REXTON IT

AWS Cloud Administrator

Become a Certified Cloud Engineer



"Master Technology, Master Your Future!"

REXTON IT SOLUTIONS

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REXTON IT

Career Solution-Steps

ONLY in 90 Days

Career Transformation with-in 90 Days

JOIN TRAINING

our career expert help to join the training.

LEARN ADVANCE

Learn advance training, and get real time experience.

INTERVIEW

We will conduct your interview in training period.

GET JOB

You will get job in the training duration

AWS Solution Architect Associate

The AWS Certified Solutions Architect – Associate (SAA) course covers AWS cloud fundamentals, architecture design, networking, security, storage, databases, high availability, disaster recovery, and cost optimization.

AWS Cloud Fundamentals
Introduction to cloud computing and AWS
Cloud service models: IaaS, PaaS, SaaS
Cloud deployment models: public, private, hybrid
AWS Global Infrastructure: Regions and Availability Zones
Edge locations and Points of Presence
Local Zones and AWS Outposts
AWS Shared Responsibility Model
AWS Well-Architected Framework
AWS Management Console, CLI, and SDK
AWS account creation and configuration
AWS Free Tier and billing fundamentals
AWS Organizations and multi-account architecture
Identity and Access Management (IAM)
Introduction to AWS IAM
IAM users, groups, roles, and policies
Identity-based and resource-based policies
JSON policy structure and policy evaluation
Least-privilege access design
IAM roles for EC2 instances and AWS services
Multi-factor authentication (MFA)
IAM policy conditions and permissions boundaries
Cross-account access using IAM roles
AWS Security Token Service (STS)
IAM Identity Center and federated access
Root account security and access-key management
AWS Secrets Manager and Systems Manager Parameter Store
Amazon EC2 and Compute Services
Introduction to Amazon EC2
EC2 instance families and instance types
Amazon Machine Images (AMIs)
On-Demand, Reserved Instances, Spot Instances, and Savings Plans
Key pairs, security groups, and instance profiles
EBS root volumes and data volumes
EC2 user data and bootstrap scripts
Elastic IP addresses and public/private IP addressing
EC2 placement groups
Auto Scaling Groups and launch templates
Elastic Load Balancing: ALB, NLB, GWLB
AWS Lambda and event-driven compute
AWS Elastic Beanstalk
Amazon ECS, EKS, and AWS Fargate
AWS Batch and compute selection strategies
AWS Storage Services
Amazon S3: buckets, objects, keys, and prefixes
S3 storage classes: Standard and Intelligent-Tiering

S3 storage classes: Standard-IA and One Zone-IA
S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval, Flexible Retrieval, and Deep Archive
S3 bucket policies, IAM policies, ACLs, and Block Public Access
S3 versioning, lifecycle policies, and replication
Cross-Region Replication (CRR) and Same-Region Replication (SRR)
S3 server-side encryption: SSE-S3 and SSE-KMS
S3 Object Lock, retention, and legal holds
Pre-signed URLs, static website hosting, and event notifications
Amazon EBS volume types: gp3, io1/io2, st1, sc1
EBS snapshots, encryption, resizing, and attachment
Amazon EFS: shared Linux file storage
EFS Regional and One Zone configurations
EFS performance modes, throughput, and lifecycle management
Amazon FSx: Windows File Server, Lustre, ONTAP, OpenZFS
AWS Storage Gateway
AWS DataSync
AWS Transfer Family
AWS Snow Family and offline data migration
Amazon VPC and Networking
VPC architecture and CIDR addressing
Public and private subnets
Availability Zone-based subnet design
Route tables and route propagation
Internet Gateway (IGW)
NAT Gateway and outbound internet access
Security Groups versus Network ACLs
Elastic Network Interfaces (ENIs)
Elastic IP addresses
VPC endpoints: Gateway and Interface endpoints
Amazon S3 and DynamoDB gateway endpoints
AWS PrivateLink and interface endpoints
VPC peering and limitations
AWS Transit Gateway
Site-to-Site VPN
AWS Direct Connect
Amazon Route 53 DNS and routing policies
Amazon CloudFront content delivery
AWS Global Accelerator
AWS Network Firewall
VPC Flow Logs
Hybrid cloud connectivity and private network design
AWS Database Services
Relational versus NoSQL databases
Amazon RDS architecture and supported engines
RDS Multi-AZ deployments and failover
RDS read replicas and read scaling
RDS backups, snapshots, and encryption
Amazon Aurora and Aurora Serverless
Amazon DynamoDB tables, items, and attributes
DynamoDB partition keys and sort keys

