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Whatever your professional, working towards a AWS Certified Developer - Associate DVA-C02 certification or designation takes a significant amount of effort and time. Once you have put all your effort, and investment and prepared well then you will be in a position to pass the AWS Certified Developer - Associate DVA-C02 Certification Exam. But once you get success in the AWS Certified Developer - Associate DVA-C02 test you'll be eligible to avail all the personal and professional benefits associated with AWS Certified Developer - Associate DVA-C02 certification.

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.

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.

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Amazon DVA-C02 Exam Tests candidates on a variety of topics related to AWS development, including AWS core services, security, database, and deployment. DVA-C02 exam is designed to assess a candidate's ability to design, develop, and deploy secure and scalable AWS applications using best practices and AWS services.

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

NEW QUESTION # 92

A developer is building an AWS Step Functions state machine that invokes an AWS Lambda function. The Lambda function makes requests to an external API that sometimes is not available. The developer needs to implement retry logic in the state machine to

handle situations when the external API is not available. Which combination of steps will meet these requirements?
(Choose two.)

- A. Add a retriever to the state machine. Configure values for the ErrorEquals, RetrierDeliveryDelay, MaxAttempts, and BackoffRate fields.
- B. Add a tailback state to the state machine. Configure values for the Interval, MaxAttempts, and BackoffRate fields.
- **C. Add a catcher to the state machine. Configure values for the FallbackState and Errors fields.**
- D. Add a catcher to the state machine. Configure values for the DeliveryDelay and Errors fields.
- **E. Add a retriever to the state machine. Configure values for the ErrorEquals, Interval, MaxAttempts, and BackoffRate fields.**

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

A retriever with the parameters ErrorEquals, IntervalSeconds, MaxAttempts, and BackoffRate implements retry logic for transient failures.

A catcher with the parameters FallbackState and Errors handles errors after retries fail by routing to a fallback state for error handling or compensation.

NEW QUESTION # 93

An application that runs on AWS receives messages from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue and processes the messages in batches. The application sends the data to another SQS queue to be consumed by another legacy application. The legacy system can take up to 5 minutes to process some transaction data.

A developer wants to ensure that there are no out-of-order updates in the legacy system. The developer cannot alter the behavior of the legacy system.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use an SQS standard queue with a SendMessageBatchRequestEntry data type. Configure the visibility timeout value.
- B. Use an SQS standard queue with a SendMessageBatchRequestEntry data type. Configure the DelaySeconds values.
- **C. Use an SQS FIFO queue. Configure the visibility timeout value.**
- D. Use an SQS FIFO queue. Configure the DelaySeconds value.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 94

A company uses more than 100 AWS Lambda functions to handle application services. One Lambda function is critical and must always run successfully. The company notices that occasionally, the critical Lambda function does not initiate. The company investigates the issue and discovers instances of the Lambda TooManyRequestsException: Rate Exceeded error in Amazon CloudWatch logs. Upon further review of the logs, the company notices that some of the non-critical functions run properly while the critical function fails. A developer must resolve the errors and ensure that the critical Lambda function runs successfully. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Configure provisioned concurrency for the critical Lambda function. Set provisioned concurrent executions to the appropriate level.
- B. Configure CloudWatch alarms for TooManyRequestsException errors. Add Amazon EventBridge as an action for the alarm state change. Use EventBridge to invoke the critical function again after a failure.
- **C. Configure reserved concurrency for the critical Lambda function. Set reserved concurrent executions to the appropriate level.**
- D. Configure CloudWatch alarms for TooManyRequestsException errors. Add the critical Lambda function as an alarm state change action to invoke the critical function again after a failure.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reserved concurrency guarantees a specific number of concurrent executions for a critical Lambda function.

This ensures that the critical function always has sufficient resources to execute, even if other functions are consuming concurrency.

Why Option A:

* Ensures Function Availability: Reserved concurrency isolates the critical Lambda function from other functions.

* Low Overhead: Configuring reserved concurrency is straightforward and requires minimal setup.

Why Not Other Options:

- * Option B: Provisioned concurrency is ideal for reducing cold starts, not for managing execution limits.
- * Option C & D: Alarms and re-invocation mechanisms add complexity without resolving the root cause.

References:

- * Managing Concurrency for AWS Lambda

NEW QUESTION # 95

A developer wants to store information about movies. Each movie has a title, release year, and genre. The movie information also can include additional properties about the cast and production crew. This additional information is inconsistent across movies. For example, one movie might have an assistant director, and another movie might have an animal trainer.

The developer needs to implement a solution to support the following use cases:

For a given title and release year, get all details about the movie that has that title and release year.

For a given title, get all details about all movies that have that title.

For a given genre, get all details about all movies in that genre.

Which data store configuration will meet these requirements?

- A. On an Amazon RDS DB instance, create a table that contains columns for title, release year, and genre. Configure the title as the primary key.
- B. On an Amazon RDS DB instance, create a table where the primary key is the title and all other data is encoded into JSON format as one additional column.
- C. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table. Configure the table with a primary key that consists of the genre as the partition key and the release year as the sort key. Create a global secondary index that uses the title as the partition key.
- **D. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table. Configure the table with a primary key that consists of the title as the partition key and the release year as the sort key. Create a global secondary index that uses the genre as the partition key and the title as the sort key.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 96

A company has many microservices that are comprised of AWS Lambda functions. Multiple teams within the company split ownership of the microservices.

An application reads configuration values from environment variables that are contained in the Lambda functions. During a security audit, the company discovers that some of the environment variables contain sensitive information.

The company's security policy requires each team to have full control over the rotation of AWS KMS keys that the team uses for its respective microservices.

- A. Create customer managed keys for all Lambda functions. Use the new customer managed keys to encrypt the environment variables. Add kms:CreateGrant permission and kms:Encrypt permission to the Lambda function execution roles.
- **B. Create customer managed keys for all Lambda functions. Use the new customer managed keys to encrypt the environment variables. Add kms:Decrypt permission to the Lambda function execution roles.**
- C. Create AWS managed keys for all Lambda functions. Use the new AWS managed keys to encrypt the environment variables. Add kms:Decrypt permissions to the Lambda function execution roles.
- D. Create AWS managed keys for all Lambda functions. Use the new AWS managed keys to encrypt the environment variables. Add kms:CreateGrant permission and kms:Encrypt permission to the Lambda function execution roles.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step

Customer Managed Keys (CMK) for Granular Control (Option B):

Customer-managed KMS keys are required to meet the security policy requirement of team-specific control over KMS key rotation. Each team can manage the lifecycle of its own key.

The kms:Decrypt permission allows the Lambda function execution roles to decrypt the environment variables during runtime.

This solution adheres to the principle of least privilege and satisfies the need for team-specific key control.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A: AWS-managed keys cannot provide team-specific control or support the custom rotation policy required by the teams.

Option C: Adding kms:CreateGrant and kms:Encrypt permissions to Lambda roles is unnecessary for this scenario. The key usage is limited to decryption at runtime.

Option D: AWS-managed keys still lack team-specific control, and adding kms:CreateGrant and kms:Encrypt is redundant.

Reference:

