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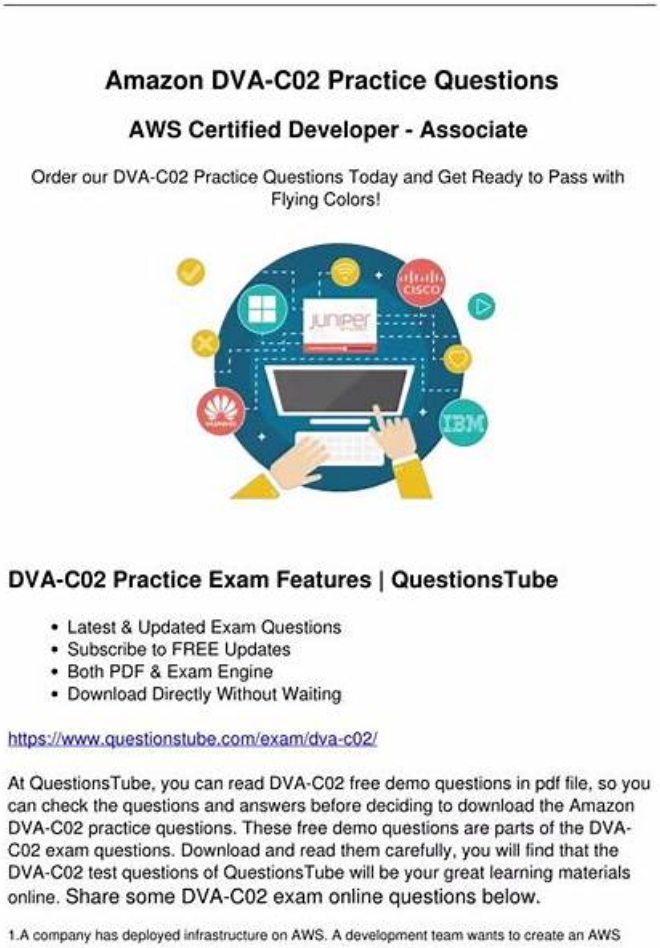

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To earn the AWS Certified Developer - Associate certification, candidates must pass the DVA-C02 Exam. DVA-C02 exam consists of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions that cover various topics, such as AWS core services, AWS databases, AWS security, AWS deployment, and AWS troubleshooting. DVA-C02 exam duration is 130 minutes, and the passing score is 720 out of 1000.

To prepare for the AWS Certified Developer - Associate exam, candidates can take advantage of AWS's official training courses and certification resources. These resources include online training courses, practice exams, and study guides. Candidates can also gain hands-on experience by working on real projects on the AWS platform, which will help them develop the skills and knowledge required to pass the exam.

>> DVA-C02 Practice Exam Questions <<

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Amazon DVA-C02 (AWS Certified Developer - Associate) Certification Exam is a valuable credential for professionals who want to specialize in developing and deploying applications on AWS. DVA-C02 exam covers a range of topics related to AWS development, including core services, application services, security, best practices, and troubleshooting. AWS Certified Developer - Associate certification is recognized globally and can help professionals advance their careers and increase their earning potential.

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42
A developer needs to migrate an online retail application to AWS to handle an anticipated increase in traffic.
The application currently runs on two servers: one server for the web application and another server for the database. The web server renders webpages and manages session state in memory. The database server hosts a MySQL database that contains order details. When traffic to the application is heavy, the memory usage for the web server approaches 100% and the application slows down considerably.
The developer has found that most of the memory increase and performance decrease is related to the load of managing additional user sessions. For the web server migration, the developer will use Amazon EC2 instances with an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer.
Which additional set of changes should the developer make to the application to improve the application's performance?

- A. Use Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached to store and manage the session data. Use an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance to store the application data.
- B. Use Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached to store and manage the session data and the application data.
- C. Use the EC2 instance store to manage the session data. Use an Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance to store the application data.
- D. Use an EC2 instance to host the MySQL database. Store the session data and the application data in the MySQL database.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Using Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached to store and manage the session data will reduce the memory load and improve the performance of the web server. Using Amazon RDS for MySQL DB instance to store the application data will provide a scalable, reliable, and managed database service. Option A is not optimal because it does not address the memory issue of the web server. Option C is not optimal because it does not provide a persistent storage for the application data. Option D is not optimal because it does not provide a high availability and durability for the session data.
References: Amazon ElastiCache, Amazon RDS

NEW QUESTION # 43
A company has installed smart motes in all Its customer locations. The smart meter's measure power usage at
1minute intervals and send the usage readings to a remote endpoint tot collection. The company needs to create an endpoint that will receive the smart meter readings and store the readings in a database. The company wants to store the location ID and timestamp information.
The company wants to give Is customers low-latency access to their current usage and historical usage on demand The company expects demand to increase significantly. The solution must not impact performance or include downtime write seeing.
When solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Store the smart motor readings m an Amazon DynamoDB table Croato a composite Key oy using the location ID and timestamp columns. Use the columns to filter on the customers' data.
- B. Store the smart meter readings in an Amazon RDS database. Create an index on the location ID and timestamp columns Use the columns to filter on the customers 'data.
- C. Store the smart meter readings in Amazon EastCache for Reds Create a Sorted set key y using the location ID and timestamp columns. Use the columns to filter on the customers' data.
- D. Store the smart meter readings m Amazon S3 Parton the data by using the location ID and timestamp columns. Use

