

# Amazon-Web-Services

## Exam Questions SAA-C03

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03)



#### NEW QUESTION 1

A solutions architect is designing a new hybrid architecture to extend a company's on-premises infrastructure to AWS. The company requires a highly available connection with consistent low latency to an AWS Region. The company needs to minimize costs and is willing to accept slower traffic if the primary connection fails.

What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Provision an AWS Direct Connect connection to a Region. Provision a VPN connection as a backup if the primary Direct Connect connection fails.
- B. Provision a VPN tunnel connection to a Region for private connectivity.
- C. Provision a second VPN tunnel for private connectivity and as a backup if the primary VPN connection fails.
- D. Provision an AWS Direct Connect connection to a Region. Provision a second Direct Connect connection to the same Region as a backup if the primary Direct Connect connection fails.
- E. Provision an AWS Direct Connect connection to a Region. Use the Direct Connect failover attribute from the AWS CLI to automatically create a backup connection if the primary Direct Connect connection fails.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Explanation

"In some cases, this connection alone is not enough. It is always better to guarantee a fallback connection as the backup of DX. There are several options, but implementing it with an AWS Site-To-Site VPN is a real cost-effective solution that can be exploited to reduce costs or, in the meantime, wait for the setup of a second DX."  
<https://www.proud2becloud.com/hybrid-cloud-networking-backup-aws-direct-connect-network-connection-with>

#### NEW QUESTION 2

A company wants to run a gaming application on Amazon EC2 instances that are part of an Auto Scaling group in the AWS Cloud. The application will transmit data by using UDP packets. The company wants to ensure that the application can scale out and in as traffic increases and decreases.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Attach a Network Load Balancer to the Auto Scaling group.
- B. Attach an Application Load Balancer to the Auto Scaling group.
- C. Deploy an Amazon Route 53 record set with a weighted policy to route traffic appropriately.
- D. Deploy a NAT instance that is configured with port forwarding to the EC2 instances in the Auto Scaling group.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 3

A company is developing a file-sharing application that will use an Amazon S3 bucket for storage. The company wants to serve all the files through an Amazon CloudFront distribution. The company does not want the files to be accessible through direct navigation to the S3 URL.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Write individual policies for each S3 bucket to grant read permission for only CloudFront access.
- B. Create an IAM user.
- C. Grant the user read permission to objects in the S3 bucket.
- D. Assign the user to CloudFront.
- E. Write an S3 bucket policy that assigns the CloudFront distribution ID as the Principal and assigns the target S3 bucket as the Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
- F. Create an origin access identity (OAI). Assign the OAI to the CloudFront distribution.
- G. Configure the S3 bucket permissions so that only the OAI has read permission.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Explanation

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cloudfront-access-to-amazon-s3/>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/private-content-restricting-access-to-s3>

#### NEW QUESTION 4

A company is migrating applications to AWS. The applications are deployed in different accounts. The company manages the accounts centrally by using AWS Organizations. The company's security team needs a single sign-on (SSO) solution across all the company's accounts. The company must continue managing the users and groups in its on-premises self-managed Microsoft Active Directory.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) from the AWS SSO console.
- B. Create a one-way forest trust or a one-way domain trust to connect the company's self-managed Microsoft Active Directory with AWS SSO by using AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory.
- C. Enable AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) from the AWS SSO console.
- D. Create a two-way forest trust to connect the company's self-managed Microsoft Active Directory with AWS SSO by using AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory.
- E. Use AWS Directory Service.
- F. Create a two-way trust relationship with the company's self-managed Microsoft Active Directory.
- G. Deploy an identity provider (IdP) on-premise.
- H. Enable AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) from the AWS SSO console.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 5

A company hosts a marketing website in an on-premises data center. The website consists of static documents and runs on a single server. An administrator updates the website content infrequently and uses an SFTP client to upload new documents.

The company decides to host its website on AWS and to use Amazon CloudFront. The company's solutions architect creates a CloudFront distribution. The solutions architect must design the most cost-effective and resilient architecture for website hosting to serve as the CloudFront origin. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a virtual server by using Amazon Lightsail
- B. Configure the web server in the Lightsail instance. Upload website content by using an SFTP client.
- C. Create an AWS Auto Scaling group for Amazon EC2 instance
- D. Use an Application Load Balancer. Upload website content by using an SFTP client.
- E. Create a private Amazon S3 bucket
- F. Use an S3 bucket policy to allow access from a CloudFront origin access identity (OAI). Upload website content by using the AWS CLI.
- G. Create a public Amazon S3 bucket
- H. Configure AWS Transfer for SFTP
- I. Configure the S3 bucket for website hosting
- J. Upload website content by using the SFTP client.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 6

A solutions architect must design a highly available infrastructure for a website. The website is powered by Windows web servers that run on Amazon EC2 instances. The solutions architect must implement a solution that can mitigate a large-scale DDoS attack that originates from thousands of IP addresses. Downtime is not acceptable for the website.

Which actions should the solutions architect take to protect the website from such an attack? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use AWS Shield Advanced to stop the DDoS attack.
- B. Configure Amazon GuardDuty to automatically block the attackers.
- C. Configure the website to use Amazon CloudFront for both static and dynamic content.
- D. Use an AWS Lambda function to automatically add attacker IP addresses to VPC network ACLs.
- E. Use EC2 Spot Instances in an Auto Scaling group with a target tracking scaling policy that is set to 80% CPU utilization

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 7

A company wants to manage Amazon Machine Images (AMIs). The company currently copies AMIs to the same AWS Region where the AMIs were created. The company needs to design an application that captures AWS API calls and sends alerts whenever the Amazon EC2 CreateImage API operation is called within the company's account.

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

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function to query AWS CloudTrail logs and to send an alert when a CreateImage API call is detected.
- B. Configure AWS CloudTrail with an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification that occurs when updated logs are sent to Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena to create a new table and to query on CreateImage when an API call is detected.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule for the CreateImage API call. Configure the target as an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to send an alert when a CreateImage API call is detected.
- D. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queue as a target for AWS CloudTrail log
- E. Create an AWS Lambda function to send an alert to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when a CreateImage API call is detected.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 8

A company hosts an application on multiple Amazon EC2 instances. The application processes messages from an Amazon SQS queue, writes to an Amazon RDS table, and deletes the message from the queue. Occasional duplicate records are found in the RDS table. The SQS queue does not contain any duplicate messages.

What should a solutions architect do to ensure messages are being processed once only?

- A. Use the CreateQueue API call to create a new queue
- B. Use the AddPermission API call to add appropriate permissions
- C. Use the ReceiveMessage API call to set an appropriate wait time
- D. Use the ChangeMessageVisibility API call to increase the visibility timeout

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Explanation

The visibility timeout begins when Amazon SQS returns a message. During this time, the consumer processes and deletes the message. However, if the consumer fails before deleting the message and your system doesn't call the DeleteMessage action for that message before the visibility timeout expires, the message becomes visible to other consumers and the message is received again. If a message must be received only once, your consumer should delete it within the duration of the visibility timeout. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-visibility-timeout.html>

Keyword: SQS queue writes to an Amazon RDS. From this, Option D is the best suite & other Options ruled out [Option A - You can't introduce one more Queue in the existing one; Option B - only Permission & Option C - Only Retrieves Messages]. FIFO queues are designed to never introduce duplicate messages. However, your message producer might introduce duplicates in certain scenarios: for example, if the producer sends a message, does not receive a response, and then resends the same message. Amazon SQS APIs provide deduplication functionality that prevents your message producer from sending duplicates. Any duplicates introduced by the message producer are removed within a 5-minute deduplication interval. For standard queues, you might occasionally receive a duplicate copy of a message (at-least- once delivery). If you use a standard queue, you must design your applications to be idempotent (that is, they must not be affected adversely when processing the same message more than once).

