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Amazon DVA-C02 (AWS Certified Developer - Associate) Exam is a certification exam that is designed to test the knowledge and skills of individuals who are interested in becoming AWS Certified Developers. DVA-C02 exam is ideal for developers who have experience in developing and maintaining applications on the AWS platform. DVA-C02 exam assesses the candidate's ability to design, develop, and deploy cloud-based solutions using AWS services and tools.

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Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q300-Q305):

NEW QUESTION # 300

A company needs to rapidly prototype a web application. However, the company has not yet designed the complete architecture. A developer uses AWS Lambda functions to build three endpoints. A frontend team wants to test the endpoints while the team prototypes the frontend.

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

- A. Set up an Amazon ECS container that runs an open source web proxy and Lambda code. Use the web proxy endpoint for testing.
- B. Set up an AWS AppSync API to have a Lambda resolver. Use a GraphQL endpoint for testing.
- **C. Set up a Lambda function URL for each endpoint. Use the function URLs for testing.**
- D. Set up an Amazon API Gateway REST API to have a Lambda proxy integration. Use the REST API endpoint URL for testing.

Answer: C

Explanation:

For rapid prototyping with the least operational overhead, Lambda function URLs are the best fit. A Lambda function URL provides a built-in HTTPS endpoint directly in front of a Lambda function, allowing the frontend team to invoke each endpoint without requiring additional infrastructure. This is ideal when the overall architecture is not finalized and the team needs a quick way to test. AWS describes Lambda function URLs as a simple way to "add an HTTPS endpoint to your Lambda function" without requiring API Gateway, load balancers, or custom proxy layers. This substantially reduces setup time and avoids the operational tasks associated with provisioning, configuring, and managing an API layer during early-stage development.

Option B (API Gateway REST API) introduces more operational overhead: creating resources, methods, integrations, deployments, stages, and potentially authorization and throttling configuration. API Gateway is powerful, but it is more than needed for quick endpoint testing.

Option C (AppSync) is designed for GraphQL-based APIs and requires schema design and resolvers. That is unnecessary complexity for simply testing three Lambda-backed endpoints.

Option D (ECS proxy) adds the most operational burden because it requires container orchestration, networking, scaling, and patching—completely misaligned with "least operational overhead." Therefore, the fastest and simplest approach is to create a function URL per Lambda endpoint, allowing immediate testing from the frontend with minimal additional AWS configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 301

A developer is building an ecommerce application that uses AWS Lambda functions. Each Lambda 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 Amazon SQS queue to contain messages about each step that a Lambda function must perform. Configure the Lambda functions to run sequentially based on the order of messages in the SQS queue.
- **C. Configure an AWS Step Functions state machine to invoke the Lambda functions in a specific order.**
- D. Configure an Amazon SNS topic to contain notifications about each step that a Lambda function must perform. Subscribe the Lambda functions to the SNS topic. Use subscription filters based on the step that each Lambda function must perform.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When multiple Lambda functions must execute in a defined sequence as part of a workflow (order processing # payment # inventory # fulfillment, etc.), the AWS service designed to coordinate and orchestrate serverless workflows is AWS Step Functions.

Option C is the least operational overhead because Step Functions provides a managed state machine that invokes Lambda functions in an explicit order with built-in support for retries, timeouts, error handling, branching, and state passing between steps. The developer defines the workflow declaratively (Amazon States Language) and Step Functions ensures the sequence is enforced consistently.

Option A (SQS) is not a workflow orchestrator. Ensuring strict sequencing would require custom coordination logic, state tracking, and careful handling of retries and ordering—more code and complexity (and standard SQS does not guarantee strict order).

Option B (SNS) fans out events and is not designed for sequential orchestration.

Option D (EventBridge Scheduler) can schedule invocations at times, but it does not coordinate multi-step workflows with dependencies and conditional transitions.

NEW QUESTION # 302

A company runs an application on AWS. The application uses an AWS Lambda function that is configured with an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue called high priority queue as the event source. A developer is updating the Lambda function

with another SQS queue called low priority queue as the event source. The Lambda function must always read up to 10 simultaneous messages from the high priority queue before processing messages from low priority queue. The Lambda function must be limited to 100 simultaneous invocations.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set the event source mapping batch size to 10 for the high priority queue and to 90 for the low priority queue
- B. Set the event source mapping maximum concurrency to 10 for the high priority queue and to 90 for the low priority queue
- C. Set the delivery delay to 0 seconds for the high priority queue and to 10 seconds for the low priority queue
- D. Set the event source mapping batch window to 10 for the high priority queue and to 90 for the low priority queue

