

# SAA-C03<sup>Q&As</sup>

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03)

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### QUESTION 1

A company is planning to store data on Amazon RDS DB instances. The company must encrypt the data at rest. What should a solutions architect do to meet this requirement?

- A. Create an encryption key and store the key in AWS Secrets Manager Use the key to encrypt the DB instances
- B. Generate a certificate in AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). Enable SSL/TLS on the DB instances by using the certificate
- C. Create a customer master key (CMK) in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) Enable encryption for the DB instances
- D. Generate a certificate in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) Enable SSUTLS on the DB instances by using the certificate

Correct Answer: A

To encrypt data at rest in Amazon RDS, you can use the encryption feature of Amazon RDS, which uses AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). With this feature, Amazon RDS encrypts each database instance with a unique key. This key is stored securely by AWS KMS. You can manage your own keys or use the default AWS-managed keys. When you enable encryption for a DB instance, Amazon RDS encrypts the underlying storage, including the automated backups, read replicas, and snapshots.

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### QUESTION 2

A company maintains an Amazon RDS database that maps users to cost centers. The company has accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations. The company needs a solution that will tag all resources that are created in a specific

AWS account in the organization. The solution must tag each resource with the cost center ID of the user who created the resource.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Move the specific AWS account to a new organizational unit (OU) in Organizations from the management account. Create a service control policy (SCP) that requires all existing resources to have the correct cost center tag before the resources are created. Apply the SCP to the new OU.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function to tag the resources after the Lambda function looks up the appropriate cost center from the RDS database. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to AWS CloudTrail events to invoke the Lambda function.
- C. Create an AWS CloudFormation stack to deploy an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Lambda function to look up the appropriate cost center from the RDS database and to tag resources. Create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule to invoke the CloudFormation stack.
- D. Create an AWS Lambda function to tag the resources with a default value. Configure an Amazon EventBridge rule that reacts to AWS CloudTrail events to invoke the Lambda function when a resource is missing the cost center tag.

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 3

A company is running its production and nonproduction environment workloads in multiple AWS accounts. The accounts are in an organization in AWS Organizations. The company needs to design a solution that will prevent the modification of cost usage tags.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a custom AWS Config rule to prevent tag modification except by authorized principals.
- B. Create a custom trail in AWS CloudTrail to prevent tag modification.
- C. Create a service control policy (SCP) to prevent tag modification except by authorized principals.
- D. Create custom Amazon CloudWatch logs to prevent tag modification.

Correct Answer: C

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ja\\_jp/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs\\_manage\\_policies\\_scps\\_examples\\_tagging.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ja_jp/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps_examples_tagging.html)

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### QUESTION 4

A company is storing sensitive user information in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company wants to provide secure access to this bucket from the application tier running on Amazon EC2 instances inside a VPC. Which combination of steps should a solutions architect take to accomplish this? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure a VPC gateway endpoint for Amazon S3 within the VPC
- B. Create a bucket policy to make the objects in the S3 bucket public
- C. Create a bucket policy that limits access to only the application tier running in the VPC
- D. Create an IAM user with an S3 access policy and copy the IAM credentials to the EC2 instance
- E. Create a NAT instance and have the EC2 instances use the NAT instance to access the S3 bucket

Correct Answer: AC

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/s3-private-connection-no-authentication/>

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### QUESTION 5

A company is storing backup files by using Amazon S3 Standard storage. The files are accessed frequently for 1 month. However, the files are not accessed after 1 month. The company must keep the files indefinitely.

Which storage solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Configure S3 Intelligent-Tiering to automatically migrate objects.
- B. Create an S3 Lifecycle configuration to transition objects from S3 Standard to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 1 month.
- C. Create an S3 Lifecycle configuration to transition objects from S3 Standard to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3

Standard-IA) after 1 month.

D. Create an S3 Lifecycle configuration to transition objects from S3 Standard to S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) after 1 month.

Correct Answer: B

The storage solution that will meet these requirements most cost-effectively is B: Create an S3 Lifecycle configuration to transition objects from S3 Standard to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 1 month.

Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive is a secure, durable, and extremely low-cost Amazon S3 storage class for long-term retention of data that is rarely accessed and for which retrieval times of several hours are acceptable. It is the lowest-cost storage option in Amazon S3, making it a cost-effective choice for storing backup files that are not accessed after 1 month.

You can use an S3 Lifecycle configuration to automatically transition objects from S3 Standard to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 1 month. This will minimize the storage costs for the backup files that are not accessed frequently.

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## QUESTION 6

A company has a regional subscription-based streaming service that runs in a single AWS Region. The architecture consists of web servers and application servers on Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances are in Auto Scaling groups behind Elastic Load Balancers. The architecture includes an Amazon Aurora database cluster that extends across multiple Availability Zones.

The company wants to expand globally and to ensure that its application has minimal downtime.

A. Extend the Auto Scaling groups for the web tier and the application tier to deploy instances in Availability Zones in a second Region. Use an Aurora global database to deploy the database in the primary Region and the second Region. Use Amazon Route 53 health checks with a failover routing policy to the second Region.