#### NEW QUESTION 9

A company hosts a containerized web application on a fleet of on-premises servers that process incoming requests. The number of requests is growing quickly. The on-premises servers cannot handle the increased number of requests. The company wants to move the application to AWS with minimum code changes and minimum development effort.

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

- A. Use AWS Fargate on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) to run the containerized web application with Service Auto Scaling
- B. Use an Application Load Balancer to distribute the incoming requests.
- C. Use two Amazon EC2 instances to host the containerized web application
- D. Use an Application Load Balancer to distribute the incoming requests
- E. Use AWS Lambda with a new code that uses one of the supported languages
- F. Create multiple Lambda functions to support the load
- G. Use Amazon API Gateway as an entry point to the Lambda functions.
- H. Use a high performance computing (HPC) solution such as AWS ParallelCluster to establish an HPC cluster that can process the incoming requests at the appropriate scale.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 10

A company is implementing a shared storage solution for a media application that is hosted in the AWS Cloud. The company needs the ability to use SMB clients to access data. The solution must be fully managed. Which AWS solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Storage Gateway volume gateway
- B. Create a file share that uses the required client protocol. Connect the application server to the file share.
- C. Create an AWS Storage Gateway tape gateway. Configure (apes to use Amazon S3. Connect the application server to the tape gateway
- D. Create an Amazon EC2 Windows instance. Install and configure a Windows file share role on the instance
- E. Connect the application server to the file share.
- F. Create an Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system. Attach the file system to the origin server. Connect the application server to the file system

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 10

A company observes an increase in Amazon EC2 costs in its most recent bill.

The billing team notices unwanted vertical scaling of instance types for a couple of EC2 instances.

A solutions architect needs to create a graph comparing the last 2 months of EC2 costs and perform an in-depth analysis to identify the root cause of the vertical scaling.

How should the solutions architect generate the information with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS Budgets to create a budget report and compare EC2 costs based on instance types.
- B. Use Cost Explorer's granular filtering feature to perform an in-depth analysis of EC2 costs based on instance types.
- C. Use graphs from the AWS Billing and Cost Management dashboard to compare EC2 costs based on instance types for the last 2 months.
- D. Use AWS Cost and Usage Reports to create a report and send it to an Amazon S3 bucket. Use Amazon QuickSight with Amazon S3 as a source to generate an interactive graph based on instance types.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Explanation

AWS Cost Explorer is a tool that enables you to view and analyze your costs and usage. You can explore your usage and costs using the main graph, the Cost Explorer cost and usage reports, or the Cost Explorer RI reports. You can view data for up to the last 12 months, forecast how much you're likely to spend for the next 12 months, and get recommendations for what Reserved Instances to purchase. You can use Cost Explorer to identify areas that need further inquiry and see trends that you can use to understand your costs. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/costmanagement/latest/userguide/ce-what-is.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 14

A company is designing an application. The application uses an AWS Lambda function to receive information through Amazon API Gateway and to store the information in an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL database.

During the proof-of-concept stage, the company has to increase the Lambda quotas significantly to handle the high volumes of data that the company needs to load into the database. A solutions architect must recommend a new design to improve scalability and minimize the configuration effort.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Refactor the Lambda function code to Apache Tomcat code that runs on Amazon EC2 instances. Connect the database by using native Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) drivers.
- B. Change the platform from Aurora to Amazon DynamoDB
- C. Provision a DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cluster
- D. Use the DAX client SDK to point the existing DynamoDB API calls at the DAX cluster.
- E. Set up two Lambda functions
- F. Configure one function to receive the information
- G. Configure the other function to load the information into the database
- H. Integrate the Lambda functions by using Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
- I. Set up two Lambda functions
- J. Configure one function to receive the information
- K. Configure the other function to load the information into the database
- L. Integrate the Lambda functions by using an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Explanation

bottlenecks can be avoided with queues (SQS).

#### NEW QUESTION 19

A company that hosts its web application on AWS wants to ensure all Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon RDS DB instances, and Amazon Redshift clusters are configured with tags. The company wants to minimize the effort of configuring and operating this check.

What should a solutions architect do to accomplish this?



- A. Use AWS Config rules to define and detect resources that are not properly tagged.
- B. Use Cost Explorer to display resources that are not properly tagged.
- C. Tag those resources manually.
- D. Write API calls to check all resources for proper tag allocation.
- E. Periodically run the code on an EC2 instance.
- F. Write API calls to check all resources for proper tag allocation.
- G. Schedule an AWS Lambda function through Amazon CloudWatch to periodically run the code.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 24

A development team needs to host a website that will be accessed by other teams. The website contents consist of HTML, CSS, client-side JavaScript, and images. Which method is the MOST cost-effective for hosting the website?

- A. Containerize the website and host it in AWS Fargate.
- B. Create an Amazon S3 bucket and host the website there.
- C. Deploy a web server on an Amazon EC2 instance to host the website.
- D. Configure an Application Load Balancer with an AWS Lambda target that uses the Express.js framework.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Explanation

In Static Websites, Web pages are returned by the server which are prebuilt.

They use simple languages such as HTML, CSS, or JavaScript.

There is no processing of content on the server (according to the user) in Static Websites. Web pages are returned by the server with no change therefore, static Websites are fast.

There is no interaction with databases.

Also, they are less costly as the host does not need to support server-side processing with different languages.

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In Dynamic Websites, Web pages are returned by the server which are processed during runtime means they are not prebuilt web pages but they are built during runtime according to the user's demand.

These use server-side scripting languages such as PHP, Node.js, ASP.NET and many more supported by the server.

So, they are slower than static websites but updates and interaction with databases are possible.

#### NEW QUESTION 27

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.
- C. Other applications can consume the data stored in Amazon S3.
- D. 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.
- E. Store the batched transactions data in Amazon S3 as file.
- F. 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.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Explanation

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.

#### NEW QUESTION 30

A company is building an application in the AWS Cloud. The application will store data in Amazon S3 buckets in two AWS Regions. The company must use an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key to encrypt

all data that is stored in the S3 buckets. The data in both S3 buckets must be encrypted and decrypted with the same KMS key. The data and the key must be

stored in each of the two Regions.

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

- A. Create an S3 bucket in each Region Configure the S3 buckets to use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) Configure replication between the S3 buckets.
- B. Create a customer managed multi-Region KMS key
- C. Create an S3 bucket in each Region
- D. Configure replication between the S3 buckets
- E. Configure the application to use the KMS key with client-side encryption.
- F. Create a customer managed KMS key and an S3 bucket in each Region Configure the S3 buckets to use server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) Configure replication between the S3 buckets.
- G. Create a customer managed KMS key and an S3 bucket in each Region Configure the S3 buckets to use server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) Configure replication between the S3 buckets.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Explanation

From <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/custom-key-store-overview.html> For most users, the default AWS KMS key store, which is protected by FIPS 140-2 validated cryptographic modules, fulfills their security requirements. There is no need to add an extra layer of maintenance responsibility or a dependency on an additional service. However, you might consider creating a custom key store if your organization has any of the following requirements: Key material cannot be stored in a shared environment. Key material must be subject to a secondary, independent audit path. The HSMs that generate and store key material must be certified at FIPS 140-2 Level 3.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/custom-key-store-overview.html>

**NEW QUESTION 34**

A company recently launched a variety of new workloads on Amazon EC2 instances in its AWS account. The company needs to create a strategy to access and administer the instances remotely and securely. The company needs to implement a repeatable process that works with native AWS services and follows the AWS Well-Architected Framework.

