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**Exam** : SAA-C03

**Title** : AWS Certified Solutions  
Architect - Associate

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## Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q248-Q253):

### NEW QUESTION # 248

A company uses a payment processing system that requires messages for a particular payment ID to be received in the same order that they were sent. Otherwise, the payments might be processed incorrectly.

Which actions should a solutions architect take to meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

- A. Write the messages to an Amazon Kinesis data stream with the payment ID as the partition key.
- B. Write the messages to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Set the message attribute to use the payment ID.
- C. Write the messages to an Amazon DynamoDB table with the payment ID as the partition key.
- D. Write the messages to an Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached cluster with the payment ID as the key.
- E. Write the messages to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queue. Set the message group to use the payment ID.

**Answer: C,E**

### NEW QUESTION # 249

A software development company needs to connect its on-premises infrastructure to the AWS cloud.

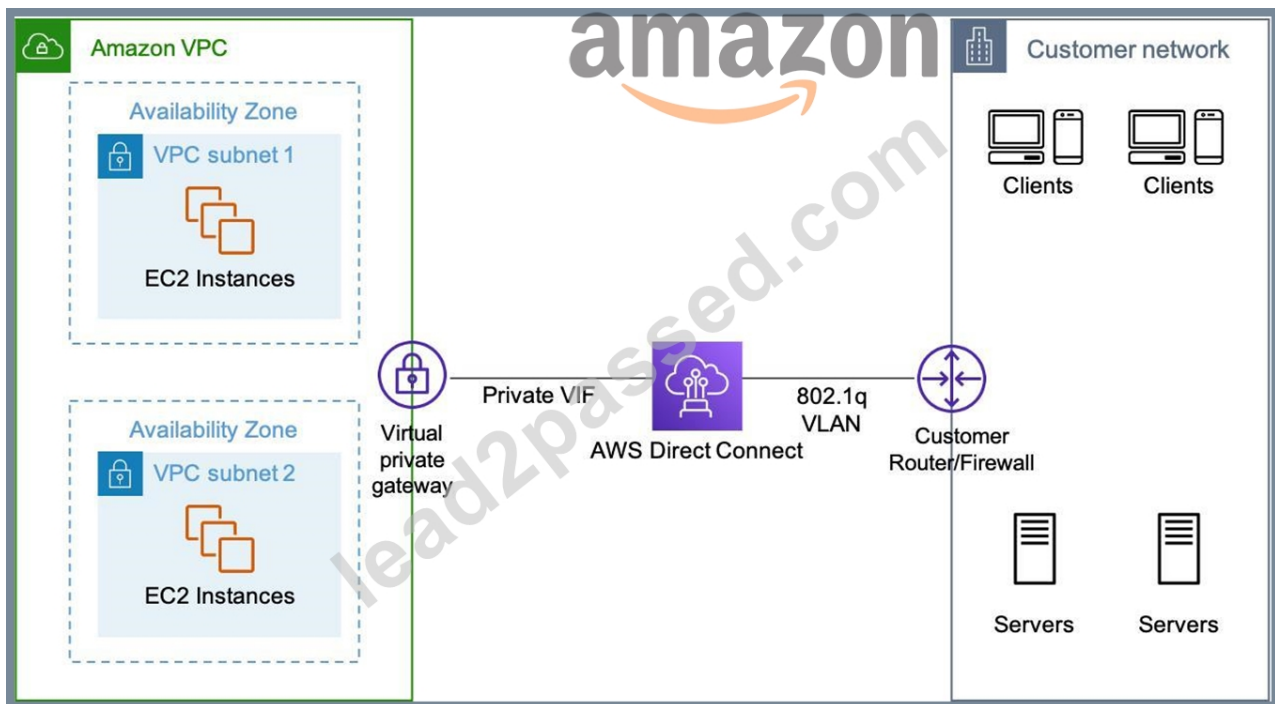
Which of the following AWS services can you use to accomplish this? (Select TWO.)

- A. VPC Peering
- B. IPsec VPN connection
- C. AWS Direct Connect
- D. Amazon Connect
- E. NAT Gateway

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

You can connect your VPC to remote networks by using a VPN connection which can be IPsec VPN connection, AWS VPN CloudHub, or a third party software VPN appliance. A VPC VPN Connection utilizes IPsec to establish encrypted network connectivity between your intranet and Amazon VPC over the Internet.



AWS Direct Connect is a network service that provides an alternative to using the Internet to connect customer's on-premises sites to AWS. AWS Direct Connect does not involve the Internet; instead, it uses dedicated, private network connections between your intranet and Amazon VPC. Hence, IPsec VPN connection and AWS Direct Connect are the correct answers.

Amazon Connect is incorrect because this is not a VPN connectivity option. It is actually a self-service, cloud-based contact center service in AWS that makes it easy for any business to deliver better customer service at a lower cost. Amazon Connect is based on the same contact center technology used by Amazon customer service associates around the world to power millions of customer conversations.

