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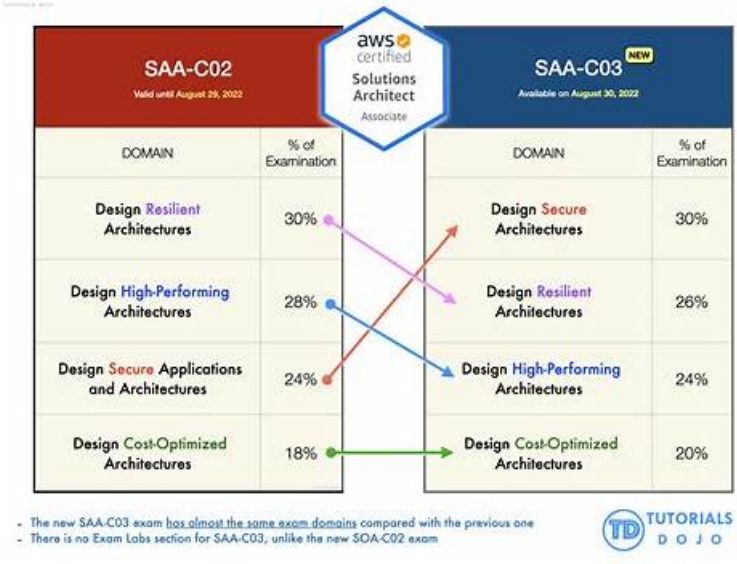

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Um der Anforderung des aktuellen realen Test gerecht zu werden, aktualisiert das Technik-Team von Fast2test rechtzeitig die Fragen und Antworten zur Amazon SAA-C03 Zertifizierungsprüfung. Wir akzeptieren immer Rückmeldungen von Benutzern und nehmen viele ihre Vorschläge an, was zu einer perfekten Schulungsmaterialien zur Amazon SAA-C03 Prüfung macht. Dies ermöglicht Fast2test, immer Produkte von bester Qualität zu besitzen.

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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate SAA-C03 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q282-Q287):

282. Frage
[Design Secure Architectures]
A company runs workloads on AWS. The company needs to connect to a service from an external provider. The service is hosted in the provider's VPC. According to the company's security team, the connectivity must be private and must be restricted to the target service. The connection must be initiated only from the company's VPC.
Which solution will mast these requirements?

- A. Create a NAT gateway in a public subnet of the company's VPC. Update the route table to connect to the target service.
- B. Ask the provider to create a virtual private gateway in its VPC. Use AWS PrivateLink to connect to the target service.
- C. Create a VPC peering connection between the company's VPC and the provider's VPC. Update the route table to

connect to the target service.
- D. Ask the provider to create a VPC endpoint for the target service. Use AWS PrivateLink to connect to the target service.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
AWS PrivateLink provides private connectivity between VPCs, AWS services, and your on-premises networks, without exposing your traffic to the public internet. AWS PrivateLink makes it easy to connect services across different accounts and VPCs to significantly simplify your network architecture. Interface **VPC endpoints**, powered by AWS PrivateLink, connect you to services hosted by AWS Partners and supported solutions available in AWS Marketplace.
https://aws.amazon.com/privatelink/

283. Frage
A company is using AWS DataSync to migrate millions of files from an on-premises system to AWS. The files are 10 KB in size on average.
The company wants to use Amazon S3 for file storage. For the first year after the migration the files will be accessed once or twice and must be immediately available. After 1 year the files must be archived for at least 7 years.
Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Use an archive tool lo group the files into large objects. Use DataSync to migrate the objects. Store the objects in S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval for the first year. Use a lifecycle configuration to transition the files to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 1 year with a retention period of 7 years.
- B. Use an archive tool to group the files into large objects. Use DataSync to copy the objects to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA). Use a lifecycle configuration to transition the files to S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval after 1 year with a retention period of 7 years.
- C. Configure a DataSync task to transfer the files to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) Use a lifecycle configuration to transition the files to S3. Deep Archive after 1 year with a retention period of 7 years.
- D. Configure the destination storage class for the files as S3 Glacier Instant. Retrieval Use a lifecycle policy to transition the files to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 1 year with a retention period of 7 years.

