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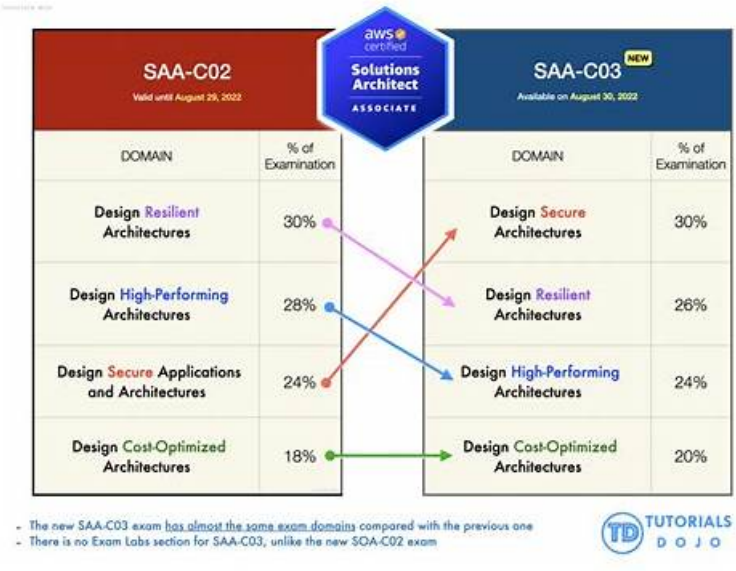

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The SAA-C03 Certification Exam is recognized globally as a premier certification for AWS solutions architects, and it can help professionals advance their careers by demonstrating their expertise in designing and deploying scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on the AWS cloud platform. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification is highly valued by employers, and it can lead to higher salaries, better job opportunities, and increased job security.

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Amazon SAA-C03 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Design Cost Optimized Architectures: This section of the exam measures skills of Cloud Financial Analysts and Solutions Architects and covers the design of cost optimized architectures that maximize value while minimizing expenses. Learners study cost optimized storage solutions, compute solutions, database solutions, and network architectures. The content addresses AWS cost management service features and tools, storage access patterns and tiering, backup strategies, AWS purchasing options, distributed compute strategies, instance types and sizes, compute utilization optimization, scaling strategies, caching strategies, data retention policies, database capacity planning, load balancing concepts, NAT gateways, and network routing and peering. The material focuses on designing appropriate storage strategies, managing object lifecycles, determining cost effective compute and database services, selecting appropriate instance families and sizes, configuring appropriate network connections and routes, minimizing network transfer costs, and reviewing existing workloads for optimization opportunities.
Topic 2	• Design High Performing Architectures: This section of the exam measures skills of Performance Engineers and Solutions Architects and covers the design of high performing architectures that meet demanding workload requirements. Learners explore high performing and scalable storage solutions, elastic compute solutions, database solutions, network architectures, and data ingestion and transformation solutions. The content addresses hybrid storage solutions, compute services with appropriate use cases, distributed computing concepts, database capacity planning and replication, caching strategies, edge networking services, network architecture design, data analytics and visualization services, data transfer services, and streaming data services. The material focuses on determining storage configurations that meet performance demands, decoupling workloads for independent scaling, selecting appropriate compute and database options, creating network topologies for various architectures, building and securing data lakes, designing data streaming architectures, and implementing visualization strategies.
Topic 3	• Design Resilient Architectures: This section of the exam measures skills of Infrastructure Architects and Solutions Architects and covers the design of resilient architectures that ensure business continuity. Learners study scalable and loosely coupled architectures, highly available and fault tolerant architectures, and disaster recovery strategies. The content addresses API creation and management, caching strategies, microservices design principles, event driven architectures, horizontal and vertical scaling, load balancing concepts, serverless technologies and patterns, container orchestration, AWS global infrastructure, distributed design patterns, failover strategies, and service quotas and throttling. The material focuses on designing event driven and multi tier architectures, determining scaling strategies, achieving loose coupling, implementing automation to ensure infrastructure integrity, mitigating single points of failure, and selecting appropriate disaster recovery strategies to meet business requirements.
Topic 4	• Design Secure Architectures: This section of the exam measures skills of Cloud Security Engineers and Solutions Architects and covers the design of secure architectures on AWS. Learners explore secure access to AWS resources, secure workloads and applications, and appropriate data security controls. The content addresses access controls and management across multiple accounts, AWS federated access and identity services, VPC architectures with security components, network segmentation strategies, application security integration, data access and governance, encryption and key management, and compliance requirements. The material focuses on applying AWS security best practices, designing flexible authorization models, implementing role based access control strategies, securing network connections, encrypting data at rest and in transit, and implementing data backup and protection policies.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q173-Q178):

NEW QUESTION # 173
A company needs to store data from its healthcare application. The application's data frequently changes. A new regulation requires audit z access at all levels of the stored data.
The company hosts the application on an on-premises infrastructure that is running out of storage capacity. A solutions architect must securely migrate the existing data to AWS while satisfying the new regulation.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS DataSync to move the existing data to Amazon S3. Use AWS CloudTrail to log data events.
- B. Use AWS Snowcone to move the existing data to Amazon $3. Use AWS CloudTrail to log management events.
- C. Use AWS Storage Gateway to move the existing data to Amazon S3. Use AWS CloudTrail to log management events.

- D. Use Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration to move the existing data to Amazon S3. Use AWS CloudTrail to log data events.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This answer is correct because it meets the requirements of securely migrating the existing data to AWS and satisfying the new regulation. AWS DataSync is a service that makes it easy to move large amounts of data online between on-premises storage and Amazon S3. DataSync automatically encrypts data in transit and verifies data integrity during transfer. AWS CloudTrail is a service that records AWS API calls for your account and delivers log files to Amazon S3. CloudTrail can log data events, which show the resource operations performed on or within a resource in your AWS account, such as S3 object-level API activity. By using CloudTrail to log data events, you can audit access at all levels of the stored data.
References:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/datasync/latest/userguide/what-is-datasync.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/logging-data-events-with-cloudtrail.html

NEW QUESTION # 174
A company's data platform uses an Amazon Aurora MySQL database. The database has multiple read replicas and multiple DB instances across different Availability Zones. Users have recently reported errors from the database that indicate that there are too many connections. The company wants to reduce the failover time by 20% when a read replica is promoted to primary writer.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Use Amazon RDS Proxy in front of the Aurora database.
- B. Switch from Aurora to Amazon RDS with Multi-AZ cluster deployment.
- C. Switch to Amazon Redshift with relocation capability.
- D. Switch to Amazon DynamoDB with DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) for read connections.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon RDS Proxy is a service that provides a fully managed, highly available database proxy for Amazon RDS and Aurora databases. It allows you to pool and share database connections, reduce database load, and improve application scalability and availability.
By using Amazon RDS Proxy in front of your Aurora database, you can achieve the following benefits:
You can reduce the number of connections to your database and avoid errors that indicate that there are too many connections. Amazon RDS Proxy handles the connection management and multiplexing for you, so you can use fewer database connections and resources.
You can reduce the failover time by 20% when a read replica is promoted to primary writer. Amazon RDS Proxy automatically detects failures and routes traffic to the new primary instance without requiring changes to your application code or configuration. According to a benchmark test, using Amazon RDS Proxy reduced the failover time from 66 seconds to 53 seconds, which is a 20% improvement.
You can improve the security and compliance of your database access. Amazon RDS Proxy integrates with AWS Secrets Manager and AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to enable secure and granular authentication and authorization for your database connections.

NEW QUESTION # 175
An application needs to retrieve a subset of data from a large CSV file stored in an Amazon S3 bucket by using simple SQL expressions. The queries are made within Amazon S3 and must only return the needed data.
Which of the following actions should be taken?

- A. Perform an S3 Select operation based on the bucket's name.
- B. Perform an S3 Select operation based on the bucket's name and object's key.
- C. Perform an S3 Select operation based on the bucket's name and object tags.
- D. Perform an S3 Select operation based on the bucket's name and object's metadata.

Answer: B

Explanation:
S3 Select enables applications to retrieve only a subset of data from an object by using simple SQL expressions. By using S3 Select to retrieve only the data needed by your application, you can achieve drastic performance increases.

Amazon S3 is composed of buckets, object keys, object metadata, object tags, and many other components as shown below:
An Amazon S3 bucket name is globally unique, and the namespace is shared by all AWS accounts.
An Amazon S3 object key refers to the key name, which uniquely identifies the object in the bucket.
An Amazon S3 object metadata is a name-value pair that provides information about the object.
An Amazon S3 object tag is a key-pair value used for object tagging to categorize storage.
You can perform S3 Select to query only the necessary data inside the CSV files based on the bucket's name and the object's key.
The following snippet below shows how it is done using boto3 (AWS SDK for Python):
client = boto3.client('s3')
resp = client.select_object_content(
Bucket='tdojo-bucket', # Bucket Name.
Key='s3-select/tutorialsdojofile.csv', # Object Key.
ExpressionType= 'SQL',
Expression = "select \ "Sample\ " from s3object s where s.\ "tutorialsdojofile\ " in ['A', 'B']" Hence, the correct answer is the option that says: Perform an S3 Select operation based on the bucket's name and object's key.
The option that says: Perform an S3 Select operation based on the bucket's name and object's metadata is incorrect because metadata is not needed when querying subsets of data in an object using S3 Select.
The option that says: Perform an S3 Select operation based on the bucket's name and object tags is incorrect because object tags just provide additional information to your object. This is not needed when querying with S3 Select although this can be useful for S3 Batch Operations. You can categorize objects based on tag values to provide S3 Batch Operations with a list of objects to operate on.
The option that says: Perform an S3 Select operation based on the bucket's name is incorrect because you need both the bucket's name and the object key to successfully perform an S3 Select operation.
References:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/s3-glacier-select-sql-reference-select.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UsingObjects.html
Check out this Amazon S3 Cheat Sheet:
https://tutorialsdojo.com/amazon-s3/

