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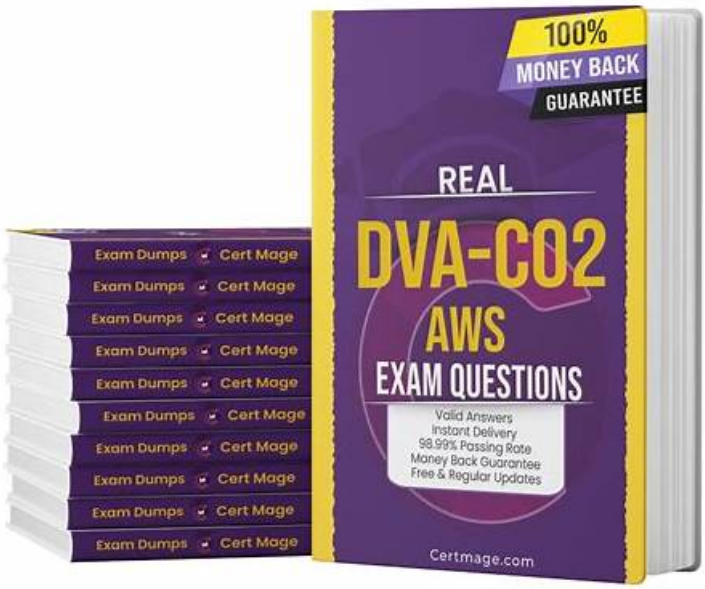

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2026 DVA-C02: Marvelous AWS Certified Developer - Associate Instant Access

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Amazon DVA-C02 certification exam covers a wide range of topics such as AWS core services, AWS development and deployment, security, and troubleshooting. Candidates are expected to have a good understanding of these topics to pass the exam. DVA-C02 exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to develop, deploy, and maintain applications on the AWS platform.

Amazon DVA-C02 (AWS Certified Developer - Associate) certification exam is designed to validate the skills and knowledge of individuals who have experience in developing and maintaining applications on the AWS platform. AWS Certified Developer - Associate certification is ideal for developers who want to demonstrate their ability to design, deploy, and maintain scalable and

reliable applications on AWS. DVA-C02 Exam covers a range of topics, including AWS core services, application development, and security best practices.

Amazon DVA-C02 (AWS Certified Developer - Associate) exam is a comprehensive certification that validates the skills and knowledge of developers in designing and deploying scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant applications on AWS. DVA-C02 exam is intended for individuals who have experience in programming and working with AWS services, and it covers a wide range of topics such as AWS core services, security, and architecture best practices.

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q356-Q361):

NEW QUESTION # 356
A company regularly receives route status updates from its delivery trucks as events in Amazon EventBridge. The company is building an API-based application in a VPC that will consume and process the events to create a delivery status dashboard. The API application must not be available by using public IP addresses because of security and compliance requirements.
How should the company send events from EventBridge to the API application?

- A. Create an internet-facing Network Load Balancer (NLB) in front of the API application. Associate a security group with rules that block access from all external sources except for EventBridge. Configure the NLB as an EventBridge target.
- B. Use the application API endpoint in the VPC as a target for EventBridge. Send events directly to the application API endpoint from EventBridge.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function that runs in the same VPC as the API application. Configure the function as an EventBridge target. Use the function to send events to the API.
- D. Create an internet-facing Application Load Balancer (ALB) in front of the API application. Associate a security group with rules that block access from all external sources except for EventBridge. Configure the ALB as an EventBridge target.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with all AWS Reference
Why Option A is Correct:
Running an AWS Lambda function within the same VPC ensures secure communication without exposing the API application to public IP addresses. The Lambda function can serve as a secure EventBridge target to send events to the API.
Why Other Options are Incorrect:
Option B & C: Internet-facing load balancers expose public IP addresses, which violates compliance requirements.
Option D: EventBridge cannot directly target an endpoint within a private VPC without intermediary services like Lambda.
AWS Documentation Reference:
EventBridge Targets

NEW QUESTION # 357
A company wants to automate part of its deployment process. A developer needs to automate the process of checking for and deleting unused resources that supported previously deployed stacks but that are no longer used.
The company has a central application that uses the AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) to manage all deployment stacks. The stacks are spread out across multiple accounts. The developer's solution must integrate as seamlessly as possible within the current deployment process.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of configuration?