Antwort: A

284. Frage
[Design Secure Architectures]
A medical company wants to perform transformations on a large amount of clinical trial data that comes from several customers. The company must extract the data from a relational databasethatcontains the customer dat a. Then the company will transform the data by using a series of complex rules. The company will load the data to Amazon S3 when the transformations are complete.
All data must be encrypted where it is processed before the company stores the data in Amazon S3. All data must be encrypted by using customer-specific keys.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational effort?

- A. Create one Amazon EMR cluster for each customer Attach a security configuration to each cluster that uses client-side encryption with a custom client-side root key (CSE-Custom) to encrypt the data.
- B. Create one AWS Glue job for each customer Attach a security configuration to each job that uses client-side encryption with AWS KMS managed keys (CSE-KMS) to encrypt the data.
- C. Create one AWS Glue job for each customer Attach a security configuration to each job that uses server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3) to encrypt the data.
- D. Create one Amazon EMR cluster for each customer Attach a security configuration to each cluster that uses server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) to encrypt the data.

Antwort: B

Begründung:
AWS Glue jobs are designed for extract, transform, and load (ETL) operations, which are perfect for transforming clinical trial data. AWS Glue integrates with AWS Key Management Service (KMS), allowing for customer-specific encryption keys, fulfilling the encryption requirement with minimal operational effort. Client-side encryption with AWS KMS ensures that the data is encrypted before it is sent to S3, aligning with the security needs specified in the scenario.
Key aspects:
AWS Glue: This managed ETL service simplifies data transformation, reduces operational overhead, and integrates seamlessly with

KMS.
CSE-KMS: Client-side encryption with KMS ensures that the data is encrypted with customer-specific keys before it is processed or stored in S3, offering robust security.
Minimal Operational Overhead: Compared to managing an EMR cluster, AWS Glue automates much of the process, making it a lower-effort solution.
AWS Documentation: According to the AWS Well-Architected Framework, encryption with AWS KMS offers strong security controls that meet the needs of industries requiring high levels of confidentiality.

285. Frage
A company needs to accelerate the performance of its AI-powered medical diagnostic application by running its machine learning workloads on the edge of telecommunication carriers' 5G networks. The application must be deployed to a Kubernetes cluster and have role-based access control (RBAC) access to IAM users and roles for cluster authentication.
Which of the following should the Solutions Architect implement to ensure single-digit millisecond latency for the application?

- A. Launch the application to an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster. Create VPC endpoints for the AWS Wavelength Zones and apply them to the Amazon EKS cluster. Install the AWS IAM Authenticator for Kubernetes (aws-iam-authenticator) to your cluster.
- B. Host the application to an Amazon EKS cluster and run the Kubernetes pods on AWS Fargate. Create node groups in AWS Wavelength Zones for the Amazon EKS cluster. Add the EKS pod execution IAM role (AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole) to your cluster and ensure that the Fargate profile has the same IAM role as your Amazon EC2 node groups.
- C. Host the application to an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster. Set up node groups in AWS Wavelength Zones for the Amazon EKS cluster. Attach the Amazon EKS connector agent role (AmazonECSConnectorAgentRole) to your cluster and use AWS Control Tower for RBAC access.
- D. Launch the application to an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster. Create node groups in Wavelength Zones for the Amazon EKS cluster via the AWS Wavelength service. Apply the AWS authenticator configuration map (aws-auth ConfigMap) to your cluster.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
AWS Wavelength combines the high bandwidth and ultralow latency of 5G networks with AWS compute and storage services so that developers can innovate and build a new class of applications. Wavelength Zones are AWS infrastructure deployments that embed AWS compute and storage services within telecommunications providers' data centers at the edge of the 5G network, so application traffic can reach application servers running in Wavelength Zones without leaving the mobile providers' network.
This prevents the latency that would result from multiple hops to the internet and enables customers to take full advantage of 5G networks. Wavelength Zones extend AWS to the 5G edge, delivering a consistent developer experience across multiple 5G networks around the world. Wavelength Zones also allow developers to build the next generation of ultra-low latency applications using the same familiar AWS services, APIs, tools, and functionality they already use today.

