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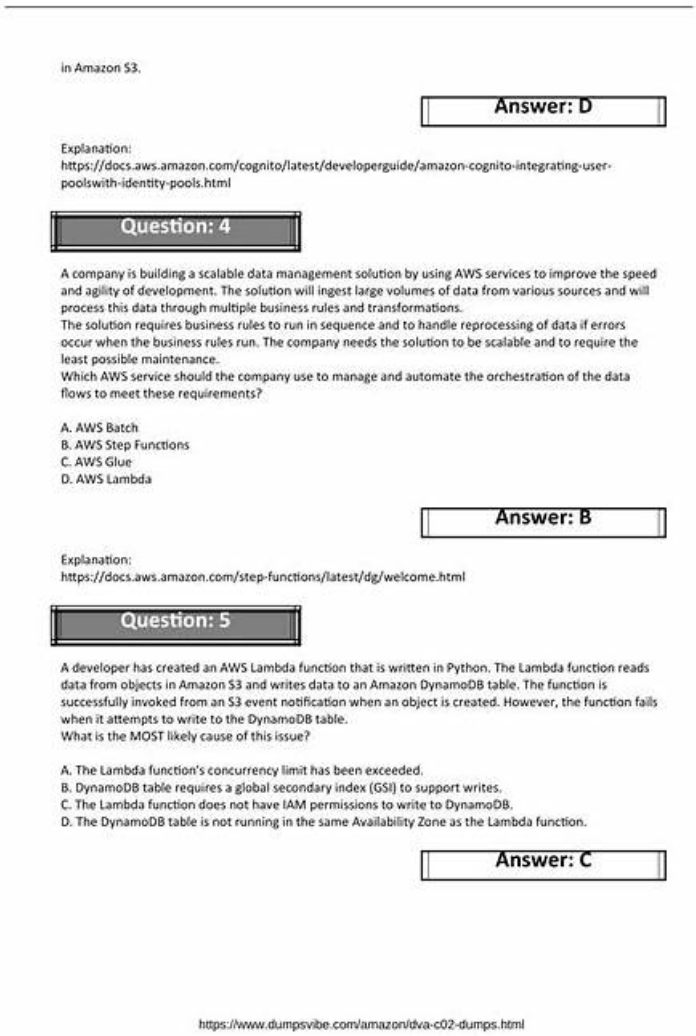

in Amazon S3.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cognito/latest/developerguide/amazon-cognito-integrating-user-poolswith-identity-pools.html

Question: 4

A company is building a scalable data management solution by using AWS services to improve the speed and agility of development. The solution will ingest large volumes of data from various sources and will process this data through multiple business rules and transformations.
The solution requires business rules to run in sequence and to handle reprocessing of data if errors occur when the business rules run. The company needs the solution to be scalable and to require the least possible maintenance.
Which AWS service should the company use to manage and automate the orchestration of the data flows to meet these requirements?

A. AWS Batch
B. AWS Step Functions
C. AWS Glue
D. AWS Lambda

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/step-functions/latest/dg/welcome.html

Question: 5

A developer has created an AWS Lambda function that is written in Python. The Lambda function reads data from objects in Amazon S3 and writes data to an Amazon DynamoDB table. The function is successfully invoked from an S3 event notification when an object is created. However, the function fails when it attempts to write to the DynamoDB table.
What is the MOST likely cause of this issue?

A. The Lambda function's concurrency limit has been exceeded.
B. DynamoDB table requires a global secondary index (GSI) to support writes.
C. The Lambda function does not have IAM permissions to write to DynamoDB.
D. The DynamoDB table is not running in the same Availability Zone as the Lambda function.

Answer: C

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The AWS Certified Developer - Associate certification exam covers a wide range of topics, including AWS core services, security, databases, and deployment and management. Candidates are required to have a strong understanding of programming languages such as Python, Java, and Ruby, as well as experience with AWS services such as EC2, S3, and Lambda.

Amazon DVA-C02 (AWS Certified Developer - Associate) Exam is a certification exam designed for developers who are interested in validating their proficiency in developing and maintaining applications on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. DVA-C02 Exam Tests the candidate's ability to design, develop, deploy, and maintain scalable, fault-tolerant, and highly available applications on AWS using various programming languages and AWS services such as AWS Lambda, Amazon S3, Amazon EC2, and Amazon DynamoDB.

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Amazon DVA-C02 (AWS Certified Developer – Associate) exam is a certification exam designed for individuals who want to demonstrate their expertise in developing and deploying applications on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. AWS Certified Developer - Associate certification is ideal for developers who have experience in programming languages such as Python, Java, and Ruby, and are looking to build, deploy, and manage applications using AWS services.

Amazon AWS Certified Developer - Associate Sample Questions (Q185-Q190):

NEW QUESTION # 185
A company is developing an ecommerce application that uses Amazon API Gateway APIs. The application uses AWS Lambda as a backend. The company needs to test the code in a dedicated, monitored test environment before the company releases the code to the production environment.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use a single stage in API Gateway. Create a Lambda function for each environment. Configure API clients to send a query parameter that indicates the environment and the specific Lambda function.
- B. Use multiple stages in API Gateway. Create a Lambda function for each environment. Configure API Gateway stage variables to route traffic to the Lambda function in different environments.
- C. Use a single stage in API Gateway. Configure API clients to send a query parameter that indicates the environment. Add different code blocks for different environments in the Lambda function to match the value of the query parameter.
- D. Use multiple stages in API Gateway. Create a single Lambda function for all environments. Add different code blocks for different environments in the Lambda function based on Lambda environment variables.

