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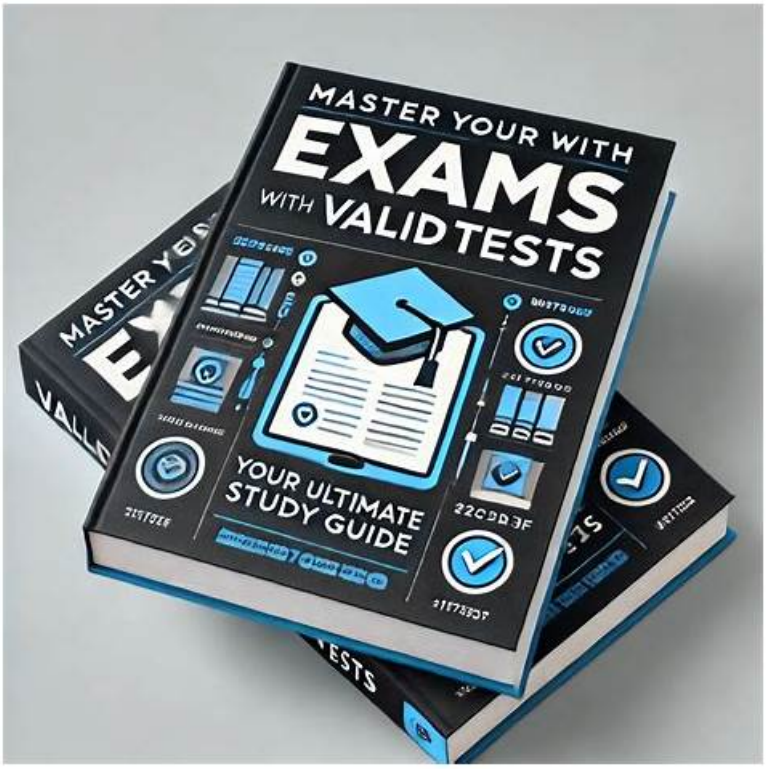

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Amazon SAA-C03 exam is suitable for IT professionals with at least one year of experience in designing and deploying AWS-based solutions. Candidates are expected to have a good understanding of AWS services and features, as well as experience designing 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.

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Individuals who want to take the Amazon SAA-C03 Exam must have a good understanding of AWS services such as Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3), Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS), and Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). They should also have a good understanding of AWS architectural best practices, such as designing highly available and scalable systems, selecting appropriate AWS services for a given scenario, and estimating costs.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q338-Q343):

NEW QUESTION # 338

A company has applications that run on Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances connect to Amazon RDS databases by using an IAM role that has associated policies. The company wants to use AWS Systems Manager to patch the EC2 instances without disrupting the running applications.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable Default Host Configuration Management in Systems Manager to manage the EC2 instances.
- B. Create a new IAM role. Attach the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore policy to the new IAM role. Attach the new IAM role to the EC2 instances and the existing IAM role.
- C. Create an IAM user. Attach the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore policy to the IAM user. Configure Systems Manager to use the IAM user to manage the EC2 instances.
- D. Remove the existing policies from the existing IAM role. Add the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore policy to the existing IAM role.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most suitable solution for the company's requirements is to enable Default Host Configuration Management in Systems Manager to manage the EC2 instances. This solution will allow the company to patch the EC2 instances without disrupting the running applications and without manually creating or modifying IAM roles or users.
Default Host Configuration Management is a feature of AWS Systems Manager that enables Systems Manager to manage EC2 instances automatically as managed instances. A managed instance is an EC2 instance that is configured for use with Systems Manager. The benefits of managing instances with Systems Manager include the following:
Connect to EC2 instances securely using Session Manager.
Perform automated patch scans using Patch Manager.
View detailed information about instances using Systems Manager Inventory.
Track and manage instances using Fleet Manager.
Keep SSM Agent up to date automatically.
Default Host Configuration Management makes it possible to manage EC2 instances without having to manually create an IAM instance profile. Instead, Default Host Configuration Management creates and applies a default IAM role to ensure that Systems Manager has permissions to manage all instances in the Region and account where it is activated.If thepermissions provided are not sufficient for the use case, the default IAM role can be modified or replaced with a custom role1.
The other options are not correct because they either have more operational overhead or do not meet the requirements. Creating a new IAM role, attaching the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore policy to the new IAM role, and attaching the new IAM role and the existing IAM role to the EC2 instances is not correct because this solution requires manual creation and management of IAM roles, which adds complexity and cost to the solution.The AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore policy is a managed policy that grants permissions for Systems Manager core functionality2. Creating an IAM user, attaching the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore policy to the IAM user, and configuring Systems Manager to use the IAM user to manage the EC2 instances is not correct because this solution requires manual creation and management of IAM users, which adds complexity and cost to the solution.An IAM user is an identity within an AWS account that has specific permissions for a single person or application3. Removing the existing policies from the existing IAM role and adding the AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore policy to the existing IAM role is not correct because this solution may disrupt the running applications that rely on the existing policies for accessing RDS databases.An IAM role is an identity within an AWS account that has specific permissions for a service or entity4.
Reference:
AWS managed policy: AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore
IAM users
IAM roles
Default Host Management Configuration - AWS Systems Manager

NEW QUESTION # 339
An ecommerce company runs Its application on AWS. The application uses an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL cluster in Multi-AZ mode for the underlying database. During a recent promotionalcampaign, the application experienced heavy read load and write load. Users experienced timeout issues when they attempted to access the application.
A solutions architect needs to make the application architecture more scalable and highly available.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST downtime?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBndge rule that has the Aurora cluster as a source. Create an AWS Lambda function to log the state change events of the Aurora cluster. Add the Lambda function as a target for the EventBndge rule Add additional reader nodes to fail over to.
- B. Create an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis cache. Replicate data from the Aurora cluster to Redis by using AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) with a write-around approach.

- C. Modify the Aurora cluster and activate the zero-downtime restart (ZDR) feature. Use Database Activity Streams on the cluster to track the cluster status.
- D. Add additional reader instances to the Aurora cluster Create an Amazon RDS Proxy target group for the Aurora cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:
This solution directly addresses the scalability and high availability requirements with minimal downtime.
Additional Reader Instances: Adding more reader instances to the Aurora cluster will distribute the read load, improving the performance of the application under heavy read traffic. Aurora reader instances automatically replicate the data from the writer instance, enabling you to scale out read operations.
Amazon RDS Proxy: RDS Proxy improves database availability by managing database connections more efficiently and providing a connection pool. This reduces the overhead on the Aurora cluster during peak loads, further enhancing performance and availability without requiring changes to the application code.
Why Not Other Options?:
Option A (EventBridge and Lambda): This doesn't directly address the performance and availability issues.
Logging state changes and adding reader nodes on failure events doesn't provide proactive scalability.
Option B (Zero-Downtime Restart and Activity Streams): Zero-Downtime Restart (ZDR) is useful for minimizing downtime during maintenance but doesn't directly improve scalability. Database Activity Streams are more for security monitoring than for performance enhancement.
Option D (ElastiCache for Redis): While adding a caching layer can help with read performance, it introduces complexity and may not be necessary if additional reader instances can handle the load.
AWS References:
Amazon Aurora Scaling- Information on scaling Aurora clusters with reader instances.
Amazon RDS Proxy- Details on how RDS Proxy can improve database performance and availability.

NEW QUESTION # 340
A company is running several business applications in three separate VPCs within me us-east-1 Region. The applications must be able to communicate between VPCs. The applications also must be able to consistently send hundreds to gigabytes of data each day to a latency-sensitive application that runs in a single on-premises data center.
A solutions architect needs to design a network connectivity solution that maximizes cost-effectiveness Which solution moots those requirements?

- A. Configure three AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections from the data center to AWS Establish connectivity by configuring one VPN connection for each VPC
- B. Launch a third-party virtual network appliance in each VPC Establish an iPsec VPN tunnel between the Data center and each virtual appliance
- C. Set up three AWS Direct Connect connections from the data center to a Direct Connect gateway in us-east-1 Establish connectivity by configuring each VPC to use one of the Direct Connect connections
- D. Set up one AWS Direct Connect connection from the data center to AWS. Create a transit gateway, and attach each VPC to the transit gateway. Establish connectivity between the Direct Connect connection and the transit gateway.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-vpc-connectivity-options/aws-direct-connect-aws-transit-gateway.html

NEW QUESTION # 341
A company runs an application on Amazon EC2 instances. The company needs to implement a disaster recovery (DR) solution for the application. The DR solution needs to have a recovery time objective (RTO) of less than 4 hours. The DR solution also needs to use the fewest possible AWS resources during normal operations.
Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Create Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) to back up the EC2 instances. Copy the AMIs to a secondary AWS Region. Automate infrastructure deployment in the secondary Region by using AWS CloudFormation.
- B. Launch EC2 instances in a secondary Availability Zone. Keep the EC2 instances in the secondary Availability Zone active at all times.
- C. Launch EC2 instances in a secondary AWS Region. Keep the EC2 instances in the secondary Region active at all times.
- D. Create Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) to back up the EC2 instances. Copy the AMIs to a secondary AWS Region.

Automate infrastructure deployment in the secondary Region by using AWS Lambda and custom scripts.

Answer: A

Explanation:
it allows the company to implement a disaster recovery (DR) solution for the application that has a recovery time objective (RTO) of less than 4 hours and uses the fewest possible AWS resources during normal operations. By creating Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) to back up the EC2 instances and copying the AMIs to a secondary AWS Region, the company can create point-in-time snapshots of the application and store them in a different geographical location. By automating infrastructure deployment in the secondary Region by using AWS CloudFormation, the company can quickly launch a stack of resources from a template in case of a disaster. This is a cost-effective and operationally efficient way to implement a DR solution for EC2 instances. References:
* Amazon Machine Images (AMI)
* Copying an AMI
* AWS CloudFormation
* Working with Stacks

NEW QUESTION # 342
A company has an application with a REST-based interface that allows data to be received in near-real time from a third-party vendor. Once received, the application processes and stores the data for further analysis.
The application is running on Amazon EC2 instances.
The third-party vendor has received many 503 Service Unavailable Errors when sending data to the application. When the data volume spikes, the compute capacity reaches its maximum limit and the application is unable to process all requests.
Which design should a solutions architect recommend to provide a more scalable solution?

- A. Use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to ingest the data. Put the EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer.
- B. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to ingest the data. Process the data using AWS Lambda functions.
- C. Use Amazon API Gateway on top of the existing application. Create a usage plan with a quota limit for the third-party vendor.
- D. Repackage the application as a container. Deploy the application using Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) using the EC2 launch type with an Auto Scaling group.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon Kinesis Data Streams provides a highly scalable and durable service for ingesting real-time streaming data. By decoupling ingestion and processing, Kinesis can handle large spikes in traffic without service disruption. Lambda functions (or other consumers) can then process the data as it arrives, scaling automatically. This pattern avoids 503 errors due to compute saturation and delivers a resilient, serverless, and highly scalable architecture.
Reference Extract from AWS Documentation / Study Guide:
"Kinesis Data Streams provides a scalable and durable real-time data streaming service. Coupling Kinesis with AWS Lambda enables event-driven processing, elasticity, and decoupling between ingestion and processing layers." Source: AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Official Study Guide, Streaming and Serverless section.

NEW QUESTION # 343
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