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<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1lsr5-N5P6N-t9RRK6yQjam9RFOon64rh>

It-Pruefung ist eine Website, die die Erfolgsquote von Amazon DVA-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung erhöhen kann. Die erfahrungsreichen IT-Experten entwickeln ständig eine Vielzahl von Programmen, um zu garantieren, dass Sie die Amazon DVA-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung 100% erfolgreich bestehen können. Die Trainingsmaterialien von It-Pruefung sind sehr effektiv. Viele IT-Leute, die die Amazon DVA-C02 Prüfung bestanden haben, haben die Prüfungsfragen und Antworten von It-Pruefung benutzt. Mit Hilfe des It-Pruefung haben viele auch die Amazon DVA-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestanden. Wenn Sie It-Pruefung wählen, kommt der Erfolg auf Sie zu.

Die Amazon DVA -C02 -Prüfung, auch als AWS Certified Developer - Associate Exam bekannt, ist eine Zertifizierungsprüfung, die von Amazon Web Services (AWS) für Softwareentwickler angeboten wird, die ihre Fähigkeiten und Kenntnisse in der Entwicklung von Anwendungen auf der AWS -Plattform validieren möchten. Diese Prüfung wurde entwickelt, um die Fähigkeit eines Kandidaten zu testen, Cloud-basierte Anwendungen mithilfe von AWS-Diensten und APIs zu entwerfen, zu entwickeln und bereitzustellen. Die Prüfung deckt eine breite Palette von Themen ab, einschließlich AWS -Kerndiensten, Sicherheit, Datenbanken und serverloser Architektur.

>> DVA-C02 Prüfungsfragen <<

Echte und neueste DVA-C02 Fragen und Antworten der Amazon DVA-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung

Welche Schulungsunterlagen zur Amazon DVA-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung sind die zuverlässigsten unter zahlreichen Webseiten? Selbstverständlich sind die Lehrbücher von It-Pruefung die genauesten. It-Pruefung verfügt über professionelle ausgebildete Arbeitnehmer, Zertifizierungsexperten, Techniker sowie Sprachmeister, die erforschen ständig die neuesten Amazon DVA-C02 Prüfung und aktualisieren sie. Deswegen können Sie ganz beruhigt unsere Schulungsunterlagen zur Amazon DVA-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung benutzen, und wir versprechen Ihnen, dass Sie die Amazon DVA-C02 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestanden können.

Um sich auf die DVA-C02-Prüfung vorzubereiten, sollten Kandidaten Erfahrung in der Entwicklung von Anwendungen mit AWS-Diensten und -technologien haben. Sie sollten mit AWS-SDKs, APIs und Befehlszeilen-Tools vertraut sein und praktische Erfahrungen mit AWS-Diensten wie Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, Amazon RDS und Amazon SQS haben. Kandidaten können auch von AWS -Schulungskursen, Lesen von AWS -Dokumentationen und dem Üben mit AWS -Diensten in einer Sandbox -Umgebung profitieren.

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate DVA-C02 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q27-Q32):

27. Frage

A company has a two-tier application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). The EC2

instances are in an Auto Scaling group. The Auto Scaling group is configured with a lifecycle hook that uses the default health checks for the EC2 instances.

During a recent change deployment, the ALB reported HTTP 502 errors. When a developer checked the target group, some of the EC2 instances were marked as unhealthy. However, the Auto Scaling group was not replacing the unhealthy EC2 instances. Which configuration change should the developer make to replace the unhealthy EC2 instances?

- A. Update the lifecycle hook to wait for the application to install.
- B. Set the health check grace period for the Auto Scaling group.
- **C. Update the Auto Scaling group's health check from Amazon EC2 to Elastic Load Balancing (ELB).**
- D. Increase the cooldown period of the Auto Scaling group from its default value.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

By default, an Auto Scaling group uses EC2 status checks to determine instance health. EC2 status checks confirm that an instance is running and reachable at the infrastructure level, but they do not validate that the application is healthy behind the load balancer. In this scenario, the ALB is returning HTTP 502 errors and the target group shows instances as unhealthy, meaning the application is failing health checks (or not responding correctly). However, because the Auto Scaling group is using the default EC2 health check type, it does not consider these instances unhealthy for replacement.

AWS recommends configuring the Auto Scaling group to use ELB health checks when instances serve traffic behind an ALB or NLB. With ELB health checks enabled, Auto Scaling evaluates target health as reported by the load balancer target group. If the ALB marks an instance unhealthy, the Auto Scaling group will treat that instance as unhealthy and terminate and replace it automatically, restoring capacity with healthy targets.

Why the other options are insufficient:

* Cooldown period (A) affects scaling timing, not health replacement logic.

* Lifecycle hook changes (B) can help with initialization timing, but they do not cause Auto Scaling to replace instances based on ALB target health unless ELB health checks are enabled.