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Setting the event source mapping maximum concurrency is the best way to control how many messages from each queue are processed by the Lambda function at a time. The maximum concurrency setting limits the number of batches that can be processed concurrently from the same event source. By setting it to 10 for the high priority queue and to 90 for the low priority queue, the developer can ensure that the Lambda function always reads up to 10 simultaneous messages from the high priority queue before processing messages from the low priority queue, and that the total number of concurrent invocations does not exceed 100. The other solutions are either not effective or not relevant. The batch size setting controls how many messages are sent to the Lambda function in a single invocation, not how many invocations are allowed at a time. The delivery delay setting controls how long a message is invisible in the queue after it is sent, not how often it is processed by the Lambda function. The batch window setting controls how long the event source mapping can buffer messages before sending a batch, not how many batches are processed concurrently. References

- * Using AWS Lambda with Amazon SQS
- * AWS Lambda Event Source Mapping - Examples and best practices | Shisho Dojo
- * Lambda event source mappings - AWS Lambda
- * aws_lambda_event_source_mapping - Terraform Registry

NEW QUESTION # 303

A company's developer has deployed an application in AWS by using AWS CloudFormation. The CloudFormation stack includes parameters in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store that the application uses as configuration settings. The application can modify the parameter values. When the developer updated the stack to create additional resources with tags, the developer noted that the parameter values were reset and that the values ignored the latest changes made by the application. The developer needs to change the way the company deploys the CloudFormation stack. The developer also needs to avoid resetting the parameter values outside the stack.

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

- A. Modify the CloudFormation stack to set the deletion policy to Retain for the Parameter Store parameters.
- B. Create an Amazon RDS DB instance as a resource in the CloudFormation stack. Create a table in the database for parameter configuration. Migrate the parameters that the application is modifying from Parameter Store to the configuration table
- C. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table as a resource in the CloudFormation stack to hold configuration data for the application. Migrate the parameters that the application is modifying from Parameter Store to the DynamoDB table
- D. Modify the CloudFormation stack policy to deny updates on Parameter Store parameters

Answer: A

Explanation:

Problem: CloudFormation updates reset Parameter Store parameters, disrupting application behavior.

Deletion Policy: CloudFormation has a deletion policy that controls resource behavior when a stack is deleted or updated. The 'Retain' policy instructs CloudFormation to preserve a resource's current state.

Least Development Effort: This solution involves a simple CloudFormation template modification, requiring minimal code changes.

Reference:

CloudFormation Deletion Policies: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-attribute-deletionpolicy.html>

NEW QUESTION # 304

A developer is modifying an AWS Lambda function that accesses an Amazon RDS for MySQL database. The developer discovers

that the Lambda function has the database credentials stored as plaintext in the Lambda function code. The developer must implement a solution to make the credentials more secure. The solution must include automated credential rotation every 30 days.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Move the credentials to a secure string parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Modify the Lambda function to read from Parameter Store. Set a schedule to rotate the parameter every 30 days.
- B. Move the credentials to a secret in AWS Secrets Manager. **Modify the Lambda function to read from Secrets Manager. Set a schedule to rotate the secret every 30 days.**
- C. Move the credentials to an encrypted Amazon S3 bucket. Modify the Lambda function to read from the S3 bucket. Configure S3 Object Lambda to rotate the credentials every 30 days.
- D. Move the credentials to a secure string parameter in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to rotate the parameter every 30 days.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Requirement Summary:

Lambda function accesses RDS for MySQL

Credentials are currently hardcoded in code (insecure)

Must enable automated credential rotation every 30 days

Option A: Use AWS Secrets Manager + automatic rotation

Best and secure option

Secrets Manager allows:

Secure storage of secrets

Integration with RDS for automatic rotation

Scheduled rotation every X days (e.g., 30 days)

Lambda can fetch credentials via SDK (GetSecretValue)

Option B: Use SSM Parameter Store + rotation

SSM does not support automatic rotation of secrets.

You'd need to build custom rotation logic = higher operational overhead.

Option C: Encrypted S3 + Object Lambda rotation

Not intended for credential storage.

S3 is not a secrets management system, and Object Lambda does not perform rotation.

Option D: SSM + EventBridge rotation

No native integration between Parameter Store and EventBridge for secret rotation.

You'd need to build custom Lambda functions = higher maintenance.

Secrets Manager rotation for RDS: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/rotating-secrets.html> Secure retrieval in Lambda: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/retrieving-secrets-lambda.html> Integration with RDS MySQL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_rds_config.html

NEW QUESTION # 305

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