NEW QUESTION # 176
A company stores data in PDF format in an Amazon S3 bucket The company must follow a legal requirement to retain all new and existing data in Amazon S3 for 7 years.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Turn on S3 Object Lock with governance retention mode for the S3 bucket Set the retention period to expire after 7 years. Recopy all existing objects to bring the existing data into compliance
- B. Turn on S3 Object Lock with compliance retention mode for the S3 bucket. Set the retention period to expire after 7 years. Use S3 Batch Operations to bring the existing data into compliance
- C. Turn on S3 Object Lock with compliance retention mode for the S3 bucket. Set the retention period to expire after 7 years. Recopy all existing objects to bring the existing data into compliance
- D. Turn on the S3 Versionmg feature for the S3 bucket Configure S3 Lifecycle to delete the data after 7 years. Configure multi-factor authentication (MFA) delete for all S3 objects.

Answer: C

Explanation:
S3 Object Lock enables a write-once-read-many (WORM) model for objects stored in Amazon S3. It can help prevent objects from being deleted or overwritten for a fixed amount of time or indefinitely1. S3 Object Lock has two retention modes: governance mode and compliance mode. Compliance mode provides the highest level of protection and prevents any user, including the root user, from deleting or modifying an object version until the retention period expires. To use S3 Object Lock, a new bucket with Object Lock enabled must be created, and a default retention period can be optionally configured for objects placed in the bucket2. To bring existing objects into compliance, they must be recopied into the bucket with a retention period specified.
Option A is incorrect because S3 Versioning and S3 Lifecycle do not provide WORM protection for objects.
Moreover, MFA delete only applies to deleting object versions, not modifying them.
Option B is incorrect because governance mode allows users with special permissions to override or remove the retention settings or delete the object if necessary. This does not meet the legal requirement of retaining all data for 7 years.
Option D is incorrect because S3 Batch Operations cannot be used to apply compliance mode retention periods to existing objects. S3 Batch Operations can only apply governance mode retention periods or legal holds. Reference URL: 2:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/object-lock-console.html
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4: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/transfer-acceleration.html 1: https://docs.aws.

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NEW QUESTION # 177
A company is building an internal application that serves as a repository for images uploaded by a couple of users. Whenever a user uploads an image, it would be sent to Kinesis Data Streams for processing before it is stored in an S3 bucket. If the upload was successful, the application will return a prompt informing the user that the operation was successful. The entire processing typically takes about 5 minutes to finish.
Which of the following options will allow you to asynchronously process the request to the application from upload request to Kinesis, S3, and return a reply in the most cost-effective manner?

- A. Use a combination of SNS to buffer the requests and then asynchronously process them using On- Demand EC2 Instances.
- B. Use a combination of Lambda and Step Functions to orchestrate service components and asynchronously process the requests.
- C. Replace the Kinesis Data Streams with an Amazon SQS queue. Create a Lambda function that will asynchronously process the requests.
- D. Use a combination of SQS to queue the requests and then asynchronously process them using On- Demand EC2 Instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS Lambda supports the synchronous and asynchronous invocation of a Lambda function. You can control the invocation type only when you invoke a Lambda function. When you use an AWS service as a trigger, the invocation type is predetermined for each service. You have no control over the invocation type that these event sources use when they invoke your Lambda function. Since processing only takes 5 minutes, Lambda is also a cost-effective choice.
You can use an AWS Lambda function to process messages in an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Lambda event source mappings support standard queues and first-in, first-out (FIFO) queues. With Amazon SQS, you can offload tasks from one component of your application by sending them to a queue and processing them asynchronously.
Kinesis Data Streams is a real-time data streaming service that requires the provisioning of shards.
Amazon SQS is a cheaper option because you only pay for what you use. Since there is no requirement for real-time processing in the scenario given, replacing Kinesis Data Streams with Amazon SQS would save more costs.
Hence, the correct answer is: Replace the Kinesis stream with an Amazon SQS queue. Create a Lambda function that will asynchronously process the requests.
Using a combination of Lambda and Step Functions to orchestrate service components and asynchronously process the requests is incorrect. The AWS Step Functions service lets you coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows so you can build and update apps quickly. Although this can be a valid solution, it is not cost-effective since the application does not have a lot of components to orchestrate. Lambda functions can effectively meet the requirements in this scenario without using Step Functions. This service is not as cost-effective as Lambda.
Using a combination of SQS to queue the requests and then asynchronously processing them using On- Demand EC2 Instances and Using a combination of SNS to buffer the requests and then asynchronously processing them using On-Demand EC2 Instances are both incorrect as using On-Demand EC2 instances is not cost-effective. It is better to use a Lambda function instead. References:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/welcome.html
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/lambda-invocation.html
https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/new-aws-lambda-controls-for-stream-processing-and-asynchronous-invocations/
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NEW QUESTION # 178
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