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

- A. Use the EC2 serial console to directly access the terminal interface of each instance for administration.
- B. Attach the appropriate IAM role to each existing instance and new instances
- C. Use AWS Systems Manager Session Manager to establish a remote SSH session.
- D. Create an administrative SSH key pair
- E. Load the public key into each EC2 instance
- F. Deploy a bastion host in a public subnet to provide a tunnel for administration of each instance.
- G. Establish an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection
- H. Instruct administrators to use their local on-premises machines to connect directly to the instances by using SSH keys across the VPN tunnel.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Explanation

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/setup-launch-managed-instance.html>

**NEW QUESTION 39**

A company has thousands of edge devices that collectively generate 1 TB of status alerts each day.

Each alert is approximately 2 KB in size. A solutions architect needs to implement a solution to ingest and store the alerts for future analysis.

The company wants a highly available solution. However, the company needs to minimize costs and does not want to manage additional infrastructure.

Additionally, the company wants to keep 14 days of data available for immediate analysis and archive any data older than 14 days.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution that meets these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to ingest the alerts Configure the Kinesis Data Firehose stream to deliver the alerts to an Amazon S3 bucket Set up an S3 Lifecycle configuration to transition data to Amazon S3 Glacier after 14 days
- B. Launch Amazon EC2 instances across two Availability Zones and place them behind an Elastic Load Balancer to ingest the alerts Create a script on the EC2 instances that will store the alerts in an Amazon S3 bucket Set up an S3 Lifecycle configuration to transition data to Amazon S3 Glacier after 14 days
- C. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to ingest the alerts Configure the Kinesis Data Firehose stream to deliver the alerts to an Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) cluster Set up the Amazon ES cluster to take manual snapshots every day and delete data from the cluster that is older than 14 days
- D. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue to ingest the alerts and set the message retention period to 14 days Configure consumers to poll the SQS queue check the age of the message and analyze the message data as needed If the message is 14 days old the consumer should copy the message to an Amazon S3 bucket and delete the message from the SQS queue

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Explanation

<https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/datafirehose/features/?nc=sn&loc=2#:~:text=into%20Amazon%20S3%2C%20Amazon%20Redshift%2C%20Amazon%20OpenSearch%20Service%2C%20Kinesis,Delivery%20streams>

**NEW QUESTION 44**

A company has a data ingestion workflow that consists of the following:

An Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for notifications about new data deliveries An AWS Lambda function to process the data and record metadata The company observes that the ingestion workflow fails occasionally because of network connectivity issues. When such a failure occurs, the Lambda function does not ingest the corresponding data unless the company manually reruns the job.

Which combination of actions should a solutions architect take to ensure that the Lambda function ingests all data in the future? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure the Lambda function in multiple Availability Zones.
- B. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue, and subscribe it to the SNS topic.

- C. Increase the CPU and memory that are allocated to the Lambda function.
- D. Increase provisioned throughput for the Lambda function.
- E. Modify the Lambda function to read from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue

**Answer:** BE

#### NEW QUESTION 47

A company has an application that provides marketing services to stores. The services are based on previous purchases by store customers. The stores upload transaction data to the company through SFTP, and the data is processed and analyzed to generate new marketing offers. Some of the files can exceed 200 GB in size.

Recently, the company discovered that some of the stores have uploaded files that contain personally identifiable information (PII) that should not have been included. The company wants administrators to be alerted if PII is shared again.

The company also wants to automate remediation.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Use an Amazon S3 bucket as a secure transfer point
- B. Use Amazon Inspector to scan the objects in the bucket
- C. If objects contain PII
- D. trigger an S3 Lifecycle policy to remove the objects that contain PII.
- E. Use an Amazon S3 bucket as a secure transfer point
- F. Use Amazon Macie to scan the objects in the bucket
- G. If objects contain PII
- H. Use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to trigger a notification to the administrators to remove the objects that contain PII.
- I. Implement custom scanning algorithms in an AWS Lambda function
- J. Trigger the function when objects are loaded into the bucket
- K. If objects contain PII
- L. use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to trigger a notification to the administrators to remove the objects that contain PII.
- M. Implement custom scanning algorithms in an AWS Lambda function
- N. Trigger the function when objects are loaded into the bucket
- O. If objects contain PII
- P. use Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) to trigger a notification to the administrators and trigger an S3 Lifecycle policy to remove the objects that contain PII.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 48

A company is developing an application that provides order shipping statistics for retrieval by a REST API. The company wants to extract the shipping statistics, organize the data into an easy-to-read HTML format, and send the report to several email addresses at the same time every morning.

Which combination of steps should a solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the application to send the data to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose.
- B. Use Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) to format the data and to send the report by email.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) scheduled event that invokes an AWS Glue job to query the application's API for the data.
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) scheduled event that invokes an AWS Lambda function to query the application's API for the data.
- E. Store the application data in Amazon S3. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as an S3 event destination to send the report by

**Answer:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 50

A company wants to migrate its on-premises application to AWS. The application produces output files that vary in size from tens of gigabytes to hundreds of terabytes. The application data must be stored in a standard file system structure.

The company wants a solution that scales automatically, is highly available, and requires minimum operational overhead.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Migrate the application to run as containers on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS). Use Amazon S3 for storage.
- B. Migrate the application to run as containers on Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS). Use Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) for storage.
- C. Migrate the application to Amazon EC2 instances in a Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group.
- D. Use Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) for storage.
- E. Migrate the application to Amazon EC2 instances in a Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group.
- F. Use Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) for storage.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 53

A company needs to store its accounting records in Amazon S3. The records must be immediately accessible for 1 year and then must be archived for an additional 9 years. No one at the company, including administrative users and root users, can be able to delete the records during the entire 10-year period. The records must be stored with maximum resiliency.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Store the records in S3 Glacier for the entire 10-year period.
- B. Use an access control policy to deny deletion of the records for a period of 10 years.
- C. Store the records by using S3 Intelligent-Tiering.
- D. Use an IAM policy to deny deletion of the records. After 10 years, change the IAM policy to allow deletion.
- E. Use an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition the records from S3 Standard to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 1 year.
- F. Use S3 Object Lock in compliance mode for a period of 10 years.
- G. Use an S3 Lifecycle policy to transition the records from S3 Standard to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) after 1 year.
- H. Use S3 Object Lock in governance mode for a period of 10 years.



**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 54

A company has more than 5 TB of file data on Windows file servers that run on premises. Users and applications interact with the data each day. The company is moving its Windows workloads to AWS. As the company continues this process, the company requires access to AWS and on-premises file storage with minimum latency. The company needs a solution that minimizes operational overhead and requires no significant changes to the existing file access patterns. The company uses an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection for connectivity to AWS. What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy and configure Amazon FSx for Windows File Server on AWS.
- B. Move the on-premises file data to FSx for Windows File Server.
- C. Reconfigure the workloads to use FSx for Windows File Server on AWS.
- D. Deploy and configure an Amazon S3 File Gateway on premises. Move the on-premises file data to the S3 File Gateway. Reconfigure the on-premises workloads and the cloud workloads to use the S3 File Gateway.
- E. Deploy and configure an Amazon S3 File Gateway on premises. Move the on-premises file data to Amazon S3. Reconfigure the workloads to use either Amazon S3 directly or the S3 File Gateway, depending on each workload's location.
- F. Deploy and configure Amazon FSx for Windows File Server on AWS. Deploy and configure an Amazon FSx File Gateway on premises. Move the on-premises file data to the FSx File Gateway. Configure the cloud workloads to use FSx for Windows File Server on AWS. Configure the on-premises workloads to use the FSx File Gateway.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 59

A rapidly growing ecommerce company is running its workloads in a single AWS Region. A solutions architect must create a disaster recovery (DR) strategy that includes a different AWS Region. The company wants its database to be up to date in the DR Region with the least possible latency. The remaining infrastructure in the DR Region needs to run at reduced capacity and must be able to scale up if necessary. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LOWEST recovery time objective (RTO)?

