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The SAA-C03 exam consists of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions, and it covers a range of topics related to AWS services, including compute, storage, database, networking, security, and AWS cost management. SAA-C03 exam is intended for individuals who have at least one year of hands-on experience designing and deploying scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on AWS. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification is highly valued by organizations that use AWS as their cloud platform and by professionals who want to advance their careers in the field of cloud computing.

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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

A company runs containers in a Kubernetes environment in the company's local data center. The company wants to use Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) and other AWS managed services. Data must remain locally in the company's data center and cannot be stored in any remote site or cloud to maintain compliance. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Install an AWS Outposts rack in the company's data center
- B. Install an AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized node in the data center
- C. Deploy AWS Local Zones in the company's data center
- D. Use an AWS Snowmobile in the company's data center

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Outposts is a fully managed service that delivers AWS infrastructure and services to virtually any on-premises or edge location for a consistent hybrid experience. AWS Outposts supports Amazon EKS, which is a managed service that makes it easy to run Kubernetes on AWS and on-premises. By installing an AWS Outposts rack in the company's data center, the company can run containers in a Kubernetes environment using Amazon EKS and other AWS managed services, while keeping the data locally in the company's data center and meeting the compliance requirements. AWS Outposts also provides a seamless connection to the local AWS Region for access to a broad range of AWS services.

Option A is not a valid solution because AWS Local Zones are not deployed in the company's data center, but in large metropolitan areas closer to end users. AWS Local Zones are owned, managed, and operated by AWS, and they provide low-latency access to the public internet and the local AWS Region. Option B is not a valid solution because AWS Snowmobile is a service that transports exabytes of data to AWS using a 45-foot long ruggedized shipping container pulled by a semi-trailer truck. AWS Snowmobile is not designed for running containers or AWS managed services on-premises, but for large-scale data migration. Option D is not a valid solution because AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized is a device that provides 80 TB of HDD or 210 TB of NVMe storage capacity for data transfer and edge computing. AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized does not support Amazon EKS or other AWS managed services, and it is not suitable for running containers in a Kubernetes environment.

References:

- * AWS Outposts - Amazon Web Services
- * Amazon EKS on AWS Outposts - Amazon EKS
- * AWS Local Zones - Amazon Web Services
- * AWS Snowmobile - Amazon Web Services
- * [AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized - Amazon Web Services]

NEW QUESTION # 42

A company needs to retain its AWS CloudTrail logs for 3 years. The company is enforcing CloudTrail across a set of AWS accounts by using AWS Organizations from the parent account. The CloudTrail target S3 bucket is configured with S3 Versioning enabled. An S3 Lifecycle policy is in place to delete current objects after 3 years.

After the fourth year of use of the S3 bucket, the S3 bucket metrics show that the number of objects has continued to rise.

However, the number of new CloudTrail logs that are delivered to the S3 bucket has remained consistent.

Which solution will delete objects that are older than 3 years in the MOST cost-effective manner?

- A. Configure the parent account as the owner of all objects that are delivered to the S3 bucket.
- B. Configure the organization's centralized CloudTrail trail to expire objects after 3 years.
- **C. Configure the S3 Lifecycle policy to delete previous versions as well as current versions.**
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to enumerate and delete objects from Amazon S3 that are older than 3 years.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/best-practices-security.html#:~:text=The%20CloudT>

NEW QUESTION # 43

[Design Operationally Excellent Architectures]

