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Are you finding it challenging to take the AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) Certification Exam due to your busy schedule? Well, worry no more! Preparing for your SAA-C03 exam has become convenient and hassle-free. You can now study from the comfort of your home, without needing to attend any classes or disrupt your existing schedule. With Pass4SureQuiz, you have access to a reliable and comprehensive source of SAA-C03 Exam Questions for your AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) exam, ensuring your success in the test. Let's explore how Pass4SureQuiz can assist you in acing your real AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03) quiz quickly and smoothly.

The SAA-C03 Certification Exam is a multiple-choice exam that consists of 65 questions. Candidates have 130 minutes to complete the exam. SAA-C03 exam covers a range of topics including AWS services, architecture, and best practices. Candidates are required to demonstrate their knowledge of AWS services and their ability to design and deploy scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant systems on AWS.

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We are never complacent about our achievements, so all content of our SAA-C03 exam questions are strictly researched by proficient experts who absolutely in compliance with syllabus of this exam. Accompanied by tremendous and popular compliments around the world, to make your feel more comprehensible about the SAA-C03 study prep, all necessary questions of knowledge concerned with the exam are included into our SAA-C03 simulating exam.

Amazon SAA-C03 exam is a valuable certification for IT professionals who are interested in cloud computing and AWS services. AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate certification demonstrates a thorough understanding of AWS solutions architecture

and can significantly boost one's career prospects. To prepare for the exam, candidates are advised to gain hands-on experience with AWS services, take official training courses, and utilize online resources.

Amazon SAA-C03 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including AWS architecture, design principles, deployment, management, and operations. Candidates will be tested on their ability to use AWS services to build and deploy scalable and highly available systems, as well as their ability to design and implement secure and resilient applications on AWS. SAA-C03 exam consists of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions, and candidates will have 130 minutes to complete it.

Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate Sample Questions (Q436-Q441):

NEW QUESTION # 436
A company runs its ecommerce application on AWS. Every new order is published as a message in a RabbitMQ queue that runs on an Amazon EC2 instance in a single Availability Zone. These messages are processed by a different application that runs on a separate EC2 instance. This application stores the details in a PostgreSQL database on another EC2 instance. All the EC2 instances are in the same Availability Zone.
The company needs to redesign its architecture to provide the highest availability with the least operational overhead.
What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Migrate the queue to a redundant pair (active/standby) of RabbitMQ instances on Amazon MQ. Create a Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group (or EC2 instances that host the application. Create another Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group for EC2 instances that host the PostgreSQL database.
- B. Create a Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group for EC2 instances that host the RabbitMQ queue. Create another Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group for EC2 instances that host the application. Migrate the database to run on a Multi-AZ deployment of Amazon RDS fqjPostgreSQL.
- C. Create a Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group for EC2 instances that host the RabbitMQ queue. Create another Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group for EC2 instances that host the application. Create a third Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group for EC2 instances that host the PostgreSQL database.
- D. Migrate the queue to a redundant pair (active/standby) of RabbitMQ instances on Amazon MQ. Create a Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group for EC2 instances that host the application. Migrate the database to run on a Multi-AZ deployment of Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
Migrating to Amazon MQ reduces the overhead on the queue management. C and D are dismissed. Deciding between A and B means deciding to go for an AutoScaling group for EC2 or an RDS for Postgress (both multi- AZ). The RDS option has less operational impact, as provide as a service the tools and software required. Consider for instance, the effort to add an additional node like a read replica, to the DB.
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazon-mq/latest/developer-guide/active-standby-broker-deployment.html
https://aws.amazon.com/rds/postgresql/

NEW QUESTION # 437
A company launches a new web application that uses an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL database. The company wants to add new features to the application that rely on AI. The company requires vector storage capability to use AI tools.
Which solution will meet this requirement MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create an Amazon DocumentDB cluster. Configure the application to write vector embeddings to a vector index.
- B. Use Amazon OpenSearch Service to create an OpenSearch service. Configure the application to write vector embeddings to a vector index.
- C. Create an Amazon Neptune ML cluster. Configure the application to write vector embeddings to a vector graph.
- D. Install the pgvector extension on the Aurora PostgreSQL database. Configure the application to write vector embeddings to a vector table.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Aurora PostgreSQL supports the pgvector extension, which allows storage and querying of vector embeddings directly inside the database. This eliminates the need for external vector databases and provides cost-effective and performant integration for AI

workloads.
Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 438
A company hosts an application that processes highly sensitive customer transactions on AWS. The application uses Amazon RDS as its database. The company manages its own encryption keys to secure the data in Amazon RDS.
The company needs to update the customer-managed encryption keys at least once each year.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Schedule an AWS Lambda function to rotate the encryption keys annually.
- B. Configure AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to alert the company to rotate the encryption keys annually.
- C. Create an AWS CloudFormation stack to run an AWS Lambda function that deploys new encryption keys once each year.
- D. Set up automatic key rotation in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) for the encryption keys.

Answer: D

Explanation:
AWS KMS automatic key rotation is the simplest and most operationally efficient solution. Enabling automatic key rotation ensures that KMS automatically generates new key material for the key every year without requiring manual intervention.
* Option B: Configuring alerts to rotate keys introduces operational overhead as the actual rotation must still be managed manually.
* Option C: Scheduling a Lambda function to rotate keys adds unnecessary complexity compared to enabling automatic key rotation.
* Option D: Using a CloudFormation stack to run a Lambda function for key rotation increases operational overhead and complexity unnecessarily.
AWS Documentation References:
* AWS KMS Key Rotation
* Using Customer-Managed Keys with Amazon RDS

NEW QUESTION # 439
A company runs a web application that is backed by Amazon RDS. A new database administrator caused data loss by accidentally editing information in a database table To help recover from this type of incident, the company wants the ability to restore the database to its state from 5 minutes before any change within the last
30 days.
Which feature should the solutions architect include in the design to meet this requirement?

- A. Multi-AZ deployments
- B. Read replicas
- C. Manual snapshots
- D. Automated backups

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
https://aws.amazon.com/rds/features/backup/
Automated backups, will meet the requirement. Amazon RDS allows you to automatically create backups of your DB instance.
Automated backups enable point-in-time recovery (PITR) for your DB instance down to a specific second within the retention period, which can be up to 35 days. By setting the retention period to 30 days, the company can restore the database to its state from up to 5 minutes before any change within the last
30 days.

NEW QUESTION # 440
[Design Secure Architectures]
A company is migrating a large amount of data from on-premises storage to AWS. Windows, Mac, and Linux based Amazon EC2 instances in the same AWS Region will access the data by using SMB and NFS storage protocols. The company will access a portion of the data routinely. The company will access the remaining data infrequently.

The company needs to design a solution to host the data.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create an Amazon FSx for ONTAP instance. Create an FSx for ONTAP file system with a root volume that uses the auto tiering policy. Migrate the data to the FSx for ONTAP volume.
- B. Create an Amazon FSx for OpenZFS file system. Migrate the data to the new volume.
- C. Create an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) volume that uses EFS Intelligent-Tiering. Use AWS DataSync to migrate the data to the EFS volume.
- D. Create an Amazon S3 bucket that uses S3 Intelligent-Tiering. Migrate the data to the S3 bucket by using an AWS Storage Gateway Amazon S3 File Gateway.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon FSx for ONTAP supports both NFS and SMB protocols and includes automated tiering between SSD and capacity pool storage, optimizing cost and performance. It is ideal for mixed operating systems and varied access patterns with minimal administrative overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 441

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