

SAA-C03^{Q&As}

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03)

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QUESTION 1

A gaming company uses Amazon DynamoDB to store user information such as geographic location, player data, and leaderboards. The company needs to configure continuous backups to an Amazon S3 bucket with a minimal amount of coding. The backups must not affect availability of the application and must not affect the read capacity units (RCUs) that are defined for the table.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use an Amazon EMR cluster. Create an Apache Hive job to back up the data to Amazon S3.
- B. Export the data directly from DynamoDB to Amazon S3 with continuous backups. Turn on point-in-time recovery for the table.
- C. Configure Amazon DynamoDB Streams. Create an AWS Lambda function to consume the stream and export the data to an Amazon S3 bucket.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to export the data from the database tables to Amazon S3 on a regular basis. Turn on point-in-time recovery for the table.

Correct Answer: B

Continuous Backups: DynamoDB provides a feature called continuous backups, which automatically backs up your table data. Enabling continuous backups ensures that your table data is continuously backed up without the need for additional coding or manual interventions.

Export to Amazon S3: With continuous backups enabled, DynamoDB can directly export the backups to an Amazon S3 bucket. This eliminates the need for custom coding to export the data.

Minimal Coding: Option B requires the least amount of coding effort as continuous backups and the export to Amazon S3 functionality are built-in features of DynamoDB.

No Impact on Availability and RCUs: Enabling continuous backups and exporting data to Amazon S3 does not affect the availability of your application or the read capacity units (RCUs) defined for the table. These operations happen in the background and do not impact the table's performance or consume additional RCUs.

QUESTION 2

A company needs to provide its employee with secure access to confidential and sensitive files. The company wants to ensure that the files can be accessed only by authorized users. The files must be downloaded securely to the employees' devices.

The files are stored in an on-premises Windows file server. However, due to an increase in remote usage, the file server is out of capacity.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Migrate the file server to an Amazon EC2 instance in a public subnet. Configure the security group to limit inbound traffic to the employees' IP addresses.
- B. Migrate the files to an Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system. Integrate the Amazon FSx file system with the on-premises Active Directory. Configure AWS Client VPN.

C. Migrate the files to Amazon S3, and create a private VPC endpoint. Create a signed URL to allow download.

D. Migrate the files to Amazon S3, and create a public VPC endpoint Allow employees to sign on with AWS IAM identity Center (AWS Sing-On).

Correct Answer: B

This solution addresses the need for secure access to confidential and sensitive files, as well as the increase in remote usage. Migrating the files to Amazon FSx for Windows File Server provides a scalable, fully managed file storage solution in the AWS Cloud that is accessible from on-premises and cloud environments. Integration with the on-premises Active Directory allows for a consistent user experience and centralized access control. AWS Client VPN provides a secure and managed VPN solution that can be used by employees to access the files securely.

QUESTION 3

An online learning company is migrating to the AWS Cloud. The company maintains its student records in a PostgreSQL database. The company needs a solution in which its data is available and online across multiple AWS Regions at all times.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

A. Migrate the PostgreSQL database to a PostgreSQL cluster on Amazon EC2 instances.

B. Migrate the PostgreSQL database to an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance with the Multi-AZ feature turned on.

C. Migrate the PostgreSQL database to an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance. Create a read replica in another Region.

D. Migrate the PostgreSQL database to an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance. Set up DB snapshots to be copied to another Region.

Correct Answer: C

"online across multiple AWS Regions at all times". Currently only Read Replica supports cross-regions , Multi-AZ does not support cross-region (it works only in same region) <https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2018/01/amazonrds-read-replicas-now-support-multi-az-deployments/>

QUESTION 4

A company runs an online marketplace web application on AWS. The application serves hundreds of thousands of users during peak hours. The company needs a scalable, near-real-time solution to share the details of millions of financial transactions with several other internal applications Transactions also need to be processed to remove sensitive data before being stored in a document database for low-latency retrieval.

What should a solutions architect recommend to meet these requirements?