A company uses an organization in AWS Organizations to manage AWS accounts that contain applications. The company sets up a dedicated monitoring member account in the organization. The company wants to query and visualize observability data across the accounts by using Amazon CloudWatch.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure a new IAM user in the monitoring account. In each AWS account, configure an IAM policy to have access to query and visualize the CloudWatch data in the account. Attach the new IAM policy to the new IAM user.
- **B. Enable CloudWatch cross-account observability for the monitoring account. Deploy an AWS CloudFormation template provided by the monitoring account in each AWS account to share the data with the monitoring account.**
- C. Set up service control policies (SCPs) to provide access to CloudWatch in the monitoring account under the Organizations root organizational unit (OU).
- D. Create a new IAM user in the monitoring account. Create cross-account IAM policies in each AWS account. Attach the IAM policies to the new IAM user.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This solution meets the requirements because it allows the monitoring account to query and visualize observability data across the accounts by using CloudWatch. CloudWatch cross-account observability is a feature that enables a central monitoring account to view and interact with observability data shared by other accounts. To enable cross-account observability, the monitoring account needs to configure the types of data to be shared (metrics, logs, and traces) and the source accounts to be linked. The source accounts can be specified by account IDs, organization IDs, or organization paths. To share the data with the monitoring account, the source accounts need to deploy an AWS CloudFormation template provided by the monitoring account. This template creates an observability link resource that represents the link between the source account and the monitoring account. The template also creates a sink resource that represents an attachment point in the monitoring account. The source accounts can share their observability data with the sink in the monitoring account. The monitoring account can then use the CloudWatch console, API, or CLI to search, analyze, and correlate the observability data across the accounts. Reference: CloudWatch cross-account observability, Setting up CloudWatch cross-account observability,

[Observability Access Manager API Reference]

NEW QUESTION # 44

A company will deploy a web application on AWS. The company hosts the backend database on Amazon RDS for MySQL with a primary DB instance and five read replicas to support scaling needs. The read replicas must log no more than 1 second behind the primary DB Instance. The database routinely runs scheduled stored procedures.

As traffic on the website increases, the replicas experience additional lag during periods of peak load. A solutions architect must reduce the replication lag as much as possible. The solutions architect must minimize changes to the application code and must minimize ongoing overhead.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

Migrate the database to Amazon Aurora MySQL. Replace the read replicas with Aurora Replicas, and configure Aurora Auto Scaling. Replace the stored procedures with Aurora MySQL native functions.

Deploy an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis cluster in front of the database. Modify the application to check the cache before the application queries the database. Replace the stored procedures with AWS Lambda functions.

- A. Migrate the database to Amazon DynamoDB, Provision number of read capacity units (RCUs) to support the required throughput, and configure on-demand capacity scaling. Replace the stored procedures with DynamoDB streams.
- B. Deploy an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis cluster in front of the database. Modify the application to check the cache before the application queries the database. Replace the stored procedures with AWS Lambda functions.
- **C. Migrate the database to a MySQL database that runs on Amazon EC2 instances. Choose large, compute optimized for all replica nodes. Maintain the stored procedures on the EC2 instances.**
- D. Migrate the database to a MySQL database that runs on Amazon EC2 instances. Choose large, compute optimized EC2 instances for all replica nodes, Maintain the stored procedures on the EC2 instances.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A is the most appropriate solution for reducing replication lag without significant changes to the application code and minimizing ongoing operational overhead. Migrating the database to Amazon Aurora MySQL allows for improved replication performance and higher scalability compared to Amazon RDS for MySQL. Aurora Replicas provide faster replication, reducing the replication lag, and Aurora Auto Scaling ensures that there are enough Aurora Replicas to handle the incoming traffic. Additionally, Aurora MySQL native functions can replace the stored procedures, reducing the load on the database and improving performance.

NEW QUESTION # 45

A company is implementing a shared storage solution for a media application that is hosted in the AWS Cloud. The company needs the ability to use SMB clients to access data. The solution must be fully managed.

Which AWS solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon EC2 Windows instance. Install and configure a Windows file share role on the instance. Connect the application server to the file share.
- **B. Create an Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system. Attach the file system to the origin server. Connect the application server to the file system.**
- C. Create an AWS Storage Gateway tape gateway. Configure (apes to use Amazon S3). Connect the application server to the tape gateway.
- D. Create an AWS Storage Gateway volume gateway. Create a file share that uses the required client protocol. Connect the application server to the file share.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/fsx/lustre/>

Amazon FSx has native support for Windows file system features and for the industry-standard Server Message Block (SMB) protocol to access file storage over a network. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/fsx/latest/WindowsGuide/what-is.html>

NEW QUESTION # 46

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