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AWS未経験者が

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Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate 認定 DVA-C02 試験問題 (Q361-Q366):

質問 # 361

A company has a development team that uses AWS CodeCommit for version control. The development team has CodeCommit repositories in multiple AWS accounts. The team is expanding to include developers who work in various locations. The company must ensure that the developers have secure access to the repositories. Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Share AWS access keys with the development team for direct repository access.
- B. Use public SSH keys for authentication to the CodeCommit repositories.
- C. Configure IAM roles for each developer and grant access individually.
- **D. Configure permission sets in AWS IAM Identity Center to grant access to the accounts.**

正解: D

質問 # 362

A company developed an API application on AWS by using Amazon CloudFront, Amazon API Gateway, and AWS Lambda. The API has a minimum of four requests every second. A developer notices that many API users run the same query by using the POST method. The developer wants to cache the POST request to optimize the API resources.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Save the latest request response in Lambda /tmp directory. Update the Lambda function to check the /tmp directory.
- B. Save the latest request in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Modify the Lambda function to take the latest request response from Parameter Store.
- C. Override the cache method in the selected stage of API Gateway. Select the POST method.
- **D. Configure the CloudFront cache. Update the application to return cached content based upon the default request headers.**

正解: D

解説:

This solution will meet the requirements by using Amazon CloudFront, which is a content delivery network (CDN) service that speeds up the delivery of web content and APIs to end users. The developer can configure the CloudFront cache, which is a set of edge locations that store copies of popular or recently accessed content close to the viewers. The developer can also update the application to return cached content based upon the default request headers, which are a set of HTTP headers that CloudFront automatically forwards to the origin server and uses to determine whether an object in an edge location is still valid. By caching the POST requests, the developer can optimize the API resources and reduce the latency for repeated queries.

Option B is not optimal because it will override the cache method in the selected stage of API Gateway, which is not possible or effective as API Gateway does not support caching for POST methods by default.

Option C is not optimal because it will save the latest request response in Lambda /tmp directory, which is a local storage space that is available for each Lambda function invocation, not a cache that can be shared across multiple invocations or requests. Option D is not optimal because it will save the latest request in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store, which is a service that provides secure and scalable storage for configuration data and secrets, not a cache for API responses.

References: [Amazon CloudFront], [Caching Content Based on Request Headers]

質問 # 363

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 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.**
- 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 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.

正解: B

解説:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/latest/developerguide/how-to-mock-integration.html>

質問 # 364

A company is building an application for stock trading. The application needs sub-millisecond latency for processing trade requests. The company uses Amazon DynamoDB to store all the trading data that is used to process each trading request. A development team performs load testing on the application and finds that the data retrieval time is higher than expected. The development team

needs a solution that reduces the data retrieval time with the least possible effort.
Which solution meets these requirements'?

- A. Add local secondary indexes (LSIs) for the trading data.
- B. Store the trading data in Amazon S3 and use S3 Transfer Acceleration.
- C. Add retries with exponential back off for DynamoDB queries.
- **D. Use DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) to cache the trading data.**

正解: D

解説:

This solution will meet the requirements by using DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX), which is a fully managed, highly available, in-memory cache for DynamoDB that delivers up to a 10 times performance improvement - from milliseconds to microseconds - even at millions of requests per second. The developer can use DAX to cache the trading data that is used to process each trading request, which will reduce the data retrieval time with the least possible effort. Option A is not optimal because it will add local secondary indexes (LSIs) for the trading data, which may not improve the performance or reduce the latency of data retrieval, as LSIs are stored on the same partition as the base table and share the same provisioned throughput. Option B is not optimal because it will store the trading data in Amazon S3 and use S3 Transfer Acceleration, which is a feature that enables fast, easy, and secure transfers of files over long distances between S3 buckets and clients, not between DynamoDB and clients. Option C is not optimal because it will add retries with exponential backoff for DynamoDB queries, which is a strategy to handle transient errors by retrying failed requests with increasing delays, not by reducing data retrieval time.

質問 # 365

A developer is deploying an application on Amazon EC2 instances that run in Account A. In certain cases, this application needs to read data from a private Amazon S3 bucket in Account B. The developer must provide the application access to the S3 bucket without exposing the S3 bucket to anyone else.

Which combination of actions should the developer take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Make the S3 bucket public with limited access for Account A.
- **B. Create an IAM role with S3 read permissions in Account B.**
- C. Update the instance profile IAM role in Account A with S3 read permissions.
- D. Add a trust policy that allows s3:Get* permissions to the IAM role in Account B.
- **E. Configure the bucket policy in Account B to grant permissions to the instance profile role.**

正解: B、E

解説:

This is a classic cross-account S3 access requirement: EC2 instances in Account A must read from a private S3 bucket in Account B without making the bucket public.

The correct pattern is to grant access using IAM + S3 bucket policy while keeping the bucket private. In Account B, you create an IAM role that has the necessary S3 read permissions (such as s3:GetObject and potentially s3:ListBucket depending on access needs). That is Option A.

However, permissions on the role alone are not sufficient, because the S3 bucket is in a different account and is private by default. AWS requires that the bucket owner explicitly grants access to the external principal.

This is done by adding a bucket policy in Account B that allows the principal (either the role in Account A or a role session via STS) to access the bucket objects. That is Option D.

Option B is not correct in the "select two" sense because adding permissions to Account A's instance profile role does not, by itself, grant access to a bucket owned by Account B. You still need the bucket policy or another resource-based policy from the bucket owner.

Option C violates the requirement ("without exposing the S3 bucket to anyone else"). Making the bucket public is unnecessary and insecure.

Option E is incorrect because a trust policy controls who can assume a role (sts:AssumeRole), not what S3 permissions the role has. Also, trust policies do not grant s3:Get* access.

Therefore, create an IAM role with S3 read permissions in Account B and grant access via the Account B bucket policy.

質問 # 366

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