VPC Peering is incorrect because this is a networking connection between two VPCs only, which enables you to route traffic between them privately. This can't be used to connect your on-premises network to your VPC.

NAT Gateway is incorrect because you only use a network address translation (NAT) gateway to enable instances in a private subnet to connect to the Internet or other AWS services, but prevent the Internet from initiating a connection with those instances. This is not used to connect to your on-premises network.

References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/vpn-connections.html>

<https://aws.amazon.com/directconnect/faqs>

Check out this Amazon VPC Cheat Sheet:

<https://tutorialsdojo.com/amazon-vpc/>

### NEW QUESTION # 250

A company recently migrated its web application to AWS by rehosting the application on Amazon EC2 instances in a single AWS Region. The company wants to redesign its application architecture to be highly available and fault tolerant. Traffic must reach all running EC2 instances randomly.

Which combination of steps should the company take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an Amazon Route 53 failover routing policy.
- B. Launch three EC2 instances: two instances in one Availability Zone and one instance in another Availability Zone.
- C. Create an Amazon Route 53 multivalue answer routing policy.
- D. Launch four EC2 instances: two instances in one Availability Zone and two instances in another Availability Zone.
- E. Create an Amazon Route 53 weighted routing policy.

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/multivalue-versus-simple-policies/>

### NEW QUESTION # 251

[Design High-Performing Architectures]

A manufacturing company runs its report generation application on AWS. The application generates each report in about 20 minutes. The application is built as a monolith that runs on a single Amazon EC2 instance. The application requires frequent updates to its tightly coupled modules. The application becomes complex to maintain as the company adds new features. Each time the company patches a software module, the application experiences downtime. Report generation must restart from the beginning after any interruptions. The company wants to redesign the application so that the application can be flexible, scalable, and gradually improved. The company wants to minimize application downtime. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Run the application on Amazon EC2 Spot Instances as microservices with a Spot Fleet default allocation strategy.
- B. Run the application on AWS Elastic Beanstalk as a single application environment with an all-at-once deployment strategy.
- C. Run the application on AWS Lambda as a single function with maximum provisioned concurrency.
- **D. Run the application on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) as microservices with service auto scaling.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The solution that will meet the requirements is to run the application on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) as microservices with service auto scaling. This solution will allow the application to be flexible, scalable, and gradually improved, as well as minimize application downtime. By breaking down the monolithic application into microservices, the company can decouple the modules and update them independently, without affecting the whole application. By running the microservices on Amazon ECS, the company can leverage the benefits of containerization, such as portability, efficiency, and isolation. By enabling service auto scaling, the company can adjust the number of containers running for each microservice based on demand, ensuring optimal performance and cost. Amazon ECS also supports various deployment strategies, such as rolling update or blue/green deployment, that can reduce or eliminate downtime during updates.

The other solutions are not as effective as the first one because they either do not meet the requirements or introduce new challenges. Running the application on AWS Lambda as a single function with maximum provisioned concurrency will not meet the requirements, as it will not break down the monolith into microservices, nor will it reduce the complexity of maintenance. Lambda functions are also limited by execution time (15 minutes), memory size (10 GB), and concurrency quotas, which may not be sufficient for the report generation application. Running the application on Amazon EC2 Spot Instances as microservices with a Spot Fleet default allocation strategy will not meet the requirements, as it will introduce the risk of interruptions due to spot price fluctuations. Spot Instances are not guaranteed to be available or stable, and may be reclaimed by AWS at any time with a two-minute warning. This may cause report generation to fail or restart from scratch. Running the application on AWS Elastic Beanstalk as a single application environment with an all-at-once deployment strategy will not meet the requirements, as it will not break down the monolith into microservices, nor will it minimize application downtime. The all-at-once deployment strategy will deploy updates to all instances simultaneously, causing a brief outage for the application.

Reference:

Amazon Elastic Container Service

Microservices on AWS

Service Auto Scaling - Amazon Elastic Container Service

AWS Lambda

Amazon EC2 Spot Instances

[AWS Elastic Beanstalk]

### NEW QUESTION # 252

A disaster recovery team is planning to back up on-premises records to a local file server share through SMB protocol. To meet the company's business continuity plan, the team must ensure that a copy of data from 48 hours ago is available for immediate access. Accessing older records with delay is tolerable.

