

Amazon DVA-C02資格専門知識、DVA-C02日本語認定対策



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>> Amazon DVA-C02資格専門知識 <<

完璧なDVA-C02資格専門知識 & 合格スムーズDVA-C02日本語認定対策 | 認定するDVA-C02参考書勉強 AWS Certified Developer - Associate

学習効率をテストする時間を設定して、実際のDVA-C02試験に参加しているときに指定された時間内にテストを完了することができます。さらに、試験の速度に合わせて調整し、DVA-C02トレーニング資料で設定したタイムキーパーに従ってアラートを維持することができます。したがって、この効果的なシミュレーション機能に関するDVA-C02スタディガイドを信頼することで、最終的に効率が向上し、DVA-C02試験の成功を支援できます。DVA-C02試験問題の無料デモをお試しください！

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate 認定 DVA-C02 試験問題 (Q494-Q499):

質問 # 494

A developer is debugging an issue with an application that is based on an AWS Lambda function.

The Lambda function intermittently fails during a 1-hour window. The developer needs to investigate the root cause of the intermittent failures.

The application sends logs to an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group. The developer must be able to collect logs that relate to Lambda function failures. The developer must capture the dates and times at which the failures occurred.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Use CloudWatch Insights to run a query on the log group that searches for specific patterns that match the error messages.
- B. Download log files from the CloudWatch Logs log group to the developer's local machine. Use a local text search tool to search for the error messages.
- C. Use the AWS CLI in AWS CloudShell to browse the CloudWatch Logs log group to search for the error messages.
- D. Export the CloudWatch Logs log group to an Amazon S3 bucket. Use Amazon Athena to run a SQL query against the bucket to search for the error messages.

正解: A

解説:

CloudWatch Logs Insights enables efficient, interactive querying of log data with minimal operational overhead. It allows filtering logs for error patterns and extracting timestamps within a specific time window, making it the most operationally efficient solution for debugging Lambda failures.

質問 # 495

A company has an application that uses an AWS Lambda function to process customer orders. The company notices that the application processes some orders more than once.

A developer needs to update the application to prevent duplicate processing.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST implementation effort?

- A. Configure the Lambda function to retry failed invocations. Implement a retry mechanism that has a fixed delay between attempts to handle duplicate events.
- B. Use Amazon Athena to query processed events to identify duplicate records. Add processing logic to the Lambda function to handle the duplication scenarios that the query identifies.
- C. Implement a de-duplication mechanism that uses Amazon DynamoDB as the control database. Configure the Lambda function to check for the existence of a unique identifier before processing each event.
- D. Create a custom Amazon ECS task to perform idempotency checks. Use AWS Step Functions to integrate the ECS task with the Lambda function.

正解: C

解説:

Requirement Summary:

- * Orders are being processed more than once
- * Need to prevent duplicate processing
- * Looking for least implementation effort

Key Concept:

- * Lambda + Event-driven patterns can occasionally result in duplicate invocations (at-least-once delivery model)
- * You need idempotency (i.e., prevent repeated processing of same event) Evaluate Options:

A). Use DynamoDB for de-duplication

- * Simple and widely used approach
- * Store a unique orderId as the primary key
- * Before processing, check if order exists
- * If yes # skip
- * If no # process and store the ID
- * Minimal code changes required

B). ECS + Step Functions

- * Overkill for basic de-duplication
- * Adds significant complexity

C). Retry logic with fixed delay

* Doesn't prevent duplication - makes it worse

* Retrying might trigger the same message again

D). Athena to identify duplicates

* Reactive solution, not preventative

* Not suitable for real-time event de-duplication

* Lambda idempotency: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/invoke-retries.html>

* Using DynamoDB for idempotent design: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/how-to-design-idempotent-APIs-on-aws/>

質問 # 496

A company has a social media application that receives large amounts of traffic. User posts and interactions are continuously updated in an Amazon RDS database. The data changes frequently, and the data types can be complex. The application must serve read requests with minimal latency.

The application's current architecture struggles to deliver these rapid data updates efficiently. The company needs a solution to improve the application's performance.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Add an Amazon CloudFront distribution in front of the RDS database to provide a caching layer for the high volume of rapidly changing data.
- B. Create an Amazon ElastiCache for Redis cluster. Update the application code to use a write-through caching strategy and read the data from Redis.
- C. Set up Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration on the RDS database to enhance the speed of data transfer from the databases to the application.
- D. Use Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) in front of the RDS database to provide a caching layer for the high volume of rapidly changing data.

正解: A

質問 # 497

A developer is updating the code for an AWS Lambda function to add new capabilities. The Lambda function has version aliases for production and development environments that run separate versions of the function. The developer needs to configure a staging environment for the Lambda function to handle invocations to both the development version and the production version.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a weighted alias that references the production version of the function and the updated version of the function.
- B. Add a Network Load Balancer. Add the production version of the function and updated version of the function as targets.
- C. Create a tag for the Lambda function that contains the production version and updated version of the code.
- D. Use AWS CodeDeploy to create a linear traffic shifting deployment

正解: A

質問 # 498

A developer registered an AWS Lambda function as a target for an Application Load Balancer (ALB) using a CLI command. However, the Lambda function is not being invoked when the client sends requests through the ALB.

Why is the Lambda function not being invoked?

- A. The permissions to invoke the Lambda function are missing.
- B. A Lambda function cannot be registered as a target for an ALB.
- C. Cross-zone is not enabled on the ALB.
- D. A Lambda function can be registered with an ALB using AWS Management Console only.

正解: A

質問 # 499

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