Amazon Athena lo tiler on me customers' data.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The solution that will meet the requirements most cost-effectively is to store the smart meter readings in an Amazon DynamoDB table. Create a composite key by using the location ID and timestamp columns. Use the columns to filter on the customers' data. This way, the company can leverage the scalability, performance, and low latency of DynamoDB to store and retrieve the smart meter readings. The company can also use the composite key to query the data by location ID and timestamp efficiently. The other options either involve more expensive or less scalable services, or do not provide low-latency access to the current usage.

NEW QUESTION # 44
A company is building a micro services app1 cation that consists of many AWS Lambda functions. The development team wants to use AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) templates to automatically test the Lambda functions. The development team plans to test a small percentage of traffic that is directed to new updates before the team commits to a full deployment of the application.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way? (Select TWO.)

- A. Declare the EventInvokeConfig on the Lambda functions in the AWS SAM templates with OnSuccess and OnFailure configurations.
- B. Use AWS SAM CLI commands in AWS CodeDeploy lo invoke the Lambda functions to lest the deployment
- C. Set the deployment preference type to Linear10PefcentEvery10Minutes Use hooks to test the deployment.
- D. Set the deployment preference type to Canary10Percen130Minutes Use hooks to test the deployment.
- E. Enable gradual deployments through AWS SAM templates.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
This solution will meet the requirements by using AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) templates and gradual deployments to automatically test the Lambda functions. AWS SAM templates are configuration files that define serverless applications and resources such as Lambda functions. Gradual deployments are a feature of AWS SAM that enable deploying new versions of Lambda functions incrementally, shifting traffic gradually, and performing validation tests during deployment. The developer can enable gradual deployments through AWS SAM templates by adding a DeploymentPreference property to each Lambda function resource in the template. The developer can set the deployment preference type to Canary10Percent30Minutes, which means that 10 percent of traffic will be shifted to the new version of the Lambda function for 30 minutes before shifting 100 percent of traffic. The developer can also use hooks to test the deployment, which are custom Lambda functions that run before or after traffic shifting and perform validation tests or rollback actions.
References: [AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM)], [Gradual Code Deployment]

NEW QUESTION # 45
A developer builds a serverless application on AWS by using Amazon API Gateway, AWS Lambda functions, and Amazon Route 53. During testing, the developer notices errors but cannot immediately locate the root cause.
To identify the errors, the developer needs to search all the application's logs.
What should the developer do to meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Configure all the application's AWS services to publish a real-time feed of log events to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream. Configure the delivery stream to publish all the logs to an Amazon S3 bucket. Use Amazon OpenSearch Service to search and analyze the logs.
- B. Set up API Gateway health checks to monitor the application's availability. Use the Amazon CloudWatch PutMetricData API operation to publish the logs to CloudWatch. Search and query the logs by using Amazon Athena.
- C. Set up Route 53 health checks to monitor the application's availability. Turn on Amazon CloudWatch Logs for the API Gateway stages to log API requests with a JSON log format. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to search and analyze the logs from the AWS services that the application uses.
- D. Set up Route 53 health checks to monitor the application's availability. Turn on AWS CloudTrail logs for all the AWS services that the application uses. Send the logs to a specified Amazon S3 bucket. Use Amazon Athena to query the log files directly from Amazon S3.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/monitoring-cloudwatchlogs.html

NEW QUESTION # 46
A company has an Amazon S3 bucket containing premier content that it intends to make available to only paid subscribers of its website. The S3 bucket currently has default permissions of all objects being private to prevent inadvertent exposure of the premier content to non-paying website visitors.
How can the company Limit the ability to download a premier content file in the S3 Bucket to paid subscribers only?

- A. Enable server-side encryption on the S3 bucket for data protection against the non-paying website visitors.
- B. Add a Docket policy that requires multi-factor authentication for request to access the S3 bucket objects.
- C. Generate a pre-signed object URL for the premier content file when a pad subscriber requests a download.
- D. Apply a bucket policy that allows anonymous users to download the content from the S3 bucket.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This solution will limit the ability to download a premier content file in the S3 bucket to paid subscribers only because it uses a pre-signed object URL that grants temporary access to an S3 object for a specified duration.
The pre-signed object URL can be generated by the company's website when a paid subscriber requests a download, and can be verified by Amazon S3 using the signature in the URL. Option A is not optimal because it will allow anyone to download the content from the S3 bucket without verifying their subscription status. Option C is not optimal because it will require additional steps and costs to configure multi-factor authentication for accessing the S3 bucket objects, which may not be feasible or user-friendly for paid subscribers. Option D is not optimal because it will not prevent non-paying website visitors from accessing the S3 bucket objects, but only encrypt them at rest.
References: Share an Object with Others, [Using Amazon S3 Pre-Signed URLs]

NEW QUESTION # 47
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