- A. Use an Amazon Aurora global database with a pilot light deployment.
- B. Use an Amazon Aurora global database with a warm standby deployment.
- C. Use an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance with a pilot light deployment.
- D. Use an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance with a warm standby deployment.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 62

A company hosts a serverless application on AWS. The application uses Amazon API Gateway, AWS Lambda, and an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL database. The company notices an increase in application errors that result from database connection timeouts during times of peak traffic or unpredictable traffic. The company needs a solution that reduces the application failures with the least amount of change to the code. What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Reduce the Lambda concurrency rate.
- B. Enable RDS Proxy on the RDS DB instance.
- C. Resize the RDS DB instance class to accept more connections.
- D. Migrate the database to Amazon DynamoDB with on-demand scaling.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 66

A company's web application consists of multiple Amazon EC2 instances that run behind an Application Load Balancer in a VPC. An Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance contains the data. The company needs the ability to automatically detect and respond to suspicious or unexpected behaviour in its AWS environment. The company already has added AWS WAF to its architecture. What should a solutions architect do next to protect against threats?

- A. Use Amazon GuardDuty to perform threat detection.
- B. Configure Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to filter for GuardDuty findings and to invoke an AWS Lambda function to adjust the AWS WAF rules.
- C. Use AWS Firewall Manager to perform threat detection. Configure Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to filter for Firewall Manager findings and to invoke an AWS Lambda function to adjust the AWS WAF web ACL.
- D. Use Amazon Inspector to perform threat detection and to update the AWS WAF rules. Create a VPC network ACL to limit access to the web application.
- E. Use Amazon Macie to perform threat detection and to update the AWS WAF rules. Create a VPC network ACL to limit access to the web application.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 69

A solutions architect is creating a new Amazon CloudFront distribution for an application. Some of the information submitted by users is sensitive. The application uses HTTPS but needs another layer of security. The sensitive information should be protected throughout the entire application stack. End access to the information should be restricted to certain applications. Which action should the solutions architect take?

- A. Configure a CloudFront signed URL.
- B. Configure a CloudFront signed cookie.
- C. Configure a CloudFront field-level encryption profile.
- D. Configure CloudFront and set the Origin Protocol Policy setting to HTTPS Only for the Viewer Protocol Policy.

**Answer:** C



**NEW QUESTION 74**

A company has a three-tier web application that is deployed on AWS. The web servers are deployed in a public subnet in a VPC. The application servers and database servers are deployed in private subnets in the same VPC. The company has deployed a third-party virtual firewall appliance from AWS Marketplace in an inspection VPC. The appliance is configured with an IP interface that can accept IP packets.

A solutions architect needs to integrate the web application with the appliance to inspect all traffic to the application before the traffic reaches the web server. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a Network Load Balancer in the public subnet of the application's VPC to route the traffic to the appliance for packet inspection
- B. Create an Application Load Balancer in the public subnet of the application's VPC to route the traffic to the appliance for packet inspection
- C. Deploy a transit gateway in the inspection VPC. Configure route tables to route the incoming packets through the transit gateway
- D. Deploy a Gateway Load Balancer in the inspection VPC. Create a Gateway Load Balancer endpoint to receive the incoming packets and forward the packets to the appliance

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 75**

A company is running a critical business application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The EC2 instances run in an Auto Scaling group and access an Amazon RDS DB instance.

The design did not pass an operational review because the EC2 instances and the DB instance are all located in a single Availability Zone. A solutions architect must update the design to use a second Availability Zone.

Which solution will make the application highly available?

- A. Provision a subnet in each Availability Zone. Configure the Auto Scaling group to distribute the EC2 instances across both Availability Zones. Configure the DB instance with connections to each network.
- B. Provision two subnets that extend across both Availability Zones. Configure the Auto Scaling group to distribute the EC2 instances across both Availability Zones. Configure the DB instance with connections to each network.
- C. Provision a subnet in each Availability Zone. Configure the Auto Scaling group to distribute the EC2 instances across both Availability Zones. Configure the DB instance for Multi-AZ deployment.
- D. Provision a subnet that extends across both Availability Zones. Configure the Auto Scaling group to distribute the EC2 instances across both Availability Zones. Configure the DB instance for Multi-AZ deployment.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 77**

A company needs to store data in Amazon S3 and must prevent the data from being changed. The company wants new objects that are uploaded to Amazon S3 to remain unchangeable for a nonspecific amount of time until the company decides to modify the objects. Only specific users in the company's AWS account can have the ability to delete the objects. What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an S3 Glacier vault. Apply a write-once, read-many (WORM) vault lock policy to the objects.
- B. Create an S3 bucket with S3 Object Lock enabled. Enable versioning. Set a retention period of 100 years. Use governance mode as the S3 bucket's default retention mode for new objects.
- C. Create an S3 bucket. Use AWS CloudTrail to track any S3 API events that modify the objects. Upon notification, restore the modified objects from any backup versions that the company has.
- D. Create an S3 bucket with S3 Object Lock enabled. Enable versioning. Add a legal hold to the objects. Add the s3:PutObjectLegalHold permission to the IAM policies of users who need to delete the objects.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 82**

A company has a web-based map application that provides status information about ongoing repairs. The application sometimes has millions of users. Repair teams have a mobile app that sends current location and status in a JSON message to a REST-based endpoint.

Few repairs occur on most days. The company wants the application to be highly available and to scale when large numbers of repairs occur after natural disasters. Customer use the application most often during these times. The company does not want to pay for idle capacity.

- A. Create a webpage that is based on Amazon S3 to display information.
- B. Use Amazon API Gateway and AWS Lambda to receive the JSON status data. Store the JSON data in Amazon S3.
- C. Use Amazon EC2 instances as web servers across multiple Availability Zones.
- D. Run the EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group.
- E. Use Amazon API Gateway and AWS Lambda to receive the JSON status data. Store the JSON data in Amazon S3.
- F. Use Amazon EC2 instances as web servers across multiple Availability Zones.
- G. Run the EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group.
- H. Use a REST endpoint on the EC2 instances to receive the JSON status data.
- I. Store the JSON data in an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance.
- J. Use Amazon EC2 instances as web servers across multiple Availability Zones. Run the EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group. Use a REST endpoint on the EC2 instances to receive the JSON status data. Store the JSON data in an Amazon DynamoDB table.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 85**

A company wants to analyze and troubleshoot Access Denied errors and unauthorized errors that are related to IAM permissions. The company has AWS CloudTrail turned on.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST effort?

- A. Use AWS Glue and write custom scripts to query CloudTrail logs for the errors.
- B. Use AWS Batch and write custom scripts to query CloudTrail logs for the errors.
- C. Search CloudTrail logs with Amazon Athena queries to identify the errors.
- D. Search CloudTrail logs with Amazon QuickSight. Create a dashboard to identify the errors.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 88**

A company is experiencing sudden increases in demand. The company needs to provision large Amazon EC2 instances from an Amazon Machine image (AMI). The instances will run in an Auto Scaling group. The company needs a solution that provides minimum initialization latency to meet the demand. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use the `aws ec2 register-image` command to create an AMI from a snapshot. Use AWS Step Functions to replace the AMI in the Auto Scaling group.
- B. Enable Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) fast snapshot restore on a snapshot. Provision an AMI by using the snapshot. Replace the AMI in the Auto Scaling group with the new AMI.
- C. Enable AMI creation and define lifecycle rules in Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM). Create an AWS Lambda function that modifies the AMI in the Auto Scaling group.
- D. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to invoke AWS Backup lifecycle policies that provision AMIs. Configure Auto Scaling group capacity limits as an event source in EventBridge (CloudWatch Events).

