

AWS SAA-C03: Target 85%+ — Final Rapid Revision Pack

Got it. You're hours away from SAA-C03, so this is a **high-yield, exam-scoring revision pack** distilled from your 3 mock/practice reviews and tuned to the **exact traps you fell for**. This is designed to be read end-to-end in ~15–20 minutes, 2–3 times today, and once just before the exam.

1 Ultra-Short Memory Hooks (Your Weak + High-Frequency Areas)

Networking / Hybrid

- VGW = AWS side, CGW = customer side
- DX alone ≠ encrypted → add VPN
- Site-to-Site VPN = fast to start, variable latency
- Transit Gateway = hub, not encryption
- VPN CloudHub = branch-to-branch

VPC Access

- AWS service private access → VPC Endpoint
- Private subnet → NAT = outbound only
- Public subnet → IGW
- PrivateLink = service-to-service, no internet

Compute

- User Data = root + runs only on first boot
- Cluster Placement Group = low latency / HPC
- Instance Store = cheap + fast + ephemeral
- Spot Fleet > Spot Instance for resilience

Storage

- NFS hybrid → Storage Gateway (File)
- Windows shared storage → FSx Windows
- Linux shared storage → EFS

- Accidental delete → S3 Versioning + MFA Delete

Databases

- Aurora reads → Reader endpoint
- Multi-AZ ≠ read scaling
- DAX = DynamoDB cache, no SQL
- ElastiCache = in-memory + SQL cache

Messaging / Streaming

- Streaming → Kinesis
- Notifications → SNS
- Decouple → SQS
- Streaming + notify → Kinesis + SNS

2 “If You See This Phrase → Pick This Service” (With Traps & Alternatives)

VPC / Connectivity

- “Private access to AWS service” → VPC Endpoint
- “Branch offices talk to each other” → AWS VPN CloudHub
- “Dedicated + encrypted + low latency” → AWS Direct Connect + VPN
- Trap: “Transit Gateway alone” ❌ (no encryption)

Databases (Big Trap Area)

- “Read scaling Aurora” → Aurora Read Replica
- “High write + read load” → Reader endpoint
- Trap: “Multi-AZ standby reads” ❌

Storage

- “On-prem NFS → cloud, cheap” → AWS Storage Gateway File Gateway
- “Windows DFS / SMB” → Amazon FSx for Windows File Server
- Trap: EFS for Windows ❌

Gateway & Migration

- “Minimal downtime migration” → AWS DataSync

- "Database migration live" → AWS DMS
- Trap: Snowball for live DB ❌

Data Transfer

- "Large offline data" → AWS Snowball
- "Continuous sync" → DataSync
- "Hybrid file access" → Storage Gateway

3 20 Rapid-Fire Exam Traps (Read Twice)

1. Multi-AZ ≠ read scaling
2. Direct Connect ≠ encrypted
3. Transit Gateway ≠ VPN
4. User Data ≠ every reboot
5. DAX ≠ SQL cache
6. NAT ≠ inbound traffic
7. IGW ≠ private subnet
8. S3 ≠ POSIX filesystem
9. EFS ≠ Windows SMB
10. FSx Windows ≠ NFS
11. Spot Instance ≠ resilient
12. Spot Fleet = auto-replace
13. CloudFormation ≠ low downtime
14. SNS ≠ queue
15. SQS ≠ streaming
16. Kinesis ≠ notification
17. Reader endpoint ≠ writer
18. Instance Store ≠ durable
19. MFA Delete only with versioning
20. VPC Endpoint ≠ Internet Gateway

4 AWS Services That Cover ~75% of Exam Questions (With Score-Boosters)

Compute

- **Amazon EC2 Key:** placement groups, instance store, Spot vs RI
- **AWS Lambda Key:** event-driven, no servers, cost-per-ms

Storage

- **Amazon S3 Key:** versioning, lifecycle, MFA delete
- **Amazon EFS Key:** Linux NFS, multi-AZ
- **Amazon FSx Key:** Windows SMB vs Lustre (HPC)

Databases

- **Amazon Aurora Key:** reader endpoint, replicas, failover
- **Amazon DynamoDB Key:** DAX, global tables

Networking

- **Amazon VPC Key:** IGW vs NAT vs Endpoint
- **AWS Direct Connect Key:** add VPN for encryption
- **AWS Transit Gateway Key:** hub-and-spoke

