Free Questions for SAA-C03

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company needs to archive an on-premises relational database. The company wants to retain the data. The company needs to be able to run SQL queries on the archived data to create annual reports. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

Options:

A- Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the on-premises database to an Amazon RDS instance. Retire the on-premises database. Maintain the RDS instance in a stopped state until the data is needed for reports.
B- Set up database replication from the on-premises database to an Amazon EC2 instance. Retire the on-premises database. Make a snapshot of the EC2 instance. Maintain the EC2 instance in a stopped state until the data is needed for reports.
C- Create a database backup on premises. Use AWS DataSync to transfer the data to Amazon S3. Create an S3 Lifecycle configuration to move the data to S3 Glacier Deep Archive. Restore the backup to Amazon EC2 instances to run reports.
D- Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate the on-premises databases to Amazon S3 in Apache Parquet format. Store the data in S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval. Use Amazon Athena to run reports.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Amazon S3 is the most cost-effective option for archiving data. Using AWS DMS to migrate to S3 in Apache Parquet format provides an optimized columnar format for analytics. By storing in S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval, costs are minimized while maintaining compliance with retention. When queries are required, Athena can run SQL queries directly on archived data in S3 without provisioning infrastructure. Options A and B rely on maintaining RDS or EC2 instances, which increases cost and operational overhead. Option C requires full restores to EC2 before running queries, which is slow and inefficient. Therefore, D provides the lowest operational overhead and direct query capability with Athena.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company needs to create a compliance management solution. The company wants to use a combination of AWS services to achieve the fine-grained visibility that the solution requires. The compliance management solution must provide a centralized method for company employees to review security findings and out-of-compliance findings.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST ongoing maintenance?

Options:

A- Configure AWS Security Hub to centralize findings. Use conformance packs in Amazon Inspector to check for compliance framework misalignment.
B- Use AWS Marketplace to purchase a security tool. Install the tool on an Amazon EC2 instance. Assign an EC2 Instance Profile for the tool to gather data from AWS resources.
C- Configure AWS Security Hub to centralize findings. Use conformance packs in AWS Config to check for compliance framework misalignment.
D- Configure AWS Systems Manager to provide a centralized dashboard. Use conformance packs in AWS Config to check for compliance framework misalignment.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

AWS Security Hub provides a centralized view of security findings across AWS accounts and services. It integrates natively with AWS Config conformance packs, which evaluate compliance against industry standards such as CIS and PCI-DSS.

From AWS Documentation:

''AWS Security Hub aggregates, organizes, and prioritizes security alerts and compliance status across AWS accounts. Use AWS Config conformance packs to assess compliance with security frameworks.''

(Source: AWS Security Hub User Guide -- Managing Findings and Compliance)

Why C is correct:

Security Hub provides a centralized dashboard for compliance visibility.

Conformance packs in AWS Config automate compliance checks across accounts.

Fully managed, minimal maintenance, and integrates natively with AWS services.

Why others are incorrect:

A: Conformance packs are not a feature of Amazon Inspector.

B: Third-party tools on EC2 require management and add operational overhead.

D: Systems Manager is not designed for compliance aggregation.

AWS Security Hub User Guide -- ''Compliance Standards and Findings''

AWS Config User Guide -- ''Conformance Packs Overview''

AWS Well-Architected Framework -- Security Pillar

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company has a web application that stores user transactions in an Amazon DynamoDB table. To comply with regulations, the company must retain a copy of user transaction data for 7 years.

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

Options:

A- Use DynamoDB point-in-time recovery to back up the table continuously.
B- Use AWS Backup to create backup schedules and retention policies for the table.
C- Create an on-demand backup of the table by using DynamoDB. Store the backup in an Amazon S3 bucket. Set an S3 Lifecycle configuration for the S3 bucket.
D- Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Lambda function to back up the table and to store the backup in an Amazon S3 bucket. Set an S3 Lifecycle configuration for the S3 bucket.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

AWS Backup offers centralized management, scheduling, and retention of backups for supported AWS services including Amazon DynamoDB. It enables compliance retention with minimal management.

From AWS Documentation:

''AWS Backup provides centralized backup management across AWS services, including DynamoDB. You can define backup plans, schedules, and retention policies to meet business or regulatory requirements.''

(Source: AWS Backup Developer Guide -- Backing up DynamoDB Tables)

Why B is correct:

Automatically manages backup scheduling and retention (7 years).

Centralized compliance monitoring via AWS Backup Audit Manager.

Fully managed and requires no custom automation.

Why others are incorrect:

A: PITR is for continuous restore within 35 days, not long-term compliance retention.

C & D: Manual or Lambda-based backups require custom management and increase operational complexity.

AWS Backup Developer Guide -- ''Backing up DynamoDB Tables''

AWS Well-Architected Framework -- Operational Excellence and Reliability Pillars