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 92**

A company has an application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances and uses an Amazon Aurora database. The EC2 instances connect to the database by using user names and passwords that are stored locally in a file. The company wants to minimize the operational overhead of credential management. What should a solutions architect do to accomplish this goal?

- A. Use AWS Secrets Manager.
- B. Turn on automatic rotation.
- C. Use AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store.
- D. Turn on automatic rotation.
- E. • Create an Amazon S3 bucket to store objects that are encrypted with an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) encryption key.
- F. Management Service (AWS KMS) encryption key.
- G. Migrate the credential file to the S3 bucket.
- H. Point the application to the S3 bucket.
- I. Create an encrypted Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume (on each EC2 instance).
- J. Attach the new EBS volume to each EC2 instance.
- K. Migrate the credential file to the new EBS volume.
- L. Point the application to the new EBS volume.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 96**

A company uses Amazon S3 as its data lake. The company has a new partner that must use SFTP to upload data files. A solutions architect needs to implement a highly available SFTP solution that minimizes operational overhead. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Transfer Family to configure an SFTP-enabled server with a publicly accessible endpoint. Choose the S3 data lake as the destination.
- B. Use Amazon S3 File Gateway as an SFTP server. Expose the S3 File Gateway endpoint URL to the new partner. Share the S3 File Gateway endpoint with the new partner.
- C. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance in a private subnet in a VPC. Instruct the new partner to upload files to the EC2 instance by using a VPN. Run a cron job script on the EC2 instance to upload files to the S3 data lake.
- D. Launch Amazon EC2 instances in a private subnet in a VPC. Place a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in front of the EC2 instances. Create an SFTP listener port for the NLB. Share the NLB hostname with the new partner.
- E. Run a cron job script on the EC2 instances to upload files to the S3 data lake.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 100**

A company has a web application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances. The company wants end users to authenticate themselves before they use the web application. The web application accesses AWS resources, such as Amazon S3 buckets, on behalf of users who are logged on. Which combination of actions must a solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO).

- A. Configure AWS App Mesh to log on users.
- B. Enable and configure AWS Single Sign-On in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
- C. Define a default IAM role for authenticated users.
- D. Use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) for user authentication.
- E. Use Amazon Cognito for user authentication.

**Answer: BE**

**NEW QUESTION 104**

A company is designing a new web application that the company will deploy into a single AWS Region. The application requires a two-tier architecture that will include Amazon EC2 instances and an Amazon RDS DB instance. A solutions architect needs to design the application so that all components are highly available.

- A. Deploy EC2 instances in an additional Region. Create a DB instance with the Multi-AZ option activated.
- B. Deploy all EC2 instances in the same Region and the same Availability Zone.
- C. Create a DB instance with the Multi-AZ option activated.
- D. Deploy the EC2 instances across at least two Availability Zones within the same Region.
- E. Create a DB instance in a single Availability Zone.
- F. Deploy the EC2 instances across at least two Availability Zones within the same Region.
- G. Create a DB instance with the Multi-AZ option activated.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 107**

A solutions architect is designing a new hybrid architecture to extend a company's on-premises infrastructure to AWS. The company requires a highly available connection with consistent low latency to an AWS Region. The company needs to minimize costs and is willing to accept slower traffic if the primary connection fails.

What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Provision an AWS Direct Connect connection to a Region. Provision a VPN connection as a backup if the primary Direct Connect connection fails.
- B. Provision a VPN tunnel connection to a Region for private connectivity.
- C. Provision a second VPN tunnel for private connectivity and as a backup if the primary VPN connection fails.
- D. Provision an AWS Direct Connect connection to a Region. Provision a second Direct Connect connection to the same Region as a backup if the primary Direct Connect connection fails.
- E. Provision an AWS Direct Connect connection to a Region. Use the Direct Connect failover attribute from the AWS CLI to automatically create a backup connection if the primary Direct Connect connection fails.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 111**

A company runs an on-premises application that is powered by a MySQL database. The company is migrating the application to AWS to increase the application's elasticity and availability.

The current architecture shows heavy read activity on the database during times of normal operation. Every 4 hours, the company's development team pulls a full export of the production database to populate a database in the staging environment. During this period, users experience unacceptable application latency. The development team is unable to use the staging environment until the procedure completes.

A solutions architect must recommend replacement architecture that alleviates the application latency issue. The replacement architecture also must give the development team the ability to continue using the staging environment without delay.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Aurora MySQL with Multi-AZ Aurora Replicas for production.
- B. Populate the staging database by implementing a backup and restore process that uses the mysqldump utility.
- C. Use Amazon Aurora MySQL with Multi-AZ Aurora Replicas for production. Use database cloning to create the staging database on-demand.
- D. Use Amazon RDS for MySQL with a Multi-AZ deployment and read replicas for production. Use the standby instance for the staging database.
- E. Use Amazon RDS for MySQL with a Multi-AZ deployment and read replicas for production.
- F. Populate the staging database by implementing a backup and restore process that uses the mysqldump utility.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 116**

An image-processing company has a web application that users use to upload images. The application uploads the images into an Amazon S3 bucket. The company has set up S3 event notifications to publish the object creation events to an Amazon SQS queue. A company has a service that produces event queue. The SQS queue serves as the event source for an AWS Lambda function that processes the images and sends the results to users through email.

Users report that they are receiving multiple email messages for every uploaded image. A solutions architect determines that SQS messages are invoking the Lambda function more than once, resulting in multiple email messages.

What should the solutions architect do to resolve this issue with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Set up long polling in the SQS queue by increasing the ReceiveMessage wait time to 30 seconds.
- B. Change the SQS standard queue to an SQS FIFO queue.
- C. Use the message deduplication ID to discard duplicate messages.
- D. Increase the visibility timeout in the SQS queue to a value that is greater than the total of the function timeout and the batch window timeout.
- E. Modify the Lambda function to delete each message from the SQS queue immediately after the message is read before processing.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 117**

A company runs an application that receives data from thousands of geographically dispersed remote devices that use UDP. The application processes the data immediately and sends a message back to the device if necessary. No data is stored.

The company needs a solution that minimizes latency for the data transmission from the devices. The solution also must provide rapid failover to another AWS Region.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an Amazon Route 53 failover routing policy. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in each of the two Regions. Configure the NLB to invoke an AWS Lambda function to process the data.
- B. Use AWS Global Accelerator. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in each of the two Regions as an endpoint.
- C. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster with the Fargate launch type. Create an ECS service on the cluster. Set the ECS service as the target for the NLB. Process the data in Amazon ECS.
- D. Use AWS Global Accelerator. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in each of the two Regions as an endpoint. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster with the Fargate launch type. Create an ECS service on the cluster.
- E. Set the ECS service as the target for the ALB. Process the data in Amazon ECS.
- F. Configure an Amazon Route 53 failover routing policy. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in each of the two Regions. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster with the Fargate launch type. Create an ECS service on the cluster. Set the ECS service as the target for the ALB. Process the data in Amazon ECS.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 122**

A solutions architect is designing a customer-facing application for a company. The application's database will have a clearly defined access pattern throughout the year and will have a variable number of reads and writes that depend on the time of year. The company must retain audit records for the database for 7 days. The recovery point objective (RPO) must be less than 5 hours. Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon DynamoDB with auto scaling. Use on-demand backups and Amazon DynamoDB Streams.