Amazon EKS uses IAM to provide authentication to your Kubernetes cluster, but it still relies on native Kubernetes Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) for authorization. This means that IAM is only used for the authentication of valid IAM entities. All permissions for interacting with your Amazon EKS cluster's Kubernetes API are managed through the native Kubernetes RBAC system.

Access to your cluster using AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) entities is enabled by the AWS IAM Authenticator for Kubernetes, which runs on the Amazon EKS control plane. The authenticator gets its configuration information from the aws-auth ConfigMap (AWS authenticator configuration map). The aws-auth ConfigMap is automatically created and applied to your cluster when you create a managed node group or when you create a node group using eksctl. It is initially created to allow nodes to join your cluster, but you also use this ConfigMap to add role-based access control (RBAC) access to IAM users and roles.

Hence, the correct answer is: Launch the application to an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster. Create node groups in Wavelength Zones for the Amazon EKS cluster via the AWS Wavelength service. Apply the AWS authenticator configuration map (aws-auth ConfigMap) to your cluster.

The option that says: Host the application to an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster. Set up node groups in AWS Wavelength Zones for the Amazon EKS cluster. Attach the Amazon EKS connector agent role (AmazonECSConnectorAgentRole) to your cluster and use AWS Control Tower for RBAC access is incorrect. An Amazon EKS connector agent is only used to connect your externally hosted Kubernetes clusters and to allow them to be viewed in your AWS Management Console. The AWS Control Tower doesn't provide RBAC access too to your EKS cluster. This service is commonly used for setting up a secure multi-account AWS environment and not for providing cluster authentication using IAM users and roles.

The option that says: Launch the application to an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) cluster. Create VPC endpoints for the AWS Wavelength Zones and apply them to the Amazon EKS cluster. Install the AWS IAM Authenticator for Kubernetes (aws-iam-authenticator) to your cluster is incorrect because you cannot create VPC Endpoints in AWS Wavelength Zones. In addition, it is more appropriate to apply the AWS authenticator configuration map (aws-auth ConfigMap) to your Amazon EKS cluster to enable RBAC access.

The option that says: Host the application to an Amazon EKS cluster and run the Kubernetes pods on AWS Fargate. Create node groups in AWS Wavelength Zones for the Amazon EKS cluster. Add the EKS pod execution IAM role (AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole) to your cluster and ensure that the Fargate profile has the same IAM role as your Amazon EC2 node groups is incorrect. Although this solution is possible, the security configuration of the Amazon EKS control plane is wrong. You have to ensure that the Fargate profile has a different IAM role as your Amazon EC2 node groups and not the other way around.

References:

https://aws.amazon.com/wavelength/

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eks/latest/userguide/add-user-role.html#aws-auth-configmap

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eks/latest/userguide/cluster-auth.html

286. Frage
A company runs a self-managed Microsoft SOL Server on Amazon EC2 instances and Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS). Daily snapshots are taken of the EBS volumes.
Recently, all the company's EBS snapshots were accidentally deleted while running a snapshot cleaning script that deletes all expired EBS snapshots. A solutions architect needs to update the architecture to prevent data loss without retaining EBS snapshots indefinitely.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Change the 1AM policy of the user to deny EBS snapshot deletion.
- B. Create a 7-day EBS snapshot retention rule in Recycle Bin and apply the rule for all snapshots.
- C. Copy EBS snapshots to Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA).
- D. Copy the EBS snapshots to another AWS Region after completing the snapshots daily.

Antwort: B

Begründung:
* Requirement Analysis: The goal is to prevent accidental deletion of EBS snapshots while avoiding indefinite retention.
* Recycle Bin for EBS Snapshots: AWS Recycle Bin allows for retention rules that prevent immediate deletion of snapshots, providing a safety net against accidental deletions.
* Retention Rule: A 7-day retention rule ensures snapshots are not permanently deleted immediately, giving time to recover from accidental deletions.
* Implementation:
* Enable Recycle Bin in your AWS account.
* Create a retention rule that specifies a 7-day period for EBS snapshots.
* Apply this rule to all EBS snapshots.
* Conclusion: This solution provides an automated way to prevent data loss from accidental deletions with minimal development effort.
References
* AWS Recycle Bin: AWS Recycle Bin Documentation

287. Frage
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