A. Store the transactions data into Amazon DynamoDB Set up a rule in DynamoDB to remove sensitive data from every transaction upon write Use DynamoDB Streams to share the transactions data with other applications

B. Stream the transactions data into Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to store data in Amazon DynamoDB and Amazon S3 Use AWS Lambda integration with Kinesis Data Firehose to remove sensitive data. Other applications can consume the data stored in Amazon S3

C. Stream the transactions data into Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Use AWS Lambda integration to remove sensitive data from every transaction and then store the transactions data in Amazon DynamoDB Other applications can consume the transactions data off the Kinesis data stream.

D. Store the batched transactions data in Amazon S3 as files. Use AWS Lambda to process every file and remove sensitive data before updating the files in Amazon S3 The Lambda function then stores the data in Amazon DynamoDB Other applications can consume transaction files stored in Amazon S3.

Correct Answer: C

The destination of your Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream. Kinesis Data Firehose can send data records to various destinations, including Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon Redshift, Amazon OpenSearch Service, and any HTTP endpoint that is owned by you or any of your third-party service providers. The following are the supported destinations:

*

Amazon OpenSearch Service

*

Amazon S3

*

Datadog

*

Dynatrace

*

Honeycomb

*

HTTP Endpoint

*

Logic Monitor

*

MongoDB Cloud

*

New Relic

*

Splunk

*

Sumo Logic <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/firehose/latest/dev/create-name.html>

<https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/data-streams/>

Amazon Kinesis Data Streams (KDS) is a massively scalable and durable real-time data streaming service. KDS can continuously capture gigabytes of data per second from hundreds of thousands of sources such as website clickstreams,

database event streams, financial transactions, social media feeds, IT logs, and location-tracking events.

QUESTION 5

A company is moving its on-premises Oracle database to Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL. The database has several applications that write to the same tables. The applications need to be migrated one by one with a month in between each migration. Management has expressed concerns that the database has a high number of reads and writes. The data must be kept in sync across both databases throughout the migration.

What should a solutions architect recommend?

- A. Use AWS DataSync for the initial migration. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to create a change data capture (CDC) replication task and a table mapping to select all tables.
- B. Use AWS DataSync for the initial migration. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to create a full load plus change data capture (CDC) replication task and a table mapping to select all tables.
- C. Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool with AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) using a memory optimized replication instance. Create a full load plus change data capture (CDC) replication task and a table mapping to select all tables.
- D. Use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool with AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) using a compute optimized replication instance. Create a full load plus change data capture (CDC) replication task and a table mapping to select the largest tables.

Correct Answer: C

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_ReplicationInstance.Types.html

QUESTION 6

A company stores millions of objects in Amazon S3. The data is in JSON format and Apache Parquet format. The data is partitioned and new objects are added daily. A solutions architect needs to create a solution so that employees can use SQL to perform one-time queries against all the data. The solution must avoid code changes and must minimize operational overhead.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use S3 Select to perform queries against all the S3 objects
- B. Create an AWS Glue table and an AWS Glue crawler Schedule the crawler to run daily Perform queries with Amazon Athena
- C. Create an Amazon EMR cluster Set up C. EMR File System (EMRFS) to access the S3 bucket Perform queries with Apache Spark

D. Create an Amazon Redshift cluster Schedule an AWS Lambda function to perform the COPY command on the Redshift cluster to load the S3 data Perform queries on the Redshift cluster.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 7

A company needs to transfer 600 TB of data from its on-premises network-attached storage (NAS) system to the AWS Cloud. The data transfer must be complete within 2 weeks. The data is sensitive and must be encrypted in transit. The company's internet connection can support an upload speed of 100 Mbps.

