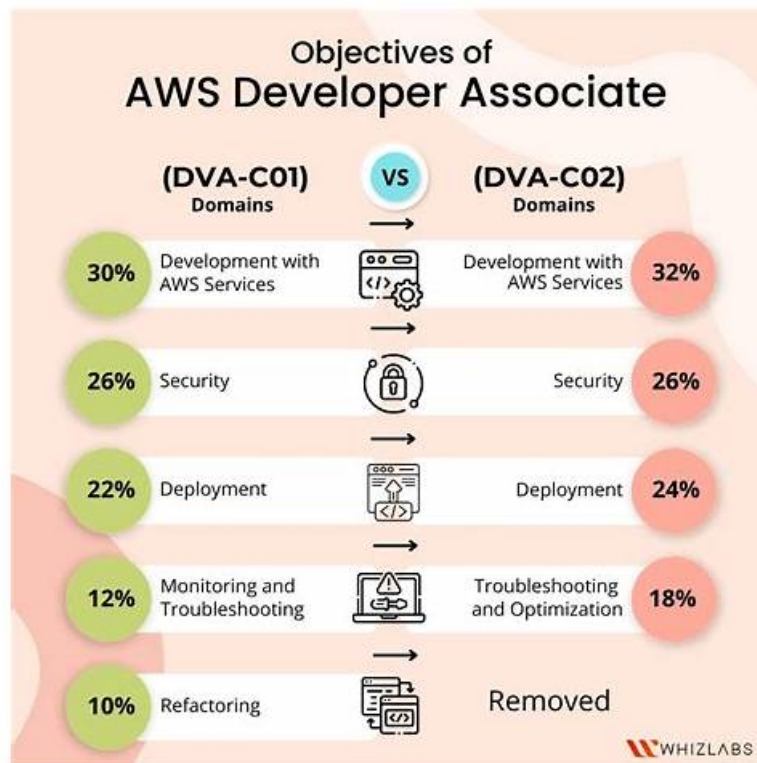


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Amazon DVA-C02 is an exam that tests the skills and knowledge of candidates who wish to become an AWS Certified Developer - Associate. AWS Certified Developer - Associate certification is ideal for developers who have experience with AWS services and want to demonstrate their expertise in designing, developing, and deploying cloud-based applications using AWS technologies.

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Do you want to have a new change about your life? Do you want to get more respects from other people? Do you long to become a powerful people? If your answer is yes, it is high time for you to use the DVA-C02 question torrent from our company. As the saying goes, opportunities for those who are prepared. If you have made up your mind to get respect and power, the first step you need to do is to get the DVA-C02 Certification, because the certification is a reflection of your ability. If you have the DVA-C02 certification, it will be easier for you to get respect and power. Our company happened to be designing the DVA-C02 exam question.

The DVA-C02 Certification Exam consists of 65 multiple-choice and multiple-response questions that are to be completed in 130 minutes. DVA-C02 exam covers a range of topics, including AWS core services, database technologies, security and compliance, and deployment and monitoring. Candidates who pass the DVA-C02 exam demonstrate their ability to develop, deploy, and maintain applications using AWS services in a cost-effective, scalable, and reliable manner. AWS Certified Developer - Associate certification is suitable for developers, DevOps engineers, and solutions architects who want to advance their careers in cloud computing and demonstrate their expertise in AWS.

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q154-Q159):

NEW QUESTION # 154

A developer designed an application on an Amazon EC2 instance. The application makes API requests to objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.

Which combination of steps will ensure that the application makes the API requests in the MOST secure manner? (Choose two.)

- A. Create an IAM role that has permissions to the S3 bucket.
- B. Create an IAM user that has permissions to the S3 bucket. Add the user to an IAM group.
- C. Add the IAM role to an instance profile. Attach the instance profile to the EC2 instance.
- D. Create an IAM role that has permissions to the S3 bucket. Assign the role to an IAM group.
- E. Store the credentials of the IAM user in the environment variables on the EC2 instance.

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 155

A developer is building a serverless application that connects to an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL database. The serverless application consists of hundreds of AWS Lambda functions. During every Lambda function scale out, a new database connection is made that increases database resource consumption.

The developer needs to decrease the number of connections made to the database. The solution must not impact the scalability of the Lambda functions.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable cluster cache management for Aurora PostgreSQL. Change the connection string of each Lambda function to point to cluster cache management.
- B. Configure reserved concurrency for each Lambda function by setting the ReservedConcurrentExecutions parameter to 10.
- C. Use Amazon RDS Proxy to create a connection pool to manage the database connections. Change the connection string of each Lambda function to reference the proxy.
- D. Configure provisioned concurrency for each Lambda function by setting the ProvisionedConcurrentExecutions parameter to 10.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon RDS Proxy is a solution that allows you to create a connection pool to manage database connections. This can help reduce the number of connections made to the database.

NEW QUESTION # 156

A company runs an application in a third-party cloud. The company wants to use the application to update data in AWS by using API calls to AWS services. The API calls require credentials.

The company's security policy requires the company to limit the scope and duration of any credentials used to make API calls to AWS services.

Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST secure way?

- A. Create an IAM user for the application. Populate an AWS Secrets Manager secret with the IAM user's AWS credentials. Use the secret to interact with AWS services.
- B. Create an IAM role for the application. Configure the application to call the AWS STS GetFederationToken API. Use the STS credentials to interact with AWS services.
- C. Create an IAM user for the application. Configure the application to load the IAM user's credentials as environment variables. Use the IAM user's credentials to interact with AWS services.
- D. Create an IAM role for the application. Configure the application to call the AWS STS AssumeRole API. Use the STS credentials to interact with AWS services.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The key security requirement is to limit both scope and duration of credentials used by an external application (running outside

AWS). The most secure AWS-native way to do this is to use temporary security credentials issued by AWS Security Token Service (STS), rather than long-term IAM user access keys. Temporary credentials have a short, configurable lifetime and are tied to permissions defined by an IAM role and (optionally) session policies, which enforces least privilege.

With STS AssumeRole, the application requests temporary credentials for a specific IAM role. The role's permission policy strictly defines what AWS actions and resources the session can access. The resulting credentials automatically expire, reducing the blast radius if the credentials are exposed. This approach also supports best practices such as rotating session credentials frequently and using external IDs and condition keys (where applicable) to reduce confused-deputy risks.

Options A and B rely on long-term IAM user credentials. Even if stored in environment variables or AWS Secrets Manager, these are still persistent credentials that do not inherently meet the "limit duration" requirement and are higher risk if leaked. Secrets Manager improves storage and rotation workflows, but it does not change the fact that IAM user access keys are long-lived by default.

Option C (GetFederationToken) is not the best fit here. Federation tokens are typically used to obtain temporary credentials for a federated user session and are commonly associated with IAM users (or scenarios like providing temporary access to third parties) rather than the standard, role-based pattern for an application assuming permissions. The most direct and widely recommended method for applications needing scoped, time-bound AWS access is AssumeRole.

Therefore, D is the most secure solution: create an IAM role with least-privilege permissions and have the application call STS AssumeRole to obtain short-lived credentials for AWS API calls.

NEW QUESTION # 157

An application that is deployed to Amazon EC2 is using Amazon DynamoDB. The application calls the DynamoDB REST API. Periodically the application receives a ProvisionedThroughputExceededException error when the application writes to a DynamoDB table.

Which solutions will mitigate this error MOST cost-effectively?

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