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The AWS Certified Developer - Associate exam covers a wide range of topics, including AWS core services such as EC2, S3, and RDS, as well as AWS deployment and management tools such as Elastic Beanstalk, CloudFormation, and CodeDeploy. DVA-C02 exam also covers topics such as application development, security, and troubleshooting, ensuring that the candidate has a deep understanding of how to design, develop, and deploy secure and scalable applications on AWS.

Amazon DVA-C02 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including AWS core services such as EC2, S3, and RDS, as well as developer-focused services such as AWS Lambda, AWS Elastic Beanstalk, and AWS CloudFormation. Candidates are also tested on their knowledge of programming languages such as Java, Python, and JavaScript, as well as modern application development practices such as DevOps, continuous integration and delivery, and serverless architecture.

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Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q624-Q629):

NEW QUESTION # 624

A company needs to distribute firmware updates to its customers around the world.

Which service will allow easy and secure control of the access to the downloads at the lowest cost?

- **A. Use Amazon CloudFront with signed URLs for Amazon S3.**
- B. Use Amazon API Gateway and AWS Lambda to control access to an S3 bucket.
- C. Create a dedicated Amazon CloudFront Distribution for each customer.
- D. Use Amazon CloudFront with AWS Lambda@Edge.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

This solution allows easy and secure control of access to the downloads at the lowest cost because it uses a content delivery network (CDN) that can cache and distribute firmware updates to customers around the world, and uses a mechanism that can restrict access to specific files or versions. Amazon CloudFront is a CDN that can improve performance, availability, and security of web applications by delivering content from edge locations closer to customers. Amazon S3 is a storage service that can store firmware updates in buckets and objects. Signed URLs are URLs that include additional information, such as an expiration date and time, that give users temporary access to specific objects in S3 buckets. The developer can use CloudFront to serve firmware updates from S3 buckets and use signed URLs to control who can download them and for how long. Creating a dedicated CloudFront distribution for each customer will incur unnecessary costs and complexity. Using Amazon CloudFront with AWS Lambda@Edge will require additional programming overhead to implement custom logic at the edge locations. Using Amazon API Gateway and AWS Lambda to control access to an S3 bucket will also require additional programming overhead and may not provide optimal performance or availability.

NEW QUESTION # 625

A developer has created an AWS Lambda function that makes queries to an Amazon Aurora MySQL DB instance. When the developer performs a test the DB instance shows an error for too many connections.

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

- A. Migrate the data to an Amazon DynamoDB database.
- B. Configure the Amazon Aurora MySQL DB instance for Multi-AZ deployment.
- **C. Create a proxy in Amazon RDS Proxy Query the proxy instead of the DB instance.**
- D. Create a read replica for the DB instance Query the replica DB instance instead of the primary DB instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This solution will meet the requirements by using Amazon RDS Proxy, which is a fully managed, highly available database proxy for Amazon RDS that makes applications more scalable, more resilient to database failures, and more secure. The developer can create a proxy in Amazon RDS Proxy, which sits between the application and the DB instance and handles connection management, pooling, and routing. The developer can query the proxy instead of the DB instance, which reduces the number of open connections to the DB instance and avoids errors for too many connections. Option A is not optimal because it will create a read replica for the DB instance, which may not solve the problem of too many connections as read replicas also have connection limits and may incur additional costs. Option B is not optimal because it will migrate the data to an Amazon DynamoDB database, which may introduce additional complexity and overhead for migrating and accessing data from a different database service. Option C is not optimal because it will configure the Amazon Aurora MySQL DB instance for Multi-AZ deployment, which may improve availability and durability of the DB instance but not reduce the number of connections.

NEW QUESTION # 626

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.

- A. Create shareable test Lambda events. Use these test Lambda events for local testing.
- B. Store manually created test event payloads locally. Use the sam local invoke command with the file path to the payloads.
- C. Store manually created test event payloads in an Amazon S3 bucket. Use the sam local invoke command with the S3 path to the payloads.
- **D. Use the sam local generate-event command to create test payloads for local testing.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Step by Step Explanation with All AWS Developer Reference:

The AWS Serverless Application Model (SAM) includes features for local testing and debugging of AWS Lambda functions. One of the most efficient ways to generate test payloads that match actual AWS event structures is by using the sam local generate-event command.

sam local generate-event: This command allows developers to create pre-configured test event payloads for various AWS services (e.g., S3, API Gateway, SNS). These generated events accurately reflect the format that the service would use in a live environment, reducing the manual work required to create these events from scratch.

Operational Overhead: This approach reduces overhead since the developer does not need to manually create or maintain test events. It ensures that the structure is correct and up-to-date with the latest AWS standards.

Alternatives:

Option A suggests using shareable test events, but manually creating or sharing these events introduces more overhead.

Option B and C both involve manually storing and maintaining test events, which adds unnecessary complexity compared to using sam local generate-event.

Reference:

AWS SAM CLI documentation

NEW QUESTION # 627

A developer is building a microservice that uses AWS Lambda to process messages from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) standard queue. The Lambda function calls external APIs to enrich the SOS message data before loading the data into an Amazon Redshift data warehouse. The SOS queue must handle a maximum of 1,000 messages per second.

During initial testing, the Lambda function repeatedly inserted duplicate data into the Amazon Redshift table.

The duplicate data led to a problem with data analysis. All duplicate messages were submitted to the queue within 1 minute of each other.

How should the developer resolve this issue?

- A. Reduce the maximum Lambda concurrency that the SOS queue can invoke.
- B. Use Lambda's temporary storage to keep track of processed message identifiers.
- C. Configure a message group ID for every sent message. Enable message deduplication on the SQS standard queue.
- **D. Create an SOS FIFO queue. Enable message deduplication on the SOS FIFO queue.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 628

A developer is building an ecommerce application that uses multiple AWS Lambda functions. Each function performs a specific step in a customer order workflow, such as order processing and inventory management.

The developer must ensure that the Lambda functions run in a specific order.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Configure Amazon EventBridge Scheduler schedules to invoke the Lambda functions in a specific order.
- **B. Configure an AWS Step Functions state machine to invoke the Lambda functions in a specific order.**
- C. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to contain messages about each step a function must perform. Configure the Lambda functions to run sequentially based on the order of messages in the SQS queue.
- D. Configure an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to contain notifications about each step a function must perform. Subscribe the Lambda functions to the SNS topic. Use subscription filters based on the step each function must perform.

Answer: B