Which solution meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Use Amazon S3 multi-part upload functionality to transfer the files over HTTPS
- B. Create a VPN connection between the on-premises NAS system and the nearest AWS Region Transfer the data over the VPN connection
- C. Use the AWS Snow Family console to order several AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized devices Use the devices to transfer the data to Amazon S3.
- D. Set up a 10 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection between the company location and (the nearest AWS Region Transfer the data over a VPN connection into the Region to store the data in Amazon S3

Correct Answer: C

The best option is to use the AWS Snow Family console to order several AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized devices and use the devices to transfer the data to Amazon S3. Snowball Edge is a petabyte-scale data transfer device that can help transfer large amounts of data securely and quickly. Using Snowball Edge can be the most cost-effective solution for transferring large amounts of data over long distances and can help meet the requirement of transferring 600 TB of data within two weeks.

QUESTION 8

A company is planning to deploy a business-critical application in the AWS Cloud. The application requires durable storage with consistent, low-latency performance. Which type of storage should a solutions architect recommend to meet these requirements?

- A. Instance store volume
- B. Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached cluster
- C. Provisioned IOPS SSD Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume
- D. Throughput Optimized HDD Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

A solutions architect is designing the architecture of a new application being deployed to the AWS Cloud. The

application will run on Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instances and will automatically scale across multiple Availability Zones. The EC2 instances will scale up and down frequently throughout the day. An Application Load Balancer (ALB) will handle the load distribution. The architecture needs to support distributed session data management. The company is willing to make changes to code if needed.

What should the solutions architect do to ensure that the architecture supports distributed session data management?

- A. Use Amazon ElastiCache to manage and store session data.
- B. Use session affinity (sticky sessions) of the ALB to manage session data.
- C. Use Session Manager from AWS Systems Manager to manage the session.
- D. Use the GetSessionToken API operation in AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to manage the session

Correct Answer: A

<https://aws.amazon.com/vi/caching/session-management/> In order to address scalability and to provide a shared data storage for sessions that can be accessible from any individual web server, you can abstract the HTTP sessions from the web servers themselves. A common solution to for this is to leverage an In-Memory Key/Value store such as Redis and Memcached. ElastiCache offerings for In-Memory key/value stores include ElastiCache for Redis, which can support replication, and ElastiCache for Memcached which does not support replication.

QUESTION 10

A global company is using Amazon API Gateway to design REST APIs for its loyalty club users in the us-east-1 Region and the ap-southeast-2 Region. A solutions architect must design a solution to protect these API Gateway managed REST APIs across multiple accounts from SQL injection and cross-site scripting attacks.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of administrative effort?

- A. Set up AWS WAF in both Regions. Associate Regional web ACLs with an API stage.
- B. Set up AWS Firewall Manager in both Regions. Centrally configure AWS WAF rules.
- C. Set up AWS Shield in both Regions. Associate Regional web ACLs with an API stage.
- D. Set up AWS Shield in one of the Regions. Associate Regional web ACLs with an API stage.

Correct Answer: B

Using AWS WAF has several benefits. Additional protection against web attacks using criteria that you specify. You can define criteria using characteristics of web requests such as the following:

Presence of SQL code that is likely to be malicious (known as SQL injection).

Presence of a script that is likely to be malicious (known as cross-site scripting).

AWS Firewall Manager simplifies your administration and maintenance tasks across multiple accounts and resources for a variety of protections.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/what-is-aws-waf.html>

QUESTION 11

A company has multiple VPCs across AWS Regions to support and run workloads that are isolated from workloads in other Regions. Because of a recent application launch requirement, the company's VPCs must communicate with all other VPCs across all Regions.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of administrative effort?

- A. Use VPC peering to manage VPC communication in a single Region. Use VPC peering across Regions to manage VPC communications.
- B. Use AWS Direct Connect gateways across all Regions to connect VPCs across regions and manage VPC communications.
- C. Use AWS Transit Gateway to manage VPC communication in a single Region and Transit Gateway peering across Regions to manage VPC communications.
- D. Use AWS PrivateLink across all Regions to connect VPCs across Regions and manage VPC communications

Correct Answer: C

AWS Transit Gateway: Transit Gateway is a highly scalable service that simplifies network connectivity between VPCs and on-premises networks. By using a Transit Gateway in a single Region, you can centralize VPC communication management and reduce administrative effort.