- B. Use Amazon Redshift
- C. Configure concurrency scalin
- D. Activate audit login
- E. Perform database snapshots every 4 hours.
- F. Use Amazon RDS with Provisioned IOPS Activate the database auditing parameter Perform database snapshots every 5 hours
- G. Use Amazon Aurora MySQL with auto scalin
- H. Activate the database auditing parameter

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 127

A company wants to migrate its existing on-premises monolithic application to AWS.

The company wants to keep as much of the front- end code and the backend code as possible. However, the company wants to break the application into smaller applications. A different team will manage each application. The company needs a highly scalable solution that minimizes operational overhead.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Host the application on AWS Lambda Integrate the application with Amazon API Gateway.
- B. Host the application with AWS Amplif
- C. Connect the application to an Amazon API Gateway API that is integrated with AWS Lambda.
- D. Host the application on Amazon EC2 instance
- E. Set up an Application Load Balancer with EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group as targets.
- F. Host the application on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) Set up an Application Load Balancer with Amazon ECS as the target.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 131

A company's application integrates with multiple software-as-a-service (SaaS) sources for data collection. The company runs Amazon EC2 instances to receive the data and to upload the data to an Amazon S3 bucket for analysis. The same EC2 instance that receives and uploads the data also sends a notification to the user when an upload is complete. The company has noticed slow application performance and wants to improve the performance as much as possible.

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

- A. Create an Auto Scaling group so that EC2 instances can scale ou
- B. Configure an S3 event notification to send events to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when the upload to the S3 bucket is complete.
- C. Create an Amazon AppFlow flow to transfer data between each SaaS source and the S3 bucket. Configure an S3 event notification to send events to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when the upload to the S3 bucket is complete.
- D. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule for each SaaS source to send output dat
- E. Configure the S3 bucket as the rule's targe
- F. Create a second EventBridge (CloudWatch Events) rule to send events when the upload to the S3 bucket is complet
- G. Configure an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as the second rule's target.
- H. Create a Docker container to use instead of an EC2 instanc
- I. Host the containerized application on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS). Configure Amazon CloudWatch Container Insights to send events to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when the upload to the S3 bucket is complete.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 132

A gaming company wants to launch a new internet-facing application in multiple AWS Regions. The application will use the TCP and UDP protocols for communication. The company needs to provide high availability and minimum latency for global users.

Which combination of actions should a solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create internal Network Load Balancers in front of the application in each Region
- B. Create external Application Load Balancers in front of the application in each Region
- C. Create an AWS Global Accelerator accelerator to route traffic to the load balancers in each Region
- D. Configure Amazon Route 53 to use a geolocation routing policy to distribute the traffic
- E. Configure Amazon CloudFront to handle the traffic and route requests to the application in each Region

**Answer: AC**

#### NEW QUESTION 135

A company runs us two-tier ecommerce website on AWS The web tier consists of a load balancer that sends traffic to Amazon EC2 instances The database tier uses an Amazon RDS D8 instance The EC2 instances and the ROS DB instance should not be exposed to the public internet The EC2 instances require internet access to complete payment processing of orders through a third-party web service The application must be highly available

Which combination of configuration options will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use an Auto Scaling group to launch the EC2 Instances in private subnets Deploy an RDS Multi-AZ DB instance in private subnets
- B. Configure a VPC with two private subnets and two NAT gateways across two Availability Zones Deploy an Application Load Balancer in the private subnets
- C. Use an Auto Scaling group to launch the EC2 instances in public subnets across two Availability Zones Deploy an RDS Multi-AZ DB instance in private subnets
- D. Configure a VPC with one public subnet, one private subnet, and two NAT gateways across two Availability Zones Deploy an Application Load Balancer in the public subnet
- E. Configure a VPC with two public subnets, two private subnets, and two NAT gateways across two Availability Zones Deploy an Application Load Balancer in the public subnets

**Answer: AE**

#### NEW QUESTION 136

A company wants to migrate its on-premises application to AWS. The application produces output files that vary in size from tens of gigabytes to hundreds of terabytes The application data must be stored in a standard file system structure The company wants a solution that scales automatically, is highly available, and requires minimum operational overhead.



Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Migrate the application to run as containers on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) Use Amazon S3 for storage
- B. Migrate the application to run as containers on Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) Use Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) for storage
- C. Migrate the application to Amazon EC2 instances in a Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group
- D. Use Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) for storage.
- E. Migrate the application to Amazon EC2 instances in a Multi-AZ Auto Scaling group
- F. Use Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) for storage.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 140

A business's backup data totals 700 terabytes (TB) and is kept in network attached storage (NAS) at its data center. This backup data must be available in the event of occasional regulatory inquiries and preserved for a period of seven years. The organization has chosen to relocate its backup data from its on-premises data center to Amazon Web Services (AWS). Within one month, the migration must be completed. The company's public internet connection provides 500 Mbps of dedicated capacity for data transport.

What should a solutions architect do to ensure that data is migrated and stored at the LOWEST possible cost?

- A. Order AWS Snowball devices to transfer the data
- B. Use a lifecycle policy to transition the files to Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive.
- C. Deploy a VPN connection between the data center and Amazon VPC
- D. Use the AWS CLI to copy the data from on premises to Amazon S3 Glacier.
- E. Provision a 500 Mbps AWS Direct Connect connection and transfer the data to Amazon S3. Use a lifecycle policy to transition the files to Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive.
- F. Use AWS DataSync to transfer the data and deploy a DataSync agent on premise
- G. Use the DataSync task to copy files from the on-premises NAS storage to Amazon S3 Glacier.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 143

A company wants to run applications in container in the AWS Cloud. Those applications are stateless and can tolerate disruptions. What should a solutions architect do to meet those requirements?

What should a solution architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use Spot Instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group to run the application containers
- B. Use Spot Instances in an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) managed node group
- C. Use On-Demand Instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group to run the application containers
- D. Use On-Demand Instances in an Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) managed node group.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 144

A company uses a legacy application to produce data in CSV format. The legacy application stores the output data in Amazon S3. The company is deploying a new commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) application that can perform complex SQL queries to analyze data that is stored in Amazon Redshift and Amazon S3 only. However, the COTS application cannot process the CSV files that the legacy application produces. The company cannot update the legacy application to produce data in another format. The company needs to implement a solution so that the COTS application can use the data that the legacy application produces.

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

- A. Create a AWS Glue extract, transform, and load (ETL) job that runs on a schedule
- B. Configure the ETL job to process the .CSV files and store the processed data in Amazon Redshift.
- C. Develop a Python script that runs on Amazon EC2 instances to convert the CSV files to SQL files. Invoke the Python script on a cron schedule to store the output files in Amazon S3.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function and an Amazon DynamoDB table
- E. Use an S3 event to invoke the Lambda function
- F. Configure the Lambda function to perform an extract, transform, and load (ETL) job to process the .CSV files and store the processed data in the DynamoDB table.
- G. Use Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to launch an Amazon EMR cluster on a weekly schedule
- H. Configure the EMR cluster to perform an extract, transform, and load (ETL) job to process the .CSV files and store the processed data in an Amazon Redshift table.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 149

A new employee has joined a company as a deployment engineer. The deployment engineer will be using AWS CloudFormation templates to create multiple AWS resources. A solutions architect wants the deployment engineer to perform job activities while following the principle of least privilege.

