SAA-C03^Q&As

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QUESTION 1

A company has a website hosted on AWS. The website is behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) that is configured to handle HTTP and HTTPS separately. The company wants to forward all requests to the website so that the requests will use HTTPS.

What should a solutions architect do to meet this requirement?

A. Update the ALB\'s network ACL to accept only HTTPS traffic

B. Create a rule that replaces the HTTP in the URL with HTTPS.

C. Create a listener rule on the ALB to redirect HTTP traffic to HTTPS.

D. Replace the ALB with a Network Load Balancer configured to use Server Name Indication (SNI).

Correct Answer: C

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/elb-redirect-http-to-https-using-alb/

How can I redirect HTTP requests to HTTPS using an Application Load Balancer? Last updated: 2020-10-30 I want to redirect HTTP requests to HTTPS using Application Load Balancer listener rules. How can I do this? Resolution

Reference:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/elb-redirect-http-to-https-using-alb/

QUESTION 2

A company needs to migrate a MySQL database from its on-premises data center to AWS within 2 weeks. The database is 20 TB in size. The company wants to complete the migration with minimal downtime. Which solution will migrate the database MOST cost-effectively?

A. Order an AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized device. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) with AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to migrate the database with replication of ongoing changes. Send the Snowball Edge device to AWS to finish the migration and continue the ongoing replication.

B. Order an AWS Snowmobile vehicle. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) with AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to migrate the database with ongoing changes. Send the Snowmobile vehicle back to AWS to finish the migration and continue the ongoing replication.

C. Order an AWS Snowball Edge Compute Optimized with GPU device. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) with AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to migrate the database with ongoing changes. Send the Snowball device to AWS to finish the migration and continue the ongoing replication

D. Order a 1 GB dedicated AWS Direct Connect connection to establish a connection with the data center. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) with AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to migrate the database with replication of ongoing changes.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

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

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 4

A company has several web servers that need to frequently access a common Amazon RDS MySQL Multi-AZ DB instance The company wants a secure method for the web servers to connect to the database while meeting a security requirement to rotate user credentials frequently.

Which solution meets these requirements?

A. Store the database user credentials in AWS Secrets Manager Grant the necessary IAM permissions to allow the web servers to access AWS Secrets Manager

B. Store the database user credentials in AWS Systems Manager OpsCenter Grant the necessary IAM permissions to allow the web servers to access OpsCenter

C. Store the database user credentials in a secure Amazon S3 bucket Grant the necessary IAM permissions to allow the web servers to retrieve credentials and access the database.

D. Store the database user credentials in files encrypted with AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) on the web server file system. The web server should be able to decrypt the files and access the database

Correct Answer: A

AWS Secrets Manager helps you protect secrets needed to access your applications, services, and IT resources. The service enables you to easily rotate, manage, and retrieve database credentials, API keys, and other secrets throughout their lifecycle. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/intro.html

Secrets Manager enables you to replace hardcoded credentials in your code, including passwords, with an API call to Secrets Manager to retrieve the secret programmatically. This helps ensure the secret can\\'t be compromised by someone examining your code, because the secret no longer exists in the code. Also, you can configure Secrets Manager to automatically rotate the secret for you according to a specified schedule. This enables you to replace long-term secrets with short-term ones, significantly reducing the risk of compromise.

QUESTION 5

A company is preparing to store confidential data in Amazon S3 For compliance reasons the data must be encrypted at rest Encryption key usage must be logged tor auditing purposes. Keys must be rotated every year. Which solution meets these requirements and he MOST operationally efferent?

A. Server-side encryption with customer-provided keys (SSE-C)

B. Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3)

C. Server-side encryption with AWS KMS (SSE-KMS) customer master keys (CMKs) with manual rotation

D. Server-side encryption with AWS KMS (SSE-KMS) customer master keys (CMKs) with automate rotation

Correct Answer: D

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/rotate-keys.html When you enable automatic key rotation for a customer managed key, AWS KMS generates new cryptographic material for the KMS key every year. AWS KMS also saves the KMS key\\'s older cryptographic material in perpetuity so it can be used to decrypt data that the KMS key encrypted.

Key rotation in AWS KMS is a cryptographic best practice that is designed to be transparent and easy to use. AWS KMS supports optional automatic key rotation only for customer managed CMKs. Enable and disable key rotation. Automatic key rotation is disabled by default on customer managed CMKs. When you enable (or re-enable) key rotation, AWS KMS automatically rotates the CMK 365 days after the enable date and every 365 days thereafter.

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