Transit Gateway Peering: Transit Gateway supports peering connections across AWS Regions, allowing you to establish connectivity between VPCs in different Regions without the need for complex VPC peering configurations. This simplifies the management of VPC communications across Regions.

QUESTION 12

An online retail company has more than 50 million active customers and receives more than 25,000 orders each day. The company collects purchase data for customers and stores this data in Amazon S3. Additional customer data is stored

in Amazon RDS.

The company wants to make all the data available to various teams so that the teams can perform analytics. The solution must provide the ability to manage fine-grained permissions for the data and must minimize operational overhead.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Migrate the purchase data to write directly to Amazon RDS. Use RDS access controls to limit access.
- B. Schedule an AWS Lambda function to periodically copy data from Amazon RDS to Amazon S3. Create an AWS Glue crawler. Use Amazon Athena to query the data. Use S3 policies to limit access.
- C. Create a data lake by using AWS Lake Formation. Create an AWS Glue JDBC connection to Amazon RDS. Register the S3 bucket in Lake Formation. Use Lake Formation access controls to limit access.
- D. Create an Amazon Redshift cluster. Schedule an AWS Lambda function to periodically copy data from Amazon S3 and Amazon RDS to Amazon Redshift. Use Amazon Redshift access controls to limit access.

Correct Answer: C

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/big-data/manage-fine-grained-access-control-using-aws-lake-formation/>

QUESTION 13

A company uses AWS Organizations to manage multiple AWS accounts for different departments. The management account has an Amazon S3 bucket that contains project reports. The company wants to limit access to this S3 bucket to only users of accounts within the organization in AWS Organizations.

Which solution meets these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A. Add the `aws:PrincipalOrgID` global condition key with a reference to the organization ID to the S3 bucket policy.
- B. Create an organizational unit (OU) for each department. Add the `aws:PrincipalOrgPaths` global condition key to the S3 bucket policy.
- C. Use AWS CloudTrail to monitor the `CreateAccount`, `InviteAccountToOrganization`, `LeaveOrganization`, and `RemoveAccountFromOrganization` events. Update the S3 bucket policy accordingly.
- D. Tag each user that needs access to the S3 bucket. Add the `aws:PrincipalTag` global condition key to the S3 bucket policy.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 14

A meteorological startup company has a custom web application to sell weather data to its users online. The company uses Amazon DynamoDB to store its data and wants to build a new service that sends an alert to the managers of four internal teams every time a new weather event is recorded. The company does not want the new service to affect the performance of the current application.

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

- A. Use DynamoDB transactions to write new event data to the table. Configure the transactions to notify internal teams.
- B. Have the current application publish a message to four Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topics. Have each team subscribe to one topic.
- C. Enable Amazon DynamoDB Streams on the table. Use triggers to write to a single Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to which the teams can subscribe.
- D. Add a custom attribute to each record to flag new items. Write a cron job that scans the table every minute for items that are new and notifies an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to which the teams can subscribe.

Correct Answer: C

The best solution to meet these requirements with the least amount of operational overhead is to enable Amazon DynamoDB Streams on the table and use triggers to write to a single Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to which the teams can subscribe. This solution requires minimal configuration and infrastructure setup, and Amazon DynamoDB Streams provide a low-latency way to capture changes to the DynamoDB table. The triggers automatically capture the changes and publish them to the SNS topic, which notifies the internal teams.

QUESTION 15

A company that uses AWS is building an application to transfer data to a product manufacturer. The company has its own identity provider (IdP). The company wants the IdP to authenticate application users while the users use the application to transfer data. The company must use Applicability Statement 2 (AS2) protocol.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS DataSync to transfer the data. Create an AWS Lambda function for IdP authentication.
- B. Use Amazon AppFlow flows to transfer the data. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) task for IdP authentication.
- C. Use AWS Transfer Family to transfer the data. Create an AWS Lambda function for IdP authentication.
- D. Use AWS Storage Gateway to transfer the data. Create an Amazon Cognito identity pool for IdP authentication.

Correct Answer: C

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/transfer/latest/userguide/custom-identity-provider-users.html>

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