Global secondary indexes (GSI) and local secondary indexes (LSI)
DynamoDB on-demand and provisioned capacity
DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)
DynamoDB Global Tables
Amazon ElastiCache for Redis OSS and Memcached
Amazon Redshift data warehousing
Amazon DocumentDB and Amazon Neptune
Amazon OpenSearch Service
AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) and Schema Conversion Tool (SCT)
Choosing a database for application requirements
AWS Security and Data Protection
AWS Shared Responsibility Model
IAM policies, roles, and least-privilege access
AWS Organizations and Service Control Policies (SCPs)
AWS IAM Identity Center and federated authentication
AWS KMS and encryption key management
AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)
AWS Secrets Manager and Parameter Store
AWS WAF and AWS Shield
Amazon GuardDuty
AWS Security Hub
Amazon Inspector
Amazon Macie
AWS CloudTrail and AWS Config
AWS Audit Manager and AWS Artifact
AWS Backup and data-retention controls
Encryption at rest and in transit
Public versus private service endpoints
Multi-account security and centralized logging
High Availability, Resilience, and Disaster Recovery
High availability versus fault tolerance
Single-AZ versus Multi-AZ deployments
Multi-Region architecture design
Elastic Load Balancing and health checks
EC2 Auto Scaling policies
Route 53 health checks and failover routing
RDS Multi-AZ failover and read replicas
S3 replication and versioning
AWS Backup policies and cross-Region copies
Disaster recovery: backup and restore
Disaster recovery: pilot light
Disaster recovery: warm standby
Disaster recovery: multi-site active/active
Recovery Time Objective (RTO)
Recovery Point Objective (RPO)
Failover, failback, and recovery testing
Fault isolation and removing single points of failure
AWS Well-Architected Reliability Pillar
Application Integration and Serverless Architecture
AWS Lambda functions and execution roles
Amazon API Gateway and REST APIs

Amazon SQS standard and FIFO queues
Amazon SNS topics and subscriptions
Amazon EventBridge rules and event buses
AWS Step Functions workflows
Event-driven architecture
Message queues and asynchronous processing
Loose coupling and microservices
Lambda concurrency, retries, and dead-letter queues
Serverless application security
Amazon ECS and EKS integration
AWS Fargate
Synchronous versus asynchronous communication
Monitoring, Logging, and Governance
Amazon CloudWatch metrics, logs, dashboards, and alarms
CloudWatch Logs Insights
AWS CloudTrail event history and audit trails
AWS Config rules and compliance monitoring
AWS Systems Manager
AWS Organizations and consolidated billing
AWS Control Tower and account governance
AWS Trusted Advisor
AWS Health Dashboard
AWS Resource Groups and tagging
AWS Budgets and billing alerts
Centralized logs and operational monitoring
Automated remediation and incident response
Performance Optimization and Content Delivery
Choosing EC2 instance families and sizes
Auto Scaling and dynamic capacity
ALB versus NLB use cases
CloudFront caching and origin configuration
Amazon ElastiCache and database caching
S3 performance and multipart uploads
EBS throughput, IOPS, and volume selection
EFS performance and throughput
Database read scaling and partitioning
DynamoDB capacity optimization
Route 53 routing policies
Global Accelerator versus CloudFront
Performance bottlenecks and latency reduction
AWS Cost Optimization
AWS pricing principles
On-Demand versus Spot and Reserved Instances
Savings Plans
EC2 rightsizing and Auto Scaling
S3 storage-class selection
S3 lifecycle policies and Glacier archival
EBS volume and snapshot optimization
NAT Gateway, data transfer, and networking costs
RDS pricing and database rightsizing
CloudFront caching to reduce origin traffic
AWS Cost Explorer

AWS Budgets and cost alerts
AWS Compute Optimizer
Resource tagging and cost allocation
Cost optimization using the Well-Architected Framework
Migration and Hybrid Cloud Architecture
AWS migration strategies: the 7 Rs
Rehost, replatform, refactor, repurchase, relocate, retain, and retire
AWS Application Migration Service
AWS Database Migration Service
AWS DataSync
AWS Storage Gateway
AWS Snow Family
Hybrid connectivity using Site-to-Site VPN
AWS Direct Connect
AWS Transfer Family
Migrating on-premises applications and databases
Planning cutover, validation, and rollback
Designing hybrid cloud architectures
AWS Architecture Design and Exam Preparation
AWS Well-Architected Framework review
Secure architecture design
Highly available and fault-tolerant systems
Scalable web application architecture
Three-tier application design
Private application and database architectures
Multi-account enterprise design
Cost-effective storage and compute decisions
Scenario-based service selection
Architecture diagrams and design documentation
SAA-C03 practice questions
Exam-style architecture case studies
Final hands-on project and mock examination


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Thank You!



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