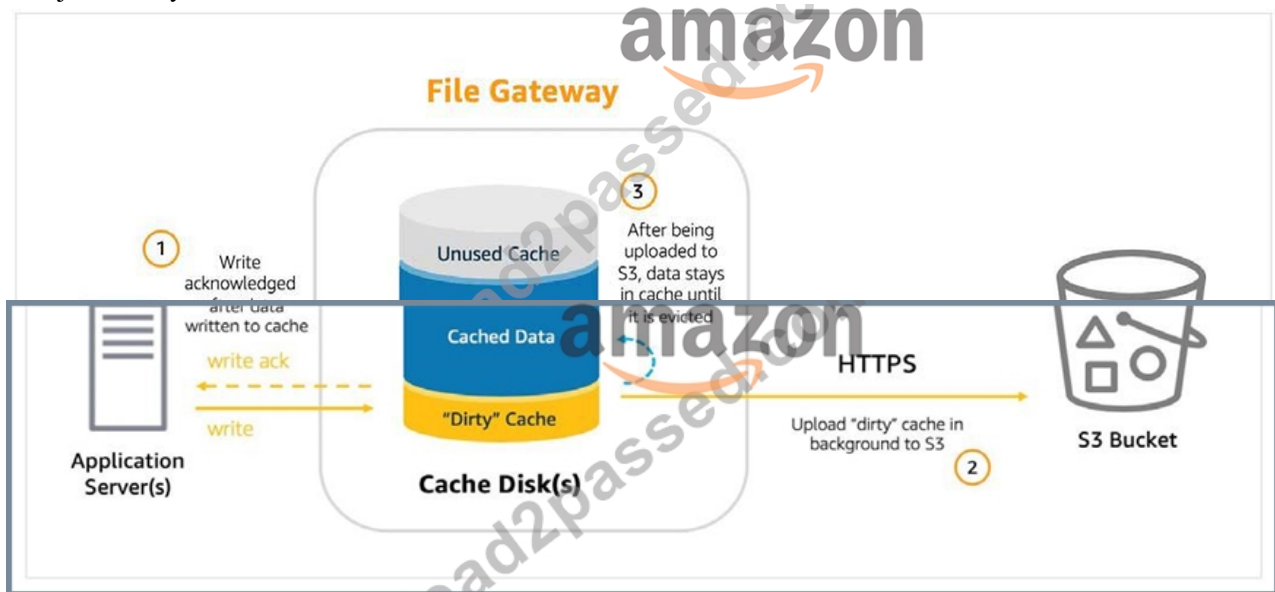
Which should the DR team implement to meet the objective with the LEAST amount of configuration effort?

- A. Mount an Amazon EFS file system on the on-premises client and copy all backups to an NFS share.
- **B. Use an AWS Storage File gateway with enough storage to keep data from the last 48 hours. Send the backups to an SMB share mounted as a local disk.**
- C. Create an SMB file share in Amazon FSx for Windows File Server that has enough storage to store all backups. Access the file share from on-premises.
- D. Create an AWS Backup plan to copy data backups to a local SMB share every 48 hours.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Amazon S3 File Gateway presents a file interface that enables you to store files as objects in Amazon S3 using the industry-standard NFS and SMB file protocols, and access those files via NFS and SMB from your data center or Amazon EC2, or access those files as objects directly in Amazon S3.



When you deploy File Gateway, you specify how much disk space you want to allocate for local cache.

This local cache acts as a buffer for writes and provides low latency access to data that was recently written to or read from Amazon S3. When a client writes data to a file via File Gateway, that data is first written to the local cache disk on the gateway itself. Once the data has been safely persisted to the local cache, only then does the File Gateway acknowledge the write back to the client. From there, File Gateway transfers the data to the S3 bucket asynchronously in the background, optimizing data transfer using multipart parallel uploads, and encrypting data in transit using HTTPS.

In this scenario, you can deploy an AWS Storage File Gateway to the on-premises client. After activating the File Gateway, create an SMB share and mount it as a local disk at the on-premises end. Copy the backups to the SMB share. You must ensure that you size the File Gateway's local cache appropriately to the backup data that needs immediate access. After the backup is done, you will be able to access the older data but with a delay. There will be a small delay since data (not in cache) needs to be retrieved from Amazon S3.

Hence, the correct answer is: Use an AWS Storage File gateway with enough storage to keep data from the last 48 hours. Send the backups to an SMB share mounted as a local disk.

The option that says: Create an SMB file share in Amazon FSx for Windows File Server that has enough storage to store all backups. Access the file share from on-premises is incorrect because this requires additional setup. You need to set up a Direct Connect or VPN connection from on-premises to AWS first in order for this to work.

The option that says: Mount an Amazon EFS file system on the on-premises client and copy all backups to an NFS share is incorrect because the file share required in the scenario needs to be using the SMB protocol.

The option that says: Create an AWS Backup plan to copy data backups to a local SMB share every 48 hours is incorrect. AWS Backup only works on AWS resources. References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/storage/easily-store-your-sql-server-backups-in-amazon-s3-using-file-gateway/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/faqs/>

AWS Storage Gateway Overview:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pNb7xOBljHE>

Check out this AWS Storage Gateway Cheat Sheet:

<https://tutorialsdojo.com/aws-storage-gateway/>

## NEW QUESTION # 253

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