Answer: B

Explanation:
We should create multiple stages and different Lambdas that will be utilised based on API Gateway stages variables.
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/latest/developerguide/amazon-api-gateway-using- stage-variables.html

NEW QUESTION # 186
A company has an Amazon S3 bucket that contains sensitive dat
a. The data must be encrypted in transit and at rest. The company encrypts the data in the S3 bucket by using an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key. A developer needs to grant several other AWS accounts the permission to use the S3 GetObject operation to retrieve the data from the S3 bucket.
How can the developer enforce that all requests to retrieve the data provide encryption in transit?

- A. Define a role-based policy on the other accounts' roles to deny access when a request meets the condition of "aws:SecureTransport": "false".
- B. Define a resource-based policy on the KMS key to deny access when a request meets the condition of "aws:SecureTransport": "false".
- C. Define a resource-based policy on the S3 bucket to deny access when a request meets the condition "aws:SecureTransport": "false".
- D. Define a resource-based policy on the S3 bucket to allow access when a request meets the condition "aws:SecureTransport": "false".

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 187
A data visualization company wants to strengthen the security of its core applications The applications are deployed on AWS across its development staging, pre-production, and production environments. The company needs to encrypt all of its stored sensitive credentials The sensitive credentials need to be automatically rotated Aversion of the sensitive credentials need to be stored for each environment Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Configure AWS Secrets Manager versions to store different copies of the same credentials across multiple environments
- B. Configure the environment variables in the application code Use different names for each environment type
- C. Create a new parameter version in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store for each environment Store the environment-specific credentials in the parameter version.
- D. Configure AWS Secrets Manager to create a new secret for each environment type. Store the environment-specific credentials in the secret

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Secrets Management: AWS Secrets Manager is designed specifically for storing and managing sensitive credentials.
* Environment Isolation: Creating separate secrets for each environment (development, staging, etc.) ensures clear separation and prevents accidental leaks.
* Automatic Rotation: Secrets Manager provides built-in rotation capabilities, enhancing security posture.
* Versioning: Tracking changes to secrets is essential for auditing and compliance.

NEW QUESTION # 188
A developer is testing an application that invokes an AWS Lambda function asynchronously. During the testing phase the Lambda function fails to process after two retries.
How can the developer troubleshoot the failure?

- A. Configure Dead Letter Queues by sending events to Amazon SQS for investigation.
- B. Configure AWS CloudTrail logging to investigate the invocation failures.
- C. Configure AWS Config to process any direct unprocessed events.
- D. Configure Amazon Simple Workflow Service to process any direct unprocessed events.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This solution allows the developer to troubleshoot the failure by capturing unprocessed events in a queue for further analysis. Dead Letter Queues (DLQs) are queues that store messages that could not be processed by a service, such as Lambda, for various reasons, such as configuration errors, throttling limits, or permissions issues. The developer can configure DLQs for Lambda functions by sending events to either an Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) queue or an Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) topic. The developer can then inspect the messages in the queue or topic to identify and fix the root cause of the failure. Configuring AWS CloudTrail logging will not capture invocation failures for asynchronous Lambda invocations, but only record API calls made by or on behalf of Lambda. Configuring Amazon Simple Workflow Service (SWF) or AWS Config will not process any direct unprocessed events, but require additional integration and configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 189
A developer maintains a serverless application that uses an Amazon API Gateway REST API to invoke an AWS Lambda function by using a non-proxy integration. The Lambda function returns data, which is stored in Amazon DynamoDB.
Several application users begin to receive intermittent errors from the API. The developer examines Amazon CloudWatch Logs for the Lambda function and discovers several ProvisionedThroughputExceededException errors.
The developer needs to resolve the errors and ensure that the errors do not reoccur.

- A. Use provisioned capacity mode for the DynamoDB table, and assign sufficient capacity units.
  Configure the Lambda function to retry requests with exponential backoff.
- B. Update the REST API to send requests on an Amazon SQS queue. Configure the Lambda function to process requests from the queue.
- C. Update the REST API to invoke the Lambda function asynchronously.
- D. Configure a usage plan for the REST API.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:
* Option A: Provisioned Capacity with Exponential Backoff:
* Using provisioned capacity ensures sufficient throughput for the DynamoDB table.
* Configuring the Lambda function to implement exponential backoff retries reduces the chance of exceeding capacity during peak usage.
* This combination addresses the root cause (ProvisionedThroughputExceededException) and prevents errors without overprovisioning.
* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Option B:Using SQS adds unnecessary latency and complexity. The issue lies in DynamoDB throughput, not request management.
* Option C:A usage plan for the API does not address throughput issues in DynamoDB.
* Option D:Invoking the Lambda function asynchronously does not resolve the DynamoDB capacity issue and might lead to delayed processing.

NEW QUESTION # 190
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