Which steps should the solutions architect do in conjunction to reach this goal? (Select two.)

- A. Have the deployment engineer use AWS account root user credentials for performing AWS CloudFormation stack operations.
- B. Create a new IAM user for the deployment engineer and add the IAM user to a group that has the PowerUsers IAM policy attached.
- C. Create a new IAM user for the deployment engineer and add the IAM user to a group that has the AdministratorAccess IAM policy attached.
- D. Create a new IAM User for the deployment engineer and add the IAM user to a group that has an IAM policy that allows AWS CloudFormation actions only.
- E. Create an IAM role for the deployment engineer to explicitly define the permissions specific to the AWS CloudFormation stack and launch stacks using the IAM role.

**Answer: DE**

#### Explanation:

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_roles.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles.html) [https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_users.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_users.html)

**NEW QUESTION 151**

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 RD
- B. Use RDS access controls to limit access.
- C. Schedule an AWS Lambda function to periodically copy data from Amazon RDS to Amazon S3. Create an AWS Glue crawle
- D. Use Amazon Athena to query the dat
- E. Use S3 policies to limit access.
- F. Create a data lake by using AWS Lake Formatio
- G. Create an AWS Glue JOBC connection to Amazon RD
- H. Register the S3 bucket in Lake Formatio
- I. Use Lake
- J. Formation access controls to limit acces
- K. Create an Amazon Redshift cluster Schedule an AWS Lambda function to periodically copy data from Amazon S3 and Amazon RDS to Amazon Redshif
- L. Use Amazon Redshift access controls to limit access.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 156**

To meet security requirements, a company needs to encrypt all of its application data in transit while communicating with an Amazon RDS MySQL DB instance A recent security audit revealed that encryption at rest is enabled using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). but data in transit is not enabled What should a solutions architect do to satisfy the security requirements?

- A. Enable IAM database authentication on the database.
- B. Provide self-signed certificates, Use the certificates in all connections to the RDS instance
- C. Take a snapshot of the RDS instance Restore the snapshot to a new instance with encryption enabled
- D. Download AWS-provided root certificates Provide the certificates in all connections to the RDS instance

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.Encryption.html#Overview.Encryption>.

**NEW QUESTION 159**

A company's application is running on Amazon EC2 instances within an Auto Scaling group behind an Elastic Load Balancer Based on the application's history the company anticipates a spike in traffic during a holiday each year A solutions architect must design a strategy to ensure that the Auto Scaling group proactively increases capacity to minimize any performance impact on application users. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to scale up the EC2 instances when CPU utilization exceeds 90%.
- B. Create a recurring scheduled action to scale up the Auto Scaling group before the expected period of peak demand.
- C. increase the minimum and maximum number of EC2 instances in the Auto Scaling group during the peak demand period
- D. Configure an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification to send alerts when there are autoscaling EC2\_INSTANCE\_LAUNCH events

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 160**

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 Kinesis Data Streams to ingest the data Process the data using AWS Lambda function.
- B. Use Amazon API Gateway on top of the existing applicatio
- C. Create a usage plan with a quota limit for the third-party vendor
- D. 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
- E. 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:** A

**NEW QUESTION 161**

A company wants to direct its users to a backup static error page if the company's primary website is unavailable. The primary website's DNS records are hosted in Amazon Route 53. The domain is pointing to an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The company needs a solution that minimizes changes and infrastructure overhead. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Update the Route 53 records to use a latency routing polic
- B. Add a static error page that is hosted in an Amazon S3 bucket to the records so that the traffic is sent to the most responsive endpoints.
- C. Set up a Route 53 active-passive failover configuratio
- D. Direct traffic to a static error page that is hosted in an Amazon S3 bucket when Route 53 health checks determine that the ALB endpoint is unhealthy.
- E. Set up a Route 53 active-active configuration with the ALB and an Amazon EC2 instance that hosts a static error page as endpoint
- F. Configure Route 53 to send requests to the instance only if the health checks fail for the ALB.
- G. Update the Route 53 records to use a multivalue answer routing polic

- H. Create a health check
- I. Direct traffic to the website if the health check passes
- J. Direct traffic to a static error page that is hosted in Amazon S3 if the health check does not pass.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 166

A company is migrating a distributed application to AWS. The application serves variable workloads. The legacy platform consists of a primary server that coordinates jobs across multiple compute nodes. The company wants to modernize the application with a solution that maximizes resiliency and scalability. How should a solutions architect design the architecture to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue as a destination for the jobs. Implement the compute nodes with Amazon EC2 instances that are managed in an Auto Scaling group.
- B. Configure EC2 Auto Scaling to use scheduled scaling.
- C. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue as a destination for the jobs. Implement the compute nodes with Amazon EC2 instances that are managed in an Auto Scaling group. Configure EC2 Auto Scaling based on the size of the queue.
- D. Implement the primary server and the compute nodes with Amazon EC2 instances that are managed in an Auto Scaling group.
- E. Configure AWS CloudTrail as a destination for the jobs. Configure EC2 Auto Scaling based on the load on the primary server.
- F. Implement the primary server and the compute nodes with Amazon EC2 instances that are managed in an Auto Scaling group. Configure Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) as a destination for the jobs. Configure EC2 Auto Scaling based on the load on the compute nodes.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 170

A company needs to retain application logs files for a critical application for 10 years. The application team regularly accesses logs from the past month for troubleshooting, but logs older than 1 month are rarely accessed. The application generates more than 10 TB of logs per month. Which storage option meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Store the logs in Amazon S3. Use AWS Backup to move logs more than 1 month old to S3 Glacier Deep Archive.
- B. Store the logs in Amazon S3. Use S3 Lifecycle policies to move logs more than 1 month old to S3 Glacier Deep Archive.
- C. Store the logs in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Use AWS Backup to move logs more than 1 month old to S3 Glacier Deep Archive.
- D. Store the logs in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Use Amazon S3 Lifecycle policies to move logs more than 1 month old to S3 Glacier Deep Archive.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 172

A company wants to reduce the cost of its existing three-tier web architecture. The web, application, and database servers are running on Amazon EC2 instances. EC2 instances for the development, test, and production environments. The EC2 instances average 30% CPU utilization during peak hours and 10% CPU utilization during non-peak hours.

The production EC2 instance purchasing solution will meet the company's requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Use Spot Instances for the production EC2 instance.
- B. Use Reserved Instances for the development and test EC2 instances.
- C. Use Reserved Instances for the production EC2 instance.
- D. Use On-Demand Instances for the development and test EC2 instances.
- E. Use blocks for the production EC2 instances. Use Reserved instances for the development and test EC2 instances.
- F. Use On-Demand Instances for the production EC2 instance.
- G. Use Spot blocks for the development and test EC2 instances.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 176

A global company hosts its web application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The web application has static data and dynamic data. The company stores its static data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company wants to improve performance and reduce latency for the static data and dynamic data. The company is using its own domain name registered with Amazon Route 53.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution that has the S3 bucket and the ALB as origins. Configure Route 53 to route traffic to the CloudFront distribution.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution that has the ALB as an origin. Create an AWS Global Accelerator standard accelerator that has the S3 bucket as an endpoint.
- C. Configure Route 53 to route traffic to the CloudFront distribution.
- D. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution that has the S3 bucket as an origin. Create an AWS Global Accelerator standard accelerator that has the ALB and the CloudFront distribution as endpoints. Create a custom domain name that points to the accelerator DNS name. Use the custom domain name as an endpoint for the web application.
- E. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution that has the ALB as an origin.
- F. Create an AWS Global Accelerator standard accelerator that has the S3 bucket as an endpoint. Create two domain names.
- G. Point one domain name to the CloudFront DNS name for dynamic content, Point the other domain name to the accelerator DNS name for static content. Use the domain names as endpoints for the web application.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 181

A company is developing an internal application that uses a PostgreSQL database. The company has decided to host the database on Amazon Aurora. The application does not need to be highly available but data must be stored in multiple Availability Zones to maximize durability.

