1AM Access Analyzer for periodic credential evaluation.
- C. Enable 1AM Identity Center with an Identity Center directory. Create and configure permission sets with granular access to Amazon RDS and Amazon S3. Assign all the teams to groups that have specific access with the permission sets.
- D. Use AWS Organizations to create separate accounts for each team. Implement cross-account 1AM roles with least privilege Grant specific permission for RDS and S3 access based on team roles and responsibilities.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This solution allows for secure and least-privilege access with minimal operational overhead.
IAM Identity Center: AWS IAM Identity Center (formerly AWS SSO) enables you to centrally manage access to multiple AWS accounts and applications. By using IAM Identity Center, you can assign permission sets that define what users or groups can access, ensuring that only necessary permissions are granted.
Permission Sets: Permission sets in IAM Identity Center allow you to define granular access controls for specific services, such as Amazon RDS and S3. You can tailor these permissions to meet the needs of different teams, adhering to the principle of least privilege.
Group Management: By assigning users to groups and associating those groups with specific permission sets, you reduce the complexity and overhead of managing individual IAM roles and policies. This method also simplifies compliance and audit processes.
Why Not Other Options?:
Option A (IAM roles): While IAM roles can provide least-privilege access, managing multiple roles and policies across teams increases operational overhead compared to using IAM Identity Center.
Option C (Individual IAM users): Managing individual IAM users and roles can be cumbersome and does not scale well compared to group-based management in IAM Identity Center.
Option D (AWS Organizations with cross-account roles): Creating separate accounts and cross-account roles adds unnecessary complexity and overhead for this use case, where IAM Identity Center provides a more straightforward solution.
AWS Reference:
AWS IAM Identity Center - Overview and best practices for using IAM Identity Center.
Managing Access Permissions Using IAM Identity Center - Guide on creating and managing permission sets for secure access.

NEW QUESTION # 422
A company is migrating a Linux-based web server group to AWS. The web servers must access files in a shared file store for some content. The company must not make any changes to the application.
What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon S3 Standard bucket with access to the web servers.
- B. Configure a General Purpose SSD (gp3) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume. Mount the EBS volume to all web servers.
- C. Create an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system. Mount the EFS file system on all web servers.
- D. Configure an Amazon CloudFront distribution with an Amazon S3 bucket as the origin.

Answer: C

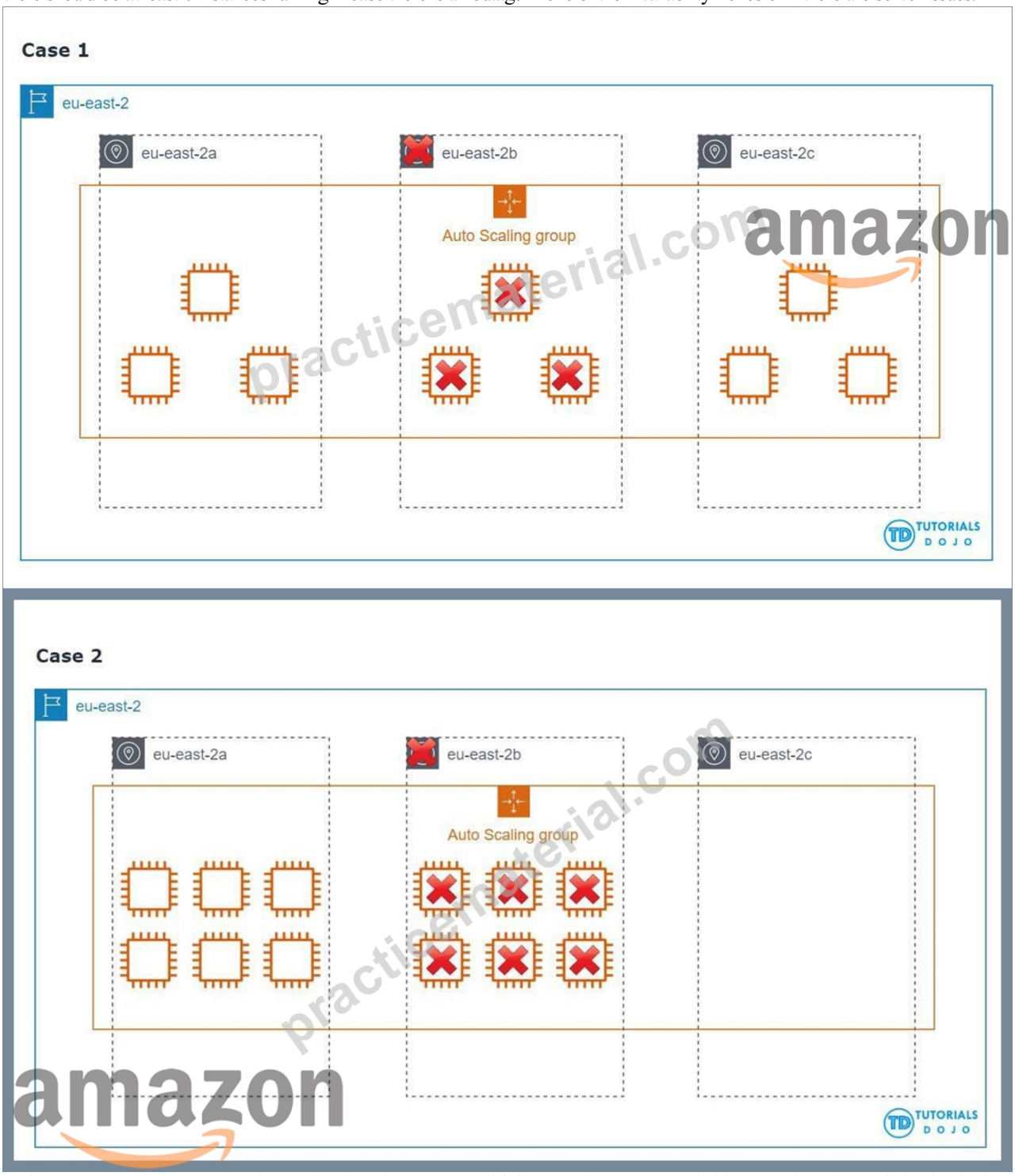
Explanation:
Create an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system. Mount the EFS file system on all web servers. To meet the requirements of providing a shared file store for Linux-based web servers without making changes to the application, using an Amazon EFS file system is the best solution. Amazon EFS is a managed NFS file system service that provides shared access to files across multiple Linux-based instances, which makes it suitable for this use case. Amazon S3 is not ideal for this scenario since it is an object storage service and not a file system, and it requires additional tools or libraries to mount the S3 bucket as a file system. Amazon CloudFront can be used to improve content delivery performance but is not necessary for this requirement. Additionally, Amazon EBS volumes can only be mounted to one instance at a time, so it is not suitable for sharing files across multiple instances.