- A. In the central AWS CDK, write a handler function m the code that uses AWS SDK calls to check for and delete unused resources. Create an API in AWS Amplify Use the API to attach the function code to an AWS Lambda function and to invoke the Lambda function when the deployment stack runs.
- B. In the central AWS CDK application. write a handler function in the code that uses AWS SDK calls to check for and delete unused resources. Create an AWS CDK custom resource Use the custom resource to attach the function code to an AWS Lambda function and to invoke the Lambda function when the deployment stack runs.
- C. In the central AWS CDK application, write a handler function in the code that uses AWS SDK calls to check for and delete unused resources. Create an AWS CloudPormation template from a JSON file. Use the template to attach the function code to an AWS Lambda function and lo invoke the Lambda function when the deployment slack runs.
- D. In the AWS Lambda console write a handler function in the code that uses AWS SDK calls to check for and delete unused resources. Create an AWS CDK custom resource. Use the custom resource to import the Lambda function into the stack and to Invoke the Lambda function when the deployment stack runs.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
This solution meets the requirements with the least amount of configuration because it uses a feature of AWS CDK that allows custom logic to be executed during stack deployment or deletion. The AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) is a software development framework that allows you to define cloud infrastructure as code and provision it through CloudFormation. An AWS CDK custom resource is a construct that enables you to create resources that are not natively supported by CloudFormation or perform tasks that are not supported by CloudFormation during stack deployment or deletion. The developer can write a handler function in the code that uses AWS SDK calls to check for and delete unused resources, and create an AWS CDK custom resource that attaches the function code to a Lambda function and invokes it when the deployment stack runs. This way, the developer can automate the cleanup process without requiring additional configuration or integration. Creating a CloudFormation template from a JSON file will require additional configuration and integration with the central AWS CDK application. Creating an API in AWS Amplify will require additional configuration and integration with the central AWS CDK application and may not provide optimal performance or availability. Writing a handler function in the AWS Lambda console will require additional configuration and integration with the central AWS CDK application.

NEW QUESTION # 358
A developer maintains an Amazon API Gateway REST API. Customers use the API through a frontend UI and Amazon Cognito authentication.
The developer has a new version of the API that contains new endpoints and backward-incompatible interface changes. The developer needs to provide beta access to other developers on the team without affecting customers.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Define a development stage on the API Gateway API. Instruct the other developers to point the endpoints to the development stage.
- B. Define a new API Gateway API that points to the new API application code. Instruct the other developers to point the endpoints to the new API.
- C. Specify new API Gateway endpoints for the API endpoints that the developer wants to add.
- D. Implement a query parameter in the API application code that determines which code version to call.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon API Gateway is a service that enables developers to create, publish, maintain, monitor, and secure APIs at any scale. The developer can define a development stage on the API Gateway API and instruct the other developers to point the endpoints to the development stage. This way, the developer can provide beta access to the new version of the API without affecting customers who use the production stage. This solution will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 359
A company has a web application that is deployed on AWS. The application uses an Amazon API Gateway API and an AWS Lambda function as its backend.
The application recently demonstrated unexpected behavior. A developer examines the Lambda function code, finds an error, and modifies the code to resolve the problem. Before deploying the change to production, the developer needs to run tests to validate that the application operates properly.
The application has only a production environment available. The developer must create a new development environment to test the code changes. The developer must also prevent other developers from overwriting these changes during the test cycle.
Which combination of steps will meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort?
(Choose two.)

- A. Modify the Lambda function by fixing the code. Test the Lambda function. When the Lambda function is working as expected, publish the Lambda function as a new version. Create the alias hotfix. Point the alias to the new version.
- B. Update the Lambda function in the API Gateway API integration request to use the hotfix alias.
  Deploy the API Gateway API to a new stage named hotfix. Test the backend.
- C. Modify the Lambda function by fixing the code. Test the Lambda function. Create the alias hotfix.
  Point the alias to the $LATEST version.
- D. Create a new API Gateway API for the development environment. Add a resource and method with Lambda integration.
  Choose the Lambda function and the hotfix alias. Deploy to a new stage. Test the backend.
- E. Create a new resource in the current stage. Create a new method with Lambda proxy integration.

Select the Lambda function. Add the hotfix alias. Redeploy the current stage. Test the backend.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 360
A company has multiple Amazon VPC endpoints in the same VPC. A developer needs to configure an Amazon S3 bucket policy so users can access an S3 bucket only by using these VPC endpoints.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a single S3 bucket policy that has the aws:SourceVpce value and in the StringNotEquals condition to use vpce*.
- B. Create a single S3 bucket policy that has the aws:SourceVpc value and in the StringNotEquals condition to use VPC ID.
- C. Create a single S3 bucket policy that has multiple aws:sourceVpce value in the StringNotEquals condition. Repeat for all the VPC endpoint IDs.
- D. Create multiple S3 bucket polices by using each VPC endpoint ID that have the aws:SourceVpce value in the StringNotEquals condition.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 361
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