B. Deploy the web tier and the application tier to a second Region. Add an Aurora PostgreSQL cross-Region Aurora Replica in the second Region. Use Amazon Route 53 health checks with a failovers routing policy to the second Region, Promote the secondary to primary as needed.

C. Deploy the web tier and the applicatin tier to a second Region. Create an Aurora PostgreSQL database in the second Region. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to replicate the primary database to the second Region. Use Amazon Route 53 health checks with a failover routing policy to the second Region.

D. Deploy the web tier and the application tier to a second Region. Use an Amazon Aurora global database to deploy the database in the primary Region and the second Region. Use Amazon Route 53 health checks with a failover routing policy to the second Region. Promote the secondary to primary as needed.

Correct Answer: D

Aws Aurora Global Database allows you to read and write from any region in the global cluster. This enables you to distribute read and write workloads globally, improving performance and reducing latency. Data is replicated synchronously across regions, ensuring strong consistency.

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## QUESTION 7

A company hosts its multi-tier applications on AWS. For compliance, governance, auditing, and security, the company must track configuration changes on its AWS resources and record a history of API calls made to these resources. What

should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS CloudTrail to track configuration changes and AWS Config to record API calls
- B. Use AWS Config to track configuration changes and AWS CloudTrail to record API calls
- C. Use AWS Config to track configuration changes and Amazon CloudWatch to record API calls
- D. Use AWS CloudTrail to track configuration changes and Amazon CloudWatch to record API calls

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 8

A company hosts its application on AWS. The company uses Amazon Cognito to manage users. When users log in to the application, the application fetches required data from Amazon DynamoDB by using a REST API that is hosted in Amazon API Gateway. The company wants an AWS managed solution that will control access to the REST API to reduce development efforts.

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

- A. Configure an AWS Lambda function to be an authorizer in API Gateway to validate which user made the request.
- B. For each user, create and assign an API key that must be sent with each request. Validate the key by using an AWS Lambda function.
- C. Send the user's email address in the header with every request. Invoke an AWS Lambda function to validate that the user with that email address has proper access.
- D. Configure an Amazon Cognito user pool authorizer in API Gateway to allow Amazon Cognito to validate each request.

Correct Answer: D

KEYWORD: LEAST operational overhead

To control access to the REST API and reduce development efforts, the company can use an Amazon Cognito user pool authorizer in API Gateway. This will allow Amazon Cognito to validate each request and ensure that only authenticated users can access the API. This solution has the LEAST operational overhead, as it does not require the company to develop and maintain any additional infrastructure or code.

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### QUESTION 9

A company is planning to migrate a commercial off-the-shelf application from its on-premises data center to AWS. The software has a software licensing model using sockets and cores with predictable capacity and uptime requirements. The company wants to use its existing licenses, which were purchased earlier this year.

Which Amazon EC2 pricing option is the MOST cost-effective?

- A. Dedicated Reserved Hosts
- B. Dedicated On-Demand Hosts

- C. Dedicated Reserved Instances
- D. Dedicated On-Oemand Instances

Correct Answer: A

Dedicated Host Reservations provide a billing discount compared to running On-Demand Dedicated Hosts. Reservations are available in three payment options.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/dedicated-hosts-overview.html>

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#### QUESTION 10

A company needs to configure a real-time data ingestion architecture for its application. The company needs an API, a process that transforms data as the data is streamed, and a storage solution for the data.

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

- A. Deploy an Amazon EC2 instance to host an API that sends data to an Amazon Kinesis data stream. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream that uses the Kinesis data stream as a data source. Use AWS Lambda functions to transform the data. Use the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to send the data to Amazon S3.
- B. Deploy an Amazon EC2 instance to host an API that sends data to AWS Glue. Stop source/destination checking on the EC2 instance. Use AWS Glue to transform the data and to send the data to Amazon S3.
- C. Configure an Amazon API Gateway API to send data to an Amazon Kinesis data stream. Create an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream that uses the Kinesis data stream as a data source. Use AWS Lambda functions to transform the data. Use the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to send the data to Amazon S3.
- D. Configure an Amazon API Gateway API to send data to AWS Glue. Use AWS Lambda functions to transform the data. Use AWS Glue to send the data to Amazon S3.

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 11

A company is developing an ecommerce application that will consist of a load-balanced front end, a container-based application, and a relational database. A solutions architect needs to create a highly available solution that operates with as little manual intervention as possible.

Which solutions meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an Amazon RDS DB instance in Multi-AZ mode.
- B. Create an Amazon RDS DB instance and one or more replicas in another Availability Zone.
- C. Create an Amazon EC2 in stance-based Docker cluster to handle the dynamic application load.
- D. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster with a Fargate launch type to handle the dynamic application load.
- E. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster with an Amazon EC2 launch type to handle the dynamic application load.

Correct Answer: AD

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonECS/latest/developerguide/Welcome.html>

1.

Relational database: RDS

2.

Container-based applications: ECS

"Amazon ECS enables you to launch and stop your container-based applications by using simple API calls. You can also retrieve the state of your cluster from a centralized service and have access to many familiar Amazon EC2 features."