Which database configuration meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. An Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster with a single DB instance.
- B. An Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster with a primary DB instance and a read replica.



- C. An Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster with Multi-AZ deployment enabled
- D. An Aurora PostgreSQL global database cluster

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 186

A company runs a photo processing application that needs to frequently upload and download pictures from Amazon S3 buckets that are located in the same AWS Region. A solutions architect has noticed an increased cost in data transfer fees and needs to implement a solution to reduce these costs. How can the solutions architect meet this requirement?

- A. Deploy Amazon API Gateway into a public subnet and adjust the route table to route S3 calls through it
- B. Deploy a NAT gateway into a public subnet and attach an endpoint policy that allows access to the S3 buckets
- C. Deploy the application into a public subnet and allow it to route through an internet gateway to access the S3 buckets
- D. Deploy an S3 VPC gateway endpoint into the VPC and attach an endpoint policy that allows access to the S3 buckets

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 190

A solutions architect is designing a two-tier web application. The application consists of a public-facing web tier hosted on Amazon EC2 in public subnets. The database tier consists of Microsoft SQL Server running on Amazon EC2 in a private subnet. Security is a high priority for the company. How should security groups be configured in this situation? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure the security group for the web tier to allow inbound traffic on port 443 from 0.0.0.0/0.
- B. Configure the security group for the web tier to allow outbound traffic on port 443 from 0.0.0.0/0.
- C. Configure the security group for the database tier to allow inbound traffic on port 1433 from the security group for the web tier.
- D. Configure the security group for the database tier to allow outbound traffic on ports 443 and 1433 to the security group for the web tier.
- E. Configure the security group for the database tier to allow inbound traffic on ports 443 and 1433 from the security group for the web tier.

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

"Security groups create an outbound rule for every inbound rule." Not completely right. Stateful does NOT mean that if you create an inbound (or outbound) rule, it will create an outbound (or inbound) rule. What it does mean is: suppose you create an inbound rule on port 443 for the X IP. When a request enters on port 443 from X IP, it will allow traffic out for that request in the port 443. However, if you look at the outbound rules, there will not be any outbound rule on port 443 unless explicitly create it. In ACLs, which are stateless, you would have to create an inbound rule to allow incoming requests and an outbound rule to allow your application responds to those incoming requests.

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC\\_SecurityGroups.html#SecurityGroupRules](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_SecurityGroups.html#SecurityGroupRules)

#### NEW QUESTION 192

A company hosts an application on AWS Lambda functions that are invoked by an Amazon API Gateway API. The Lambda functions save customer data to an Amazon Aurora MySQL database. Whenever the company upgrades the database, the Lambda functions fail to establish database connections until the upgrade is complete. The result is that customer data is not recorded for some of the event.

A solutions architect needs to design a solution that stores customer data that is created during database upgrades. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Provision an Amazon RDS proxy to sit between the Lambda functions and the database. Configure the Lambda functions to connect to the RDS proxy.
- B. Increase the run time of the Lambda functions to the maximum. Create a retry mechanism in the code that stores the customer data in the database.
- C. Persist the customer data to Lambda local storage.
- D. Configure new Lambda functions to scan the local storage to save the customer data to the database.
- E. Store the customer data in an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queue. Create a new Lambda function that polls the queue and stores the customer data in the database.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 194

A solutions architect is tasked with transferring 750 TB of data from a network-attached file system located at a branch office to Amazon S3 Glacier. The solution must avoid saturating the branch office's low-bandwidth internet connection.

What is the MOST cost-effective solution?

- A. Create a site-to-site VPN tunnel to an Amazon S3 bucket and transfer the files directly.
- B. Create a bucket policy to enforce a VPC endpoint.
- C. Order 10 AWS Snowball appliances and select an S3 Glacier vault as the destination.
- D. Create a bucket policy to enforce a VPC endpoint.
- E. Mount the network-attached file system to Amazon S3 and copy the files directly.
- F. Create a lifecycle policy to transition the S3 objects to Amazon S3 Glacier.
- G. Order 10 AWS Snowball appliances and select an Amazon S3 bucket as the destination.
- H. Create a lifecycle policy to transition the S3 objects to Amazon S3 Glacier.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 195

A company stores data in an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL DB cluster. The company must store all the data for 5 years and must delete all the data after 5 years. The company also must indefinitely keep audit logs of actions that are performed within the database. Currently, the company has automated backups configured for Aurora.

Which combination of steps should a solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Take a manual snapshot of the DB cluster.
- B. Create a lifecycle policy for the automated backups.



- C. Configure automated backup retention for 5 years.
- D. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch Logs export for the DB cluster.
- E. Use AWS Backup to take the backups and to keep the backups for 5 years.

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 200

A solutions architect is creating a new VPC design. There are two public subnets for the load balancer, two private subnets for web servers, and two private subnets for MySQL. The web servers use only HTTPS. The solutions architect has already created a security group for the load balancer allowing port 443 from 0.0.0.0/0.

Company policy requires that each resource has the least access required to still be able to perform its tasks. Which additional configuration strategy should the solutions architect use to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a security group for the web servers and allow port 443 from 0.0.0.0/0. Create a security group (or the MySQL servers and allow port 3306 from the web servers security group.
- B. Create a network ACL for the web servers and allow port 443 from 0.0.0.0/0. Create a network ACL for the MySQL servers and allow port 3306 from the web servers security group.
- C. Create a security group for the web servers and allow port 443 from the load balance
- D. Create a security group for the MySQL servers and allow port 3306 from the web servers security group.
- E. Create a network ACL for the web servers and allow port 443 from the load balance
- F. Create a network ACL for the MySQL servers and allow port 3306 from the web servers security group.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 205

A company is creating a new application that will store a large amount of data. The data will be analyzed hourly and will be modified by several Amazon EC2 Linux instances that are deployed across multiple Availability Zones. The needed amount of storage space will continue to grow for the next 6 Months.

Which storage solution should a solutions architect recommend to meet these requirements?

- A. Store the data in Amazon S3 Glacier Update me S3 Glacier vault policy to allow access to the application Instances
- B. Store the data in an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume Mount the EBS volume on the application nuances.
- C. Store the data in an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) tile system Mount the file system on the application instances.
- D. Store the data in an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) Provisioned K)PS volume shared between the application instances.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 206

A company wants to migrate a Windows-based application from on premises to the AWS Cloud. The application has three tiers, a business tier, and a database tier with Microsoft SQL Server. The company wants to use specific features of SQL Server such as native backups and Data Quality Services. The company also needs to share files for process between the tiers.

How should a solution architect design the architecture to meet these requirements?

- A. Host all three on Amazon instance
- B. Use Mmazon FSx File Gateway for file sharing between tiers.
- C. Host all three on Amazon EC2 instance
- D. Use Amazon FSx for Windows file sharing between the tiers.
- E. Host the application tier and the business tier on Amazon EC2 instance
- F. Host the database tier on Amazon RD
- G. Use Amazon Elastic File system (Amazon EFS) for file sharing between the tiers.
- H. Host the application tier and the business tier on Amazon EC2 instance
- I. Host the database tier on Amazon RD
- J. Use a Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume for file sharing between the tiers.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 210

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