NEW QUESTION # 423
A company recently launched an e-commerce application that is running in eu-east-2 region, which strictly requires six EC2 instances running at all times. In that region, there are 3 Availability Zones (AZ) that you can use - eu-east-2a, eu-east-2b, and eu-east-2c.
Which of the following deployments provide 100% fault tolerance if any single AZ in the region becomes unavailable? (Select TWO.)

- A. eu-east-2a with six EC2 instances, eu-east-2b with six EC2 instances, and eu-east-2c with no EC2 instances
- B. eu-east-2a with two EC2 instances, eu-east-2b with four EC2 instances, and eu-east-2c with two EC2 instances
- C. eu-east-2a with two EC2 instances, eu-east-2b with two EC2 instances, and eu-east-2c with two EC2 instances
- D. eu-east-2a with three EC2 instances, eu-east-2b with three EC2 instances, and eu-east-2c with three EC2 instances
- E. eu-east-2a with four EC2 instances, eu-east-2b with two EC2 instances, and eu-east-2c with two EC2 instances

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Fault Tolerance is the ability of a system to remain in operation even if some of the components used to build the system fail. In AWS, this means that in the event of server fault or system failures, the number of running EC2 instances should not fall below the minimum number of instances required by the system for it to work properly. So if the application requires a minimum of 6 instances, there should be at least 6 instances running in case there is an outage in one of the Availability Zones or if there are server issues.



In this scenario, you have to simulate a situation where one Availability Zone became unavailable for each option and check whether it still has 6 running instances.
Hence, the correct answers are: eu-east-2a with six EC2 instances, eu-east-2b with six EC2 instances, and eu-east-2c with no EC2 instances and eu-east-2a with three EC2 instances, eu-east-2b with three EC2 instances, and eu-east-2c with three EC2 instances because even if one of the availability zones were to go down, there would still be 6 active instances.
Reference:
https://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_Building_Fault_Tolerant_Applications.pdf

NEW QUESTION # 424
Organizers for a global event want to put daily reports online as static HTML pages. The pages are expected to generate millions of views from users around the world. The files are stored In an Amazon S3 bucket. A solutions architect has been asked to design an efficient and effective solution.
Which action should the solutions architect take to accomplish this?

- A. Use Amazon CloudFront with the S3 bucket as its origin.
- B. Use cross-Region replication to all Regions.
- C. Use the geoproximtty feature of Amazon Route 53.
- D. Generate presigned URLs for the files.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) that speeds up the delivery of static and dynamic web content, such as HTML pages, images, and videos. By using CloudFront, the HTML pages will be served to users from the edge location that is closest to them, resulting in faster delivery and a better user experience.
CloudFront can also handle the high traffic and large number of requests expected for the global event, ensuring that the HTML pages are available and accessible to users around the world.

NEW QUESTION # 425
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