

Free PDF Quiz 2025 SAA-C03: The Best AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Trustworthy Exam Content



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It is known to us that more and more companies start to pay high attention to the SAA-C03 certification of the candidates. Because these leaders of company have difficulty in having a deep understanding of these candidates, may it is the best and fast way for all leaders to choose the excellent workers for their company by the SAA-C03 certification that the candidates have gained. There is no doubt that the certification has become more and more important for a lot of people, especial these people who are looking for a good job, and it has been a general trend. More and more workers have to spend a lot of time on meeting the challenge of gaining the SAA-C03 Certification by sitting for an exam.

To pass the Amazon SAA-C03 exam, candidates need to demonstrate their ability to design and deploy secure, efficient, and cost-effective AWS solutions based on customer requirements. SAA-C03 exam consists of 65 multiple-choice and multiple-response questions that need to be completed within 130 minutes. The passing score for the SAA-C03 exam is 720 out of 1000 points. Candidates who pass the exam will earn the Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification, which is recognized globally and demonstrates their expertise in designing and deploying AWS solutions. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification is essential for professionals who want to advance their career in cloud computing and work with AWS-based solutions for their organizations.

Amazon SAA-C03 Certification Exam is a comprehensive exam that covers a wide range of topics related to AWS, including EC2, S3, RDS, VPC, IAM, and many other services. SAA-C03 exam consists of 65 multiple-choice and multiple-response questions and has a duration of 130 minutes. SAA-C03 exam is available in English, Japanese, Korean, and Simplified Chinese.

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Amazon SAA-C03 exam is suitable for IT professionals with at least one year of experience in designing and deploying AWS-based solutions. Candidates are expected to have a good understanding of AWS services and features, as well as experience designing and implementing solutions that leverage AWS services. SAA-C03 Exam is available in multiple languages and can be taken online or in-person at a testing center.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

[Design Secure Architectures]

A healthcare provider is planning to store patient data on AWS as PDF files. To comply with regulations, the company must encrypt the data and store the files in multiple locations. The data must be available for immediate access from any environment.

- A. Store the files in an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume. Configure AWS Backup to back up the volume on a regular schedule. Use an AWS KMS key to encrypt the backups.
- **B. Store the files in an Amazon S3 bucket. Use the Standard storage class. Enable server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3) on the bucket. Configure cross-Region replication on the bucket.**
- C. Store the files in an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) volume. Use an AWS KMS managed key to encrypt the EFS volume. Use AWS DataSync to replicate the EFS volume to a second AWS Region.
- D. Store the files in an Amazon S3 bucket. Use the S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval storage class. Ensure that all PDF files are encrypted by using client-side encryption before the files are uploaded. Configure cross-Region replication on the bucket.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AmazonS3 with the Standard storage classis the best solution:

Encryption: SSE-S3 ensures server-side encryption of the data, meeting compliance requirements.

Immediate access: The Standard storage class provides low-latency and high-throughput access to data.

Multi-location storage: Cross-Region replication ensures data is stored in multiple AWS Regions for redundancy.

Why Other Options Are Not Ideal:

Option B:

Amazon EFS is more costly and suited for file systems rather than object storage. Not cost-effective.

Option C:

Amazon EBS is block storage and not optimized for object storage like PDFs. Backup schedules do not ensure immediate availability. Not suitable.

Option D:

S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval is designed for archival, not immediate access. Does not meet access requirements.

AWS Reference:

Amazon S3 Standard Storage: AWS Documentation - S3 Storage Classes

Amazon S3 Cross-Region Replication: AWS Documentation - Cross-Region Replication AWS Encryption Options: AWS Documentation - S3 Encryption

NEW QUESTION # 17

An ecommerce company hosts an analytics application on AWS. The company deployed the application to one AWS Region. The application generates 300 MB of data each month. The application stores the data in JSON format. The data must be accessible in milliseconds when needed. The company must retain the data for 30 days. The company requires a disaster recovery solution to back up the data.

- A. Deploy an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL cluster in the same Region where the application is deployed. Configure a read replica in a second Region as a backup.
- **B. Deploy an Amazon S3 bucket in the primary Region and in a second Region. Enable versioning on both buckets. Use the Standard storage class. Configure S3 Lifecycle policies to expire objects after 30 days. Configure S3 Cross-Region Replication from the bucket in the primary bucket to the backup bucket.**
- C. Deploy an Amazon OpenSearch Service cluster in the primary Region and in a second Region. Enable OpenSearch Service cluster replication. Configure the clusters to expire data after 30 days. Modify the application to use OpenSearch Service to store the data.
- D. Deploy an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL global database. Configure cluster replication between the primary Region and a second Region. Use a replicated cluster endpoint during outages in the primary Region.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon S3 is designed for durability, scalability, and millisecond access. For small monthly data volumes (300 MB), S3 Standard is cost-effective and provides immediate access. To meet 30-day retention, Lifecycle policies can automatically expire objects after the required time. For disaster recovery, S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR) copies objects across Regions to a backup bucket, ensuring data resiliency. OpenSearch (A) is not needed because the requirement is storage and retrieval, not indexing. Aurora or RDS options (C, D) add unnecessary complexity and cost, as a relational database is not required for JSON storage and millisecond retrieval. Therefore, option B provides the simplest, most resilient, and cost-optimized solution.

References: * Amazon S3 User Guide - Lifecycle policies, Cross-Region Replication * AWS Well-Architected Framework - Reliability Pillar: Data backup and disaster recovery

NEW QUESTION # 18

A company runs several applications on Amazon EC2 instances. The company stores configuration files in an Amazon S3 bucket. A solutions architect must provide the company's applications with access to the configuration files. The solutions architect must follow AWS best practices for security. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use the AWS account root user access keys.
- B. Activate multi-factor authentication (MFA) and versioning on the S3 bucket.
- C. Use the AWS access key ID and the EC2 secret access key.
- **D. Use an IAM role to grant the necessary permissions to the applications.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Amazon Web Services (AWS) Architect documents:

The best practice for securely accessing AWS services from EC2 instances is to use IAM roles associated with the instance profile. "Applications must securely access AWS resources. The recommended way is to attach an IAM role to your EC2 instance and use temporary credentials."

- IAM Roles for Amazon EC2

IAM roles:

Provide temporary, automatically rotated credentials.

Avoid hardcoding credentials.

Ensure least privilege access.

Incorrect Options:

A: Root credentials should never be used programmatically.

B: Using static access keys is not secure.

D: MFA and versioning help with object security but don't handle programmatic access.

Reference:

IAM Roles for Amazon EC2

AWS Security Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 19

A company hosts its application in the AWS Cloud. The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Elastic Load Balancer in an Auto Scaling group and with an Amazon DynamoDB table. The company wants to ensure the application can be made available in another AWS Region with minimal downtime.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of downtime?

- A. Create an AWS CloudFormation template to create EC2 instances, load balancers, and DynamoDB tables to be launched when needed. Configure DNS failover to point to the new disaster recovery Region's load balancer.
- B. Create an AWS CloudFormation template to create EC2 instances and a load balancer to be launched when needed. Configure the DynamoDB table as a global table. Configure DNS failover to point to the new disaster recovery Region's load balancer.
- **C. Create an Auto Scaling group and a load balancer in the disaster recovery Region. Configure the DynamoDB table as a global table. Configure DNS failover to point to the new disaster recovery Region's load balancer.**
- D. Create an Auto Scaling group and load balancer in the disaster recovery Region. Configure the DynamoDB table as a global table. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to trigger an AWS Lambda function that updates Amazon Route 53 pointing to the disaster recovery load balancer.

Answer: C

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 # 20

[Design High-Performing Architectures]

A company has a business-critical application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances. The application stores data in an Amazon DynamoDB table. The company must be able to revert the table to any point within the last 24 hours.

Which solution meets these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Turn on streams on the table to capture a log of all changes to the table in the last 24 hours. Store a copy of the stream in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- B. Use an AWS Lambda function to make an on-demand backup of the table every hour.
- C. Use AWS Backup for the table.
- **D. Configure point-in-time recovery for the table.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Point-in-time recovery (PITR) for DynamoDB is a feature that enables you to restore your table data to any point in time during the last 35 days. PITR helps protect your table from accidental write or delete operations, such as a test script writing to a production table or a user issuing a wrong command. PITR is easy to use, fully managed, fast, and scalable. You can enable PITR with a single click in the DynamoDB console or with a simple API call. You can restore a table to a new table using the console, the AWS CLI, or the DynamoDB API. PITR does not consume any provisioned table capacity and has no impact on the performance or availability of your production applications. PITR meets the requirements of the company with the least operational overhead, as it does not require any manual backup creation, scheduling, or maintenance. It also provides per-second granularity for restoring the table to any point within the last 24 hours.

Reference:

Point-in-time recovery for DynamoDB - Amazon DynamoDB

Amazon DynamoDB point-in-time recovery (PITR)

Enable Point-in-Time Recovery (PITR) for Dynamodb global tables

Restoring a DynamoDB table to a point in time - Amazon DynamoDB

Point-in-time recovery: How it works - Amazon DynamoDB

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