* Health check grace period (D) delays health evaluation after launch, which can reduce premature replacement, but it still won't replace instances based on ALB target group status unless the health check type is ELB.

Therefore, switching the Auto Scaling group health check type to Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) is the correct fix.

28. Frage

A developer is working on an ecommerce platform that communicates with several third-party payment processing APIs. The third-party payment services do not provide a test environment.

The developer needs to validate the ecommerce platform's integration with the third-party payment processing APIs. The developer must test the API integration code without invoking the third-party payment processing APIs.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set up an Amazon API Gateway REST API with a gateway response configured for status code 200. Add response templates that contain sample responses captured from the real third-party API.
- B. Set up an AWS AppSync GraphQL API with a data source configured for each third-party API. Specify an integration type of Mock. Configure integration responses by using sample responses captured from the real third-party API.
- **C. Create an AWS Lambda function for each third-party API. Embed responses captured from the real third-party API. Configure Amazon Route 53 Resolver with an inbound endpoint for each Lambda function's Amazon Resource Name (ARN).**
- D. Set up an Amazon API Gateway REST API for each third-party API. Specify an integration request type of Mock. Configure integration responses by using sample responses captured from the real third-party API.

Antwort: C

29. Frage

A company is using the AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) to develop a social media application. A developer needs a quick way to test AWS Lambda functions locally by using test event payloads. The developer needs the structure of these test event payloads to match the actual events that AWS services create.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort?

- **A. Use the `sam local generate-event` command to create test payloads for local testing.**
- B. Create shareable test Lambda events. Use these test Lambda events for local testing.

- C. Store manually created test event payloads locally. Use the sam local invoke command with the file path to the payloads.
- D. Store manually created test event payloads in an Amazon S3 bucket. Use the sam local invoke command with the S3 path to the payloads.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Using the sam local generate-event command is the best solution because the sam local generate-event command automatically generates event payloads that match the structure of real AWS service events. It simplifies testing by providing predefined events for a variety of AWS services and does not require the developer to manually create or store test payloads. This solution requires the least development effort and matches the requirement to test Lambda functions locally with accurate event payloads.

30. Frage

A developer is creating an application that includes an Amazon API Gateway REST API in the us-east-2 Region. The developer wants to use Amazon CloudFront and a custom domain name for the API. The developer has acquired an SSL/TLS certificate for the domain from a third-party provider.

How should the developer configure the custom domain for the application?

- A. Import the SSL/TLS certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the same Region as the API. Create a DNS A record for the custom domain.
- B. Import the SSL/TLS certificate into CloudFront. Create a DNS CNAME record for the custom domain.
- C. Import the SSL/TLS certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the same Region as the API. Create a DNS CNAME record for the custom domain.
- **D. Import the SSL/TLS certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the us-east-1 Region. Create a DNS CNAME record for the custom domain.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Explanation

Amazon API Gateway is a service that enables developers to create, publish, maintain, monitor, and secure APIs at any scale.

Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) service that can improve the performance and security of web applications. The developer can use CloudFront and a custom domain name for the API Gateway REST API. To do so, the developer needs to import the SSL/TLS certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the us-east-1 Region. This is because CloudFront requires certificates from ACM to be in this Region. The developer also needs to create a DNS CNAME record for the custom domain that points to the CloudFront distribution.

References:

[What Is Amazon API Gateway? - Amazon API Gateway]

[What Is Amazon CloudFront? - Amazon CloudFront]

[Custom Domain Names for APIs - Amazon API Gateway]

31. Frage

A developer is writing an AWS Lambda function. The developer wants to log key events that occur while the Lambda function runs. The developer wants to include a unique identifier to associate the events with a specific function invocation. The developer adds the following code to the Lambda function:

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Obtain the request identifier from the AWS request ID field in the event object. Configure the application to write logs to standard output.
- B. Obtain the request identifier from the AWS request ID field in the context object. Configure the application to write logs to a file.
- **C. Obtain the request identifier from the AWS request ID field in the context object. Configure the application to write logs to standard output.**
- D. Obtain the request identifier from the AWS request ID field in the event object. Configure the application to write logs to a file.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/nodejs-context.html> <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/nodejs-logging.html>

There is no explicit information for the runtime, the code is written in Node.js.

AWS Lambda is a service that lets developers run code without provisioning or managing servers. The developer can use the AWS request ID field in the context object to obtain a unique identifier for each function invocation. The developer can configure the application to write logs to standard output, which will be captured by Amazon CloudWatch Logs. This solution will meet the requirement of logging key events with a unique identifier.

References:

* [What Is AWS Lambda? - AWS Lambda]

* [AWS Lambda Function Handler in Node.js - AWS Lambda]

* [Using Amazon CloudWatch - AWS Lambda]

32. Frage

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Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser It-Pruefung DVA-C02 Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1lsr5-N5P6N-t9RRK6yQjam9RFOon64rh>