Messaging / Streaming

- **Amazon SQS** – decouple
- **Amazon SNS** – notify
- **Amazon Kinesis** – streaming



Final Exam Strategy (Very Important)

- Eliminate **2 wrong answers first**
 - Look for **keywords:** *least operational, most cost-effective, lowest downtime*
 - If **hybrid** → think **VPN / DX / Gateway**
 - If **reads slow** → think **replica**, not Multi-AZ
 - If **AWS service access from VPC** → **Endpoint**
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AWS SAA-C03 — 2-Page Ultra-Compressed Cheat Sheet

PAGE 1 — CORE MEMORY HOOKS + SERVICE PICKERS

1 Ultra-Short Memory Hooks (Read Fast)

Networking / Hybrid

- VGW = AWS side | CGW = On-prem side
- DX ≠ encrypted → add VPN
- Site-to-Site VPN = quick, variable latency
- Transit Gateway = hub only
- Branch ↔ Branch → VPN CloudHub

VPC Access

- Private access to AWS service → VPC Endpoint
- Private subnet outbound → NAT
- Public subnet inbound/outbound → IGW
- PrivateLink = no internet, service-to-service

Compute

- User Data = root + runs once (first boot)
- Cluster Placement Group = low latency / HPC
- Instance Store = fastest + cheapest + ephemeral
- Spot Fleet > Spot Instance (resilience)

Storage

- Hybrid NFS → Storage Gateway (File)
- Windows shared storage → FSx Windows
- Linux shared storage → EFS
- Accidental delete → S3 Versioning + MFA Delete

Databases

- Aurora read scaling → Reader endpoint
- Multi-AZ ≠ read scaling

- DAX = DynamoDB cache (NO SQL)
- SQL query caching → ElastiCache

Messaging / Streaming

- Streaming → Kinesis
- Notifications → SNS
- Decouple → SQS
- Streaming + notify → Kinesis + SNS

2 "If You See This Phrase → Pick This" (Exam Gold)

VPC / Connectivity

- "Private AWS service access" → VPC Endpoint
- "Dedicated + encrypted + low latency" → AWS Direct Connect + VPN
- "Branch offices communicate" → AWS VPN CloudHub
- Trap: Transit Gateway alone ❌

Databases (High-Trap Zone)

- "Separate reads from writes" → Aurora Read Replica
- "High read traffic" → Reader endpoint
- Trap: "Read from Multi-AZ standby" ❌

Storage / Hybrid

- "On-prem NFS, cheap, scalable" → Storage Gateway (File)
- "Windows DFS / SMB" → Amazon FSx for Windows File Server
- Trap: EFS for Windows ❌

Migration / Transfer

- "Live DB migration" → AWS Database Migration Service
- "Ongoing sync" → AWS DataSync
- "Offline TBs" → AWS Snowball



PAGE 2 — EXAM TRAPS + 75% SERVICES

3 20 Rapid-Fire Exam Traps (Memorize)

1. Multi-AZ ≠ read scaling

2. Direct Connect ≠ encrypted
 3. Transit Gateway ≠ VPN
 4. User Data ≠ every reboot
 5. DAX ≠ SQL cache
 6. NAT ≠ inbound access
 7. IGW ≠ private subnet
 8. S3 ≠ POSIX filesystem
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 10. FSx Windows ≠ NFS
 11. Spot Instance ≠ resilient
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 13. CloudFormation ≠ least downtime
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 19. MFA Delete only with Versioning
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AWS Services Covering ~75% of Exam

Compute

- **Amazon EC2** Placement groups, Spot vs RI, instance store
- **AWS Lambda** Event-driven, serverless, cost per ms

Storage

- **Amazon S3** Versioning, lifecycle, MFA delete
- **Amazon EFS** Linux NFS, multi-AZ
- **Amazon FSx** Windows SMB vs Lustre (HPC)

Databases

- **Amazon Aurora** Reader endpoint, replicas, failover
- **Amazon DynamoDB** DAX, global tables

Networking

- **Amazon VPC** IGW vs NAT vs Endpoint

Amazon ElastiCache for Redis

- AWS Direct Connect Add VPN for encryption
- AWS Transit Gateway Hub-and-spoke VPCs

Messaging / Streaming

- Amazon SQS – decouple
- Amazon SNS – notify
- Amazon Kinesis – streaming



Final 30-Second Exam Rule

If two options work → choose the one with less ops, more managed, more AWS-native