3.

Little manual intervention: Fargate

You can run your tasks and services on a serverless infrastructure that is managed by AWS Fargate. Alternatively, for more control over your infrastructure, you can run your tasks and services on a cluster of Amazon EC2 instances that you

manage.

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## QUESTION 12

A company has multiple Windows file servers on premises. The company wants to migrate and consolidate its files into an Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system. File permissions must be preserved to ensure that access rights do not change.

Which solutions will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

A. Deploy AWS DataSync agents on premises. Schedule DataSync tasks to transfer the data to the FSx for Windows File Server file system.

B. Copy the shares on each file server into Amazon S3 buckets by using the AWS CLI. Schedule AWS DataSync tasks to transfer the data to the FSx for Windows File Server file system.

C. Remove the drives from each file server. Ship the drives to AWS for import into Amazon S3. Schedule AWS DataSync tasks to transfer the data to the FSx for Windows File Server file system.

D. Order an AWS Snowcone device. Connect the device to the on-premises network. Launch AWS DataSync agents on the device. Schedule DataSync tasks to transfer the data to the FSx for Windows File Server file system.

E. Order an AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized device. Connect the device to the on-premises network. Copy data to the device by using the AWS CLI. Ship the device back to AWS for import into Amazon S3. Schedule AWS DataSync tasks to transfer the data to the FSx for Windows File Server file system.

Correct Answer: AD

A This option involves deploying DataSync agents on your on-premises file servers and using DataSync to transfer the data directly to the FSx for Windows File Server. DataSync ensures that file permissions are preserved during the

migration process.

D This option involves using an AWS Snowcone device, a portable data transfer device. You would connect the Snowcone device to your on-premises network, launch DataSync agents on the device, and schedule DataSync tasks to transfer

the data to FSx for Windows File Server. DataSync handles the migration process while preserving file permissions.

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### QUESTION 13

A 4-year-old media company is using the AWS Organizations all features feature set to organize its AWS accounts. According to the company's finance team, the billing information on the member accounts must not be accessible to anyone, including the root user of the member accounts.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Add all finance team users to an IAM group. Attach an AWS managed policy named Billing to the group.
- B. Attach an identity-based policy to deny access to the billing information to all users, including the root user.
- C. Create a service control policy (SCP) to deny access to the billing information. Attach the SCP to the root organizational unit (OU).
- D. Convert from the Organizations all features feature set to the Organizations consolidated billing feature set.

Correct Answer: C

**Service Control Policies (SCP):** SCPs are an integral part of AWS Organizations and allow you to set fine-grained permissions on the organizational units (OUs) within your AWS Organization. SCPs provide central control over the maximum permissions that can be granted to member accounts, including the root user.

**Denying Access to Billing Information:** By creating an SCP and attaching it to the root OU, you can explicitly deny access to billing information for all accounts within the organization. SCPs can be used to restrict access to various AWS services and actions, including billing-related services.

**Granular Control:** SCPs enable you to define specific permissions and restrictions at the organizational unit level. By denying access to billing information at the root OU, you can ensure that no member accounts, including root users, have access to the billing information.

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### QUESTION 14

A company runs several websites on AWS for its different brands. Each website generates tens of gigabytes of web traffic logs each day. A solutions architect needs to design a scalable solution to give the company's developers the ability to

analyze traffic patterns across all the company's websites. This analysis by the developers will occur on demand once a week over the course of several months. The solution must support queries with standard SQL.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Store the logs in Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena for analysis.
- B. Store the logs in Amazon RDS. Use a database client for analysis.



- C. Store the logs in Amazon OpenSearch Service. Use OpenSearch Service for analysis.
- D. Store the logs in an Amazon EMR cluster Use a supported open-source framework for SQL-based analysis.

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 15

A company has a stateless web application that runs on AWS Lambda functions that are invoked by Amazon API Gateway. The company wants to deploy the application across multiple AWS Regions to provide Regional failover capabilities.

What should a solutions architect do to route traffic to multiple Regions?

- A. Create Amazon Route 53 health checks for each Region. Use an active-active failover configuration.
- B. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution with an origin for each Region. Use CloudFront health checks to route traffic.
- C. Create a transit gateway. Attach the transit gateway to the API Gateway endpoint in each Region. Configure the transit gateway to route requests.
- D. Create an Application Load Balancer in the primary Region. Set the target group to point to the API Gateway endpoint hostnames in each Region.

Correct Answer: A

To route traffic to multiple AWS Regions and provide regional failover capabilities for a stateless web application running on AWS Lambda functions invoked by Amazon API Gateway, you can use Amazon Route 53 with an active-active failover configuration.

By creating Amazon Route 53 health checks for each Region and configuring an active-active failover configuration, Route 53 can monitor the health of the endpoints in each Region and route traffic to healthy endpoints. In the event of a failure in one Region, Route 53 automatically routes traffic to the healthy endpoints in other Regions.

This setup ensures high availability and failover capabilities for your web application across multiple AWS Regions.

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